

History and Directory

Of Cass County, Missouri,

CONTAINING

**STORY OF THE COUNTY, ITS TOWNS,
COMMERCIAL INTERESTS, ETC.**

ILLUSTRATED.

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INTRODUCTORY.

Few people can be aware of the difficulty of obtaining accuracy in the details of many of the events recorded in a work of this kind. The compiler of a history who does not write from personal observation sits at his desk surrounded by a mass of material, in the shape of official records, newspaper clippings, notes secured from interviews with old residents, etc. He finds names spelled in a variety of ways, dates and facts in almost inextricable confusion, and often has to spend an entire day to verify the spelling of a single name, or to secure the correct date of some event.

Every care, however, has been taken to secure accuracy of statement. Much of value has of necessity been omitted. It would require very many volumes to give a complete description of all the minor events connected with the history of the county. Few men, in this busy age have time to read such ponderous volumes; nor could such a work be compiled at a price within the reach of the average reader. It is believed, however, that the chief historical facts and the most interesting ones, as well as the resources and advantages of our wonderful county are fairly and comprehensively set out in the pages that follow.

In the present rapid progress of civilization and advancement, speculation is far more readily attracted to the future than the past. Notwithstanding this, the history of our county should be fully known, to rightfully appreciate its present greatness, or to forecast what is to follow, as well as to impress us with a due sense of the great obligation we owe to the generations that have preceded us, the bountiful fruits of whose labors we now enjoy.

A. L. WEBBER.

Harrisonville, Mo., July 1, 1908.

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

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HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

THE EARLY DISCOVERIES.

Authorities differ as to the spelling of the name of the first man to set foot in the Mississippi Valley. Many historians insist that his name was spelled Hernando de Soto, while others believe it was spelled Fernando De Soto. The greater weight of authority apparently prefers the latter spelling.

This distinguished adventurer, an associate of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, returned from his buccancering ventures there, to Spain, with a fortune of a half million dollars. Hearing of the wonders of Florida and the country beyond it, that it abounded in gold and precious stones, he was fired with a passion for its conquest, and obtained permission from the king to fit out an expedition for this purpose at his own expense. His force consisted of six hundred followers, twenty officers and twenty-four ecclesiastics, all gorgeously arrayed in splendid armor. He landed in great pomp at Tampa Bay in 1539, and driving a great number of cattle and hogs before him for food for his men, proceeded west. He explored the lower Mississippi country, traversing the interior from Florida to the river, and as far north as the mouth of the Arkansas; and passing up the White River he crossed the Ozark mountains, spending the winter of 1541-2 on the plains or prairies beyond, in the western part of the present state of

Missouri. Failing in his cherished hope of finding gold or precious stones, he was returning, when he met his death near the mouth of Red River in the year 1542. The Indians believed him to be the son of the Sun, who could not die. His priests, to conceal his death, therefore wrapped his body in a mantle and sunk it at night in the great river he had discovered, and chanted over it the first requiem ever heard in the Mississippi Valley.

Referring to De Soto's travels in Missouri, Schoolcraft, in 1819 said. "Through these Alpine ranges De Soto roved with his chivalrous and untiring army, making an outward and inward expedition into regions which must have presented unwonted hardships and discouragements to the march of troops. To add to these natural obstacles he found himself opposed by fierce savage tribes, which rushed upon him from every glen and defile, and met him in the open ground with the most savage energy. His own health finally sank under these fatigues and hastened the end. It is certain that after his death, his successor in command, Louis de Moscoso, once more marched entirely through the Southern Ozarks and reached the buffalo plains beyond them. Some of the names of the Indian nations encountered by him furnish conclusive evidence that the principle tribes of the country, although they have changed their particular locations since 1542, still occupy the region. Thus the Kapahas, who then lived on the Mississippi above the St. Francois are identical with the Quatpas; the Cayas with the Kansas and the Quipana with the Pawnees."

Neither De Soto nor Moscoso had visited the country with a view to its colonization. The acquisition of gold was the absorbing idea. In the year 1673 the French government took steps to discover the upper Mississippi and a passage to the South Sea; and Talon, the Intendent of Canada, was requested to give the subject his attention. Louis Joliet was selected for the work to be accompanied by Father James Marquette, missionary. On the 17th of May they embarked in two frail canoes with five men from

Michilimackinac to explore the Mississippi river. On the 7th of June they arrived at Green Bay. Here the party adding to their number two Miami guides proceeded up the Fox river to the portage, and, crossing the same to the Wisconsin, slowly sailed down its current amid its vine clad isles and its countless sand bars. No sound broke the stillness, no human form appeared; and, at last, after sailing seven days, on the 14th they happily glided into the great river. Continuing their voyage southward they landed on the western side of the stream at a point where the city of Davenport, Iowa, now stands, where they were heartily received and entertained by the "Illinois." Resuming their journey they reached the mouth of the Arkansas River, near the 33d degree of latitude. Thus it will be seen that that portion of the Mississippi forming the eastern boundries of Missouri was discovered by the last named French explorers, who were, it is believed, the first white men that had floated upon the Mississippi for a period of one hundred and thirty years—or since the voyage homeward of Moscoso, with the remains of De Soto's expedition in the year 1543.

The next important exploration of the Mississippi valley was made by La Salle in 1682. He named the river, "St. Louis," and the country traversed by it, "Louisiana," both in honor of the King of France. To the Missouri River he gave the name of "St. Philip." He took formal possession of the country at the mouth of the Arkansas, and during the year following returned to France to make arrangements for colonizing Louisiana. He returned with a fleet of four vessels, but missing his calculations arrived at a distance of about 150 leagues from the river he was in search of. He became involved in difficulties with his associates, one of his vessels were wrecked, and finally the project was abandoned. A fort was erected for the protection of the two hundred persons who constituted the party, and early in 1686 La Salle decided to return to Canada with twenty picked men and during the trip he was murdered by one of his own men.

The further exploration of the lower Mississippi at this time was interrupted by a war of the Iroquois Indians and British colonies against the Province of Canada from 1689 to 1696. Count de Frontenac, Governor General of New France, after the close of the war located several colonies at various points, both north and south, but the reports made by a few wandering explorers that gold and silver were very abundant in what is now Missouri and Arkansas, induced him to turn his attention to the western country. He was unsuccessful in this enterprise however, owing to the hostility of the Indians.

During the early part of March 1699, D'Iberville discovered the mouth of the Mississippi and after establishing a fort further north returned to France. During his absence his lieutenant, M. DeBienville, came in contact with a British force and finally forced the latter to retreat. From that date until the end of the French war 57 years later, this country furnished a bone of contention between the two nations, the French, however, remaining in control during the greater part of that time. The portion occupied by them at this time included the entire Mississippi Valley, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and north to the lakes.

Anthony Crozart was granted letters patent in 1712 by the King to take complete charge of all the trade and commerce of the province. There were at this time only about four hundred Europeans in the lower half of the district, but Crozart had great confidence in the wealth of the country and showed great energy in the preliminary work done by him. However, so much discontent became evident among his subjects that after a five year trial of the project he surrendered his patent to the King.

John Law was the next man to try his hand at the game. He was given authority to monopolize all the trade and commerce of Louisiana and New France, to declare and prosecute wars, make laws and appoint officers. He immediately built Fort Chartres, about sixty miles below the mouth of the Missouri. French immigrants were en-

couraged by donations of land, as were also miners, mechanics and laborers. The city of New Orleans, founded in 1717, doubled in population and many settlements were made along the banks of the Mississippi as far north as the present southern line of Missouri. About 1720 large mineral deposits were discovered in the Ozarks.

The Spanish became alarmed at the rapid encroachment of the French in the upper and lower Mississippi Valleys, and made several attempts to drive them out. The various tribes of Indians became involved and a general warfare was carried on until the advent of M. Burgmont who finally brought about general peace in the interests of trade.

The French now began to experience trouble from the Indians. This ensued for about 16 or 18 years and during that time Louisiana was reduced to a distressing condition. It not only suffered from the effects of war, but from famine and disease. The company formed by Law, having been greatly disappointed in their expectations, and having expended all their money, were unable to render further assistance. Those who had lost their fortunes, became very bitter in their complaints and this, together with the powerful enemies that Law had at court, not only completed his ruin, but entirely destroyed the credit of the company. The directors of the company asked to surrender their charter and the proclamation was granted on April 10, 1732, the King declaring the province of Louisiana free to all his subjects, with equal rights as to trade and commerce. However the work done by Law and his company resulted in great good. The cultivation of tobacco, indigo, rice and silk, was introduced and the lead mines of this state were opened, and in Illinois considerable wheat was successfully cultivated.

From the date of the retirement of Law's company until the territory west of the Mississippi was ceded to Spain in 1762, the country was being slowly but surely developed, and during the early part of 1762 St. Charles

was founded, the first village to be established on the Missouri River. Pierre Laclède Liguist is given credit of being the founder of the city of St. Louis, he having made a settlement there in February of the same year.

During the time the French were engaged at planting settlements, they had very little trouble with the Indians. On the contrary they affiliated with them to a considerable extent. In many ways their habits and pastimes were harmonious. Inter-marriage was not an uncommon thing, and in many cases extensive farming was done in partnership by the two. Thus it will be seen that at this time the French encountered no other hardship than that incident to the early settlement of all countries.

CHAPTER II.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

At the close of the war between England and France a treaty was effected February 16. 1763 by which England acquired the Canadas, and nearly all of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi River. A portion of the latter was claimed by the state of Virginia and was ceded by her to the United States at the close of the American revolution. A secret treaty whereby France ceded to Spain that part of the province of Louisiana which lay west of the Mississippi, including the city of New Orleans on the eastern side, was signed by the Kings of these respective countries in 1762 but General D'Ulloa with Spanish troops, met with such hostility when he attempted to take possession that the expedition returned without having accomplished their purpose, and France therefore remained in control until six years later, when Count O'Reilly forcibly took possession of the territory of New Orleans, instituting severe measures and obliterating the supremacy of the French. During the year following he also took possession of the upper province. He appointed Don Pedro Piernas lieutenant-governor and sent him to St. Louis to take charge.

Piernas proved to be an excellent officer and under his rule the country prospered and immigration set in. The war which from 1776 to 1781 raged between Great Britain and the American Colonies was scarcely known on the western shores of the Mississippi. The inhabitants were influenced by a hereditary hostility to the English

power and their independent spirit put their sympathies with the colonists in the east who were fighting so bravely for their independence. However, their great distance from the scene of the war did not entirely remove them from disasters and they suffered severely at times from the ferocity of many of the Indian tribes directed against them by the English.

During the fall of 1800 the treaty of St. Ildefonso was consummated, by which Spain ceded to France the territory of Louisiana, and on November 30, 1802 this event took place. M. Laussat the plenipotentiary of the French Republic issued a proclamation to the Louisianians, informing them of the retrocession of the country to France, and that it had been sold by that government to the United States. The Spanish flag was lowered and the French flag hoisted at the council chamber at New Orleans where the matter was formerly disposed of. France was at this time almost bankrupt. Just before Napoleon made himself master of France the government had declared itself unable to liquidate its debts, and as money was now needed for the war with Great Britain, President Jefferson took advantage of the conditions to urge upon the French consul an offer for the territory held by France. All arrangements were completed before France actually had possession of the territory. The sum agreed upon was \$15,000,000. General James Wilkinson, in command of the United States troops, established his camp in readiness for the movement already agreed upon, and December 20th the French Governor-General and his staff took their departure. The treaty of cession, the respective powers of the commissioners and the certificate of ratifications were read, after which Governor Laussat pronounced these words:

"In conformity with the treaty, I put the United States in possession of Louisiana and its dependencies. The citizens and inhabitants who wish to remain here and obey the laws, are, from this moment, exonerated from

the oath of fidelity to the French republic." Claiborne, Governor of the territory of Mississippi, exercising the power of Governor-General and Intendant of the Province of Louisiana, delivered a congratulatory discourse to the Louisianians. "The cession," said he, "secures to you, and to your descendants, the inheritance of liberty; perpetual laws, and magistrates whom you will elect yourselves." The ceremonies closed with the exchange of flags, which was affected by lowering the one, and raising the other, while the artillery and trumpets celebrated the event, and the Americans expressed their joy in a tremendous shout.

The hauling down of the Spanish flag filled many of the inhabitants with regret, who feared that the young republic was not strong enough for the move they had just completed, but no open hostility was apparent. In the early part of 1804, Louisiana was divided into two territories by an act of congress. The Territory of Orleans consisted of the southern province; the northern was named the District of Louisiana. The same act of Congress gave to the Governor and Judges of Indiana, jurisdiction over the whole territory. General Harrison remained as Governor until 1813.

At this time upper Louisiana comprised the territory now known as Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Arkansas. The settled portions had been divided into districts for the purpose of local government. One writer says: "The population in 1803 in the settlements of Arkansas, Little Prairie and New Madrid, was estimated to be thirteen hundred, one third of whom were French, the remainder being Anglo-Americans.

The district of Cape Girardeau included the territory between Tywappaty bottom and Apple creek. Its population in 1804, was one thousand four hundred and seventy whites, and a few slaves. Excepting three or four families, all were emigrants from the United States.

The district of Ste. Genevieve extended from Apple creek to the Meramec. The settlement (beside the village) included settlements on the head-waters of the St. Francois and at the lead mines. The population, in 1804, was two thousand three hundred and fifty whites, and five hundred and twenty slaves. More than half were Anglo-Americans.

The district of St. Louis included the territory lying between the Meramec and Missouri rivers. It contained the villages of St. Louis, Carondelet and St. Ferdinand, with several settlements extending westward into what was afterwards known as Franklin county. The village of Carondelet had between forty and fifty houses; its population was chiefly Canadian-French. St. Ferdinand contained sixty houses. St. Louis had about one hundred and eighty houses, and a population of one thousand and eighty. The population of the district was two thousand two hundred and eighty whites, and about five hundred blacks. Each of the districts extended west indefinitely. The largest and most populous settlement in the St. Louis district was called St. Andrews, situated near the Missouri, in the northwestern part of the present county of St. Louis.

The district of St. Charles included all the inhabited country between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. It had two compact villages, St. Charles and Portage des Sioux, the inhabitants of which were French Creoles and Canadians. Femme Osage was an extensive settlement of Anglo-American families. The population of the district, in 1804, was about one thousand four hundred and fifty blacks; the American and French population was nearly equally divided.

The aggregate population of upper Louisiana, at the period of the cession, was 10,120, of which 3,760 were French, including a few Spanish families; 5,090 were Anglo-Americans, who had immigrated to the country

after 1790; and 1,270 were black people, who, with but few exceptions, were slaves.

The executive powers of the territory of Indiana having been extended over that of Louisiana, and the Governor and judges being authorized to enact laws, as well as to administer them, in the new country, as they were also in Indiana, subject only to the control of Congress, William Henry Harrison, the Governor, afterwards President of the United States, for a brief term, instituted the American authority here. Under the provisions of this act, the Governor and judges of Indiana proceeded to pass sixteen acts for the government of the district. They were passed on the 1st of October, 1804, and related to the following heads: Crimes and Punishments; Justices Courts; Slaves; Revenue; Militia law; Recorders' office; Attorneys; Constables; Boat Men; Defalcation; Practice of Law; Probate Business; Establishing a Court of Quarter Sessions; Oaths; Sheriffs; Marriages. Under the act which gave jurisdiction, all laws in force in the territory at the time of its passage were declared to be operative, except such as might be found inconsistent with the terms of the act of Congress. The civil law continued to be the law of the territory except in so far as it was expressly or impliedly repealed or modified by the laws of Congress, or by the acts of the Governor and judges forming the Legislative Council of the Territory of Indiana. The laws of Pennsylvania were generally taken as models in preparing the laws above mentioned; but those which referred to slaves, and free negroes, seem to have been modeled upon the statutes of Virginia and Kentucky."

In 1804 President Jefferson sent out an expedition under Lewis and Clark to explore the new territory. They started from St. Louis about the middle of May and worked their way up the Missouri in boats until they reached what was known as the "Gates of the Rocky Mountains," a large cleft in the rocks near the point where Helena, Montana, is now situated. It had taken

the explorers more than a year to reach this point. Making their way across the mountains and finding the head waters of a stream flowing westward they launched their canoes in its swift current, and floated down until they reached a broader and more rapid river. Down this they drifted till they came to its mouth. They were then in sight of the Pacific ocean; the river they had descended was the Columbia, so named by Capt. Robt. Gray who had entered the river from the Pacific in 1792.

The Lewis and Clark expedition returned September 23, 1806, to St. Louis, having been absent nearly two years and having traveled over eight thousand miles. The most important result of their discoveries was that the United States was now enabled to claim the Oregon territory.

CHAPTER III.

THE ORGANIZATION OF MISSOURI.

Louisiana as stated before, was divided into two parts soon after its acquisition by the United States. All of it now within the state of Louisiana was then called the Territory of Orleans; that now called Missouri, was known as the territory of Louisiana. The district was attached to the territory of Indiana for the purpose of government, and the inhabitants becoming dissatisfied petitioned Congress asking permission to organize as a territory of the second class. The petition was not granted but the district was separated from Indiana and organized into a territory of the first, or lowest grade, Congress recognizing three grades of territories at that time. General James Wilkinson was appointed governor, and J. B. C. Lucas chief justice. These men with two associate judges were empowered to make and enforce laws, at all times, of course subject to the approval of Congress. Great confusion over land titles arose at this time, owing to the loose manner in which Spain had made land grants, but in 1812 Congress finally passed a law confirming the titles of the inhabitants to the lands which they had occupied prior to the Louisiana purchase. This action resulted in an immediate influx of new settlers and the country enjoyed a great revival of development.

The year of 1811 witnessed the greatest earthquake ever known in Missouri. During the early morning hours of a day in December there began a series of quakes that ex-

tended over half a hemisphere. One of the Azore Islands was elevated 360 feet above the level of the sea; Caracas, Venezuela, a city of 10,000 people dropped 60 feet under water and was completely lost. In North America the greatest damage was done in the southeastern part of Missouri, near New Madrid where buildings were completely wrecked, trees torn up, and great fissures were formed twenty to thirty feet in width, and six and seven hundred feet long. The earth undulated in waves which rose to considerable height, finally bursting and sending out vast volumes of water, sand and coal. The air was filled with a thick, purple gas, and the waters in the Mississippi suddenly rose several feet. Great bodies of water became dry and what had formerly been dry land became lakes and rivers. Great confusion over land titles resulted, and Congress passed a law granting to each owner who had sustained serious loss, a section of land in what was known as "Boone's Lick country," on condition that he relinquish his desolated farm to the Government. Boone's Lick, on the Missouri river, in what is now Howard county, had become an important trading post. Nathan and Daniel Boone began the manufacture of salt which they shipped down the river in canoes, and other industries were being developed. Nathan and Daniel Boone were sons of the celebrated Daniel Boone who explored Kentucky and who in 1794 settled in Missouri about forty-five miles north-west of St. Louis in what is now Warren county. He was one of the most successful pioneers of the 18th century, and may be said to have explored and aided in the settlement of the country from the Alleghany Mountains to the frontier of Missouri. Countless stories are related of his adventures and hair-breadth escapes. His last years were spent in poverty, though a grant of lands was finally bestowed upon him by Congress. He died in 1820 in his house, a two-story stone, the first of its kind in Missouri, about six miles from the Missouri river in St. Charles county. The legislature ad-

journed for one day out of respect for the old hero, and the remains of himself and wife were afterward interred at Frankfort, Kentucky, with great honors.

The settlement about Boone's Lick increased rapidly notwithstanding the inhabitants suffered more or less from depredations of Indians. In 1816 Franklin was laid off opposite the present site of Booneville. This was the first town of importance west of St. Charles. Franklin soon became the center of commerce, and society, and was for many years a government land office. The energies of the people were largely devoted to agriculture and fur trading, the latter industry however having seen its best days. Wheat, corn, beef, salt and lead were among the chief products, and considerable lumber was floated down stream to New Orleans.

Wilkinson, the first governor of the territory of Louisiana, was succeeded in 1807 by Meriwether Lewis, who two years later committed suicide. President Madison appointed Gen. Benjamin Howard of Lexington, Ky., to succeed Lewis, and December 12, 1812 Louisiana was advanced from the first to the second grade of territories, and its name changed to Missouri. Howard was succeeded by Capt. William Clark, the celebrated explorer, who served as governor until Missouri was admitted into the Union. In 1816 Missouri was advanced to the third or highest grade of territorial government, and in 1818 the territorial legislature made application for admission into the union as a state.

The petition of Missouri for admission to the Union began the long political contest over slavery and State rights, and for the first time divided the country by a geographical line into a northern and southern section. After nearly two years of angry debate, Henry Clay of Kentucky succeeded in persuading Congress to make a compromise. Missouri was to be allowed to enter the Union as a slave state, on the condition that in the future all states formed out of the territory west and northwest

of Missouri should come in free. Congress passed this law in 1820, under the title of the "Missouri Compromise."

A convention, consisting of forty-one members met in St. Louis in June, 1820, to frame a state constitution. They were in session over a month and framed a constitution which took effect immediately without submitting it to a vote of the people. The constitution however, had to be approved by Congress before Missouri could become a state. The constitution permitted the existence of slavery; Congress would not stand to its agreement, and a second compromise had to be agreed upon. Thomas, of Illinois, introduced a measure providing for the appointment of a committee of twenty-three members from the Senate. This committee reported to the House a resolution admitting Missouri whenever her Legislature should pass a "Solemn Public Act" repealing the clause in reference to the exclusion of free negroes and Mulattoes. The governor of Missouri called the Legislature together and they passed an act which "solemnly and publicly declared" that "no part of the constitution of this state shall ever be construed to authorize the passage of any law by which any citizen of either of the United States shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizens are entitled under the constitution of the United States." President Monroe promptly, August 10, 1821, issued a proclamation declaring the admission of the state complete.

CHAPTER IV.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE STATE.

The first election under the new constitution was held on Monday, August 4, 1820. The personal popularity and merits of the candidates was all that were taken into consideration by the voters they being in no wise divided by political parties. Alexander McNair, of St. Louis, defeated William Clark for the office of Governor by a majority of 4,020 in a total vote of 9,132. William H. Ashley, also of St. Louis, was elected Lieutenant-Governor. Immediately after the admission of the state into the Union other elections were held and by fall the Supreme and Circuit Courts were in operation.

The first state legislature was composed of fourteen senators and forty-three representatives. Acts were passed creating the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lafayette, Perry, Ralls, Ray and Saline. These counties for the most part comprised what had formerly been Howard county. David Barton and Thomas Hart Benton were elected United States Senators, and took their seats immediately upon the admission of the state to the Union. Barton was re-elected in 1825, but was defeated in 1833. Benton served for thirty years, and is considered by many to have been the greatest man the state ever produced. His final defeat for office was due to his opposition to the extension of slavery.

Marquis de Lafayette, accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, visited St. Louis during the latter part of April, 1825. Every social requisition was called

into being that might give evidence of grateful respect to the distinguished guest.

The population of the state was now increasing rapidly and doubled every ten years until the war. The northern stream of immigration had set in, and the Germans, the first foreign immigrants to the state, were settling in large numbers about St. Louis and the north-east. The older districts were soon occupied and the bulk of the immigration followed up the tributaries of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and located in the back country. Agriculture was yet the principal occupation, manufacturing being in its infancy. Roads were built throughout the state, but the easiest means of transportation were the steamboats on the Mississippi. Towns increased in number and St. Louis became one of the most important cities in the Union. Wild speculation in lands resulted in a financial depression but the inhabitants of the state soon recovered from the effects of this. More land was secured by the Platt purchase of 1836, this being the triangle between the western boundary and the Missouri river. During the next few years more or less trouble was experienced with the Mormons, who were finally driven from the state by the militia. The Missouri State University was founded at this time (1839) by the legislature, which applied the proceeds from the sale of public lands donated in 1820 for this purpose. The university was located at Columbia, and the seat of government, formerly at St. Charles, was changed to Jefferson City in 1826.

According to the census taken by the state in 1832, the population was as follows: White males, 76,000; white females, 67,373; slaves, 32,184; free persons of color, 681; total 176,236. The whole amount of the revenue of the state was \$62,312.86.

The year 1835 witnessed a great loss of life in this state from the Asiatic cholera, and in the month of April the first great fire occurred in St. Louis. The following year the state penitentiary at Jefferson City, was opened

with one inmate. A charter was issued at this time for the building of a railroad from St. Louis to the Iron Mountains.

The State House, in Jefferson City, took fire on the 17th of November, 1837, and was consumed, with all the papers in the office of the secretary of the state, involving a loss that could not be replaced and destroying all the state papers, bonds, etc., that had accumulated during seventeen years.

William Clark, the noted pioneer, died in the fall of 1838. He was the oldest American resident in St. Louis. During the following year the immigration to Missouri was the greatest in its history to date. It is estimated that more than 50,000 people came into the state during the year.

The lead mines of Missouri became famous in 1840. During the year 5,285,455 pounds were produced, twenty one smelting furnaces were in operation employing 250 men.

Governor Thomas Reynolds committed suicide at Jefferson City on February 9, 1844, by shooting himself in the forehead with a pistol. It is believed that his mind had become deranged.

The revolt of Texas, its consequent annexation and war with Mexico in 1845 aroused deep interest in the residents of Missouri. A large number of the Americans who appropriated Texas when it was still a Mexican State were Missourians, and many more took part in the Texan war of Independence.

In 1849 another disastrous fire visited St. Louis destroying over 400 buildings and causing a loss of more than three million dollars. Cholera again made its appearance, over 4000 people dying in St. Louis. A law was passed during this year establishing an asylum for the deaf and dumb and one for the insane. Provision was also made for the education of the blind. During the year considerable progress had been made on the St.

Louis and Pacific railroad, forty-five miles had been contracted for and about one thousand men were at work on the building of the road. The State had promised to give the company two million dollars whenever the latter should raise an equal amount by private subscriptions. The first railroad wreck of any importance in the State occurred on this road in November of 1855 when the bridge over the Gasconade river collapsed under a heavy excursion train, killing thirty people and injuring more than seventy.

On the fourth of January 1861, Governor C. F. Jackson was inaugurated. In his message he insisted that Missouri must stand by the other slave-holding states whatever course they might pursue. He recommended, however, the calling of a convention to ascertain the will of the people. The convention was held at Jefferson City February 28th and adjourned, after more or less debate, until March 4th. The report of the committee made five days later, declared in favor of remaining in the Union. A minority report was also returned. The Governor declared his policy to be in favor of peace but said that proper preparations should be made for resistance against all assailants. He demanded that no Federal troops should be quartered or marched through the state, contending that the action of the President was unconstitutional.

On the fifteenth of June General Lyon with a large number of Federal troops took possession of the state capital. Governor Jackson and the officers of the state government, and many citizens had left on the 13th. Governor Jackson after leaving Jefferson City summoned the state troops to his support at Boonville. On the 16th an engagement between these troops and the men under General Lyon took place near Boonville, resulting in the killing of federal soldiers and ten of Jackson's men. The state troops were forced to retire and on the 18th located at Syracuse. Several minor engagements took place be-

tween other state troops and federal forces, but the Union forces were becoming concentrated in the state and they soon occupied every point of vantage.

On the 24th the State Treasurer, the Auditor and Land Register who had retired from the state with the Governor, returned to Jefferson City and took the oath of allegiance. Neither Governor Jackson nor the Lieutenant Governor returned except for a very short time until after the war and during the latter part of July or the first of August, Hamilton P. Gamble was elected Governor and Willard P. Hall, Lieutenant Governor.

No decisive battles of the Civil war were fought on Missouri soil. In the order of their sequence the various important events of the war in the state are here given, and those of particular interest to the residents of Cass county are treated at greater length in another chapter.

June 18—Battle of Cole Camp.

July 5—Battle of Carthage.

August 10—Battle of Wilson Creek.

September 21—Lexington surrendered by Col. Mulligan to General Price.

September 25—Battle of Springfield.

November 7—Battle of Belmont.

November 22—Warsaw burned.

December 18—Battles at Shawnee, Mound and Milford.

February 1862—Execution of eight men at Palmyra by General McNeil.

August 6—Battle at Kirksville.

August 15—Battle of Lone Jack.

September—Battle of Newtonia.

1863—Battle of Springfield.

1863—Emancipation Ordinance passed.

1864—Price's Raid through Missouri.

1864—Battle of Pilot Knob.

1864—Massacre of Union soldiers at Centralia by guerrillas.

Thomas C. Fletcher became Governor January 2, 1865. He was the first republican, the first native born, and up to that time the youngest Governor of Missouri.

In 1865 the famous "Drake Constitution" was adopted. It has been called the "Draconian Code" because of its comparison to the laws of Draco of Greece, which affixed the penalty of death alike to petty thefts and murder. One of the provisions of the "Drake Constitution" called for the "test oath" which prevented at least one-third of the people from voting. This oath provided that no person should vote or hold office who had ever engaged in hostilities or given aid against the Government of the United States. Any person who had so offended was also prohibited from teaching, practicing law, preaching the gospel, etc. The results of this constitution can be imagined. Many offenders were indicted and when the matter finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States the "test oath" was declared unconstitutional. At the session of 1868 it was determined to again make an attempt at general proscription. A very arbitrary registration law was passed whereby four chosen officers were authorized to register only those voters whom they chose to have vote. In 1870 the proscriptive tests were abolished and the ballot was restored to former Confederates.

Our present constitution went into operation November 30, 1875, and has since that time been the supreme law of the State.

From the date of the adoption of the new constitution there has been little but peace and progress in the history of Missouri. The extent of that progress is shown in the following chapter.

CHAPTER V.

THE MISSOURI OF TO-DAY.

In preparing the following inadequate presentation of facts regarding the great state of Missouri, the glowing eulogy, which, in articles of this nature too often take the place of facts, shall be omitted, or if eulogy there be—and it will be hard to prevent such spontaneous tribute to a subject so well worthy of it—it shall be secondary and only such as is practically impossible to avoid. To attempt to magnify the splendid gifts which nature has so bounteously bestowed upon our grand old state would but prove we fail to appreciate their value. "There are no tricks in plain and simple truth," and it is the simple truth, without elaboration or prejudice which we wish to present in this work. It should not be necessary to remind any Missourian of the advantages which he enjoys by location and environment. But, to slightly alter a familiar saying, one half the state knows not how the other half lives. Missouri is so varied in her topography and soil, in her geological formation, her minerals, and her natural growths, that there is some excuse for the ignorance of even her most enlightened citizens as to the state's vast resources, their state of development and the opportunities they present.

The facts and figures herewith presented are in nearly every instance taken from state statistics. Many are culled from the last report of the State Commissioner of labor, Hon. J. C. A. Hiller; from the official manual of the Secretary of State, Hon. John E. Swanger; from the many

articles on this topic by Hon. Walter Williams, than whom there is no greater authority in the state; from contributions of the State Historical Society, and other sources of like nature.

Missouri is the fifth state in the Union in population and wealth. Geographically, it is the central commonwealth of the United States. The population of the state has steadily grown. In 1900 it was nearly 150 times as large as in 1810, when the first census was taken. During the last ten years the population has grown from 2,679,184 to 3,106,665, or 16 per cent. Missouri contains 69,415 square miles; or 45,425,600 acres, of which 33,997,873 acres are included in farms. There were in 1900, 284,886 farms, of an average size of 119.3 acres, which, exclusive of buildings, were valued by the United States census, at \$695,470,723.

Missouri takes first rank in agriculture. The soil is remarkable for its fertility, and combined with a mild salubrious climate, makes it possible to produce a greater variety of agricultural products than any other place of equal size in the world. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, pop corn, flax, broom corn, hemp, timothy, castor beans, clover, tobacco, alfalfa, ginseng, cotton, potatoes, yams, melons, pumpkins, squash, beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, radishes, onions, apples, peaches, pears, apricots, grapes, strawberries, rasp berries, black berries, goose berries, cherries, currants, nuts of all kinds, and hundreds of other products grow luxuriantly and yield enormous crops. One tenth of all the corn grown in the world is grown in Missouri and one twelfth of the wheat. The production of oats, rye, barley, and other cereals is proportionally almost as large.

Missouri leads in its live stock both in quality and numbers and has more live stock farmers than any other state in the Union. The large fields of blue grass and the enormous harvest of cereals make the raising of live stock one of the most profitable branches of farm industry. The

famous Missouri mule is known the world over, her pure bred cattle and hogs have taken first prizes at all of the large fairs of recent years, and her swine and sheep are eagerly purchased by buyers from all over the world. The approximate value of Missouri's live stock for the past year was \$300,000,000.

One of the chief sources of income to the farmers of Missouri is from poultry. The last official record shows the value of this industry to have been \$100,000,000. The production of poultry in this state is two hundred per cent above the average of other states, and the high quality of its product takes rank with that of the leading countries. Missouri, the land of the big red apple, is also the land of the big yellow peach, the big red strawberry, fine pears and plums. There are a third more apple trees in Missouri than in any other state. Within its borders are the largest nursery and the largest orchards known. There is no county in the state where fruit is not a paying crop.

The little busy bee has become an important factor in this state. Last year after using all that was desired for home use, over 200,000 pounds of honey were shipped out of the state. The sale of sorghum mollasses run up into thousand of dollars, and even with as little knowledge as we have of mushroom growing, \$25,000 was realized by the sale of this commodity to purchasers outside of the state.

The crop of cotton for the past year netted nearly \$4,000,000, a surprising record for a state so far north, and where cotton is so little cultivated. Cotton seed oil to the amount of a half million gallons was shipped outside of the state, most of it going to European countries.

Missouri produces eighty per cent of all the zinc mined in the United States, ninety per cent of all the nickel, and a large per cent of the lead. One half the state is underlaid by coal, and it is estimated that there is four hundred billion dollars' worth of unmined coal in the state. The iron ore is found in every county south of the Missouri

river. The building stone of Missouri excels that of any state in the Union.

Missouri leads all neighboring states in timber products. Vast forests of oak, pine, walnut, hickory, maple, cypress and cedar are found in various parts of the state.

Missouri has shown a great gain in the past few years in its manufacturing industries. The total value of the output of the establishments in operation during the past year was more than \$500,000,000 representing a gain of over \$50,000,000 in one year. Boots, shoes, clothing, foundry products, carriages, buggies, wagons, furniture, bank and store fixtures, packing house products, drugs, chemicals, electrical supplies, grocers sundries, stationery supplies, powder, dynamite, brick, pottery, stoneware, soap, candy, tobacco, trunks, valises, stoves, ranges, pipes, street cars, lime, cement, tents and flags, boilers and tanks, brooms and brushes, glass and bottles, liquors, leather, paints and varnishes, rubber goods, surgical and optical goods, tinware, sheet iron, etc., are but a few of the many manufacturing industries in the state.

Missouri leads the world in the manufacturing of tobacco and street cars, ranks second in babbit metal, sixth in the manufacturing of flour, sixth in printing and publishing. Kansas City ranks first and St. Louis fourth among the great packing house cities. St. Louis manufactures more tobacco than any city in the world and is the home of the largest brewery in the world. She has also taken rank with the leading wholesale shoe markets, and is the largest drug market in the world.

There are over seven thousand miles of railroad in the state, operated by about sixty companies. The approximate value of the railroads in 1907 was \$347,000,000, street railways \$100,000,000, telegraph lines \$6,500,000, and telephone lines \$16,000,000.

There are 11,000 public school houses in the state wherein 800,000 scholars receive instruction. The esti-

mated amount annually spent for public education in Missouri is \$10,000,000. The institutions of public instruction of the state are excelled. The State University at Columbia spends annually a half million dollars on higher education, and five normal schools are in operation. The state has four hospitals for the insane, school for the deaf and dumb, one for the blind, and one for the feeble minded and epileptic. The state also has a girls industrial home and a reform school for boys, a home each for federal and confederate veterans, and for consumptives. Also, at Jefferson City, the Lincoln Institute provides for the higher education of colored boys and girls.

Missouri is taking the lead in building good roads. The last legislature made an appropriation of one million and a half dollars to be distributed under the condition that the counties in which the money is distributed, contributes an amount equal to the amount of their share of the state fund. This in pursuance to a bill introduced by Hon. R. H. Brown of Harrisonville. Plans are now being made for the construction of a great highway from St. Louis to Kansas City, and North and South roads will also probably be constructed. There are already many fine roads in the state, and today there is more miles of macadamized highway in Jackson County, Mo., than in any other county in the Union.

Missouri offers more advantages to home seekers, capitalists and manufacturers than any state in the Union. The rate of taxation is the lowest and the home seeker can make more money, live better, and enjoy better health in Missouri than he can in any other section of God's grand foot stool.

The death rate in Missouri is 12.2 per cent, per thousand population. One-third more deaths occur annually in other states in proportion to the population than in Missouri, and the birth rate exceeds that of any other state. Thus it will be seen that our population grows faster, and we live longer than residents of any other commonwealth in the world.

CHAPTER VI.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS REGARDING MISSOURI.

Missouri was the scene of 244 battles of the 2261 engagements in which ten or more men were killed or wounded during the civil war. The number of those in the confederate service is estimated to be 50,000, and 109,000 served in the Union Army. 8,344 of the latter were colored. Six regiments of infantry and one battery, over 8,000 men were furnished by Missouri in the Spanish war.

There are three national cemeteries in Missouri. The one at St. Louis contains over 12,000 graves, the one at Jefferson City nearly 900; and the one at Springfield more than 1,600.

In 1900 there were 53,775 Federal pensioners in Missouri; who received during that year \$7,245,470.

The state has cast its electoral vote for president and vice-president as follows: 1820, Monroe and Tompkins, 3; successful; republican. 1824, Clay and Jackson, 2; unsuccessful; republican. 1828, Jackson and Calhoun, 3; successful. 1832, Jackson and VanBuren, 4; successful; democrat. 1836, Van Buren and Johnson, 4; successful; democrat. 1840, Van Buren and Johnson, 4; successful; democrat. 1844, Polk and Dallas, 7; successful; democrat. 1848, Cass and Butler, 7; unsuccessful; democrat. 1852, Pierce and King, 9; successful; democrat. 1856, Buchanan and Breckenridge, 9; successful; democrat. 1860, Douglas and Johnson, 9; unsuccessful; democrat. 1864, Lincoln and Johnson, 11; successful; republican. 1868, Grant and Colfax, 11; successful; republican.

1872, Hendricks and Brown, 6; unsuccessful; democrat.
1878, Tilden and Hendricks, 15; unsuccessful; democrat.
1880, Hancock and English, 15; unsuccessful; democrat.
1884, Cleveland and Hendricks, 16; successful; democrat.
1888, Cleveland and Thurman, 16; unsuccessful; democrat.
1892, Cleveland and Stevenson, 17; successful; democrat.
1896, Bryan and Sewall, 17; unsuccessful; democrat.
1900, Bryan and Stevenson, 17; unsuccessful; democrat.

The governors of Missouri have been: Territorial, Benj. Howard, 1812-16; William Clark, 1816-20. State, Alex. McNair, 1820-24; Frederick Bates, 1824-25; John Miller, 1825-32; Daniel Dunklin, 1832-6; Lilburn W. Boggs 1836-40; Thomas Reynolds, 1840-4; John C. Edwards, 1844-8; Austin A. King, 1848-53; Sterling Price, 1853-57; Trusten Polk, 1857; Robert M. Stewart, 1857-61; Claiborne F. Jackson, 1861; Hamilton R. Gamble (provisional) 1861-4; Thomas C. Fletcher, 1864-8; James W. McClurg, 1868-71; B. Gratz Brown, 1871-3; Silas Woodson, 1873-5; Chas. H. Hardin, 1875-7; John S. Phelps, 1877-81; Thos. T. Crittenden, 1881-5; John S. Marmaduke, 1885-9; David R. Francis, 1889-93; Wm. J. Stone, 1892-6; Lon V. Stephens, 1896-1900; Alexander M. Dockery, 1900-1904; Joseph W. Folk, 1904-8. The last five and Thos. T. Crittenden are the only ones of this list who are now living. The salary of the governor's office is \$5,000.00 a year.

General elections are held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November every two years. The primary for all political parties is held on the first Tuesday in August preceding date of election. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction are elected at the general election, and hold office for four years.

One Judge of the supreme court is elected at the general election every two years, and holds his office for the term of ten years. One Railroad and Warehouse

Commissioner is elected at the general election every two years, and holds his office for six years. Circuit Judges are elected at the general election every six years, and hold their offices for that length of time.

The clerk of the circuit court, clerk of the county court, sheriff, county treasurer, recorder, probate judge and coroner are elected at the general election every four years, and hold their offices for four years. The judges of the county court, except the presiding judge, are elected every two years. The presiding judge of the county court, surveyor, and public administrator are elected every four years. Township offices are elected every two years. In counties containing a city of fifty thousand and less than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants a county auditor is elected every four years.

The Legislature of Missouri convenes in regular session in the State capitol at Jefferson City on the first Wednesday after the first day of January in each odd numbered year. It is divided into two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives, collectively designated as the General Assembly of the State of Missouri. The Senators are elected for four years—those from the odd numbered districts being chosen in the same year of the Presidential election and those from the even numbered districts in the intervening even numbered years.

There are under the present apportionment thirty-four Senators and one hundred and forty-two Representatives. The members of the House are elected every two years. The Senate is presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor, who receives a salary of \$1,000 a year and a per diem of \$7.00 when presiding over the Senate. The Senators receive a per diem of \$5.00 per day during the first seventy days of each regular session, and for 120 days for each revising session, and after that time but one dollar per day.

The House is presided over by a Speaker of its own selection, whose per diem is the same as that of Lieutenant-Governor, and the members receive the same per diem and are under the same restrictions as to length of session as are the members of the Senate. The members of both House and Senate receive traveling expenses in coming to and returning from the session, and thirty dollars per session for stationery and postage.

A voter must be a citizen of the United States, or alien who has declared his intention not less than one year nor more than five years before election. Must have been a resident of the state one year, county, town and precinct sixty days. Persons excluded are, inmates of poor houses, or asylums at public expense, those convicted of infamous crimes, soldiers, sailors and marines, or those in military service not deemed residents of the state. The Australian Ballot System is in force.

Cities and towns in this state are divided into the following classes:

Cities of the first class are those having 100,000 inhabitants or more.

Cities of the second class are those having 30,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants.

Cities of the third class are those having 3,000 and less than 30,000 inhabitants.

All cities and towns containing 500 and less than 3,000 inhabitants, and all towns existing under any special law and having less than 500 inhabitants, which shall elect to be cities of the fourth class, shall be cities of that class.

Villages are unincorporated towns having less than 500 inhabitants.

Formerly the legislature had the constitutional right to grant special charters to cities, but under the present law all cities are organized under the general law.

Any three or more persons may become incorporated for any lawful business.

Corporations are divided into public and private; and again into corporations for pecuniary profit and corporations not for pecuniary profit. Public corporations are bodies politic, chartered by the state or voluntarily organized under the general law, and are created for governmental purposes. All other corporations are private.

The usual powers of a corporation are, to have existence for a certain number of years, to sue and be sued by its corporate name, to have a common seal alterable at will, to make contracts, to acquire and dispose of certain kinds of property named in their charter, to make by-laws and all necessary rules for the management of its affairs. The law exempts the private property of its members from liability for corporate debts, and the interests of the stockholders are transferable at will. These are two essential differences between a corporation and a partnership.

Before commencing any business except their organization the persons contemplating incorporation must adopt articles of agreement, which must be signed and acknowledged by them and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county where the principal place of business is to be.

There are two kinds of deeds in common use; quit-claim and warranty.

A person taking title to real estate or any interest therein by quit-claim deed takes such interest as the grantor may then have. When the grantee takes title under a warranty deed he is not chargeable with notice of anything that does not appear of record or from the possession of the property. No particular form of deed is necessary to convey title, but it must be in writing, signed by the grantor and delivered either actually or constructively to the grantee. If the deed conveys more land than the grantor then owns, and he subsequently acquires such

estate conveyed, it will inure to the benefit of his grantee.

As between parties deeds are valid without being acknowledged or recorded, but no instrument affecting real estate can be filed or recorded till acknowledged. No instrument is of any validity as against subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration without notice unless duly recorded in the office of the recorder in the county where the land is situated.

It is necessary for the wife of the grantor to sign the deed or mortgage in order to pass the legal interest which may exist in such person. A married woman in this state can convey real estate which she may own the same as if she were a single woman.

Another kind of deed is called special warranty, which does not warrant the title in general, but makes some exception to the general covenants of warranty, or else warrants in some particular only.

A married woman is bound by the covenants in a deed to land which is owned jointly by herself and husband.

Any person capable of conveying real estate by deed may do so through an attorney in fact, but he must act under a written power of attorney, acknowledged the same as a deed and recorded in the office of recorder in the county in which the land is situated.

To secure a marriage license in Missouri it is necessary to have parental consent under twenty one for males and eighteen for females. Marriages prohibited under fifteen for males and twelve for females and all those nearer of kin than first cousins.

The circuit court has jurisdiction in all cases of divorce, alimony or maintenance. Cases are tried without jury, one years residence is required unless offense was committed in the state, or one or both parties resided in the state. The charges must be adultery; conviction of felony before or after marriage without knowledge of other party; cruel and barbarous treatment, endangering life; desertion for one year; habitual drunkenness for one

year; impotency existing at time of marriage and continuing; intolerable treatment; pregnancy of wife before marriage, by man other than husband without his knowledge; vagrancy of husband.

Every male over twenty one years, of sound mind, may devise all his property, except one-third dower to widow, and every male over eighteen may by will, dispose of personal property, save dower. All females of eighteen and upward may dispose by will of their real and personal property subject to rights of husband, if any, to his curtesy. Every will must be in writing signed by testator and attested by two competent witnesses. The wife can control her separate estate, hold and own property which is not subject to debts of husband, may sue in her own name with or without her husband joining.

Where a person having title in real estate or personal property undisposed of or otherwise limited by marriage settlement, shall die intestate it shall descend and be distributed to his kindred, male or female, subject to the payment of his debts and the widow's dower, in the following course: (1) to his children or their descendants in equal parts; (2) if there be no children or their descendants, then to his father, mother, brothers and sisters, and their descendants, in equal parts; (3) if there be no children or their descendants, father, mother, brothers or sisters, nor their descendants then to the husband or wife, then to the grandfather, grandmother, uncles and aunts and their descendants in equal parts; (4) if there be no children or descendants, father, mother, brothers, sisters or their descendants, husband or wife, grandfather, grandmother, uncles and aunts and their descendants, then to the great-grandfathers, great-grandmothers and their descendants in equal parts, and so on in other cases without end, passing to the nearest lineal descendants and their children and their descendants in equal parts. If there be no children or their descendants, father, mother, brothers nor sisters, nor their descendants, husband or wife, nor

any parental or maternal kindred capable of inheriting, the whole shall go to the kindred of the husband or wife of the intestate, in the like cause as if such husband or wife had survived the intestate and then die entitled to the estate. In all cases the heirs of half blood take only half the share of like heirs of whole blood. If all heirs are in the same degree of relation to the descendant they take per capita. When the husband dies without issue the wife takes one-half of the estate. If the wife dies having had children now alive, the husband is entitled to curtesy in wife's real property. Debts are proven either by oral testimony given in open court, or by deposition.

Non-residents are required to give security for costs before filing suit. The security may be by bond or by a deposit of money in court to cover the costs to accrue.

Estates of deceased persons are administered upon and settled in the Probate Court, which issues letters of administration. In granting letters of administration priority in right is granted as follows: (1) To the husband or wife; (2) to one or more of the distributies of the estate according as the discretion of the court, or judge, or clerk thereof in vacation, may direct. Non-residents are not allowed to administer upon estates of deceased persons even through letters testamentary to them. Executors and administrators are required to give bond with two or more securities, residents of the county issuing letters of administration. Such bonds are made to the State of Missouri for an amount double the estimated value of the estate. All claims must be presented within two years of notice of publication that the estate is in the hands of administrators. The classification and priority of demands against deceased persons are as follows: (1) Funeral expenses; (2) expenses of last sickness, wages of servants and claims for medicine and medical attendance during the last sickness of deceased; (3) all debts, including taxes due this State or any county or incorporated town or city therein situated; (4) all judgments rendered against de-

ceased in his life time and judgments upon attachments levied during the life time of the deceased; (5) all demands without regard to quality which shall be legally exhibited against the estate within one year after the granting of the first letters on the estate; (6) all demands exhibited and presented to the court for allowance after the end of one year and within two years after letters have been granted, said two years being to run from the date of the letters when notice is published without thirty days after the granting of the same, and in all other cases said two years begin to run from the date of publication of notice.

Assignments are for the benefit of all creditors and the assignor's debts are only discharged to the extent of the dividends paid; the assignee holds court for three days within three months from date of assignment, to allow demands against the assignor's estate. All creditors who fail to present their demands for allowance at that time are excluded from participation in the estate. Any judgment confessed by the assignor within 30 days prior to date of assignment is void.

There are five classes of banks in this state: Private banks, banks of deposit and discount, trust companies, savings and safe deposit institutions, and national banks. National banks are organized under and regulated by the United States laws, and all the others are organized under and regulated by the statutes of this state. All banks organized under the state laws are under state supervision or inspection.

The cash capital of banks of deposit and discount shall in no case be less than ten thousand dollars nor more than five millions, except in cities having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants or more, where the cash capital shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Trust companies must have a capital of not less than one hundred thousand dollars nor more than ten million dollars.

Savings and safe deposit institutions must be capitalized as follows: In cities of fifty thousand inhabitants or under, not less than ten thousand dollars; in cities having more than fifty thousand and less than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, not less than fifty thousand dollars; in cities having more than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

National banks are required to have at least twenty-five thousand dollars capital, and in cities or towns of more than three thousand and less than six thousand, fifty thousand dollars; and in cities over six thousand and not over fifty thousand inhabitants, one hundred thousand dollars, and in cities of more than fifty thousand, the minimum capital required is two hundred thousand dollars.

Private banks must have a capital of not less than five thousand dollars.

This paid up capital is subject to the payment of the obligations of the bank, and in addition to this each stockholder is further liable to the extent of stock held by him. The directors have control of the business and affairs of the bank. They must exercise good faith and ordinary skill, and if any loss results from any fraud or mismanagement on their part they become personally liable. They are not liable for errors of judgment when acting in good faith. It is made a criminal offense for any person engaged in the banking business to receive deposits after the bank has become insolvent.

Some of the biggest things in Missouri: towns, St. Louis; rivers, the Missouri, the greatest of the affluents of the Mississippi, and often considered the main stream, being about 1,600 miles longer than the Mississippi above

the mouth; County, Texas; yield of corn, Montgomery county; nurseries, Pike county; pearl botton factory, Lewis county; plant of lime stone, Dade county; pig iron factory, Dent county; plate glass factory, Crystal City; apple orchard, New Lebanon; cooperage plant, Popular Bluff; peach orchard, Oregon county; production of zinc and lead ore, Jasper county; live stock, Nodaway county; wheat, St. Charles county; corn, Scott county; oats, Lewis county; popcorn, Clay county; nuts, Veron county; blue grass seed, De Kalb county; clover seed, Jackson county; flax seed, Bates county; flour, Jackson county; corn meal, Newton county; poultry, Monroe county; eggs, Pettis county; butter, Buchanan county; condensed milk, Clinton county; cut flowers, Cass county; corn cob pipes, Franklin county; whiskey, Platte county; wild game, Greene county; fish, Pike county; cotton, Dunklin county; vegetables, St. Louis county; canned goods, Jackson county; tomatoes, Buchanan county; melons, Scott county; strawberries, Jasper county; apples and peaches, Buchanan county; peas, Webster county; brick, Jackson county; powder, Jasper county; mushrooms, St. Louis county; maple sugar, Grundy county; iron ore, Crawford county; stone, Jasper county; alfalfa, Penniscot county; wood alcohol, Dent county; hay, Vernon county; tobacco, Platte county; pine forests, Shannon county.

The first marriage that took place in Missouri was April 20, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first baptism was performed in May, 1776, in St. Louis.

The first house of worship (Catholic) was erected in 1775, at St. Louis.

The first ferry established in 1805, on the Mississippi River, at St. Louis.

The first newspaper established in St. Louis (Missouri Gazette) in 1808.

The first post office was established in 1804, in St. Louis—Rufus Easton, postmaster.

The first Protestant church erected at Ste. Genevieve, in 1806—Baptist.

The first bank established (Bank of St. Louis) in 1814.

The first market house opened in 1811, in St. Louis.

The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the General Pike, Captain, Jacob Reid; landed at St. Louis, 1817.

The first college built (St. Louis College) in 1817.

The first court house erected in 1823, in St. Louis.

The first telegraph lines reached East St. Louis, December 20, 1847.

The following are the public holidays: the first day of January; the twenty-second day of February; the thirtieth day of May; the fourth day of July; the first Monday in September; any general state election or state primary election day; Thanksgiving day and the twenty fifth day of December. When any such holidays fall upon Sunday the Monday next following is considered such holiday. In all legal transactions such holidays are treated and considered the same as Sunday.

The Missouri weights and measures, showing pounds in bushel, are as follows: wheat, beans, clover seed, irish potatoes, and peas 60; rye, shelled corn and flax seed, 56; unshelled corn, 70; barley, 48; oats, 32; beans, 20; onions, 57; dried peaches, 33; dried apples, 24; blue grass seed, 14; timothy seed, 45; castor beans, 46; cotton seed, 33; salt 50; mineral coal, 80; sweet potatoes, 56; parsnips, 44; turnips, 42; carrots, 50; corn meal and millet, 50; green peas, 56; apples, peaches and pears, 48; cucumbers, 48; tomatoes, 45.

CHAPTER VII.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE COUNTY.

About eighty-six years have passed since the first white settlement was made in Cass county; and to secure reliable facts relating to that early date is no small task. In many instances what is known of that time is drawn chiefly from tradition. Certain it is that the few who lived here during the early settlement of the county faced many hardships, but it is equally true that they faced them fearlessly and cheerfully. At no time were the early settlers in particular danger from the Indians, and the story of the early history is for the greater part a picture of peace amidst rough surroundings. Among these pioneers there was such a community of interests that there existed a strong tie of personal friendship. They were bound together with such a bond of sympathy, inspired by the consciousness of common hardship, that they were practically communists.

The first buildings constructed did not quite reach the dignity of cabins, but were more like Indian bark huts. Soon, however, when enough men could be secured for a "cabin raising" the cabins came into evidence. Even these, though, were very primitive affairs, nothing being placed between the cracks, and windows being unknown. In a few cases greased paper was used for windows, thus admitting a very little light, but more often the light secured was what came through the cracks between the logs. The doors were fastened with the old fashioned wooden latches. One writer thus describes the cabins of that day:

"These were of round logs, notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles, and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut in the end and a stick chimney run up. A clapboard door is made, a window is opened by cutting out a hole in the side or end two feet square, and finished without glass or transparency. The house is then 'chinked' and 'daubed' with mud. The cabin is now ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture is adjusted, and life on the frontier is begun in earnest.

"The one-legged bedstead, now a piece of furniture of the past, was made by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end, one and a half inches in diameter at right angles, and the same sized holes corresponding with those in the logs of the cabin the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which are inserted poles.

"Upon these poles clapboards are laid, or linn bark is interwoven consecutively from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed is laid. The convenience of a cook-stove was not thought of, but instead the cooking was done by the faithful housewife in pots, kettles and skillets, on and about the big fire-place, and very frequently over and around too, the distended pedal extremities of the legal sovereign of the household, while the latter was indulging in the luxuries of the cob pipe, and discussing the probable results of a contemplated deer hunt on the Grand River and its tributaries, or the *Maris des Cygnes*."

One of the chief articles of diet with the pioneer, was corn meal and hominy. Before the establishment of mills the corn was usually ground between two large stones, and "hominy blocks" were very common. The latter consisted of a large block hollowed out, and the implement used for pounding hominy was usually made from a suitable sized piece of timber, with an iron wedge attached, the large end down.

The pioneer never lacked for meat. Hogs ran wild, and there was always an abundancy of deer, wild turkeys,

prairie chickens and other small game. The streams abounded in fish, and a good supply could always be obtained at the expense of very little labor. The meals usually consisted of corn bread, potatoes, butter milk and fat pork. Coffee was a luxury and was generally used only on special occasion. On Sundays, for a change, they had bread made of wheat, which was "tramped out" on the ground by horses, cleaned with a sheet and pounded by hand.

The plows used by the pioneers were what was styled "bull plows." The mould-boards were generally of wood, occasionally part wood and part iron. However, these plows did good service.

Supplies in these days were obtained at Independence, Lexington and Harmony Mission. Mail was carried by river and wagon transportation. No roads had been made, and the only highway was a trail.

William Savage built the first mill in Cass County, on Big Creek, north of Pleasant Hill. It was a grist and saw mill combined, and the burrs were set on the saw-frame. At first the mill only ground corn which had to be sifted after it was ground, as there were no bolts in the mill. There was only one run of burrs which, as well as the mill irons, were brought from St. Louis. They were shipped up the Missouri River. The mill cost about \$50. The mill had no gearing, the burrs being located over the wheel, and running with the same velocity as the wheel. It was a frame mill, one story high, and had a capacity of 150 bushels a day. People came from far and near, attracted by the reports of the completion of the mill, with their grists, so that, for days before it was ready for work, the creek bottom was dotted over with hungry and patient men, waiting until it was ready to do their work, so that they might return with their meal and flour to supply their families and those of their neighbors, thus enduring the hardships of camp life in those early days, in order that they might be able to secure the simple necessities of life, devoid of all luxuries.

In 1835, this county was organized and named Van Buren, in honor of Martin Van Buren, the eighth president of the United States. Following is a copy of the act under which the county was organized.

“Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

1. All that portion of country included within the following limits, shall be and is hereby organized into a separate and distinct county, to be known as the County of Van Buren. All the rights and privileges granted to separate and distinct counties, be, and the same are hereby extended to the said County of Van Buren; bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the middle of range twenty-nine, where the same intersects the township line, between townships forty-six and forty-seven; thence west, with said township line to the state boundary; thence south, with said state boundary, to a point where the township line, between township thirty-nine and forty, intersects the same with said township line; east to the range line between ranges twenty-eight and twenty-nine; thence north along said range, to a point three miles east of the southwest corner of Johnson County; thence west to the southwest corner of Johnson County; thence north, along the middle of range twenty-nine, of Johnson County line to the point of beginning.

2. The northern boundary line of Van Buren, as constituted by the foregoing section, shall be the permanent southern boundary of Jackson County, and all the territory included in the County of Bates, shall be, for all civil and military purposes, attached to Van Buren, until the said County of Bates shall be organized into a separate and distinct county, by law.

3. The County of Van Buren shall be added to, and compose a part of, the Eighteenth Senatorial District, and shall in conjunction with the County of Jackson, elect one senator at the general election in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; the said County of Van Buren shall

form a part of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and the courts to be holden in said county, shall be held at the house of James W. McClellan until the tribunal transacting county business shall fix on a temporary seat of justice. The county courts of said county shall be holden on the first Mondays of February, May, August and November.

4. David Ward, of Lafayette, Samuel Hink and William Brown, of Jackson County, are hereby appointed commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice for said county, and the same shall be selected as near the geographical center of said county as a suitable place can be obtained, not exceeding five miles from the center thereof, and the said commissioners shall be invested with all the powers granted to commissioners under the existing laws, in relation to the selection of seats of justice.

5. The governor is authorized to appoint three justices of the county court of said county, who shall hold their offices until the next general election in the year 1836, and until their successors are duly elected, commissioned and qualified.

6. All taxes due the County of Jackson by persons residing within the County of Van Buren shall be collected, in all respects as if this act had not passed. And all suits which have been commenced against citizens residing within the County of Van Buren shall be prosecuted and decided as though this act had not passed.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof, May 3, 1835."

In 1849 the name of the county was changed to "Cass" by the assembly of Missouri, in honor of General Lewis Cass, who was at that time a candidate for the presidency of the United States. Following is a copy of the act under which this county received its present name.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

1. All that portion of country included in the limits of Van Buren county, as now established and defined by

law, shall hereafter be known and called Cass County, instead of Van Buren County.

2. All laws in force relating to the County of Van Buren, shall be construed to apply in all respects to the County of Cass, and all acts and things done and performed, and contracts made, and all acts, things and contracts which may be done, performed or made before the first day of July, 1849, in the name of the County of Van Buren, shall be as valid and binding in all places and on all parties concerned, as if done, performed or made in the name of Cass County; and all contracts or business made or entered into, or which may be made or entered into, prior to the first day of July, 1849 in the name of the County of Van Buren, may be continued and completed in the name of Van Buren County; provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to require any contracts made or business entered into after the passage of this act, to be made or entered into in the name of Van Buren County; but the same may be made, entered into and completed in the name of Cass County.

3. All rights which said county had under the name of Van Buren County, shall still remain in full force under the name of Cass County; and all claims, rights and demands of every kind, which any person or persons may have against said County of Van Buren, shall remain in full force against the County of Cass, and this act shall not be construed to effect the right of property in any manner whatever; but all contracts to which said County of Van Buren may be a party, or in which said County of Van Buren may be interested, shall be carried out and completed in the manner indicated in the second section of this act.

4. All officers, civil and military, appointed or elected, or to be appointed or elected, for said County of Van Buren, shall be deemed and taken to be appointed or elected for the County of Cass and are hereby authorized to act as such, and all courts heretofore established and

directed by law to be held in the County of Van Buren, shall in all respects apply to the County of Cass.

This act shall be enforced from and after its passage.

Approved February 19, 1849."

The following brief sketch of the life of the man whose name the county bears, is submitted as an item of interest:

Lewis Cass was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. He was the eldest son of Jonathan Cass, who served in the Revolution, and rose to the rank of Major in the army. In 1799 Lewis Cass taught school in the state of Delaware, in 1802 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Zanesville, Ohio. Four years later he married Elizabeth Spicer, of Virginia, and shortly afterward was elected to the legislature. From 1807 to 1813 he was state marshal. In the war of 1812 he served as colonel of the Third Ohio Volunteers, and after General Hull's surrender, was appointed colonel of the Twenty-seventh infantry, and was shortly thereafter promoted to rank of brigadier-general. At the close of the campaign he was in command of Michigan, and in 1813 was appointed governor of the territory. He served as governor, and ex-officio, as superintendent of Indian affairs for eighteen years, during which time he negotiated numerous treaties, and secured, by cession of different tribes, great tracts of land in the northwest. In 1815 he purchased for \$12.00, a homestead tract of 500 acres in Detroit, which the subsequent growth of the city made immensely valuable. In 1820, in company with Schoolcraft and others, he explored the upper lakes, and the head waters of the Mississippi, traversing 5,000 miles. In 1831, President Jackson nominated him secretary of war, and he was at the head of the war department during the first two years of the Florida war, 1835-6. In 1835 he was sent as a minister to France. In this capacity he settled the indemnity dispute by obtaining the interest withheld when the principal was paid. In 1837 he embarked at Marseilles

in the frigate "Constitution" for Egypt, via Constantinople, following the coast, stopping at the principal ports, and making excursions into the interior. He was on excellent terms with Louis Phillippe, of whose character he gave a favorable account in his "King's Court, and Government in France," published in 1840. The most marked incident of his diplomatic career was his attack on the quintuple treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, which led to his resignation in 1842. In January, 1845, he was elected United States senator, from Michigan, which place he resigned on his nomination, May 22, 1848, as democratic candidate for the presidency. A division in the democratic party in New York gave that state to General Taylor, and secured his election by a majority of thirty-six electoral votes. In June, 1849, Cass was re-elected to the senate for the remainder of his original term. In the next session he vigorously opposed the "Wilmot Proviso" although he was instructed by the legislature of Michigan to vote for it. In 1850 he was a member of Clay's compromise committee, but did not vote for the "Fugitive Slave" bill. He was again elected a senator for six years from March 4, 1851. In the Democratic convention at Baltimore in May, 1852, he was a candidate for the presidential nomination, but was unsuccessful. In 1854 he voted for Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska bill, proposing a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but including a provision embodying Cass's suggestion in the famous Nicholson letter, to leave to the inhabitants of the territories the power to regulate their own institutions, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Subsequently he declined to obey the instructions of the Michigan Legislature as to his votes on the Kansas question. In the Democratic convention at Cincinnati, in May, 1856, he was not a candidate, and warmly concurred in the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, who, on his accession to the presidency in 1857, nominated Cass as secretary of state. In December, 1860, when Buchanan refused to reinforce Major Anderson and

reprovision Fort Sumpter, he promptly resigned and closed a public career of fifty-four years. He was a man of much ability and of the purest integrity, a fine scholar and an effective public speaker. He died in Detroit, June 17, 1866.

The population of Cass county in 1840 was 4,693; in 1850, 6,090; in 1860, 9,794; in 1870, 19,296; in 1876, 18,069; in 1880, 22,431; in 1900, 23,636.

The first deed of record in the recorder's office was filed October 23, 1836, and for a consideration of \$100, conveys 37 1-4 acres of land in section 7, township 46 of range 29, from G. Christopher McKnight to William Gibson.

The first marriage license issued from the office was to William Shaply and Amanda Wilson of Mount Pleasant Township, on June 17, 1849, and the certificate that the marriage ceremony was performed is signed by Geo. Dickson, J. P.

CHAPTER VIII.

SOME EARLY HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

An "Old Settlers Society" was organized in September 1879. R. A. Brown was chosen chairman and E. Easley, secretary. All residents over 21 years of age, who came into the county prior to 1846, were included in the call for forming the society. J. W. Williams, H. G. Glenn, Thomas Holloway, J. Coughenour, A. Bybee, P. Franse, W. Payne, Wm. Adams, W. C. Burford, J. Flinn, Isaac Woolard, Isom Majors, David Majors, J. S. Wheeler, J. F. Brooks, L. Ground, Wilson Davenport, E. L. Tuggle, Jesse Ragan, L. Bradberry and Martin Burris were among those who helped to perfect the organization.

The first meeting of the "Old Settlers Society" was held at Harrisonville September 20, of the same, year, and the principal event of the meeting was the delivery of the following address by the late Judge Noah M. Givan, of Harrisonville:

"PIONEERS OF CASS COUNTY: I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me in inviting me to address you on this occasion. The purpose of your organization is, indeed commendable. Every citizen of the county must feel an interest in preserving its early history; for

"The heart, methinks,

Were of strange mold which keeps no cherished
print of earlier, happier times."

Besides, these annual reunions must be a source of much pleasure to those of you who came to the country

in its early times, and who endured the hardships of a frontier life. They enable you to take each other by the hand and talk over the incidents of long ago. Though your pioneer lives were attended with many of the privations and few of the comforts of life now enjoyed by the people of the county, yet there was untold pleasure arising from your honest toil which might well excite the envy of those of us who follow you.

Cass County was, prior to its separate organization, a portion of Jackson. Indeed, in the still earlier times, Cass and Jackson were both a portion of Cooper County. In the winter of 1834 and 1835 the county of Van Buren was organized, which embraced all that is now Cass, and townships 40, 41 and 42, now a portion of Bates. In obtaining an account of the early events of the county I have been compelled to call upon yourselves and your compeers for information of matters not of record. The first settlements made in the county were along the streams, near the timber. Many came from timbered countries and did not dream of being able to live out on the bleak and barren prairies, far from timber and water. It may be truthfully said that the dreams of the most visionary of the very earliest settlers did not think that the prairies would ever be occupied. It is said that when the first government surveyors, in making the survey of lands in this county, reached the highest point on the prairie northwest of Harrisonville, and looked over the vast prairies south of them, stopped their work, returned to headquarters, and reported the land south of the survey, which would include the south half of the county, was not worth surveying! They so reported to the government, and it was some time after that that the balance of the county was surveyed. The first settlements were made along Big Creek and the headwaters of Grand River. The name of the first settler is not definitely known. Possibly, as is generally the case in new countries, two or more families came together for mutual aid and protection.

Martin Rice, Esq., who has given the matter considerable attention, and who still lives near Lone Jack, in Jackson County, furnishes the following:

"My present recollection goes back only to the fall of 1833. At that time there were, perhaps, seventy-five or a hundred families in what is now Cass County, scattered in neighborhoods on all the principal streams or groves of timber. I remember hearing it said about the year 1837 that David Butterfield was the oldest settler in the county, and that his first location in it was north of Pleasant Hill, on, or near the present Van Hoy farm. A few years ago David Dealy, one of the first settlers of Jackson County, informed me that David Creek was the first to locate in the county of Cass; but I think his location was north of the line, in the present limits of Jackson County. A brother-in-law of Senator Cockrell, who came to Lafayette County, in 1827, informed me that, in 1828, in moving a drove of sheep to Harmony Mission he staid over night with a squatter named John Walker, north of Pleasant Hill, who was the only white settler in all that region of country. Whether Butterfield, Creek, or Walker was first I cannot say. All accounts agree, however, that the first cabin was at or near the Van Hoy farm. At what time the first settlement was made on the Grand River waters, or by whom, or at what point, I have no definite information. I think, perhaps, Walker McLellan was among the first, if not the first. The creek upon which he settled was named McLellan's Fork of Grand River. Parson John Jackson, a Baptist minister, who is remembered by hundreds of the present citizens, and who is the father of John L. Jackson, the present county assessor, was his neighbor and settled there about the same time. I remember hearing a gentleman who assisted Jackson in moving from the Little Blue say that they had no road, and that they followed McLellan's single wagon back to a point in the high prairie, where an elk's horns hung upon a stake, which indicated the point where

he should leave the road and seek the newly selected home in the woods. That home was some four or five miles northwest of Harrisonville, and the spring of 1832 the date."

Soon afterwards Sidney Adams, who still lives in the county, settled near Mr. McClelland's, as also James Blakely, who settled where your president, Robert A. Brown, now lives. John Cook settled on and improved what is now known as the Hausbraugh farm, northwest of Harrisonville. His son, William Cook, lived north and a little east of his father, about one mile.

Among the earliest settlements made in the southern portion of the county was that of Andrew Peck and Thomas Holloway, the latter of whom is with you to-day—that of Thomas Holloway, in 1835, on the farm now known as the James Thompson farm, where he lived until some time during the war. He thus describes his settlement there:

"When I came to what is now Cass County, the land in that part of the county where I settled had not been surveyed. When I got there I built a log house of one room. When I got ready to raise it I had to go twelve miles to get four men to help me raise it. When I got it raised and covered, I sawed out two doors and made doors by taking two sticks and nailing clapboards to them. I then killed a hog for the family and went to Independence to mill (Overton's water mill) to get corn ground, and was gone a week."

Little did he think that he would ever become a grocery merchant at the capital of the best county in the state! Being from Tennessee, and not accustomed to prairie country, he settled in the timber and went to work and cleared off six or eight acres of timbered land for cultivation when there were hundreds of thousands of acres of such fertile prairie land at his disposal. He, in common with others, shared in the idea that the prairies were comparatively worthless except for pasture—that

they never would be cultivated, but would afford those who should settle along the streams everlasting range for their stock. He had not been in the county long before he was appointed to office. The records show that on the eighth day of March, 1836, Thomas Holloway was appointed constable of Elk Fork Township, vice John Adams declined. He gave bond with William T. McClellan as security. It has been stated by some accounts published several years ago that Van Buren County, at its first organization, included all of Bates and part of Vernon counties; but the south boundary line of the county, as given in the statutes of 1835, is the line between townships 39 and 40. The county was named Van Buren in honor of Martin Van Buren, then vice president of the United States, and continued to bear the name until 1848-9 when he became the freesoil candidate for president against General Cass, Democrat, and General Taylor, Whig. This, which doubtless defeated General Cass, so offended his friends that at the session of the legislature in 1848-9 the name of the county was changed from Van Buren to Cass. The first county officers of Van Buren County were appointed to hold until the general election in 1836. The first county judges thus appointed who served were James W. McLellan and William Savage. If another was appointed I have been unable to learn the fact. If appointed, he declined to serve (which was more common than now) as the court was composed of two justices until after the election in 1836. William Lyon was appointed first clerk. He was both circuit and county clerk, and held until his successor was elected. An election for clerk was ordered by the county court, to be held May 21, 1836. At that election the candidates were William Lyon and Thomas B. Arnett. The latter, who was a prominent citizen of the county in those days, and whose life is intimately blended with the early history of the county, was elected clerk. John Jackson was the first appointed sheriff of the county, but being a minister

of the gospel, he declined to serve, and the duties of the office were performed by the coroner, who, I think was William Butler.

The first meeting of the county court was held at the residence of James W. McLellan, about four miles northwest of Harrisonville, September 14, 1835. At that meeting the court divided the county into four townships, viz: Big Creek, Grand River, Elk Fork and Harmony. The following constables were appointed: James Williams, of Big Creek; William Y. Cook, of Grand River; John Adams, of Elk Fork, and—— Fuller, of Harmony. At the meeting, on the petition of David G. Butterfield and others, the court appointed William N. Butler, Hezekiah Warden and James Lawrence commissioners to view a way for a road on that part of the Harmony Mission road running through this county from the Jackson county line to Crooked Branch.

"The court then took into consideration the poor of this county, and ordered that William Butler take Pardy Owen, that now lives at Thomas Burgin's, and what property that belongs to her, and that he keep her three months, and furnish her with suitable clothing for which the court agrees to give him thirty dollars." Thus it will be seen that saying of the Savior—"For ye have the poor always with you"—has applied to Cass County as well as to His followers of olden time.

At this term of court merchant's licenses were issued to M. Jerne and to Ferrel & Duncan. This firm, I am informed, was composed of Rev. Wm. Ferrel, father of Rev. Thomas J. Ferrel, and Mayor William H. Duncan, who died in 1878 at Pleasant Hill.

The first general election in the county after its organization was held in 1836. Although the county was very large, there were but three voting precincts. One was at the house of Joshua Adams, known as "Old Red Adams," who lived at what is now the Big Creek bridge, south of Pleasant Hill; another was west of Harrisonville

and the other at Harmony Mission. At that election only about 150 votes were polled. Lilburn W. Boggs, of Independence, was elected governor of the state; Albert G. Harrison, (for whom Harrisonville was named), and John Miller, were elected members of congress. The entire vote of the state was less than 15,000. At that election Andrew Wilson and George Hudspeth were candidates for the legislature—Wilson was elected. John McCarty was elected sheriff over John Lyon and James Parsons. David G. Butterfield, who had been previously appointed by the county court, was elected assessor and Martin Rice was elected surveyor. Jamison D. Dickey, James W. McLellan and Henry Burris, cousin of Martin Burris, were elected county court justices.

The legislature, at its session which convened November 21, 1836, passed an act in relation to the location of the county seat of Van Buren County, Francis Prine, who was afterwards a member of the legislature, Welcome Scott and Enoch Rice, father of Martin Rice, were appointed commissioners to select the site for the location of the seat of justice. They met with Martin Rice, the county surveyor, at the house of John Cook, on Monday, the 3rd day of April 1837, and after spending several days viewing and comparing the different places recommended by interested parties, finally located the new town on the farm, or pre-emption claim, of James Lackey, who had built a small cabin and enclosed a small field near where Judge Daniel now lives. The site selected, including about 160 acres, was given to the county by the general government by an act of congress. The town was afterwards surveyed and laid out into lots and blocks with but four streets, two running east and west, and two running north and south, in the whole town and they a little less than forty feet wide. The blocks were separated by alleys, fifteen feet wide. It has been frequently remarked since, that land must have been scarce then as very little of it was used for streets. It was more than likely

that the idea then was that the population of the town would never be so large as to require more than the four streets. These lots and blocks were sold by Fleming Harris, commissioner of the seat of justice, appointed by the county court, and the proceeds of the sale of them went into the county treasury. The first merchant in Harrisonville was Henry F. Baker, who moved from near Tennessee Branch, and kept where Sam Simon's store now is.

The first merchant in Pleasant Hill was a Frenchman named Blois. He was there before Pleasant Hill had been thought of as a town. After he left, in 1834, Major Duncan and his brother-in-law, W. H. Taylor, put up a store and sold goods at the same place. Taylor sold out to Rev. William Ferrell, and afterwards Duncan sold out to Ferrel and he to W. W. Wright and N. E. Harrelson. Mr. Harrelson soon sold out to Wright, who continued the business, and who was successful. He laid out the old town of Pleasant Hill.

Cass County may well congratulate itself to-day on its educational advantages. It is well supplied with school houses, has a good school fund, and its teachers rank among the first in the state. Our county may be said to be a land of schools; the schoolmaster is not abroad but is at home among us, and is well sustained. What is true of to-day has been true of the entire history of the county. There have not always been as many school houses, nor did they possess the same conveniences and comforts, nor were the school masters always so well paid; but in proportion to the population and the ability of the people to sustain schools, they have been kept up. They have always recognized the importance of educating the young. Not until 1842 were any benefits derived from the public school fund. Prior to that the schools were what were called subscription schools.

As early as 1833 school houses were built and school kept—not such houses as you now see in every part of the

county, but of the smaller and ruder sort, and they were few and far between. At that date there were three in all of the county. One where the Union School now stands, three miles west of Pleasant Hill, on what is known as the Phillip's farm, and one near the northeast corner of the county. A description of one of these houses describes all of them. It was 14x16 feet, built of scaley barked hickory logs, split so as to make two logs out of one, six feet high and covered with clap boards secured with weight poles. A door place cut out on one side and the house was finished. No floor, no windows except the space between the logs, no fireplace, stove or chimney. The furniture consisted solely of benches made of flat logs and the school master's rod. The first school teacher who taught in the house near the northeast corner of the county, in the summer of 1833, was a Mormon preacher named Peterson, one of the first five Mormon missionaries sent out by Joe Smith to spy out the land and select the site for the New Jerusalem of the West. He was succeeded as a school teacher by Martin Rice, who commenced a school there in the fall of 1834, but had to quit when cold weather came. He taught with seventeen scholars at two dollars per quarter per scholar, and boarded himself. He taught the first public school ever taught in the county, 1842, in a log house, where the Blevens school house now stands, at fifteen dollars per month and boarded himself. James Williams, father of Luke Williams, was the first teacher in the house on the Phillips farm. He was one of the most prominent citizens of that part of the county. Afterward represented the county in the legislature, and aided in making the first freeschool law ever enacted in Missouri, which was enacted in 1838-9. There may have been other school houses in other parts of the county, but I have been unable to get their history. In a very early day, prior to 1836, a school house was built in the neighborhood of where R. A. Brown now lives, but I am unable to give the name of the first teach-

er. As the country improved and was settled up, it improved the school privileges until it reached intelligence and learning, what it is to-day. The people of Cass county have always believed that taxes paid for the education of the youth has been money well expended, and the school tax has always been cheerfully paid.

This may also now be said to be a land of churches and church privileges, where men worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. In the very early times there were no church houses in the county though there were church congregations and societies organized. The prevailing denominations were Methodist and Baptist, with a few of the Christian denomination. The first church house in the county was built in 1838, where the old Union Church house now stands, or did stand a few years ago, west of Pleasant Hill. Notwithstanding the church houses were few, the people were a worshipping, church-going people. The preaching was not that of the most learned or profound theologian—there were no doctors of divinity—or graduates of theological seminaries; but it was well adapted to the demands of the age. It was earnest, honest and withal accompanied with good common sense. The clerical dress was then very different from now. There were no black cloth coats with double breasts, no white cravats with standing collars with silk hats; but the pioneer preacher, at least in some instances, proclaimed the truth of the gospel in great simplicity and with power, clad in buckskin pants and hunting shirt—regardless of whether he had a coat of any kind.

Among the earliest of Methodist preachers was William Ferrel and a Mr. McKinney, who were local preachers in 1834-35-36. The first among the Baptist preachers were James Savage, John Jackson and Jacob Powell. In 1837 Jeremiah Farmer came to the county. He did not begin preaching until 1838, but has been in the ministry ever since—forty-one years. His father, John Farmer, who was also a Baptist minister, came in 1839, and

was prominent in the denomination, and died in 1845. Other members of the family were ministers, and it may be truly said that no other family in all the history of the county has contributed more to the morality and religious sentiment of the people of the county than the Farmer family. Of all the pioneer preachers, the only surviving one that is still a citizen of this county, or that is living, is Jeremiah Farmer. He has kept pace with the advancement of the age, and has adapted himself to the wants of the people in the various conditions of life as they have progressed from a rude beginning to their present condition. He would not now be taken for a pioneer preacher.

While our early pioneers were friends of education and worshipers of the holy shrine, they were also defenders of their rights and liberties—peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must. I am unable to give a detailed account of the part taken by the early settlers of the county in the Indian and Mormon wars, which would, if it could be correctly given, form an interesting chapter in the history of the county. All have heard something of the expulsion of the Mormons from Jackson county in the fall of 1833. Cass county then formed a part of Jackson, and its citizens shared the dangers and glories of the conflict. It is not known that any of her citizens were actually engaged in the fights at Westport and Independence, in November, 1833; but in the following spring the Mormons, then in Clay county, having been reinforced from New York and Ohio, threatened to return into Jackson and regain the promised land. Our people were then called to arms. A war meeting was held at the residence of Hezekiah Wardine, three miles east of where Pleasant Hill now stands. Volunteers were then called for, to hold themselves ready at a minute's warning, to resist the expected invasion. It was responded to by nearly everybody. A company of about fifty men was organized. Rev. James Savage who had seen service in the war of 1812, and in the Indian wars under Colonel Cooper, was

elected captain, Wm. English, lieutenant and Andy Wilson, ensign.

In June, 1834, the company received marching orders, and at 3 o'clock of the evening of June 21st, set out for Independence. Arriving there late at night they found everybody sound asleep. After considerable effort they succeeded in awakening L. W. Boggs, afterwards governor, who informed them that the army was at the river guarding the ferry, but that the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Samuel C. Owens, was at his home in Independence. The officers repaired to his residence for orders, but were only ordered not to disturb his slumbers as he was wearied and sleepy. It was said that there was some profanity among those veterans. The next day the Commander-in-Chief apologized to these troops for his treatment and gave them the post of honor, by having them guard the city, the new Jerusalem. In the afternoon of that day, however, the army stationed at the ferry returned and proclaimed that a treaty of peace had been made with the Mormons, and the war was over. The bloodless victory was celebrated by the firing of a four-pound cannon, brought up to the public square for that purpose. The soldiers were discharged and returned to their homes, to again engage in the avocations of peace. My informant suggests that not one of these battle-scarred veterans has ever received a land warrant or a pension. If those who survived could have their names enrolled under the late back pension law, they would strike a bonanza. Of those who engaged in that memorable march, but two remain citizens of the county, viz: Jeremiah X. and Alfred Sloan.

In the fall of 1838, an independent military horse company, commanded by Captain William Farmer, of which Jeremiah Farmer was a member, was ordered by Governor Boggs, into the Mormon war, and had the honor of bringing the Smiths, Rigdon and others to the Independence jail. In the same fall they were ordered to

Bates County, to remove the Osage Indians from the state, which they accomplished by strategy. They caught one burly Indian and gave him a severe whipping on his bare back, and threatened others, which so frightened them that they unceremoniously fled the country, leaving our heroes in sole possession of the land.

Leaving our war history unfinished for other writers, I now invite your attention for a short time to that portion of our county's history that is derived principally from its records. While our public records are open to the inspection of the public, yet very few ever think of examining them **only on business**. I have found it exceedingly interesting to read over the records of the first court ever held in the county, and I have no doubt but a few extracts from them will be of interest to you who were closely identified with the events there recorded.

I have already given you a synopsis of the first term of court ever held in the county. The next term was held at the same place on December 14, 1835. On the application of Thomas B. Arnett a new township, called Mount Pleasant, was formed out of the townships of Grand River and Big Creek. Washington Turner was appointed constable, but declined the honor, and James Lynch was appointed. It is difficult to locate definitely the boundary lines between the townships as they was then formed. The boundary line was generally given as the ridge between two certain streams. As, for instance, the boundary line between Grand River and Big Creek Townships was the ridge between those streams. This answered every purpose in those days, as all the inhabitants lived on those streams and the voter could easily tell in which township he resided; but that would not answer now, as these "ridges" are densely populated prairies.

At this term of court grocer's license was granted to James Lawrence.

The keeping of Purdy Owen, the pauper, was ordered to be let to the lowest bidder, and William Butler was appointed to attend to the letting.

The first county treasurer of the county was Jamison D. Dickey, who was appointed at this session of the court.

At the next session of the court, which was held March 7, 1836, David G. Butterfield was appointed assessor of the county.

Andrew J. Peck was appointed collector, and gave bond with George W. Hudspeth, Jamison D. Dickey and John Holloway as securities. The penalty of the bond is not given.

Grocer's license was granted to Thomas B. Arnett and James McCarty.

Mr. Arnett thus early began to show signs of a successful politician. At the former term he had had a new township formed, and now he has a grocer's license. No wonder he was elected clerk in less than three months afterwards, defeating, as he did, the present incumbent, a man much better qualified for the office than he.

The first record of administration upon any estate in the county was March 7, 1836, when the bond of William Rider as administrator of Henry Hendrix was approved. On the same day David G. Butterfield, was appointed administrator of the estate of Hiram Shearer, deceased.

March 8 the following order was made:

"Ordered that the clerk of this county procure, at the expense of the county, a seal for said county, upon as cheap a plan as possible, with whatever 'enitals' as said clerk may think proper."

April 16, 1836, there was a special session to order an election to fill vacancy in the office of county clerk, which was ordered to be held May 21.

Heretofore the records had been kept in a modest, unpretentious way, not as well perhaps, as they are now kept by Clerk Shephard, but as well as might be expected in that time. After the election, and in the beginning of Mr. Arnett's administration as clerk, a wonderful change took place in the manner of keeping them. They were now kept in a bold dashing hand, without any reference to the

rules of orthography, etymology, syntax or prosody. The clerk's signature appears with a scroll attached and a heavy ink line above and below it, to every separate and distinct entry made. Here is a sample:

"September 5, 1836—Regular term of the county court. The honorable James W. McLellan, Chief Justice appeared, and the Honorable William Savage, and opened court pursuant to adjournment.

THOMAS B. ARNETT, County Clerk."

W. H. Taylor was appointed public administrator of the estate of Jas. Tuggle, deceased.

THOS. B. ARNETT, Co. Clerk.

His entry of the order for the levying of taxes for the year 1836 was in the following words:

"On motion it was ordered by the co. court that one hundred per centum be levied of a county tax be lived on the part of the State tax for the county tax.

THOS. B. ARNETT, Co. Clerk."

June 22, 1836.

That may be clear, but I think it would puzzle our present efficient county clerk or any of his predecessors, except the one who drew it, to tell just what tax was levied, from that order or to make out the tax books from it.

February 6, 1837, the newly elected county court justices take their seats and Judge Dickey is elected president.

The sheriff was allowed \$35 for "survices in taken the sencis" of this and Bates County.

The next term of the court, though a special one, was an important one. It was held at John Cook's, April 8, 1837.

At this session the return of what the clerk was pleased to call the "locative" commissioners, appointed to locate the county seat of Van Buren County, was received and the county seat located—though the numbers of the land upon which it was located as given in the re-

cord are wrong. The commissioners were each allowed \$6 for their services.

At this special session an order was made for the building of the first court house. The order itself will always remain a curiosity. I have endeavored to copy it just as it appears of record. It is found in book H., pages 29 and 30 of the county records and is as follows:

"On motion it is ordered that the building of a court house shall be let out to the lowest bidder, on the first day of the next regular session of the co. court, to be held at the house of James Blakeleys, on the 1st Monday in May next. Said house to be built on the following scale:

1 room 18 foot square, the other room 14 foot by 18, with one paticion ran up, to be made of good timber, well hued down to 6 in. thick and to face one foot across the center of each logg. Wall to be compleately raised 1 story and half high! Corners to be sawd down a good plank or puncheon floor in each room well laid so that it will not rock nor shake nor rattle. A good chimney in each end Compleately run out with stick and good lime mortar well put in and the fire places well and compleate fixed with stone or brick so as to secure the safety of fier. The roof put on with good 3 foot boards well shaved lapt and nailed on ends well weatherboarded up—the wall well filled in the cracks with good lime mortar well put in. 1 outside door in each room. Also 1 entry door all compleately faced and cased with good metearals. Shutters to be hung with good hinges latches &c with good locks and keys to each door also 1 window in each room containing of 12 lights each well faced and cased—and filed with the largest caind of glass—each to have a good outside shutter with good boalts and bars to each window. Each room to have a plank or clapboard loft closely laid and all the work done on said building is to be done in a good and workmanlike manner and out of good materials. Said building is to be compleated on or before the first Monday in October next.

THOS. B. ARNETT, Co. Clerk."

May 1, 1837, John Cook was appointed to superintend the building of the court house. At the same time the above order for building the court house was rescinded and a new order made, but the clerk did not spread it upon the record.

The first regular term of the county court, which was held in Harrisonville, was held August 7, 1837. At that term the order was made for the levy of taxes for the year 1837, and it is about as clear as the one made the year previous. It is as follows:

"On motion it is ordered by the Court of Assessment that two hundred per centum be leveled on the state tax for the year 1837 for county purposes."

The following order made on the same day explains itself. At least, if it does not, I shall not stop here to explain it:

"On motion it is ordered that Jamison D. Dickey be appointed as agent to superintend and contract with some person to draw a warrant on the Auditor of public accounts of the State of Missouri to bring or forward on the road and canal funds to the Co. Van Buren in which said county are entitled to from said funds and report the same to this office as quick as possible."

As Judge Dickey was president of the court which made this order, he probably knew what the court wished him to do; but he certainly could not tell what was expected of him from the order alone as it appears on record.

November 6, 1837, court was held at the house of Lorenzo E. Dickey. On that day the following order was made:

"On motion of the court it was ordered that the Clerk purchase of H. F. Baker, Four Blank Books for the use of the Clerk's office, said books are procured at eight dollars & 50 cts. Whereupon a warrant is struck to said Baker for the same."

From the date of the above it would seem that the court house was not "compleated" by the first day of

October, nor by the 6th of November; but before the next term of court held after that, it was completed. The first term held in the new court house, was held February 5, 1838. The records of the court fail to show what the cost of the building was. Perhaps this should not be mentioned lest some enterprising newspaper man may conclude there was a steal in it, and begin to demand an investigation and to traduce the characters of the then county judges. However, as the politics of those men is not known, and no political capital can be made out of it, you may be able to keep the matter quiet.- On the day last named the following characteristic entry was made which is worth preserving:

"On motion it is ordered that the estate and Administrator of Joseph Frost Decest be stopt ther being no more goods and effects belongin to said Estate than what comes to the Widow's dower."

On the day following, February 6, 1838, an order was made to build a jail. The order commences as follows: "On motion it is ordered that a jail be built in the town of Harrisonville on the following skale, towit." Then follows the plan and specifications very much after the same style as that of the court house above described. One peculiarity in this is the manner of spelling the word roof. He invariably spells it roughf. The plan and specifications are somewhat lengthy and are not copied here, but it will repay a perusal by the curious. It will be found on page 51 of book A.

Mr. Arnett almost invariably spelled term with a u.

Samuel Wilson was appointed superintendent of the building of the jail. Almost everybody has heard of the celebrated order made in reference to laying out a road in fly time. It was made June 18, 1838, and is on page 64 of book A. It is as follows:

"On motion and on petition it is ordered that a review of a road be made running from Harrisonville the nearest and best rout to Harmony Mission in Bates county. It is further ordered that John Parsons, David

Hugt and James Porter be appointed as reviewers of said road and that they review the same according to law and make their report If practible at the August turn of said court and if not practible, on account of hot weather and flys, then to make their report at the Nov. turn without fail."

James Williams was allowed \$60 for assessing Van Buren and Bates Counties in 1838. The two counties then included all the territory between the Jackson County line and the Osage River. That salary now would somewhat dampen the aspirations of our candidates for assessor. And although officers are not accustomed to resigning these days, yet if his salary were reduced to that, doubtless Assessor Jackson would at once tender his resignation.

In book A, page 67—after the order adjourning the court is made and signed—we find the following entry, which is worth preserving:

"It is further ordered by a virble contract of the Judges of the County Court that Paschal Cook shall put one additional door to the court hous for which the court agree to give him ten dollars for the same."

From the records it would seem that the Mormon troubles existed here as late as 1839, as will appear from the following entry of record made February 4, 1839:

"On motion it is ordered that a writ be issued fourth-with from this office against Daniel Francis as Admr. of the Estate of Thomas Wiles late of Van Buren Co., Decest, whereupon the said Francis did administer the same by filing his bond with approved security, and now at this day came the securities and prays a release on the same on the followen reasons. to-witts; that the said Francis Admr. on the estate of Thos. Wiles, late of said Co., Decest, sold property without requiring security for some time and then took very sorry security. Also he is a Mormon and has got of late considerable ill-will of the people. And we are afread he might be run off.

Rheubin Collins and John C. Davis.

(SEAL.)

On the seventh of February, 1839, an order was made for the building of a clerk's office, sixteen feet square, of brick and stone. The plan and specifications are of the same style as those of the court house above copied. The order is on page 78, book A. and concludes as follows:

"Said building is to be compleated redy for the reception of the Co. Court at ther Nov. turn of 1839 or the undertaker being the defalter shal be at the mercy of the court to surrender what work he has done and lose his pay for the same."

Prior to 1838-'9 there was no law allowing grand jurors any compensation for their services. They were required to serve free of charge. The legislature of that year enacted a law allowing them one dollar per day and mileage. This incurred the displeasure of the county court of Van Buren County, whereupon the following order was made, of date August 5, 1839:

"On motion it is ordered that pursuant to an act past at the last General Assembly of the State of Missouri granting of Grand Jurors the wright of pay for their services is hereby rejected and this court say that the Grand Jurors of this county shall not be allowed pay hereafter."

I believe this order was subsequently so modified as to submit the question to the people.

On the same day the court made the following order:

"On motion it is ordered that the act entitled an act granting of License for dramshops, approved February the 13th, 1839, be and the same is hereby rejected by the county court of Van Buren Co., at the August Term of 1839."

This order was subsequently rescinded. These orders were made before the days of Doorkeeper Fritzhuë, of Texas, who said "he was a bigger man than old Grant;" but it may be said that the county court in making them had enlarged views of their power and authority when they assumed to nullify the laws of the state.

The county clerk was allowed six dollars for making out the tax books for the year 1839. What would our county clerk now think of that kind of an allowance?

Mr. Arnett ceased to be clerk in 1839, and Archilles Easley was clerk *pro tem*, at the February and April terms, 1840. At the May term James C. Jackson was the clerk.

After Mr. Arnett's retirement the manner of keeping the records changed materially, and the change was a decided improvement.

November 31, 1840, John F. Son was granted license to keep a ferry on the Osage River. March 8, 1841, Samuel Wilson obtained license to keep an inn, or tavern in Harrisonville.

In 1841 the settlement with the collector showed a delinquency of \$59.39 state tax, and \$86.09 county tax. We would call that a small delinquency now, but when it is learned that the entire tax duplicate for that year was only \$545.10, it is found that more than one fourth of the taxes were unpaid. The clerk was allowed \$8.76 for making out the tax books of 1841.

August 8, 1841, "Samuel L. Sawyer was allowed for his account of \$5 against the county." It will be observed that this account is not itemized, nor does the record show what it was for! These things will, doubtless, have to be explained by Judge Sawyer when he runs for congress again!

On the same day we find the following entry:

"Phillip D. Brooks, deputy clerk, is fined \$1 for contempt of court, and the same is charged against John M. Clark, sheriff."

For the benefit of the doctors, who sometimes follow their patients into the probate court, the copy of a demand presented on the 4th day of November, 1839, is here given. It is in words and figures as following, to wit:

"Thomas D. Porter, deceased,
To P. Talbatt, Dr.,

January 8, 1839, doctrinal visit ridin 18 miles, vehement
 medical attention 12 hours, medical prescription \$10.00
 January 8, To visit Ride Surgical operation 2 days atten-
 tion medical prescription \$20.00

P. TALBATT."

The first entry in reference to the building of the present court house, which we to-day occupy, was made February 13, 1843, when Charles Sims was appointed to prepare and submit at the next term, the probable cost of a permanent court house. At the regular term, held on the 2d Monday in March, 1843, the following order was made:

"It is ordered that a court house be built in the town of Harrisonville, in conformity to plan submitted by Charles Sims, to be finished on or before the 1st of September, 1844, and that the maximum appropriation for said building be the sum of three thousand dollars."

From the best information I can get, this house was finished on or before the time named in the order. It was built by two brothers, Henry F. and Nathaniel Baker, the former of whom was the first merchant in Harrisonville. When built it was among the best court houses in western Missouri. Indeed, the recent changes made in it, have made it a very convenient and comfortable court house—one that compares favorably, in those respects, with those of our neighboring counties. The history of a county is better kept in its records than anywhere else, and it would be interesting to give more from that source—more of what has occurred in this house—but time and space forbid at present.

The first term of the circuit court was held at the dwelling house of James W. McLellan, December 7, 1835, by Judge John F. Reynolds, who was afterward one of the Supreme Judges of the state. There being no sheriff, the coroner, William Butler, acted as sheriff and William Lyon was appointed clerk, pro tem. No business was transacted, no grand jury was empaneled. An entry was made

permitting Russell Hicks and Richard R. Rees to practice law, &c.

At the second term which was held April 4, 1836, the following grand jury was empaneled: Thomas B. Arnett, foreman, David G. Butterfield, Jesse Hinshaw, William Warden, Hiram Wilburn, Andrew Wilson, William Lewis, Allen Yocum Watson, A. L. Lynch, Winston Adams, Samuel Porter, John Blithe, Eddy Comet, Andrew J. Peck, John Cook, Robert Malone, Hugh Parsons, Fleming Harris, James Parsons, James Blakely and William Moore. No indictments were returned. The commission of Judge Ryland, as judge of the fifth judicial circuit, dated January 2, 1836, and signed by Daniel Dunklin, governor, was recorded. No business was transacted except the allowance of bills. The proceedings of the whole term cover only three pages of a small record.

No court was held the next term, the judge being absent.

The fourth term was held December 5, 1836. At this term the only entry was the overruling of a motion to dismiss the appeal in the case of William Burris vs. William Hayes, and continuing the case at the cost of Hayes, the appellant. The grand jury was composed of the following: George W. Hudspeth, foreman; Fleming Harris, John Lynch, Wyatt Adkins, Jeremiah X. Sloan, Charles Rice, John Hayes, Dennis Evans, William Lynch, James Blakely, Hugh L. Hayes, Alfred G. Sloan, Charles Myers, Pascheal Cook, William B. Cook, Hiram Harris and Thomas Holloway. They returned two indictments for selling liquor without license, the first against Thomas B. Arnett, and the second against Anthony Bledsoe.

Court was in session but one day. From one of the grand jurors I learn that they held their meeting under an oak tree near McLellan's house. Judge Ryland delivered a very lengthy and able charge to them, and after they had retired and before they had been out very long, he came within speaking distance of them, and asked them

to expedite their business, as he wished to start for Pappinville that night. It would seem a little strange now to have a session of the grand jury held under a tree in the open air.

At the next term, which was held March 30, 1837, and was in session two days, Thomas B. Arnett was arraigned, plead not guilty, put upon his trial and was acquitted.

The jury was as follows: John Holloway, John Tucker, Elias B. Garrison, Fleming Holloway, Mastin Burris, Jesse Kelley, David Warden, William T. McLellan, Hezekiah Warden, Richard Tankersley, William Butler and William Burris.

William Bledsoe was also tried and acquitted.

The grand jury of this term returned no indictments. Sidney Adams is the only member of that grand jury now living. The case of Burris vs. Hayes, continued from the last term, was tried by a jury of six men, and judgment given for the plaintiff for forty-five dollars. This is the first trial of a civil case in court. The commission of Judge Ryland, as judge of the sixth judicial circuit, of date January 7, 1837, signed by Liburn W. Boggs, governor, was recorded. Henry Chiles was circuit attorney. The seventh term of court, which was held on Thursday after the fourth Monday in November, 1837, was the first term ever held at the court house in Harrisonville. James Reynolds and Benjamin Vincent were indicted for assault with intent to kill, and James Vincent and John Parsons for resisting process.

At the following term Benj. Vincent was tried and acquitted. The only surviving members of the jury before whom he was tried are Mastin Burris and Newton P. Brooks. Those against James Vincent and John Parsons were dismissed and at the succeeding term James Reynolds was tried and acquitted.

The first conviction for misdemeanor was that of Edward Dale for resisting process. He was fined \$5. Joel P. Walker, who was indicted at same time for same

offense, took a change of venue and his case was sent to Jackson County.

The first conviction for felony in this county was that of Rebecca Hawkins who was indicted in Jackson county for poisoning her husband. The case came to this county on change of venue and after several continuances was tried at the July term, 1841. She was found guilty and her punishment affixed at five years in the penitentiary. She appealed to the supreme court where the judgment was affirmed. The case is reported in the Seventh Missouri Reports, page 190. The jurors in this case were Miles Edwards, Presley Bryant, Perry Prettyman, Augustus Pulliam, William Rider, Richard B. Barker, Curtis Seagraves, Franklin Sears, Benjamin Davis, Elisha Hendricks, John W. Porter and William P. Burney.

At the March term, 1839, charges of negligence and incompetency were preferred by the circuit attorney, Henderson Young, against the clerk of the court, Thomas B. Arnett. He entered his appearance and the case was set for trial at the next term. At that time they were withdrawn and the circuit attorney was directed by the court to present them in the supreme court. Before a trial was had Mr. Arnett resigned, December 2, 1839. Thus closed the official career of one of the most remarkable men who took a prominent part in your country's early history. If he were not "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," he was first in a good many other things. He was the first man ever elected to office in the county, was foreman of the first grand jury, was the first man ever indicted in the county, was the first to be tried by a jury of his peers, and the first to be acquitted.

It is said of him that at one time while he was clerk, in swearing a witness, he administered the oath as follows:

"You do solemnly swear you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, according to the best of your skill and ability."

Judge Ryland said: "We'll have no such swearing as that, give me the book."

The following peculiar entry is made in the circuit court records, written out very plainly as though it was done intentionally, of date March 17, 1840:

"Jeremiah and John Farmer, in a petition for a writ of ad quad damnum. Now at this time comes the petitioners and file their petition for a writ of ad god damum, praying to be permitted to build a dam and mill on the south fork of Grand River, etc."

After Mr. Arnett resigned Richard R. Rees acted as clerk pro tem, for a short time, as also did Achilles Easley.

In politics the county has always been Democratic except during and after the war, before the people were enfranchised who had been disfranchised by the war. Yet Achilles Easley, who was a Whig, was repeatedly elected surveyor, and Hugh G. Glenn, a Whig, was twice elected sheriff with the county democratic six to one.

The office of sheriff and collector was not as profitable in 1847, when Judge Glenn held it as it has been since the war. The aggregate amount of the tax duplicate during that time was from \$600 to \$5,000 and seven per cent for collecting was all that was allowed. The county then included the north half of Bates. The office of sheriff and collector never paid him over \$600, while since the war, several years ago, its fees amounted to the enormous sum of \$9,000. During the time he was sheriff the criminal business consisted principally of selling liquor to Indians, and of horse and hog stealing.

The principal lawyers at the bar then were French, Sawyer, Hicks, Hovey, and Woodson. Resident lawyers: Sims, Charnichall, Peyton, and Snyder. At that time the Democratic leaders were, McLellan, Standiford, the Briscoes and Andersons, while the Whig leaders were, Hubble and Wright.

The principal ministers then were: William Farmer, Henry Farmer, Jeremiah Farmer, William Ferrel, Thomas Ament and Robert Sloan.

The principal merchants in Harrisonville then were Wilson & Brooks.

As stated before, the town of Harrisonville was named for Hon. Albert G. Harrison, who was, from 1834 to the time of his death in 1839 one of the two representatives in congress from Missouri. He was the father of Mrs. Colonel Hiram M. Bledsoe, now residing in the town named in honor of her father. He was one of the most popular men in the state, and but for his premature death would doubtless have been governor.

Robert A. Brown was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1861, that being the only time that Cass County has ever been represented in the Constitutional Convention.

I cannot conclude this record without again returning to that most noted of characters in the early history of the county, Thomas B. Arnett, and giving a few of the incidents of his life that are not on record.

It is said that at one time, in directing the sheriff to adjourn court, he said: "Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court SINE QUA NON." In the early times one Jackson Violet, who lived about three miles west of Harrisonville, became deranged and tried to kill his wife. He had read in his Bible that without the shedding of blood there was no remission of sins he said, and he was seeking to obtain remission. He was brought to the county seat and the question of his sanity submitted to a jury, of which Colonel Thomas B. Arnett was the foreman. After hearing the evidence and retiring, the jury returned the following verdict, which was written and read by the foreman: "We the jury empanelled and sworn well and truly to inquire into the consanguinity of Jackson Violet, do hereby concur in the affirmative."

Milton Hausbraugh, giving him a hunch, remarked: "Colonel, that is not right."

"Why not, sir?" replied the colonel.

"You are not, trying consanguinity now," was the

answer. Then turning to Achilles Easley, Mr. Arnett said: "Squire Easley, is it consanguinity or insanguinity?"

Easley replied, "It is neither one, sir."

"Then," said Arnett, "we'll put it non compis mentis."

In 1840, the opposing candidates for the legislature were Andrew Wilson and Francis Prine, both Democrats. Wilson had been in the legislature, and was considered a man of wealth in those days. Sometimes he had money to loan to his neighbors. Colonel Arnett opposed Wilson and supported Prine. He was a good worker, and in that day was regarded as a shrewd politician. His candidate lived in the north part of the county. Quite a number, indeed most of the male population of the south part of the county, met to cut out a public road across Eight Mile timber, near where Austin now stands. Arnett hearing that they would be there at work on a certain day, sent for his candidate and they went together. As they approached the workmen, about forty in number, Colonel Arnett, in a loud voice, shouted: "Oh, yes, gentlemen, approach me!" At this every man dropped his axe, knowing that there was fun ahead, and came up. When they had all assembled, Colonel Arnett introduced his candidate in the following speech: "Fellow citizens—I want to introduce you to Mr. Frank Prine, a candidate for the legislater of the great State of Missouri, running in opposition to Andrew Wilson, the great money lender. The very Bible itself says cursed be he that usurpeth usury off of his neighbor, and I say G—d—m him, he shall be cursed!" It is useless to say that Prine was elected, though from the record it appears that Wilson was twice elected after that.

Colonel Arnett afterwards removed to West Point, and while there became a candidate for the legislature, himself. It was about the time the Pacific Railroad was agitating the public mind of Western Missouri. Every little town desired it, and was striving to get it. While Colonel Arnett was in the south part of the county, it was

reported at West Point that he had promised the votes of Pappinsville and other towns in the south part of the county, to favor the location of the road there, if they would vote for him. On his return, learning that such reports were in circulation, he made a speech, of which the following is said to be a part:

"FELLER CITIZENS: Now in regard to the many slandastical reports that have been put in circulation about my position on the railroad question, I have this to say: In the first place I occupy the terra firma upon which I stand; in the second place, I am in favor of these great intercommunicating iron chain railways, running spherical to the deestriect parallel to each other, and all depoting at West Point."

But, my friends, this address is already too long. As I was invited to deliver an historical address I have endeavored to make it such. It has principally been confined to the earlier times, because it was thought that an account of those times would be of sufficient interest to make one address. If those who address you in the future will continue the account of events from where this leaves off, you will in time be the means of collecting and preserving a history of the entire settlement of the county, which will always be a matter of interest to its citizens. Since your last meeting Joshua Flinn and Major William C. Burford, who then met with you, have passed to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler ever returns." They were both Christian men of integrity, who had lived useful lives, and who died respected by all who knew them. They, with yourselves and your compeers who have gone before, lived to see and endure the hardships necessarily borne in pioneer life. You have seen Cass County grow from the small beginning which has been attempted to be described in this address, to what she is to-day, the twentieth in population and the fiftieth in taxable wealth in the state. Her inexhaustible resources, her fertile soil, her bountiful supply of timber

and water, her natural advantages, have brought to Cass County a thrifty, enterprising and intelligent class of people. The character of a country is an infallible index to the character of its people. As certain as the needle points to the pole, so certain do the enterprising and intelligent seek and find a good country, and with equal certainty do the sluggard and sloven find the poorest and most barren place to live. The grand scenery of Cass County—her high, rolling prairies, her broad, fertile valleys, her rich groves of timber, all beautifully blended, are calculated to impress and educate the mind with ideas of enlarged and liberal views. Even from the place we now occupy, in whatever direction we turn our eyes, we meet a grandeur in the landscape that irresistibly impresses the mind with a nobleness of thought and liberality of views that must make those who look upon them better men and women, and inspire them with higher and nobler aims in life. Nature has been most lavish in bestowing her choicest blessings upon Cass County. It requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that the day is not far distant when Cass County will be among the first, if not the very first, of agricultural counties in the great State of Missouri.

The following list of names was published in 1883 as that of old settlers who had attended the reunions at Harrisonville since 1879.

Joel M. Cummings, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1855.

Jeremiah Jones, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1841.

— — R. Wilnot, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1841.

Isaac T. Smith, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1846.

Irvine Parker, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1846.

J. J. Francisco, from Tennessee; came to Cass County in 1853.

J. D. Cooley, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1846.

John S. Underwood, from Missouri; native of Cass County 1844.

Griffin Thomas, from Kentucky, came to Cass County in 1855.

John B. Agnew, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1844.

Sidney Adams, from — —; came to Cass County in 1835.

John L. Jackson, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1840.

H. C. Parker, from Missouri; native of Cass County, 1848.

A. B. Hammontree, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1835.

J. D. Walker, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1843.

David Holloway, from Tennessee; came to Cass County in 1841.

Joseph F. Brooks, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1844.

W. H. Myers, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1853.

Lewis H. Huff, from Illinois; came to Cass County in 1852.

Abraham Dunn, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1856.

Joshua Talbott, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1838.

Esquire Dudley, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1842.

Daniel Gloyd, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1842

Daniel Lyon, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1839

Phillip Fulkerson, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1855.

J. H. Miller, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1840.

John M. Belcher, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1842.

Henry Jerard, from England; came to Cass County in 1855.

CHAPTER IX.

SOME EARLY RECORDS OF OUR COURTS.

The handsome brick court house that now stands as a monument to the progressiveness of the citizens of Cass County could not have been dreamed of by the County Court which at a special session on April 8th, 1837, made the following order:

"The court orders that a court house shall be Let out to the loest bidder on the first Day of the next regular term of said court to be held at the house of James Blakeleys on the first monday of may next Said court hous to be built as followers to Witt

1 Room 18 foot squar the other room 14 foot by 18 with one poticion ran up to be made of good timber well hued down to 6 in Thick and to face 1 foot across the center of each logg wall to be compleatly raised 1 story & half high Corners to Be sawed down a good plank or puncheon Floar in each room Well laid So that it will not rock nor Shake nor rattle A good Chimney in each end Compleatly Run out with stick and good lime mortar Well put in and the fier placis well and compleatly fixed with stoon or Brick So as to Secure the Safety of fier The roof put on with 3 foot boards well shaved lapt and nailed on eens well wether Boarded up the wall well filled in the cracks with good lime mortar well put in 1 out Side door in Each Room allso 1 entry door All Compleatly faced and cased with good Hinges laches &C with good locks and kees To each door allso 1 window in each room Containing of 12 lights Each well faced Casd and fild with the Largest

cained of glass each to have a good outside shutter With good boalts and Bars to Each window Each room to have a plank of Clapboard loft Closly laid and all the work done on said Building is to be done in a good and Workman like manner and out of good metereals Said Buildings to be Completed on or before The first monday in October next

THOS B ARNETT C Clk."

At the May term following the issuing of the above order, the court rescinded the order and made a new one in reference to the building of the court house. The latter order does not appear on the record. John Cook was appointed the superintendent of the building of this, the first court house ever erected in the county.

On the fourteenth day of February, 1843, this record was made: "Ordered that a superintendent be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit, with an estimate of the probable cost, a plan of a permanent court house in the town of Harrisonville against the next term of this court, and thereupon Charles Sims was appointed superintendent."

At the March term in 1843, Superintendent Sims submitted his plans for the new court house which was to be built of brick, two stories high, three rooms on lower floor, and one large room above. The court appropriated \$3,000 for the building and ordered that it be completed by September 1, 1844. The court house then, as now, occupied the center of the public square.

On the 26th day of May, 1860, the following order was made by the county court:

"Ordered that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of building a new court house at the city of Harrisonville, in the county of Cass, and State of Missouri, and upon the site of the present court house of said county, and for that purpose the court shall levy the said sum of fifteen thousand dollars upon the taxable property of said county, to be collected as other counties revenue in three equal annu-

al installments of five thousand dollars each. The first installment thereof to be levied during the present year, and the remaining two installments to be collected during the next ensuing two years. The same to be paid over, as fast as collected by the county collector, to the person acting for the time being as superintendent on the part of said county in the erection of said building. It is further ordered that Robert A. Brown be, and he is hereby appointed commissioner for and on behalf of said county, to contract for said court house, and to superintend the erection of the same upon such plan and in accordance with such specifications as may hereafter be adopted by the court. And it is further ordered that the said R. A. Brown, as such commissioner and superintendent, and for and in behalf of said county, as early as he conveniently can, proceed to have the said court house built, and in order to expedite and facilitate that end, it is further ordered that the said R. A. Brown, as such commissioner and superintendent, and on behalf of said county, proceed forthwith, or hereafter as he conveniently can, to contract for and procure to be made, during the present season, the brick necessary for the erection of said building."

A remonstrance was made against the expense of this building but the court proceeded to contract with a Johnson county firm for three thousand brick at \$7.00 and \$8.00 per thousand. The war breaking out just at this time put a stop to further progress on the building. At times during the war the court house was occupied as a stable for the horses of some of the soldiers, and after the war the court declared the building unfit for use. The brick purchased from the Johnson county firm was sold to the highest bidder and the money thus realized was appropriated to repairing the building which stood as our court house until 1896 when the present handsome structure was erected. For several years before the erection of the last court house several of the county officials had to secure quarters elsewhere owing to the crowded condition of the building.

In 1838 the county court appointed Samuel Wilson superintendent of the building of a county jail. Their order of February 6, reads as follows:

“On motion it was ordered that a Joail be rased up With a double wall and 8 Inches Between Each wall Each wall raised up with good sound oak or walnut Timber hude one foot Squar and Rased between the lower and upper floor 8 foot high the same To be floored with good squar Timber one foot square and Double laid a cross Each And Said floor to Extend out To the outward wall Each way And the inward size is to be Twelve foot in the Cleer and eight inches of a space Left between The two walls are to be filled up with good squar 4 inch timber put in in a double manner The second floor are to be Laid With Good timber 1 foot Squar Well Laid down and put to a close Jint the outward wall To be run up from the top of The second floor with good squar timber 1 foot Squar up to the Roughf and the 3rd floor to be laid in the same Stile as that of the 2d and a space of 7 1-2 foot between the 2nd and 3d floors And then well covered with a good shingle Roughf and well wether boarded up at East End The above said work together with the Roughf are to be done in a good and workman like manner and of good matearials The lower room is to have one Window one foot Squar with Iron grates 3 grates to the outward wall and tha same to the inward Wall Set 4 inches in Each Log And to angle across each other The grates to be one inch squar The doors to be one below with two shutters the outside to be made of double plank well spiked The plank to be one inch & 1-2 thick oak plank and that well seasoned and hung on good Strong Strop hinges and to reach 2-3 across the door and Stropt on the oppiset side and Well rivated through All the door to be faced and cased with good strong oak plank one and a half inch thick And well spiked with good spikes The Inside Shutter to be made three foot high and 2 foot wide made of bar Iron 1-2 inch thick and about 4 inches wide and not To Excede

four inches between And then crost with the same And not to Excede 6 inches up And down to be well ribeted To geather at Every Cross and Then hung with the same proportionable Strength and Each door to have A good Strong Lock and Kees Which might be considered Sufficient For any Joail.

One upper door made of ordinary Size made of good oak plank 1 1-2 inch thick made and hung on the Same SKale as out Side door of the Lower Room are made and hung With a good Strong Lock and Key allso A good Strong par of Strate Staars run up on the outside to the upper door Containing A platform at said door of 5 by 6 foot Strongly banistered up from the head of said Stars All round with banisters 5 foot high"

A record of the county court on May 11, 1863, reads: "The county jail is burned to the ground." Evidently they were in no hurry to build another, for six years elapsed before the court made an order appropriating ten thousand dollars for the structure that stands today as our county jail.

In the order appointing L. M. Lowrey, commissioner for building the jail, Judge Copland dissented, Judges Jerard and Stephens voting for the measure.

The county first made provision for its poor in 1870 when they purchased 120 acres from Samuel E. Rowden for \$1,625. Since that time other land has been bought, and the county home now consists of 280 acres. John Angle was the first superintendant appointed. Other early superintendents were as follows: J. J. Carle 1872-4; S. Eidson 1874-9; James H. Welburn 1879-84.

Until 1860 no political conventions were held in the county, and although the county was largely democratic, party lines were not so closely drawn but that occasionally a Republican or a Whig was elected to office. All election returns prior to 1866 are destroyed, therefore we can give the results of only the more recent elections. The official returns of November 1866 follow:

Congress—Joseph W. McClurg	392
Thomas L. Price	333
Superintendent Public Schools—T. A. Parker	391
John F. Williams	336
Circuit Attorney—John E. Ryland	335
John S. Cochran	359
Horace B. Johnson	28
State Senate—Minor T. Graham	392
M. J. Payne	335
Representative—Rush G. Leaming	383
Alonzo H. Hale	340
Sheriff—Reason S. Judy	361
Andrew Allen	360
Circuit Clerk—John F. Lawder	329
James Allen	397
County Clerk—Albert J. Briggs	380
George M. Houston	337
Treasurer—John C. Christian	395
W. H. Barrett	328
County Justice—Henry Jerard	387
Sames C. Copeland	388
George Moore	411
Hugh G. Glenn	340
Pouncey A. Smith	336
Amos Halcomb	314
Assesser—James T. Storms	326
Jacob Woodmancer	347
John M. Farmer	47
Superintendent Registration—Henry W. Clevelandnd	386
George D. Hoover	335
County Supt. Public School—William J. Terrell	387
C. F. Spray	251
Coroner—A. H. Boggs	386
John King	331
The returns of 1868:	
President—W. S. Grant	1,019
Horatio Seymore	1,151

Vice-President—Schuyler Colfax	1,019
Frank P. Blair	1,151
Governor—Jos. W. McClurg	1,010
John S. Phelps	1,161
Lieut-Governor—E. O. Standard	1,012
Norman J. Coleman	1,159
Sec'y of State—Francis Rodman	1,013
Barnard Poepping	1,158
Auditor—Daniel M. Draper	994
John A. Hockaday	1,158
Treasurer—W. Q. Dallmeyer	1,013
Charles C. Rozier	1,158
Register of Lands—Joseph H. McGee	1,012
Robert Hundhausen	1,158
Attorney General—Horace B. Johnson	997
James F. Regan	1,158
Supreme Judges—Philemon Bliss	1,013
David Wagner	1,013
Warren Currier	914
Henry A. Clover	105
Edward A. Lewis	1,158
Washington Adams	1,158
Elijah H. Norton	1,158
Congress—J. H. Stover	1,014
S. S. Burdett	1,014
John F. Phillips	1,156
Ignatius Hazell	1,156
Circuit Judge—Chan. P. Townsley	1,014
William T. Wood	1,158
Circuit Attorney—William Warner	1,014
Representative—W. H. H. Cundiff	999
Hamilton Gamble	1,155
Sheriff—M. O. Teeple	987
Douglass Dale	1,188
County Judge—George Moore	608
Isham Reece	610
J. C. Stevenson	947

Recorder—Septer. Patrick	1,002
Luke Williams	1,164
Common Pleas Judge—E. P. West	1,020
S. D. Benight	1,141
Treasurer—George S. Akin	977
W. H. Barrett	1,150
J. H. Williams	40
Surveyor—A. S. O'Bannon	1,013
William S. Smith	1,152
Assessor—W. A. Wade	1,011
J. P. Cochran	1,155
Public Administrator—A. H. Boggs	997
Newton P. Brooks	1,140
Superintendent Public Schools—James C. Hall	1,028
C. F. Spray	1,139
Register—Alonzo Southwick	1,015
James Thompson	1,156
Coroner—J. P. Gabriel	1,008
William A. Jack	1,157
Constitutional Amendment—For	693
Against	1,126

A short time before this election the supervisor of registration for the senatorial district composed of the counties of Jackson, Cass and Bates (Captain Thomas Phelan), removed the old registering officers in all the counties in his district, and in this county appointed Captain Little, Major Houston and Captain Cockrell, three ex-officers in the federal army, who made a less proscriptive registration than had previously been made. The entire democratic county ticket was elected. Dr. Cundiff successfully contested the seat of Colonel Gamble in the legislature, that body being Republican. Judge W. T. Wood the democratic candidate for circuit Judge, who failed to receive his certificate of election by reason of the action of the secretary of State in throwing out the returns from Jackson County, afterwards instituted proceedings in the supreme court and obtained the office.

The result in November 1870.

Congress—Douglas Dale	883
Samuel S. Burdett	1,233
George R. Smith	592
Governor—B. Gratz Brown	1,476
Joseph W. McClurg	1,244
State Senator—John B. Wornall	959
John K. Cravens	930
Stephen P. Twiss	835
Representative—Cutis Worden	1,493
James Allen	1,264
Andrew Allen	1
Sheriff—James A. Burney	1,238
Alexander C. Briant	1,463
County Clerk—Charles H. Dore	1,388
Rush G. Leaming	1,328
J. W. Shuey	22
Treasurer—W. H. Barrett	1,442
William H. Crotser	1,235
Recorder—M. F. Gilpatrick	1,308
William G. McCulloh	1,359
Circuit Clerk—Thomas Hutton	1,373
D. P. Kenagy	1,364
Supervisor of Registration—John W. Austin	1,434
Isaac Woolery	1,256
School Commission—John T. Weathers	1,392
Albert F. Allen	1,331
Coroner—V. C. Cusenberry	1,416
Dr. Samuel L. Kennedy	1,205
County Judge—R. W. Forsyth	798
Jesse Nelson	298

The result in November, 1872.

For President: U. S. Grant, 1,453; Horace Greenley, 2,012.

For Vice President: Henry Wilson, 1,453; B. Gratz Brown, 2,012.

Governor: John B. Henderson, 1,464; Silas Woodson, 2,078.

Congress: Daniel S. Twitchell, 1,491; Abram Comingo, 2,044.

Representative: David H. Stratton, 1,477; Benjamin Stephen, 2,059.

Prosecuting Attorney: William J. Terrell, 1,492; James S. Wooldridge, 2,027.

Sheriff: Charles F. Coleman, 1,389; Alexander C. Briant, 2,164.

Treasurer: Luke Williams, 1,333; Aaron B. Smith, 1,982; Reason S. Judy, 240.

Collector: Elijah Farmer, 1,436; Alexander C. Briant, 2,043.

Judge Common Pleas Court: Charles O. Race, 1,433; John L. Morrison, 2,017.

Assessor: Patrick F. Dyer, 1,419; Francis M. Cummings, 2,041.

Superintendent Public Schools: John T. Weathers, 1,500; Gage S. Spring, 2,025.

Surveyor: Robert V. Austin, 1,438; Alexander H. Hoge, 2,100.

Public Administrator: Samuel Painter, 1,463; Henry Cornell, 2,049.

Coroner: Squire F. Browne, 1,474; John W. Shuey, 2,031.

County Court Justice: Alexander Roberson, 435; Joseph H. Page, 609.

The returns of November, 1874:

Governor: Charles H. Hardin, 1,551; William Gentry, 1,623.

Congress: William H. Powell, 521; B. J. Franklin, 1,467; J. P. Alexander, 1,182.

Senate: Isaac M. Ridge, 1,721; F. P. Wright, 2; J. B. Newberry, 1,361.

Representative: P. C. Horney, 1,461; Alexander C. Briant, 1,685.

Judges Common Pleas Court: Joseph H. Page, 1,746; John L. Morrison, 1,430.

Recorder: William Bailey, 1,553; Isaac H. Woolery, 1,279; Independent: Tarlton Railey, 364.

Sheriff: S. H. Rodges, 1,555; James R. Hickman, 1,376; Independent: William P. Barnes, 226.

County Treasurer: John Coughernour, 1,577; John S. Norton, 1,614.

Clerk of Circuit Court: J. J. Francisco, 1,685; Thomas J. George, 1,470.

Clerk County Court: Simon D. Taylor, 1,450; William W. Cook, 1,715.

Prosecuting Attorney: William J. Terrell, 1,558; James Armstrong, 1,578.

Coroner: S. O'Roark, 1,578; A. B. Cochran, 2; J. E. Butler, 16; J. H. Page, 39.

Coroner: J. W. Shuey, 7.

Judge of Circuit Court: Foster P. Wright, 2,773.

The election in November, 1876:

For President and Vice-President—Tilden and Hendricks, 2,277; Hayes and Wheeler, 1,440.

Governor: John S. Phelps, 2,272; Gustavis A. Finkenburg, 1,447; Jesse P. Alexander, 19.

Congress: Benjamin J. Franklin, 2,280; D. S. Twitchell, 1,463.

State Representative: Jacob F. Brookhart, 2,068, Frank H. Clark, 1,611.

Judge Criminal Court: Henry Clay Daniel, 3,532;

Sheriff George W. Stevens, 2,280; John P. Hackenburg, 1,447.

County Treasurer: Isaac Arnold, 2,220; John S. Norton, 1,512.

Prosecuting Attorney Alexander H. Hoge, 2,137; William J. Terrell, 1,569.

County Surveyor: Fielding E. Bybee, 2,267; Jonathan H. Lasley, 1,472.

Public Administrator: Walter S. Ditto 2,250.

For Restraining Swine, 1,088.

Against Restraining Swine, 1,848.

The result in November, 1878:

Judge of Supreme Court: **Elijah H. Norton**, 3,142; **Abner L. Gilstrap**, 270; **Alexander F. Denny**, 403.

Superintendent Public Schools: **Richard D. Shannon**, 2,401; **Roderick Baldwin**, 1,171.

Congress: **John T. Crisp**, 1,138; **Samuel L. Sawyer**, 2,339; **L. G. Jeffers**, (Greenback) 264.

Senator: **J. N. Bradley**, 2,371; **John W. Swift**, (Greenback) 1,418.

Representative: **Janot S. Grosshach**, 1,689; **E. Wanamaker**, 297.

Representative: **Gage S. Spring**, 1,788.

Judge Probate Court: **Joseph D. Lisle**, 3,025.

Sheriff: **George W. Stephens**, 2,006; **John Connery**, 349; **John S. Norton**, 1,447.

Collector: **Hiram M. Bledsoe**, 1,928; **Brice McCoy**, 314; **John S. Norton** 1,528.

Clerk County Court: **George I. Shepard**, 3,383; **John L. Stephens**, 355.

Clerk Circuit Court: **Francis M. Cummings**, 1,486; **Samuel A. Howard**, 346; **Bernard Zick**, 1,633; **A. B. Freeman**, 205.

Recorder of Deeds: **C. M. Hackler**, 3,576.

Prosecuting Attorney: **H. Clay Daniel**, 1,918; **Charles S. McArthur**, 282; **Eli J. Sherlock**, 1,587.

County Treasurer: **Isaac Arnold**, 3,532.

County Assessor: **John L. Jackson**, 3,434.

Coroner: **George Gosche**, 3,441.

Presiding Judge County Court: **C. S. Hockaday**, 1,921; **Frank H. Clark**, 576; **William P. Barnes**, 1,205.

Judge County Court, (First District) **Martilus Terrell**, 659; **William T. Field**, 744; **Henry H. Parish**, 217.

Judge County Court, (Second District) **Logan McReynolds**, 836; **Isaac Smart**, 130; **John Funk**, 503.

Public Administrator: **Henry Cornell**, 1,809.

The returns of November, 1880:

For President and Vice President: **Hancock and English**, 2,710; **Garfield and Arthur**, 1,710.

Governor: Thomas T. Crittenden, 4,709; David P. Dyer, 1,704; Luncan A. Brown, 283.

Congress: Robert T. Van Horn, 1,649; D. C. Allen 1,367; John T. Crip, 1,387; Frank H. Clark, (Greenback), 285.

Circuit Judge: Noah M. Givan, 3,264; Edward A. Nickerson, 1,266.

Township Organization: For, 2,735; Against, 1,292.

Representative: Douglas Dale, 2,552; D. E. Fuller, 1,681; Brice McCoy, (Greenback) 364.

Restraining Swine: For, 2,554; Against, 1,687.

Collector: John Dunlap, 1,705; Samuel E. Brown, 2,691; David Sharp, (Greenback) 279.

Sheriff: S. H. Rodgers, 1,764; Daniel P. Ingram, 2,609; J. C. Flook, (Greenback) 276.

Treasurer: Henry Wagner, 1,659; Isaac Arnold, 2,624; Thomas Trekall, (Greenback) 296.

Prosecuting Attorney: James T. Burney, 1,795; H. C. Daniel, 2,613; S. C. McArthur, (Greenback) 255.

Assessor: B. L. Deming, 1,693; J. K. Lacy, 2,680; Marinus Wildebur (Greenback), 287.

Surveyor: Robert V. Austin, 1,710; F. E. Bybee, 2,739.

Public Administrator: Arthur Conger, 1,872; H. West, 2,340.

County Judge 1st District: W. P. Barnes, 1,310; A. E. Merriman, 1,017; P. H. Taylor, 249.

County Judge 2d District: J. W. Frazee, 102; Finis E. Johnson, 1,248; Logan McReynolds, 36.

Coroner: A. B. Johnson, 1,683; A. J. Brodberry, 1,950.

The returns of November 182.

State Supt. O. C. Hill, 1439; W. E. Coleman, 2360.

State Senator Haney J. Dooley, 1,440; John H. Butts, 2,365.

Congress: W. J. Terrell, 1,391; Chas. H. Morgan, 2,328.

Representative: John T. Rawlins, 2,060; Joseph H. Page, 2,056.

Prosecuting Attorney: John F. Lawder, 2,092; H. C. Daniel, 1,942.

County Clerk: J. W. Duckworth, 2,088; William D. Myers, 2,045.

Circuit Clerk: W. T. Schooley, 2,171; Sidney Wherrett, 1,969.

Recorder: C. L. Mayo, 1,830; C. M. Hacklbr, 2,362.

Sheriff: C. J. Dalton, 1,954; D. P. Iugrum, 2,195.

Treasurer: S. Z. Hartzler, 2,051; S. F. Brown, 2,109.

Probate Judge: Geo. Wildeboor, 1,995; J. D. Lisle, 2,166.

Coroner: J. B. Camp, 2,043; H. C. January, 2112.

Presiding Judge: Wm. T. Sheldon, 1958; W. P. Barnes, 2124.

Judge 1st Dist: W. E. Garrett, 1,179; W. S. Mullens, 1,159.

Judge 2nd Dist: W. C. Webster, 794; F. E. Johnson 959.

The result of November 1884:

President: Blaine, R. 2110; Cleveland D, 3049. Governor: Ford, R, 2116; Marmaduke, D, 2901. Congress: Warden, R, 2003; Stone, D, 3087. Rep. Powell, R, 2128; Lacy, D, 3098. Sheriff: Deacon, R, 2105; Henly, D, 2900. Prosecutor: Lawder, R, 2073; Jarrott, D, 3061. Judge 1st Dis. Emrick, R, 1293; Wray, D, 1588. Judge 2d Dis: Houston, R, 857; Belcher, D, 1459. Treasurer: Walton, R, 1952, Brown, D, 3253. Coroner: Walthal, R, 2089; Preston, D, 3084. Surveyor: Bradley, D, 3138. Public Admr. Wade, R, 2099; Keith, D, 3098. For Restraining Cattle: 2468. Against Restraining Cattle: 1347

Congress: W. J. Stone D, 2703; E. E. Kimball, R, 1695. State Senate: James G. Sparks, D, 2785; P. H. Shelton, P, 227. House of Representatives: James K. Lacy, D, 2633; John Hamilton, P, 1024. Circuit Judge: C. W. Sloan, D, 2914. Circuit Clerk: T. N. Haynes, D, 2415; J. F. McAfee, R, 1989. Recorder: Ben C. Smith, D, 2532; Lee Glandon, R, 1746. County Clerk: Geo. I. Shepard, D, 2579; Wm. T.

Schooley, R, 1811. Sheriff: James A. Henley, D, 2129; A. J. Bennett, R, 1829. Prosecuting Attorney: W. L. Jarrot, D, 705; T. H. Cloud, R, 1595. Presiding Judge County Court: W. A. Wray, P, 2502; J. A. Burney, R, 1912. County Court 1st District: J. F. Brookhart, D, 1148; P. H. Taylor, R, 1304. County Court 2d district: J. M. Belcher, D, 1196; T. B. Hanna, R, 637. Probate Judge: Allen Glenn, D, 2901; Frank Chilton, P, 265. County Treasurer: J. P. Titsworth, D, 2200; J. C. Parsons, R, 2156. Public Administrator: S. W. Hoover, D, 2807; Alonzo Sterling, P, 399. County Surveyor: S. F. Barker, D, 2829; W. C. Hoag, P, 383.

President: Harrison, R, 2094; Cleveland, D, 3116. Governor: Kimball, R, 2130; Francis, D, 3056. Congress: Hannah, R, 2088; Stone, D, 3023. Rep., Thomas, R, 2257; Abraham, D, 2882. Sheriff: Longwell, R, 2306; White, D, 3144. Prosecutor: Lawder R, 2275; Lynn, D, 3146. Judge 1st Dis., Taylor, R, 1334; George, D, 1542. Judge 2nd Dis., Davis, R, 788; Lane, D, 1461. Treasurer: Mayo, R, 2089; Titsworth, 3071. Coroner: Kauffman, R, 2108; Price, D, 3032. Surveyor: Barker, 3083. Public Adm'r, Eaton, R, 2109; Hoover, D, 3026.

The result of November 1890:

Congressman: D. A. DeAmond, D, 2760; W. B. Lewis, R, 1498. State Senator: Nick M. Bradley, D, 2773; A. E. Page, Ind., 1813. Representative: I. M. Abraham, D, 2763; Wm. Murphy, R, 1463. Circuit Clerk: T. N. Haynes, D, 2812; J. S. Powell, R, 1757. Recorder: Ben C. Smith, D, 4136; Lee Emrick, R, 1485. County Clerk: T. T. Maxwell, D, 2829; W. S. Campbell, R, 1761. Sheriff: B. P. White, D, 2849; E. W. Longwell, R, 1738. Prosecuting Attorney: J. F. Lynn, D, 2517; J. T. Burney, R, 2026. Presiding Judge Co. Court: W. A. Wray, D, 2760; G. W. Powell, R, 1819. Judge 1st Dist: P. M. George, D, 1461; Alfred Stevens, R, 1179. Judge 2nd Dist: E. T. Lane, D, 1312; David Farmer, R, 616. Probate Judge: Allen Glenn, 3147; T. H. Cloud, 1433. Treasurer: Downing Miller, D, 2340; Peter Helfrich R. 1729.

The results in November 1892:

President: Benj. Harrison, 1957; Grover Cleveland, 3007. Governor: Wm. Warner, D, 2014; Wm. J. Stone, R, 2028. Congressman: W. H. Cundiff, D, 1871; D. A. DeArmond, D, 3036. Judge Circuit Court: J. T. Burney, R, 2381; W. W. Wood, D, 1959. State Senator: Hiram Bledsoe, D, 3131. Representative. E. E. Lane, D, 3078; Snow, R, 955. Sheriff: J. H. Hatton, D, 3117; Craig, R, 1016. Prosecuting Att'y. A. A. Whitsitt, D, 3086; D. H. Walden, R, 296. Treasurer Downing Miller, D, 3033; Jackson, R, 918. Surveyor: Geo. Bird, D, 3079; Gunnells, R, 150. Public Administrator: S. W. Hoover, D, 3376; P. Helfrich, R, 761. Coroner: Price, D, 3085; Bathurst, R, 619. County Judge 1st Dist. J. W. Britt, D, 1551; Houston, R, 559. County Judge 2nd Dist: Myers, D, 1454; Ferguson, D, 221. For Representative in Congress. David A. DeArmond, 2396; Robert E. Lewis, 1727. For Representative: E. T. Lane, 2410; David Oglevie, 1707. For Presiding Judge of County Court: Duncan Russell 2418; Jos. H. Davis, 1718. For Judge County Court, First District: Thomas J. Kirtley, 1245; H. H. Parish, 1120. For Judge County Court Sec. Dist: W. H. Myers, 1,127; D. D. Farmer, 636. For Judge of Probate: Oscar W. Byram, 2,300; P. H. Taylor, 1,590. For Recorder of Deeds: T. Dade Terrett, 2,320; A. S. McCulloh, 1,748. For Clerk of the Circuit Court: Chas Bird, 2,500; S. W. Wade, 1,693. For Clerk of the County Court, T. T. Maxwell, 2,247; J. T. Kenagy, 1,658. For Prosecuting Attorney: A. A. Whitsitt, 2,530; James Armstrong, 973. For Sheriff: J. H. Hatton, 2,491; J. M. Core, 1,649. For County Treasurer: John Urton, 2,191; James Allen, For Coroner: F. E. Runnenburger, 2214; J. R. Schnell, 1628.

The result in November 1896:

For President: Bryan, 3975, McKinley, 2229. Governor: Stephens, 3840; Lewis, 2302. Secretary of State: Lesueur 3794; Freeman, 2233. State Auditor: Selbert, 3794;

Bishop, 2238. State Treasurer: Pitts, 3792; Gmelich, 2236. Attorney-General: Crow, 3790; Kennish, 2236. Supreme Judge: Brace, 3805; Hirzel 2131. Judge Court of Appeals: Ellison, 3,772; Botsford, 2,199. For Congress: DeArmond, 3796; Hamilton, 3199. For State Senator: Vandiver, 3870; Boisseau, 2,211. For Representative: Dorsett, 3,800; Bright, 2,236. For County Judge: Parker, 1,988; Coulter, 1,425; Myers, 1,781; Lasley, 954. For Prosecuting Attorney: Barnett, 3,913; Ross, 2,169. For Sheriff: Wooldrige, 3,855; Graybeal, 2,211. For Surveyor: Bird, 3,683; Decker, 2,377. For Public Administrator: Feeley, 3,818; Sweeney, 2,377. For Coroner: Runnenburger, 3,868; Hamilton, 67. For Treasurer: Urton, 3,892.

The result of November, 1898:

For Representative in Congress: David A. DeArmond D, 2576; Samuel W. Jurden, R, 1494. For Judge of the Circuit Court: W. L. Jarrott, D, 2695. For Representative: J. R. Nicholson, D, 2417; Patrick H. Taylor, R, 1505. Presiding Judge County Court: John A. Poyntz, D, 2516; John Taylor, P. P. 391. Judge County Court 1st, district: Jas. T. Parker, D, 1332; Wm. W. Huffman, R, 1047; Judge of County Court, 2nd, district: Jno. E. McGlatheny, D, 1212; George Berkstresser, P. P. 32. For Judge of Probate: Oscar W. Byram, D, 2616. For Recorder of Deeds: John R. Dolan, D, 2492; John M. Coe, R, 1576. For Clerk of the Circuit Court: Chas. Bird, D, 2555; S. W. Wade, R, 1398. Clerk of County Court: Geo. A. Dunn, D, 2421; Wm. M. Lyle, R, 1463. For Prosecuting Attorney: Dewitt C. Barnett, D, 2602; Wm. R. Hall, R, 1469. For Sheriff: Frank M. Woodrige, D, 2582; Wm. Richardson, R, 1467. For County Treasurer: Wm. J. Laffoon, D, 2557; Joseph Zick, R, 1503. For Coroner: John L. Jackson, D, 2600; D. C. Wagoner, P. P. 103.

The result in November, 1900:

For President: W. J. Bryan, 3,352; Wm. McKinley, 2,161. For Governor: Alex M. Dockery, 3,342; Joseph

Flory, 2,200. Secretary of State: Sam B. Cook, 3,368; Walter L. Porterfield, 2,163. For State Auditor: Albert O. Allen, 3,368; Wm. Blebaum, 2,162. For State Treasurer: R. P. Williams, 3,363; W. S. Fleming, 2,163. For Attorney-General: Edward C. Crow, 3,269; S. F. O'Fallon, 2,163. For Representative in Congress: D. A. DeArmond, 3,385; Samuel Jurden, 2,182; W. O. Atkeson, 29. For State Senator: N. M. Bradley, 3,378; M. C. James, 2,163. For Representative: J. R. Nicholson, 3,369; J. J. Berry, 2,123. For Sheriff: T. R. Hughes, 3,463; P. H. Taylor, 2,101. For Prosecuting Attorney: Jerry Culbertson, 3,326; C. W. Hight, 2,228. For Judge County Court North District: J. E. McGlathery, 1,593; H. A. Knepp, 794. For Judge County Court Southern District: John L. Jackson, 1,785; F. G. Leadbetter, 1,378. For Treasurer: W. J. Leffoon, 3,374; F. D. Nelson, 2,177. For Coroner: T. A. Runnenburger, 3,112. For County Surveyor: A. F. Easley, 3,362; Perry Elliott, 2,170. For Public Administrator: Geo. W. Feeley, 3,338.

The result of November, 1902:

Congressman: David A. DeArmond, 2523; Levin W. Shafer, 1591. Representative, Robt. H. Brown, 2478; Ed. W. Dean, 1529. Presiding Judge County Court, Chas. S. Hockaday, 2509; W. H. Lofland 1502. Judge of County Court North Dist: Ervin Parker 1097; John Moore, 514. Judge County Court South Dist: John L. Jackson, 1414; W. G. Ward, 990. Probate Judge: Leslie M. Crouch, 2,604. Circuit Clerk: Chas. C. Bundy, 2,517; Noah D. Hartzler, 1,482. County Clerk: Geo. A. Dunn, 2,140; Thos. Lyon, 1,792. Recorder: John T. Boswell, 2,550; Joseph Logue, 1,455. Prosecuting Attorney: D. C. Barnett, 2,375; J. O. Rankin, 1,542. Sheriff: Thos. R. Hughes, 2,555; T. E. S. Wilson, 1,460. County Treasurer: L. R. Twyman, 2,551; Chas. H. Hoag, 1,405. Coroner: T. A. Runnenburger, 2,492; B. Burke, 1,520. Public Administrator: E. Barrett, 2,511; S. W. Ramsey, 1,104. Jail Proposition: Yes, 1,023; No, 1,462.

The result of November, 1904:

For President: Alton B. Parker D, 2,749; Theodore Roosevelt R, 2,374; Prohibition Ticket, 85; People's Party Ticket, 31; Socialist Ticket, 100; Socialist Labor Ticket, 12. For Governor: Joseph W. Folk D, 3,035; Cyrus P. Walbridge R, 2,189. For Lieutenant-Governor: Thomas L. Rubey D, 2,878; John C. McKinley R, 2,320. For Secretary of State: Sam B. Cook D, 2,844; John E. Swanger R, 2,341. For State Auditor: Albert O. Allen D, 2,837; William W. Wilder R, 2,342. For State Treasurer: James Cowgill D, 2,858; Jacob F. Gmelich R, 3,338. For Attorney-General: Elliot M. Major, 2,862; Herbert S. Hadley, 2,335. For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner: H. Rube Oglesby, 2,912; Frank Wightman, 2,303. For Representative in Congress: David A. DeArmond, 2,896; J. Fred Rhodes, 2,344. For Judge Circuit Court 17th Circuit: Nick M. Bradley, 2,883; Max D. Aber, 2,358. For State Senator: Robert Hugh Brown, 2,916; W. T. Darrah, 2,311. For Representative: W. P. Houston, 2,924; Jesse R. Crandal, 2,321. For Judge County Court North District: Irvin Parker, 1,314; H. A. Knepp, 902. For Judge County Court South District: John G. Lyon, 1,485; Harrison Kerrick, 1,535. For Prosecuting Attorney: D. C. Barnett, 2,780; C. W. Hight, 2,405. For Sheriff: J. T. Allen, 2,436; Fletcher Smart, 2,766. For Treasurer: Luther R. Twyman, 2,897; J. F. Holey, 2,351. For Surveyor: Albert F. Easley, 2,654; A. J. Sharp, 2,532. For Public Administrator: Ethelbert Barrett, 2,859; G. L. Walker, 2,368. For Coronor: John Lamar, Jr., 2,869; R. G. Keller 2,360.

The result of November, 1906:

Judge Supreme Court: A. M. Woodson, 2969; John Kennish, 2056. Judge Supreme Court: W. W. Graves, 2969; J. T. Nevill, 2556. Railroad & Warehouse Com: R. H. Oglesby, 2897; E. W. Flentge, 2086. State Supt. Schools: H. A. Gass, 2904; J. U. White, 2086. Congressman Sixth Dist: D. A. DeArmond, 2895; W. O. Atkeson,

2027. Representative: W. P. Houston, 2902; Frank Huber, 2086. Probate Judge: L. M. Crouch 3020; Ed. W. Deane, 1974. Presiding Judge: Jno. W. Urton, 2870; J. R. Lusher, 2041. Judge North Dist. H. V. Hurst, 1425; I. A. Mattingly, 772. Judge South Dist: T. W. Hunt, 1527; A. P. Ashbrook, 1274. Treasurer: Henry Foust, 2954; N. D. Hartzler, 2045. County Clerk: W. E. Beck, 2808; J. C. Parsons, 2182. Circuit Clerk: Leslie A. Bruce, 3016; Frank S. Conger, 1986. Recorder: C. B. Price, 2939; B. Zick, 2067. Sheriff: Sid J. Hamilton, 2854; F. Smart, 2179. Prosecuting Attorney: J. S. Brierly, 2971; W. L. P. Purney, 2016. Cornorer: T. A. Runnenburger, 2773; R. G. Keller.

CHAPTER X.

OUR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Circuit Judges: John F. Ryland, 1835 to 1849; Henderson Young, 1849 to 1854; William T. Wood, 1854 to 1856; Russell Hicks, 1856 to 1859; Robert G. Smart, 1859 to 1860; John A. S. Tutt, 1863; Chan. P. Townsley, David McGoughey, Foster P. Wright, Noah M. Givan, C. W. Sloan, 1886 to 1892; W. W. Wood 1892 to 1898; W. L. Jarrott, 1898; N. M. Bradley 1904.

Representatives: 1836, Andrew Wilson; 1838, James Williams; 1840, Francis Prine; 1842, Andrew Wilson; 1844, Andrew Wilson; 1846, William P. Burney; 1848, Charles Sims; 1850, Charles Sims; 1852, Charles Sims; 1854, Henry B. Standiford; 1856, John B. Calloway, successfully contested by W. H. H. Cundiff; 1858, William M. Briscoe; 1860, William M. Briscoe; 1862, A. S. O'Bannon, 1864; W. H. H. Cundiff; 1866, Rush G. Leaming; 1868, H. R. Gamble, successfully contested by W. H. H. Cundiff; 1870, Curtis Worden; 1872, Benjamin Stevens; 1874, A. C. Briant; 1876, J. F. Brookhart; 1878, G. S. Spring; 1880, Douglas Dale; 1882, John T. Rawlins; 1884, James K. Lacy; 1886 James K. Lacy; 1888; I. M. Abraham; 1890 I. M. Abraham; 1892, E. T. Lane; 1894, E. T. Lane; 1896, J. H. Dorsett; 1898, J. R. Nicholson; 1900 J. R. R. Nicholson; 1902, R. H. Brown; 1904, W. P. Houston; 1906, W. P. Houston.

Circuit Clerks: Prior to 1866, the offices of county and circuit clerk and recorder were consolidated; since that time there have been separate circuit clerks and re-

corders. The circuit clerks have been James Allen, Sep. Patrick, Thomas Hutton, 1870; J. J. Francisco, 1874; B. Zick 1878; W. T. Schooley, 1882; T. N. Haynes, 1886, T. N. Haynes, 1890; Chas. Bird, 1894; Chas. Bird 1898; Chas. C. Bundy, 1902; Leslie M. Bruce 1906.

County Clerks: William Lyon appointed and held office until May, 1836.

Thomas B. Arnett elected May 1836—resigned December 2, 1839.

Achilles Easley, appointed to fill vacancy.

James C. Jackson, elected and held until 1848.

Hamilton Finney, elected and held from 1848 to 1862.

James Allen, appointed 1862, held until 1866.

A. G. Briggs, elected 1860 for four years.

Charles H. Dore, elected 1870, for four years.

William W. Cook, elected 1874, for four years.

George I. Sheppard, elected 1878, for four years.

J. W. Duckwith, elected 1882, for four years.

George I. Sheppard elected 1886, for four years.

T. T. Maxwell, elected 1890, for four years.

T. T. Maxwell, elected 1894 for four years.

Geo. A. Dunn elected 1898, for four years.

Geo. A. Dunn elected 1902, for four years.

W. E. Beck elected 1906, for four years.

Justices of the county court.

1835. James W. McLellan and William Savage.

1837. James C. Dickey, J. W. McLellan, Henry, Burris.

1830. Samuel Wilson, Henry Burris, Anderson Davis.

1844. A. W. Smith, S. E. Rowden, William Farmer.

1848. W. T. Gillenwater, H. B. Hawkins, John Briscoe.

1850. H. B. Hawkins, W. T. Gillenwater, W. Briscoe.

1852. H. B. Hawkins, W. Briscoe, James Hamilton.

1854. H. B. Hawkins, Josiah Carter, Alexander, Feeley.

1855. H. B. Hawkins, J. M. Keeton, John Cummins.

1856. H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, William Farmer.
 1857. H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, James Hamilton.
 1858. H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, D. Brookhart.
 1859. H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, James Hamilton,
 1860. H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, J. W. Mc-
 Spadden.
 1862. H. G. Glenn, J. Goughenour, H. W. Gounger.
 1864. Luke Williams, George Moore.
 1865. Luke Williams, George Moore, Henry Jerard.
 1866. Henry Jerard, George Moore, J. C. Copeland.
 1868. Henry Jerard, J. C. Stevenson, J. C. Copeland.
 1870. J. C. Copeland, J. C. Stevenson, R. W. Forsyth.
 1872. H. M. Bledsoe, Benjamin Stevens, J. H. Page.
 1872. H. M. Bledsoe, John A. McCoy, J. H. Page.
 Under township organization:
 1873. J. H. Page, J. A. McCoy, F. H. Clark, J. K.
 Hawthorne, G. W. Stevens.
 1875. A. J. Fields, J. A. McCoy, F. H. Clark, J. K.
 Hawthorne, G. W. Stevens.
 1875. H. M. Bledsoe, A. Davidson, F. P. Clark, J.
 K. Hawthorne, G. W. Stevens.
 1876. H. M. Bledsoe, F. E. Johnson, W. P. Barnes,
 J. K. Hawthorne, A. Davidson.
 1877. John Lamar, J. M. Custer, F. H. Clark, A.
 Davidson, J. K. Hawthorne.
 1877. John Lamar, H. M. Bledsoe, F. M. Cummins.
 1878. Charles S. Hockaday, Logan McReynolds,
 William Field.
 1880. Charles S. Hockaday, William P. Barnes, Finis
 E. Johnson.
 1882. W. P. Barnes, W. F. Garrett, F. E. Johnson.
 1884. W. P. Barnes, W. A. Wray, J. M. Belcher.
 1886. W. A. Wray, P. H. Taylor, J. M. Belcher.
 1888. W. A. Wray, F. M. George, E. T. Lane.
 1890. W. A. Wray, F. M. George, E. T. Lane.
 1892. W. A. Wray, J. W. Britt, Myers.
 1894. Duncan Russell, Thos. J. Kirtley, W. H. Myers.
 1896. Duncan Russell, Parker, Myers.

1898. John A. Poyntz, J. T. Parker. J. E. McGlathery.

1900. John A. Poyntz, John L. Jackson, J. E. McGlathery.

1902. Chas. S. Hockaday, Ervin Parker, John L. Jackson.

1904. Chas. S. Hockaday, Ervin Parker, Harrison Kerrick.

1906. John W. Urton, H. V. Hurst, F. W. Hunt.

Treasurers: Jameson D. Dickey, 1835; John Cook, 1836; Joseph C. Davis, 1839; Elias Wilmot, 1840; Lynch Brooks, 1842; P. D. Brooks, 1842; Charles Kellar, 1853; Abram Cassell, 1856; Richard Simpson, 1860; John Christian, 1863; W. H. Barrett, 1868; Aaron Smith, 1872; John S. Norton, 1874; Isaac Arnold, 1876-78-80; S. E. Brown, 1882-4; J. P. Tittsworth, 1886-8; Downing Miller, 1890-2; John Urton, 1894-6; W. J. Laffoon, 1898-1900; L. R. Twyman, 1902-4; J. H. Houist 1906.

Sheriffs: John McCarty, 1836; George W. Hudspeth, 1837; James C. Jackson, 1838; John M. Clark, 1840; William P. Burney, 1842-44; H. G. Glen, 1846-48; H. B. Standiford, 1850-52; W. M. Briscoe, 1854-56; B. F. Hays, 1858-60; Isaac Feeback, 1862; R. S. Judy, 1863-68; D. Dale, 1868; A. C. Briant, 1870-72; S. H. Rodgers, 1874; George W. Stevens, 1876-78; Daniel P. Ingram, 1880-82; J. R. Henley 1884; B. P. White, 1890; J. H. Hatton, 1892-94; F. M. Wooldridge, 1896-98, T. R. Hughes, 1900-02; Fletcher Smart, 1904; Sid J. Hamilton, 1906.

The recorders have been Luke Williams, 1869-71; W. G. McCulloh, 1871-79; W. P. Bailey, 1879-85; C. M. Hackler, 1884-86; Ben C. Smith, 1886-94; T. Dade Territt, 1894-98; J. R. Dolan, 1898-1902; J. T. Boswell, 1902-6; Clary Price, 1906.

The surveyors prior to the war were Martin Rice, Aquilla Davis, B. H. Thomas and Achilles Easley, the latter serving about eighteen years. Since the war they have been — Smith, A. H. Hoge, F. E. Bybee, A. S.

Bradley, S. F. Barker, — — Bradley, Geo Bird, A. F. Easley.

The prosecuting attorneys since 1880 have been John F. Lawder 1882; W. L. Jarrott 1884; Jas. F. Lynn, 1888; A. A. Whitsett, 1892; D. C. Barnett. 1896, Jerry Culbertson, 1900; D. C. Barnett, 1902; J. S. Brierly, 1906.

The judges of probate have been: J. D. Lisle, 1882; Allen Glenn, 1886; O. W. Byram, 1894; Leslie M. Crouch, 1902.

CHAPTER XI.

THE BORDER TROUBLES AND SOME WAR HISTORY.

No engagement, worthy of note, except the Morris-town skirmish, (See Freeman) took place within the borders of Cass County during the Civil War, but there were numerous clashes between various forces in different parts of the county. The residents of Cass saw much of the warfare, were intensely interested in the battles which occurred near this point, and suffered much, both from the ravages of the war, and from the depredations of outlaws. We have deemed it of sufficient local interest to here set out a short history of the Battle of Lone Jack, a short review of the border troubles, and a sketch relating to some of the outlaws with which this section was infested.

For the following compilation of official documents relating to the outbreak of the "Border Warfare," we are indebted to Jonas Viles, who recently prepared the same for the "Missouri Historical Review," a publication issued quarterly by the State Historical Society. The original of these documents are now in the office of the Secretary of State, in a bundle labeled "Military Papers; Southwest Expedition."

"I.—S. G. ALLEN TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Harrisonville May 30th 58.

Gov. R. M. Stewart

Respected Sir on my arrival home I found affairs in a still more threatening attitude than when I left our people were anxiously waiting to learn the success of my Mission—and you may be assured that it afforded me the up-

most pleasure to assure the People here that you would readily and Speedily afford them all the aid concistant with the high and important Station you fill during my absence a company has been formed here another S. W. in this (Cass) and one in Bates and all look to you State arms Pledgeing themselves to act only in self defense within your Jurisdiction I arrived home about an hour before Sun down and found the company in Town meeting to drill I briefly reported success and fell into ranks unless—new depredations have been committed new threats have been made and vigourous preparations are going on just over the line—what is to be the end God only knows—I hope Sir that you will allow no delay in affording what protection is in the compass of your power—you please accept my greatful acknowledgements for*your kindness showed me while in your city I am pleased to inform you that in forming companies none are allowed to join but bonafide citizens of Mo—in haste I am your obedient Survt

S. G. ALLEN.

II.—GOVERNOR STEWART TO ADJUTANT GENERAL PARSONS.

G. A. Parsons Espr

Adjutant General of Mo

Sir—It having been presented to me by worthy and reliable citizens of the Counties of Cass and Bates, in this State, a marauding party of armed men from the adjoining Territory of Kansas, have recently invaded this state, and committed sundry outrages on our citizens—that they threaten to return, and burn and lay waste their property—and that the citizens in the border counties have good cause to fear for the safety of their lives and property, rendering it my duty as the Executive of the State to take some steps culculated to secure their safety and the safety of their property; and preserve the public peace and see that laws are faithfully executed;

I therefore direct that you proceed in your quality of Adjutant General of the State to the scene of the difficul-

ty in the Western portion of this State and make such investigation as you may deem necessary with regard to the causes of difficulty and the probability of their recurrence; and also as to what steps may be necessary to provide our citizens with adequate protection from further depredations. Should it become necessary to act immediately in order to secure the safety of our citizens, you are hereby authorized to enroll a sufficient volunteer force to accomplish that purpose.

You are also arthorized, if in your opinion it be necessary, after an investigation of the facts, to provide for the immediate organization of Military companies in the counties most convenient to the scene of difficulty, with a view to their being called into the service of the State should the necessity arise.

You will be particular to direct that none of the forces which thus may be called into the service of the State, cross the line into Kansas, or do ought else that may be of an aggressive character.

R. M. STEWART
Commander, in chief

III.—STATEMENT OF CITIZTNS OF BATES COUNTY, MO.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Bates county, Mo., at the Town of West Point June 5th 1858 it was determined that Joseph Clymer be requested to make out a detailed account of the invasion of Missouri and other outrages committed upon her citizens by the outlaws of Kansas Territory, and that the same be submitted to the Governor of our State or other officer acting under his authority; and in furtherance of the above request I now proceed to condense the facts. So far as I have been able to glean them from reliable sources, stating nothing but what I know to be facts and what I have from men of honor and reputation—I will pass over those stirring events that took place in Linn County K. T.—upon our immediate border—that drove out from that county all proslavery men and such honest free state men as would not

swear to support the extreme ultra views of the extreme Black Republicans of Kansas,—and merely notice what occurred in the state of Missouri in this vicinity:

About the first of May, our border Towns and settlements were crowded with persons, from Kansas, who had in many instances been robbed of their property, and driven from the Territory and that too, under the threat of the penalty of death, in case they did not leave or in case they should ever return; after many enquiries and frequent conversations with men altogether reliable, we ascertained that one James Montgomery, of Sugar Mound headed the company that was thus driving out good and peaceable citizens and then robbing their houses of every thing valuable, stealing their horses, etc. We also learned that said outlaws never marked or spotted a man but what they drove him off they never threatened and individual, town or neighborhood but they expected it; if they went to rob or drive from his home they took five or ten men, if neighborhood they took 20, if a town 75 or 100; they always had men enough for the emergency, under this state of affairs the honest (free state) men of the territory together with those who had been driven out, sought shelter in Missouri, and Missourians whilst they afforded them all the accomodations in their power abstained from all interference whatever in the affair, but still there were messages received every day telling us that so soon as Montgomery and his men drove out all men from the Territory whom they did not like they would attack Missouri —The towns of Butler and West Point were mentioned as the first victims, whilst we were disposed to beleive it, from the number of small companies of spies that were seen prowling about our border, we did not regard it farther to guard our Towns and the citizens of the border guarded their property, but still they sent their threats until about the 14th of May a company of Montgomery's men crossed the line in this county and took two horses from the Rev. George W. Geyer and a saddle from Dr. A.

P. Brown, and I have heard of other like deeds were committed until the 20th of May, when they sent us word that they would attack West Point that evening, and we have the most reliable information that there were about four hundred in two and a half miles of the line. About 4 o'clock P. M. of that day Col Mooney rode out of the town some half mile when he saw a large body, in the State, marching up towards West Point, they fired upon him with their Sharps Rifles, he ran back to town, they marched up something near half mile from Town and after a halt they from 75 to 100 and there were many others (near Town who did not come in town) come charging in town at the top of their speed, marched through the town in military style, used all manner of defiance to the town and individuals and in our opinion were, only restrained, doubtless, from plundering and destroying the town from the fear of our citizens (some 30 in number) who were stationed in homes as a shelter, in case a fight ensued. After making enquiry for certain individuals, and drinking and eating what they wanted they marched out of Town in the same defiant manner in which they marched in, on leaving they went South inside the State and about two miles from West Point they went to the house of Mr. Jack Clark, in the State, robbed him of his money took every thing valuable about his house, even his and his wife's wearing apparel and then destroyed his entire furniture They met him and his wife in the road returning from a visit and there stopped and searched them taking everything valuable that they had about there persons by this time all our citizens near the border took fright, not being in a condition to defend themselves and have left their homes in fact such is the alarm produced that some of our oldest best neighborhoods have become nearly or entirely depopulated, their farms, their stock and in many instances their household furniture and clothing have been left at the mercy of these outlaws, those who from necessity have ventured back to their homes, have found their farms thrown open

etc and have seen spies placed around them watching their movements etc. On or about the 21st or 22nd of May some 20 or 25 crossed into this county, south of the Marias-des-Cygnés and chased some of our citizens several miles and doubtless would have gotten but for the timber, in which they sought shelter—about the 6th of May Dr. Rockwell, a citizen of our place while attending professional calls just over the line in the Territory, was attacked by eight armed men robbed of some 300\$, his horse taken from his buggy and taken from him, his pistols etc, taken and watch; it is proper to state here that they decoyed Dr. R. out into the Territory shot at him, and stood with two guns cocked over his head whilst he was robbed; and since all these occurrences mention above a large number (182) of armed men have been seen prowling about in our State near West Point, and in fact bodies of armed from the Territory have been seen at different times and places in our State, almost every day we here of them sending word by some of their men that they intend to come over into Missouri, destroy West Point, Butler, Papinsville &c. There are a number of other outrages not mentioned in the above but may be included in after statement whether they will attack us we know not, they have threatened us, they have invaded our State, they have marched into one of our Towns and insulted its citizens. They robbed, plundered destroyed the property and insulted peaceable and unoffending citizens. They have chased and shot at men who were tending to their own business, they have driven a large number of our citizens from their homes, stolen their property and in fact have ruined many of them, (they are still at these things) they have disregarded the dignity of our state, trampled under foot all the respect that is due from one sovereign State to another, They have forced us to stand guard day and night, to go armed about our daily avocations all of this we have been compelled to submit to all this from our defenceless condition and we now appeal and we think have a right to ap-

peal to our State Government for protection ask it, and we hope it will not be refused us.

Respectfully,

Yours &c

JOS. CLYMER.

Gen. G. A. Parsons

Adj General

We the undersigned citizens of Bates County Missouri, being familiar with the facts endorse the above statement of Hon. Jos Clymer as being substantially true

June 5th 1858.

THOS. H. STARNES

T. R. SIMPSON

T. W. B. ROCKWELL

A. H. SPENCER

NATHAN SEARS

VINCENT JOHNSON

I. A. PIGG

JAMES MCHENRY

J. S. PIGG

ALEXANDER FEELEY

JAMES A MARSHALL

IV.—ADJUTANT GENERAL PARSONS TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Harrisonville

10 o'clock P. M. June 4th 1858

His Excellency

R. M. Stewart Comdr. in Chief Mo. M.

Dear Sir

I wrote you hurriedly yesterday, I again write to you this night giving you the information I have just secured from a gentleman of unquestioned veracity living in this county: the subject came up this way, I told him I would like to see Hamilton while I was here and get from under his hand and also from the best men that were with him in his troubles in K. T. (for there is where they resided before they were driven out) a full and complete statement of the conduct of Montgomery and his followers toward the Pro Slavery party in the T. and on the border within our States, as a paper to be filed in your office. It is said here that Hamilton is very much of a gentleman a native of Georgia. I have enquired of several here where Hamilton is at this time none could tell, some thought he

was in Independence, some in one place and some in another. The gentleman above alluded to gave me to understand that he believed he was not far from this place, yet, he did not know but believed he could find out tomorrow and it could be arranged so that, I could have an interview with him in the course of the day. The gentleman in our conversation expressed it as his opinion that there would be in the course of a week from this time, from 100 to 200 men who would go into the T. and take revenge of Montgomery and his followers for robbing them of their property and driving them from their homes, mark you these are K. T. men seeking revenge, not Missourians. Yet they are at this time within the borders of this state.

Just at night 75 of the K. T. men who have been driven out some time since come into this place well armed. From the manner in which the gentleman talked with me (it is not his words I judged from, but the manner and expression of his countenance) I was satisfied that he had a good idea of what was going on among them.

A company of volunteers has been raised today Col Blakey will be here tomorrow and organize them I think you may have no fear that this company will attempt to cross the line in K. T. but will if necessary to enter the field at all act entirely on the defensive.

But should Hamilton with his recruits (all of whom are K. T. men) return to the Territory and make war upon Montgomery and men, some of the presses of our State will charge it at once upon those companies now being organized in this county and Bates and will attempt to make it appear that such was your intention when you sent me up here: I therefore inform you of the information I have received in advance of anything that may occur between those belligerents in order that you may be able to place yourself right before the people if such event should occur.

I hope sir, you will not make this public unless it should be necessary upon the happening of the contingencies above stated as the gentleman from whom I gathered

the information is very desirous that it should be entirely confidential and it is not right that it should be made public for the reason that persons in this section are at this time in danger of being injured in person or property if they are suspected of taking a part between those parties, and for another reason I wish it kept in a confidential manner. That is he told me these things looked upon me as a gentleman from the position, if nothing else that I occupy here.

There is to be a meeting at West Point in Bates Co. on Monday next. The Montgomery party will be there, the object of the meeting (is said to be) for the purpose of making a treaty, between those outlaws of K. T. and the Citizens along the border. The proposition for this meeting I understand came from the Montgomery party. It is thought by some that a difficulty will take place among them at the meeting.

It is said by those are leaving the Territory now that the abolitionist there are greatly alarmed and many of them are getting out on account of a report having been circulated among them, that there was at this time a man by the name Jackson (an old settler on the border having resided there for 18 years in 2 1-2 miles of the line, but lately having been robbed of property and ordered off, (although in Missouri) left and came to this place with his family) busily engaged in raising volunteers for the purpose of marching into K. T. and that he has already had 200 men. This report is however untrue, for Jackson is here and been here ever since I arrived and have had frequent conversation with him.

June 5 1858

Harrisonville 7 O'clock A M

The report is here this morning that those devils from K. T. had made a descent on Butler the county seat of Bates and plundered the town. This report is not believed here; and therefore I think it well it drop just where it is unless found to be true, for there are facts enough well

authenticated here if all of them were generally known to create the most intense excitement in the minds of every honest man. Many things that we in Jefferson would consider of a grave and serious character that are hardly noticed here, these depredations having been going on to a greater or lesser degree for 4 years until the citizens have become accustomed to them, and consequently they are not so easily excited as at first. I have endeavored since I have been here to keep down excitement as far as my mission is concerned, although when hearing of some of the acts of those devils I have felt almost like I would be proud to see every devil of them butchered. I shall be in Butler tomorrow.

Yours respectfully

G. A. PARSONS

Adj't Gen

V.—REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL PARSONS TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Adjutant General Office

Jefferson City

June 16th 1858

R. M. Stewart

Commander in Chief of the Mo Mi

Sir

In pursuance of your orders to the undersigned directed and delivered dated May the 28th 1858, we proceeded to Harrisonville in Cass County Missouri, and on the 5th day of June a company of volunteers were organized at said place called the "Cass County Guards" on the 6th instant we proceeded to Butler in Bates County Missouri, and on the 7th instant four volunteer companies were raised, neither of which were organized: the Division Inspector for the 6th District not being in attendance I (G. A. Parsons adgt Genl) Sent an express for him, with the request that he attend and proceed to organize said companies; and go from thence to Vernon County and organize any company or companies that the people there may

think proper to raise. On tuesday the 8th instant we left Butler for Austin in Cass County; at this place Col Blakey Division Inspector for the 5th District organized a volunteer company there called the "Austin Blews." From thence Col Blakey proceeded to "Pleasant Hill" and on the 10th instant organized a volunteer company there, called the "Pleasant Hill Rangers" we then returned to Head Quarters at Jefferson City.

While traversing the counties on the border of our State, we made diligent enquiry of reliable men (citizens there) as to the condition of things on the order, they related them as being deplorable indeed; they say a large strip of country within our state is almost entirely depopulated, our citizens driven from their homes and in many instances property taken, and they are threatened with death should they return. Many of those men we saw in and about Butler and Harrisonville who had been forced to leave their homes and take refuge in the interior of those counties.

Many acts of violence and plunder we heard of there, that were committed by the Kansas Territory Banditti, but we deem it unnecessary to enter into a detailed account of all we have seen and heard, while on the border of our State.

(The statement furnished us by reliable citizens and filed with you, we ask to be taken as part of this report.)

We are of opinion that the companies raised there will not be sufficient protection to the border Settlements on account of their being settled ever so large a Territory and cannot be gotten together in time to repel an invasion or to prevent any depredations intended to be committed by those out Laws.

The statement furnished us by reliable citizens residents of Cass and Bates Counties, and with you filed a few days ago we ask to be considered as a part of this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. A. PARSONS,
Adgt Genl. Mo Mi
A. G. BLAKEY,
Division Inspector
5th Military District
Mo. Militia.

VI.—J. F. SNYDER TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Headquarters 6th Division
Missouri Militia:
Pappinville, Bates Co. Mo.
Aug. 7. 1858.

R. M. Stewart,
Gov. of Missouri;
Sir:

In obedience to your orders I came to this County several days ago to investigate the true condition of affairs upon the border, and after much diligent enquiry I have the honor to make the following report and suggestions.

My information is collected from the clerk of the Court, the Justices of the County Court, the Justices of the Peace, the Sheriff, the Representative elect, and many of the principal citizens of the County not in official positions.

The unhappy difficulties in Kansas Territory have caused many of the citizens of that territory to seek safety in this state. Some of these refugees, (if I may use the term), actuated by a spirit of retaliation or revenge have gone back into the Territory and committed depredations, and, in turn, they have been pursued by citizens of that territory into this State. This has been the first source of all difficulties here.

Many unprincipled persons too, who have sustained no loss in the territory, have perhaps availed themselves of the excited state of feeling, and gone over there and

committed murder or felony, and then returned here for safety.

Citizens here have perhaps too, innocently harbored thieves and been the recipients (unknowingly) of Stolen property.

This state of affairs has very naturally excited the public mind, and the total inadequacy of the civil authorities to suppress these wrongs and ferret out the guilty has seriously threatened the Supremacy of the law, and I find the County now almost on the eve of civil war. Several citizens have intimated to me that they did not consider either their property or their lives safe here at any time.

The late horrid murder which was perpetrated near this place a month ago has added much to the excited state of feeling, and the facts developed by it have done much to embitter one class of the citizens against the other.

To this affair I wish briefly to call your attention. It seems that all parties concerned in it were citizens of Kansas, residing a short distance over the line. The five persons who were principal and accessory to the murder (viz. Morrow, Bean, Tark, and two others) are reported to have been driven out of the territory some time last Spring. They came to this county and took refuge with one W. B. Young, living seven miles north of this place. A short time since Pope and Harris came from the territory hunting for stolen horses. They went to Young's and there were arrested without authority, by those five persons, who brought them to this place, took their money from them, and started back to Young's with them about dark. Two miles from town they left the road and ordered the prisoners to dismount, and then fired at them killing Pope immediately: Harris escaped. (I send you a copy of this affidavit.)

I would respectfully suggest to you the necessity of offering a liberal reward for the apprehension of these five persons.

Strong threats are made by one class of the citizens here to take the law into their own hands and rid themselves of those disreputable characters, whilst on the other hand it is said that the Kansas refugees and their friends openly defy the law or those who would enforce it.

All parties here call loudly on you for protection. The present militia law, I find, is entirely inadequate to the exigencies of the case; and I would therefore make the following suggestions:

I am thoroughly satisfied that military force is absolutely necessary to enforce the laws and restore peace to this locality, but I am also convinced that it would be highly imprudent to call out the militia of this county, I would therefore respectfully advise you to order out one of the St. Louis independent companies, or give me power to call out a company from my county or the adjoining counties, to equip them immediately and place them here on active service as Rangers.

This plan I suggest after mature deliberation, and consultation with the Sheriff and others; all agree that this plan alone will insure protection to all parties.

The organization of independent companies here under the present law is almost impossible; and if it were possible such companies would be entirely useless.

The Governor of Kansas has placed upon our frontier a company of Rangers on active service. A similar company within our state acting in concert with that would speedily suppress all depredations and would be efficient in arresting all malefactors on either side.

The militia of this county would be too much influenced by self interest, prejudice, or revenge to act impartially. Consequently whatever force is brought into the field must be brought from some other locality.

I consider it no longer a question of expediency or necessity—the case is urgent and demands some active steps to be immediately taken to suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

I shall return to my home, Bolivar, Polk Co., tomorrow and there await further orders.

With respect, &c,
Your ob'dient servant,

J. F. SNYDER
Division Inspector 6th Military
district Missouri Militia.

VII.—GOVERNOR STEWART TO GOVERNOR DENVER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

City of Jefferson Aug. 7, 1858.

His Excellency

J. W. Denver,

Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

Dear Sir: According to reliable information repeatedly received within the last few weeks, the citizens of Missouri along the border, in Cass and Bates Counties, are constantly liable to depredations by marauding parties from Kasnas Territory, by which both their lives and property are endangered. In consequence of this unfortunate state of affairs, it will probably be necessary for me to station an armed force along the border, for the purpose of protecting our citizens from lawless depredations; and in my endeavors to preserve the peace I hope to have your hearty and earnest co-operation, in order that said efforts may be attended with entire success, and as a means of preventing any collision between the citizens of Kansas and those of Missouri who may be stationed there as conservators of the peace.

It is greatly to be regretted that any cause should exist for a resort to such means of preserving order, and I believe that no one regrets its necessity more than yourself; and I feel assured that you will do all in your power to put an end to the evil complained of, and also to prevent any occurrence calculated to mar the cordial feeling generally existing between the citizens of Missouri and Kansas.

The fearful consequences liable to result to the nation from any conflict of arms between citizens of the state of Missouri, and those of the Territory of Kansas, even though resulting from an effort to maintain the law and to shield the innocent from harm, cannot now be estimated owing to the fact, that exaggerated reports of any such occurrence are very certain to be circulated, and the minds of the people to thereby become unduly excited. I know, sir, that you can fully appreciate these dangers, and therefore confidently expect that you will use every possible means tending to ward them off.

With assurances of esteem I am, sir,

Very truly yours,

R. M. STEWART,

Gov. of the State of Mo.

VIII.—GOVERNOR DENVER TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Executive Office.

Lecompton, K. T. Aug. 18th 1858.

To His Excellency,

R. M. Stewart,

Governor of the State of Missouri.

My Dear Sir.

Your communication of the 7th inst. was received last night. I regret exceedingly that you should deem it necessary to station an armed force along the borders, and must express the hope that upon a thorough investigation you will be induced to change your purpose. The late unsettled state of affairs on the South Eastern part of this Territory has caused me great solicitude and induced me to send detachments of U. S. Troops to the scenes of trouble and also to call out a small company of volunteers.

Peace has been fully restored and the supremacy of the civil authorities established in the troubled districts. The U. S. troops have been withdrawn, but the contiguity of the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Territory of Kansas affords so many facilities for persons commit-

ting offences against the laws of one to escape to the others and thus escape punishment, that I have deemed it proper to retain the Volunteer force under command of Captain A. I. Weaver for a short time longer. Nothing but the past condition of affairs in that Section of country would in my opinion justify this course, for the civil authorities ought to be required to preserve the peace. I am satisfied that the only marauders now in this Territory are organized bands of horse thieves, such as are too common in all new countries especially where they can so easily elude the officers of one State or Territory by passing the boundary line into another, and whose depredations are by no means confined to either. These offenders can always keep beyond the reachh of any military force, and they can be exterminated only by the active and energetic exertions of the people who should be taught to rely on themselves for protection against such offenders and in the maintainance of the laws.

To this end I have earnestly labored and I trust not without some good results. I have also endeavored to impress on the citizens of the Territory the necessity and importance of cultivating friendly relations with their neighbors of Missouri, and I have every reason to believe there is a very general disposition to do so.

The officers and people of this Territory generally along the borders of Missouri, will, I am quite sure, co-operate heartily with the authorities on your side of the line in bringing offenders to justice, and I therefore indulge the hope that the civil authorities will be found sufficient to protect the people in their persons and property without the aid of the military in future.

Herewith I send you extracts from my instructions to Capt. Weaver. The Captain is now here and reports every thing quite in the South.

Hoping that it may continue so, and that every semblance of Military power may soon be withdrawn from civil affairs, I have the honor to be

Your Obt' Srvt'.

J. W. DENVER, Governor."

For a time, the difficulties spoken of in the above communications, seemed to subside: no further efforts were made on the part of state officers. Later, a smaller party made another raid into the state, committing murder and robbery, drawing off ten negroes belonging to citizens of Vernon County. After that occurrence, advices were received that a regular organized band of thieves, robbers and midnight assassins had congregated in Kansas, on the western border of Bates county, and made incursions into the State, taking the lives of citizens, committed to the flames their houses, and robbed them of their property. The Governor submitted these facts to the General Assembly, and bespoke for them immediate attention. On January 14, 1859, he sent a message, urging immediate action on the subject. On the 24th of February, an act was approved for the protection of persons and property on the western border of the State, appropriating \$30,000 to suppress and bring to justice the banditti, who infested that portion of the State, and the Governor was empowered to use discretionary power in all matters connected therewith.

The depredations of these gangs finally led to the famous Lawrence, Kansas, raid of August 21, 1863. Quantrell, who led the raid once lived in Lawrence—"a dull sullen, uninteresting knave"—and, just as the war began, was driven from the town to Missouri for some crime he had committed. He now returned with a band of bushrangers. They rode into Lawrence at daybreak with a hundred and seventy-five men. With a wild cry they dashed through the sleepy and defenseless town, killing indiscriminately. Store buildings and residences were rifled and then burned. The guerrillas galloped away leaving behind them nearly two hundred corpses, and the town almost entirely in flames. They easily evaded Major Plumb with two hundred and fifty troops, whom they passed on the way and escaped. Four days latter "Order No. 11" was issued for the purpose of taking reprisals for this raid on

Lawrence, and making it impossible for such men to live in the border counties.

George Caleb Bingham, in painting the picture by which he is best known throughout the Southwest, "General Order No. 11, or Civil War on the Border," and Mrs. Caroline Abbott Stanley, in writing her famous novel, "Order No. 11," have recorded the final outcome of a series of events unsurpassed in violence during the Civil War.

The following description of the affairs at that time is from the pen of May Simonds; for which we are under obligations to the State Historical Society.

"In the border counties of Missouri the war was fought with a peculiar bitterness growing out of a long train of events, with long cherished resentment and a deep sense of injury on both sides. The strife following upon the Kansas-Nebraska act and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the fruitful source of this bitterness. It is difficult to determine at whose door lay the greater blame; each side soon claimed that its fiercest measures were largely retaliatory. Early in the war, Lane and Jennison, of Kansas, made predatory raids into Missouri during which their soldiers robbed and looted unrebuked. In September of '61, Colonel Jennison, 7th Kansas calvary, temporarily stationed at Kansas City, made a raid upon Independence. His "redlegs" (so called from the color of their riding boots, worn outside their trousers) plundered and despoiled the citizens, taking back into Kansas with them much blooded stock and wagon loads of household furniture. These species of raiding by Jennison's men was kept up at intervals, loyal men suffering as well as the secessionists.

In addition to the civil strife, there existed what President Lincoln characterized as a "pestilent factional squabble" which he greatly deplored, and which he more than once mentions as troubling him out of measure. The two factions of the Union party were almost as venomous-

ly opposed to each other as they were to the Secessionists. Men of the same party did not scruple to call in question each other's peculiar brand of loyalty; and the terms "claybanks" and "charcoal" were bandied back and forth unsparingly. The moderate and conservative man looked with fear and depreciation upon his radical ally; in turn, the radical distrusted his "claybank" colleague. He argued that the time for compromise had gone by; "the policy of conciliation had already paralyzed the military arm." "The time is past," says the Missouri Democrat of that day, "for the good-Lord-and-good-devil policy. Mr. Facing-both-ways' occupation is gone." "Everybody," it has been said, "was proposing to impeach everybody else." A song current in the rural districts, and sung to the tune of "John Brown," had for its refrain:

"Governor Gamble doesn't want to go to Heaven;
He's afraid he'll meet John Brown."

As time passed on, Governor Gamble and General S. R. Curtis, then in command of the Department of Missouri, found an ever increasing difficulty in working together. This resulted in the final removal of General Curtis by the President, and the appointment of General Sumner in his stead. General Sumner, however, dying while en route to take command, General Schofield was appointed to the vacancy. President Lincoln in his letter to General Schofield on his appointment, recognizes the complicated situation and the well-nigh impossible task it would be for any one in authority so to conduct himself as to leave his motives or acts unassailed by some. The President says: "If both factions or neither shall assail you, you will probably be about right. Beware of being assailed by one and praised by the other." He counsels moderation and impartiality; counsel which caused the radical press to speak with but thinly veiled sarcasm of "our merciful President." Later the same medium clamored for the removal of General Schofield and the appointment of "A MAN" (so printed in the Missouri Democrat) in his stead. "The Law-

rence massacre," said the fire-eaters, after that tragedy, is the fruit of conciliation."

General Schofield, upon taking command in Missouri, created the military district of "the Border," and "the Frontier," the former under Brigadier-General Thomas Ewing, Jr., with headquarter at Kansas City. General Ewing, in a speech at Olathe, Johnson county, thus declared himself: "I hope soon to have troops enough on the Missouri side not only to prevent raids into Kansas, but also to drive out or exterminate every band of guerrillas now haunting that region. I will keep a thousand men in saddle daily, and will redden with their blood ever bridie-path of the border until they infest it no more..... I mean, moreover, to stop with a rough hand all forays for plunder from Kansas into Missouri."

He went on to speak of men who, while boasting their loyalty, had failed to join the army upon pretext of not liking the so-called half-way measures of the government, claiming that they better served the cause by a system of predatory warfare upon the rebels. He called these recreants severely to account, warning them that they would be summarily dealt with unless they came under authority and enlisted either with the state militia or with the enrolled militia. Thus he put himself on record as determined to punish both bushwhacker and jayhawker impartially. But there were those who doubted his sincerity, accusing him of being more politician than soldier. Bingham, with brush and pen, sought to prove him actuated by motives of personal advancement.

No doubt, Ewing was disliked and distrusted as a Kansas man. General Schofield, in his "Forty-six years in the army" says: "This struggle between extereme radicalism and conservatism among the Union people of Missouri was long and bitter..... This struggle in Missouri gave the military commander trouble enough in 1863; but to it was added the similar and hardly less troublesome party quarrel in Kansas." He found himself hampered by it at

every turn when he went to the Border and to Leavenworth after the Lawrence massacre.

It was on the 19th of August, 1863, that the guerilla chief, Quantrell, and his men fell upon Lawrence at daylight and massacred the defenseless citizens. The affair is described by witnesses as one of shocking barbarity, unequalled in civilized warfare. Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief of operations in the Departments of Missouri and of the Northwest, says in his report: "A large part of the military force in the Department of the Missouri has been employed during the past year in repelling raids and in repressing the guerilla bands or robbers and murderers who have come within our lines or been organized in the country It is exceedingly difficult to eradicate these bands, inasmuch as the inhabitants of the country, sometimes from disloyalty and sometimes from fear, afford them subsistence and concealment. . . . In the recent raid of one of these bands into Kansas, they burned the city of Lawrence and murdered the inhabitants without regard to age or sex, committing atrocities more inhuman than those of Indian savages.

"These are the terrible results of a border contest, incited at first for political purposes, and since increased in animosity by the civil war in which we are engaged, till all sense of humanity seems to have been lost in the desire to avenge with blood real or fancied grievances. This extraordinary state of affairs on that frontier seems to call for the application of a prompt and severe remedy. It has been proposed to depopulate the frontier counties of Missouri, to lay waste to the border so as to prevent its furnishing any shelter or subsistence to these bands of murderers. Such measures are within the recognized laws of war; they were adopted by Wellington in Portugal, and by the Russian armies in the campaign of 1812; but they should be adopted only in case of overruling necessity. The execution of General Schofield's order on this subject has been suspended, and it is hoped that it will not be necessary hereafter to renew it."

General Schofield, in his report of the Lawrence massacre, says: "If the milder means shall fail, the commanding general will order the destruction or seizure of all houses, barns or provisions, and other property of disloyal persons in those portions of the state which are made the haunts of the guerillas."

On the twenty-fifth of August, General Ewing, returning from his pursuit of Quantrell, issued, his "General Order No. 11," here given:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER.

Kansas City, Mo., August 25, 1863.

"First—All persons living in Cass, Jackson, and Bates counties, Missouri, and that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill, and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw township, Jackson county, north of Brush creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

"Those who, within that time, established their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificates will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern borders of the state. All others shall remove out of this district.

"Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

"Second—All grain or hay in the field, or under shelter in the district from which the inhabitants are required to move within reach of military stations, after

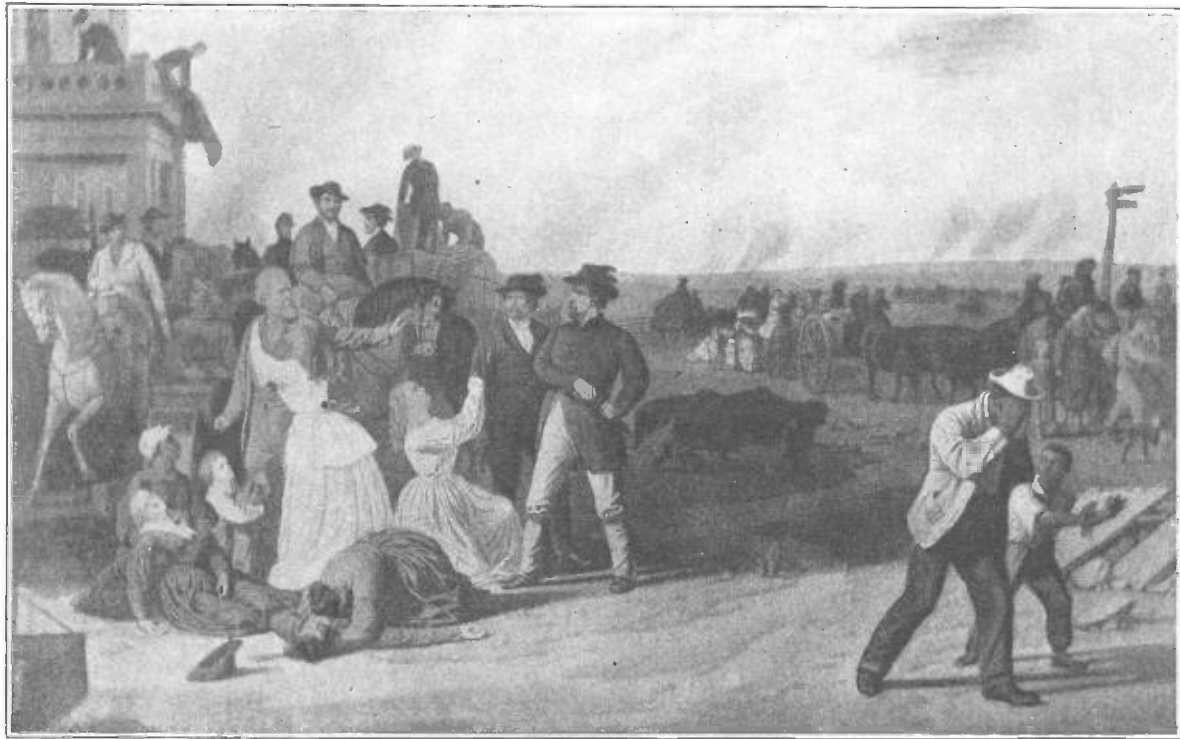
the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officers there; and report of the amount so turned over made to the district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such districts after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

"H. HANNAHS, Adjutant.

"By order of Brigadier-General Ewing."

It was this order which furnished the text of Bingham's picture. "I will make him infamous on canvas," was what the artist, always ready with tongue and pen no less than with brush, said. His avowed intention was to "render odious the man and his measures."

General Schofield, upon his visit to the stricken district, confirmed that part of the order relative to the depopulation. Though severe, he deemed it a necessity. But he rescinded the part commanding the destruction of property. Of course, there is always the contention as to how great was the devastation before General Schofield's modification of Ewing's order went into effect. The picture under consideration is held to portray an actual occurrence not far from Independence. Of this occurrence there were, it is to be feared, far too many counterparts. (The military commanders were directed to see that this order was obeyed, and they certainly obeyed orders. About six hundred of Cass County's ten or twelve thousand inhabitants remained in the county, seeking shelter at the military posts at Harrisonville and Pleasant Hill. Bates county was completely depopulated within two weeks and remained in that condition for three years. The whole section soon presented a scene of desolation and waste, and in Cass county fully one-third of the houses were burned, and one half of the farms laid waste. Prairie fires a year or so later added to the havoc already wrought, and when in 1866, some of



"Order No. 11," Famous Painting of George Caleb Bingham.

the inhabitants returned in many instances not a vestige of their former homes remained, except blackened chimneys. For this reason this section was known for many years as "the burnt district"—Editor)

In Bingham's painting, the prairie spreads out before us until, in the distance, it meets the sky. The horizon is murky with the columns of smoke rising from burning fields. From out this dimness, long wagon trains, laden with a sorrowing people, wind toward us. In the foreground, on the left, is a homestead from which the soldiers are in the act of ejecting its occupants. From a balcony some are throwing household goods which are being loaded on army wagons and driven away. The central group is composed of the figure of an old man, evidently the master of the house, who stands, one hand clenched in anger and despair, the other outstretched in defiant protest toward a soldier who is drawing his revolver. The old man's daughter hangs about his neck, as if both to protect and calm him. At his feet, in the arms of her old black mammy, lies his fainting wife. It is his son, without doubt, whom the soldier has just shot down, and who lies dead before him—whose young wife is prostrate upon his lifeless body. Two negroes are fleeing in terror; the elder, his face buried in his hands, we feel to be a faithful servant, heart-broken at the disasters which have befallen his master. The picture is dramatic in composition, and even yet we feel in looking at it, a degree of emotion which makes it easy to understand how deep would be its impression upon a community to many of whom it would recall a personal experience or at least serve to revive and make more real the oft repeated story told by a friend who had suffered.

Fourteen years later, Bingham followed up the work of his brush by his no less lurid pen-picture of "General Order No. 11." Ewing was then candidate for democratic governor of Ohio. Bingham, at that time adjutant-general of Missouri, was in Washington, attempting to adjust

some war claims for his state. He published in the *Washington Sentinel*, an article written in the style of the literary productions of the day, for Bingham was held to write and speak with finish as well as with vigor. He probably was not responsible for the sensational headlines.

He says: "While this new aspirant to the leadership of the democratic party was in military command in 1863, with his headquarters at Kansas City, he ordered the arrest of a number of females, whom he confined in a large three-story brick building. . . . These females were arrested and confined under the pretext of holding them as hostages for the good behavior of their brothers, husbands or relations who were supposed to be in sympathy with or actively engaged in the Confederate cause; but those familiar with the workings of the human mind and the motives which prompt men to desperate deeds, would have clearly foreseen that their confinement and subjection to the insults of a coarse, ignorant and not infrequently licentious soldiery, would naturally have an effect the very opposite of that which this worthy acquisition to the democratic party pretended to have in view. . . . The more these persons could be excited to deeds of diabolism, the more the Union men of Missouri and their exposed families would be compelled to suffer, and the more he would advance himself in the favor of a large and corrupt political element in the state of Kansas.

. . . . A still further and crowning outrage was therefore to be perpetrated, of which these helpless females were to be the victims."

He explains quite at length, the lamentable fate which befell these poor women (whom he generally designates as females). The house in which they were confined collapsed, killing them. It had for some time been condemned and reported as unsafe; and the prisoners had begged to be removed. But their prayers were in vain. In the words of Bingham: "While their prison walls

were trembling, its doors remained closed, and they were allowed to hope for no release except through the portals of a horrible death. . . . "The fact that no inquiry was instituted by General Ewing . . . and no soldier punished . . . renders it impossible for him to escape responsibility therefore, and also for tragedies resulting therefrom, in the death of hundreds of Union soldiers and citizens of Missouri, as well as the brutal massacre which immediately followed in the state of Kansas. It is well known that when the notorious Quantrell, at the head of his band of desperadoes, entered the city of Lawrence, dealing death to the surprised and affrighted inhabitants, the appeal of his victims for quarter was answered by the fearful cry, "Remember the murdered women of Kansas City."

He tells of the murderous career of one of these men who "from that time forward devoted his life to vengeance." "Like the rider of the 'pale horse' in the Book of Revelation, 'death and hell,' literally 'followed in his train.' Such was the terrible cost," he adds, "to Union men and Union soldiers" of the policy of the man whom democrats were now seeking as their leader, "a policy which mercilessly expels from their homes and rightful possessions the aged and infirm, rather than risk his precious person in a conflict with the few guerrillas who preyed upon them."

There were, indeed, those who had at the time maintained that Ewing would more surely have won for himself the renown of a true soldier had he confirmed his activities to the unremitting pursuit of the guerrillas, instead of depopulating and devastating the border. His adherents claim this was impossible, in view of the fact that the pursuit lay through a region filled with friends of Quantrell, bent upon shielding him and concealing his movements.

General Schofield, at the time of Ewing's candidacy for the governorship, wrote him an open letter, justifying

his course. Bingham replied through the press, disputing Schofield's conclusions at every point. General Schofield makes the statement that the "majority of the people had already been driven from their homes or had voluntarily left them. None remained beyond the protection of the military posts except such as were, voluntarily or not, useful to the guerrillas. Those who remained were simply purveyors for these border warriors."

Bingham denies this. The country, he says; was inhabited by a well-to-do community, a people who had willingly furnished to the Union cause much more than the bushwhackers and jayhawkers had been able to extort from them; a people of indisputable loyalty, who, in the convention of '61 had cast not a single vote for a secession candidate, who had furnished, at every call for troops, their full quota by volunteers "without the compulsion of a draft."

In reply to General Schofield's statements that the order was humane in intention and humanely carried out, bringing a disgraceful conflict to a summary close," Bingham says: "It did, indeed, put an end to the predatory raids of Kansas-redlegs and jayhawkers, by surrendering them all that they coveted, leaving nothing that could further excite their cupidity, but it gave up the country to the bushwhackers, who, until the close of the war continued to stop the stages and rob the mails and passengers; and no one wearing the federal uniform dared to risk his life within the desolated districts."

"I was present in Kansas City," he adds, "when the order was being enforced and can affirm from personal observation, that the sufferings of its unfortunate victims, in many instances, were such as should have elicited sympathy from hearts of stone It is well known that men were shot down in the very act of obeying the order, and their wagons and effects seized by their murderers."

General Schofield, in the letter under discussion, says farther to Ewing: "To call your order an act of inhuman-

ity or of retaliation upon the people of Missouri is like accusing the Russian commander of similar crimes against the people of Moscow when he ordered the destruction of that city to prevent its occupation as winter quarters by the army of Napoleon."

Bingham replies: "Napoleon was entering Moscow with a victorious and overwhelming force in the midst of a Russian winter, during which his only reliance for subsistence would have been upon the supplies stored within the limits of the city. The destruction of these, therefore, was the salvation of the Russian Empire. In the case of the measure he undertakes to defend, the overwhelming force was with General Ewing, whose duty it was to protect the people and expel the bushwhackers who infested their country."

With General Ewing's extra-Missouri career we are not concerned. Be it said, however, that this bit of Missouri history, as illustrated by Bingham, defeated, whether justly or unjustly, his gubernatorial ambitions.

Bingham further illustrated Missouri, in a vastly different vein by his painting called, "Listening to the Wilmot Proviso." It is conceived and executed in a smiling humor, and there is a quaint and pleasing delineation of the group of typical village politicians gathered to listen while one of their number reads to them. Bingham loved to paint these groups of Missourians of his time. His types are faithful and well-selected. But we have no space to pause over the existing conditions in Missouri which gave rise to the absorbing interest that the Wilmot Proviso held for these listeners.

MAY SIMONDS.

(NOTE—Mr. R. B. Price, of Columbia, tells me that he saw Mr. Bingham daily while at work making the painting of "Order No. 11," and that being unable to get a canvas such as was wanted, he first painted the picture on a wooden panel. It was soon found that the panel was cracking, and Mr. Bingham got a linen table cloth and

himself prepared it, and painted on it the picture that became famous, and had a far reaching effect as described in the above paper.—Editor.)

The story of the Battle of Lone Jack is best told in the recent history by Romulus L. Travis, entitled "The Story of Lone Jack." Mr. Travis says in part:

The battle of Lone Jack was one of the fiercest fought anywhere, considering the number engaged, during the whole war. The citizens were used to horrors, crimes, alarms, bloodshed and cruelty—incidents of every few days, but the worst was reserved until August 16, 1862, when the grim monster of war and death and carnage with all their horrors were witnessed. The battle of Lone Jack was the bloodiest of all the bloody scenes in the township during the long war.

The Confederates were out on a recruiting expedition. Col. Tottem commanding the Federal post at Lexington having learned that Thompson and Hayes were somewhere between Lone Jack and Independence, in compliance with orders from General Schofield, sent out Major Emery Foster with about eight hundred men to cut them off from the re-enforcement coming from the south before those re-enforcements could arrive. At the same time Colonel Fitz Henry Warren of the fifteenth Iowa Cavalry was ordered from Clinton to co-operate with Major Foster, who having left Lexington early in the morning of Friday, August 15, sent out two small flanking parties to make inquiries and hunt up the enemy he was after; pushed on with his main force, over seven hundred strong, and arrived at Lone Jack at eight o'clock in the night. His force consisted mostly of Missouri Militia mustered into the United States army and drawn from the sixth, seventh and eighth, Catherwood's, Phillips' and McClurg's regiments and Nugent's battalion. He had some Illinois and Indiana soldiers and the seventh Missouri Cavalry and also two pieces of Babb's Indiana battery. Foster had been

told before reaching town that Confederates to the number of four thousand were there, but as he said, having been lied to so often he refused to credit the report and pushed on thinking it was the force he was in search of. Thompson and Hayes with about five hundred men were encamped on the east bank of the Little Blue some fifteen miles away; Quantrell still farther off, and the re-enforcement just from the south; Cockrell was northwest from the village three or four miles; Tracy and Coffee south of it about a mile; Lewis still farther south, and Jackman was also in the neighborhood. Passing through the village, Foster opened fire on Coffee and Tracy's company; a skirmish ensued as the Confederates retreated west in which a few of them were wounded and two of Foster's men killed by their own comrades in the confusion and darkness. After their retreat Foster returned to the village where he remained unmolested until morning. Foster and some of his officers occupied the hotel of B. B. Cave, who with a majority of the male citizens of the place had left the town in care of the women and children. The horses were picketed in the town and along a lane immediately south and the men lay down to sleep the best they could. In the meantime the word was being carried to Cockrell, Hays, Quantrell and others of the situation of things in the village. Thompson and Hayes united their forces with Cockrell's and at daylight arrived with them in one-half mile of town, where they first heard the Federal bugle break the morning reveille and then they dismounted and proceed to the attack on foot. The Federal camp being in new town where the "lone jack" stood. The main street being nearly a mile in length from the north side to the south. On the east of the new town was a hedge and a field of corn; on the west of town was a field uncultivated that year and overgrown with rank and tall weeds. Through these weeds the Confederates made their way stooping and crouching and arrived within shooting distance undiscovered; and while the Union soldiers were

busy feeding their horses and getting their breakfast a single gun was discharged and then a volley announced that the battle had begun. The Federals were taken by surprise, but they soon rallied, each man to his post. The artillery drew up on the main street and joined its roar to the rattle of the musketry already going on. The hotel, the hedge row, the fences, the shops, the houses, all were converted into fortifications and breast works. The Confederates advanced on and on and it was soon a hand to hand conflict. The artillery supports, the artillery horses and the artillery men were broken and shot down and the guns were taken by the Confederates. In a short time they were retaken by the Federals taken by the Confederates and again retaken by the Federals. The blacksmith shop of John Bennett which stood near where Tom Rhoads now lives was used as a block house and fortification by each side in turn.

The hotel was at the commencement a fortification for the Federal forces, from the windows of which they fought and did great injury to the enemy, but the Confederates worked their way nearer and nearer and at length set fire to it and it was soon in flame and the occupants forced to retire leaving two or three dead bodies to be consumed in the flames. The hours passed and the contest was kept up. Up and down the street, back and forth across it, rattle and bang, cursing and shouting and yelling; it was Missourian against Missourian, neighbor against neighbor and brother against brother. Boys who had played together, gone to school together and grown up together were opposed against each other in deadly strife. Four hours passed and the conflict of arms was still going on; both parties, however, were nearly exhausted, faint with hunger, thirst, heat and fatigue and shortly after ten o'clock the Federals spiked the cannon, drew them off a short distance, collected their remaining horses and retired unmolested from the field and made good their retreat to Lexington. This was a hard fought contest and will ever

be remembered throughout the State as such. And it is often asked which side had the better of it. Many accounts have been given of it more or less partial to one side or the other and perhaps some will regard this as such, however it is our intention to give it as it was. The Confederates could say with truth that the field was left in their possession, they buried their own dead and cared for their wounded and could show as trophy the two field pieces which they carried off with them the next day when they themselves were forced to retreat before superior numbers. On the other hand the Unionist claimed that when the fighting and the firing ceased they were in possession of the ground and Confederates had drawn off to the northern part of the village or old town and were being re-enforced by fresh troops, and thus it was when they heard re-enforcement of Tracy, Coffee and Quantrell the field was abandoned and the artillery was left on the field for the want of horses to draw it off. The Federal commander Major Foster was left severely wounded and his brother mortally wounded and the command fell on Captain Browner. The battle over the town presented a ghastly spectacle; the wounded were gathered up and nearly every house became a hospital, and there were thirteen houses, stores, shops and residences burned from one end of the town to the other. Some prisoners, from eighteen to twenty in number, had been taken, they and a few citizens assisted in the task of burying the dead. At the request of the Federal surgeon, W. H. Cundiff, Ambros Graham and A. L. Snow two of the citizens harnessed a team and gathered up and carried the dead to the place of burial and the wounded to the seminary which was used as a hospital. Alvis Powell held the medicines and surgical instruments for Dr. Cundiff while caring for the wounded left on the field. Mr. Powell was not in the battle; but was one of the first to arrive thereafter. On account of the scarcity of help none of the Federals were buried that day. Next morning (Sunday) while engaged

in burying the Union dead and hauling off the dead horses the advance of Warren and Blunt's army came in sight from the south and the Confederate forces retreated, making a detour to the east for a few miles and then turning south closely pursued for several days, but finally making their escape to Arkansas. This retreat of the Confederate forces left to the citizens the task of burying the dead and caring for the many wounded, and it was not till Wednesday the twentieth that the dead horses numbering about sixty or eighty were all removed. There have been many and conflicting statements as to the number of killed and wounded men on either side, but we think, and we base our statement on the reports of old citizens and soldiers who participated, that there was not eighty on each side, the number on each side being about the same. Among the killed and wounded on the Federal side were Captain William Plumb and Captain James Dunden, of Catherwood's regiment, and Captain H. D. Moore and Lieutenant John R. Foster, of McChedgo's regiment. Captain Brady and Brant, Confederate officers, were also killed. The wounded on either side were well treated with the exceptions of a few cases. Lieutenant Levi Copland had encouraged the ill will of his captors and was turned over to Quantrell; he was never seen again. The trenches where they were buried were made near the snag of the old "lone jack" tree, the Confederate soldiers occupying the east trench and the Federals the west; each of which was six by eighty feet in size. There were about one hundred and sixty wounded on the Union side and about the same number on the other. The Confederate dead were wrapped in blankets and laid with their heads to the west. In most cases the subjects were recognized and head boards placed to mark their positions; many of which were later removed by relatives or friends to neighboring cemeteries. The Union soldiers were laid head and feet alternating close together in the trench so as to occupy the least room possible. Many of the wounded soldiers on each side after-

wards died. The Union were sent to Jefferson City and the Confederate were taken by their relatives or friends.

Many interesting incidents occurred during the battle. The hotel of B. B. Cave in which the family resided was occupied by soldiers. His wife and little children were there and there they remained until the building was set on fire, crouching in the safest rooms of the building when they and the soldiers were driven out by the flames into the leaden hail that fell on every side. Their mother Mrs. Galen Cave, was with them and, being very fleshy, could walk but slowly. However, with much difficulty they proceeded out of the Union lines into the corn field and weeds on the west, through the Confederate line and laid down among the tall weeds. Soon one of the children demanded attention and the young mother partially raising herself to pacify it was pierced with a ball which passed through the lungs inflicting a fatal wound of which she died after a few weeks of suffering. Dr. E. Ragsdale, then a young practitioner, attended her. W. H. Cave, of Kansas City, and J. M. Cave, of near here, were then children. At another house farther north the wife and two children and a niece of sixteen were alone. When the attack was made some of the Union soldiers were in the house eating breakfast. As the fight waxed warmer and warmer the women and children crept into a wardrobe to escape the bullets that were piercing the house. In the course of the fight the Confederates occupied the house and fought from it, firing from the windows above and below. When this was noticed the artillery was turned upon the house and ball after ball went crashing through, one ball cutting off part of the old-fashioned bedstead near the wardrobe. The soldiers then assisted them out and they fled to the old Baptist church six hundred yards away. The lady left her house a fortification undergoing a cannonade, she returned some hours afterwards to find a hospital filled with wounded and dying men, beds saturated with blood and the clothing being torn into strips to make bandages for the wounded.

Miss Virginia Easley was a guest in the Hotel at the time the battle was raging and was forced to remain there. She lay down on the floor among the wounded and dying men to escape the bullets that came through doors and windows alike. Miss Easley afterwards became the wife of Dr. Edward Ragsdale.

Also during the fight a stray cannon ball, a six pounder, struck the residence of Major Geo. W. Tate then, but now of J. U. Rowland, west of the center and just below the eaves on the south side. It tore through the main part of the building and dropped to the floor in the L that extended to the north. Cole Younger sat on his horse just across the road and near the corner south, and remembers the incidents well. Geo. Shepherd, another of Quantrell's men, and who lives here, remembers many incidents that occurred after their arrival near the close of the battle. "One man," who was struck with a spent rifle ball or the jaw was asked if it had hurt." "Naw," he growled, "It didn't hurt," and he wiped at the blood with his "bandana," "but it made me awful mad."

These are but a few of the incidents that have made this struggle memorable as the struggle itself has made the village famous. Every year of the forty-five since the battle was fought the citizens of this and surrounding counties met to commemorate the brave deeds of valor performed here. It is the big day of all the year at Lone Jack there having been as many as ten thousand people present at these picnics. All partisan feeling of that time has passed away and it has become the politician's mecca, the stand man's bonanza and the day of all days for the country people.

Near where the stump of the "old tree" was yet to be seen a marble shaft 16 feet high was raised by voluntary contribution of Confederate sympathizers on August 16, 1869. On the four sides of the pedestal is the inscription.

In Memory of The
CONFEDERATE DEAD
Who Fell in The Battle of Lone Jack
On August the 16th 1862

The Government has never made an appropriation of any kind nor done anything in any way to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers who so bravely bled and died for its preservation. Several attempts have been made to secure the attention of Congress to this, but so far nothing has ever been accomplished. In the south end of the cemetery are the graves of several of the old Confederate soldiers who survived the war, also of some of their relation, to which have been placed small tombstones that glisten and gleam with a special witeness through the branches of the evergreen trees around. But the monument, though erected to the memory of the Confederates on the east, impartially throws its long friendly shadow from the morning sunlight to the west over the neglected Union dead."

The James and Younger gang of outlaws became notorious shortly after the war, and for the reason that their headquarters were often within the boundary lines of this county, and because they were personally known to many of our old settlers, we deem a short review of their history a matter of interests. The Youngers at one time lived on the farm now owned by Chas. H. Van Riper, one half mile east of Harrisonville. Cole Younger, recently released from the Stillwater, Minnesota penitentiary, a reformed man, has many warm personal friends in the county. The home of the James boys was in Clay county.

Many conflicting accounts have been given as to the crimes committed by these outlaws, but the records of the Pinkerton Detective Agency are generally considered authentic. The head of the agency, in a recent address, made the following statements: "The ultimate disbandment of the James band can be attributed mainly to Governor Crittenden of Missouri, aided by Sheriff Timberlake and Commissioner of Police Craig of Kansas City, Frank and Jesse James joined the Quautrell band carrying on a

guerrilla warfare. After the war the James boys, under the leadership of Bill Anderson, with some other members of Quantrell's organization, began prowling through West and Southwest Missouri and Eastern Kansas, looking for what spoils they could get. From that time until April 3, 1882, on which date Bob Ford, for a reward of \$10,000, offered by Governor Crittenden for Jesse James, dead or alive, killed him in his home at St. Joseph, and until October 5, 1882, when Frank James surrendered to Governor Crittenden in Jefferson City, Mo., these outlaws, operating with Cole, Jim, John and Bob Younger, Clell and John Miller, Charles Pitts, the Tompkins brothers, Jim Cummings, Dick Liddell, Bill Anderson and other members of Quantrell's band, committed a series of the most despicable crimes of that period in Missouri, Kentucky and Minnesota, 'holding up' with force and arms bands in the day time, robbing trains at night, murdering respectable citizens who attempted to resist them and killing officers who attempted to arrest them.

"As a rule, after each crime they would return to their home, Clay county, Missouri, where they were virtually immune from arrest, either through fear of them by the respectable element or through the friendly aid they received from their admirers.

"June 3, 1871, the James and Younger brothers on a raiding expedition visited Corydon, Wayne county, Ia., having learned the taxes were collected about this time, and intended to rob the county treasurer, whose office Jesse James entered, requesting that a \$100 bill be changed but the clerk informed him that the county treasurer, who held the combination of the locked safe, was attending a public meeting on the outskirts of the town, where a proposition to build a new school house was being discussed. Just as James was leaving the building, the clerk told him that he might get the bill changed at the new bank across the square, which had been opened that day and had one-half of its capital on deposit. Hear-

ing this James consulted with his associates, and the robbery of the new bank was agreed upon.

"When James offered the \$100 bill, the cashier opened the safe to change it, but facing the new customer found himself looking into the muzzle of two revolvers. Other members of the band had meanwhile entered the bank, and forcing the president and cashier into a back room, emptied the contents of the safe, about \$15,000, into a saddle bag and just as they were leaving the bank, they met a new depositor, a negro preacher with a handful of money, and ordered him to drop his money in the saddle bag, which he did. The robbers then mounted their horses and in fleeing from the town passed the public meeting where the new school house was being discussed, began firing their revolvers and rifles in the air, informing the committee that the Corydon bank had just been robbed, and that they had better get back in town and start a new bank quick.

"This is the first robbery in which the James and Younger brothers were engaged and that we undertook the investigation of. Robert Pinkerton, then quite young, with a posse traced the outlaws through the lower counties of Iowa into Missouri but before the Missouri line was reached most of the posse returned to Corydon.

"Robert Pinkerton, recognizing the uselessness of continuing alone, returned to Liberty, Mo. It is a rather a strange coincidence that three years later, while investigating the Gad's hill train robbery on the Iron Mountain road, Joseph W. Witcher one of our detectives was killed by the James band at the crossing of the Lexington and Independence road.

"July 20, 1873 they committed their first train robbery on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, when they wrecked a train fifteen miles east of Council Bluffs, Ia., murdered the unarmed engineer, wounded the fireman, injured several of the passengers and robbed the express car of a large amount of money. January 1, 1874 they

committed their second train robbery on the Iron Mountain road at Gad's Hill Mo., flagging the train to a standstill and 'holding up' and robbing it of \$10,000. They were aided in this robbery by the Younger brothers, Clell Miller and Jim Cummins. It was in the investigation of this robbery that January 10, 1874, Joseph Witcher, one of our detectives from Chicago, was killed by Jesse James at Rocky Ford. They overpowered him, put him on a horse with Clell Miller and carried him from their home in Clay county, Mo., where they assassinated him while bound with ropes and left his body lying on the cross road.

A few days later, Louis Lull, a former captain of police in Chicago, but then in our employ, in company with an ex-deputy sheriff and a man named Daniels, met John and Jim Younger on a road near Monegaw Springs, St. Clair county, Missouri, and in the effort to arrest them Lull was mortally wounded, though he killed John Younger. Deputy Sheriff Daniels was killed and Jim Younger was seriously wounded. Lull lingered about six weeks and then died.

The James boys were next heard of in Kansas. It is presumed that they deserted their home in Missouri for a while owing to the fact that a large part of the country was devastated by the grass-hoppers. In the fall of 1874 the grass-hoppers came in from the west in great cloud-like swarms of thousands and thousands and deposited their eggs in the soil and April of the following year, 1875, those eggs were hatched out by the warm sun and the crop of infantile pests was indeed tremendous. Gardens and truck patches were totally consumed. Pasture lands and fields of all sorts of grain and in fact every green thing, and a great deal that wasn't green, from the weeds on the roadside to the leaves on the trees became food for the insatiable insects. Those people of the vicinity who had stock and did not sell to others at a sacrifice sent it with the herds of the neighborhood to the uninvaded pastures

of Kansas. However during the third week of June, or on the 20th instant to be more explicit, a great exodus of the insects suddenly occurred and within a few hours they arose high in the air and disappeared. Gardens and many truck patches were replanted, also some corn, and enough was produced to last until the next year. Many contend that the crop of 1875, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, was the best in the history of Missouri.

At Muncie, Kansas, in December 1875, \$55,000 was secured by the James boys by the robbery of a Union Pacific train, but McDaniels, one of the party, was arrested with part of the booty and was killed when he attempted to escape. they also committed a robbery on the Missouri Pacific railroad at Otterville Mo., July 8, 1876, when \$17,000 was stolen. The next serious crime they engaged in was in September, 1876, when they attempted to rob a bank at Northfield, Minn., and killed the cashier, J. L. Haywood. Citizens of the town opened fight and killed Bill Chadwell, Clell Miller and Charley Pitts. Bob and Jim Younger were wounded. Cole Younger picked up Bob and carried him away on his horse. A few days later, Cole, Jim and Bob Younger, surrounded in a swamp were captured. They were tried and sentenced to life imprisonment in Stillwater, Minn. September 16, 1899. Bob Younger died in prison. July 10, 1901, Cole and Jim Younger were pardoned by the Minnesota state board of pardoners. October 18, 1902, Jim Younger committed suicide at St. Paul.

"Frank and Jesse James were also concerned in the Northfield raid. Jesse was badly wounded, but Frank stuck to him and managed to get him over into Dakota and thence to the Missouri river, where they stole a skiff and made their escape. April 3, 1882, Bob Ford, a former associate of the James boys, killed Jesse James while he was hanging a picture on the wall in his home at St Joseph, Mo. Bob and Charles Ford surrendered themselves for this crime and were convicted and sentenced to death,

but pardoned by Governor Crittenden and paid the \$10,000.

"Later Frank James surrendered himself to the Missouri authorities, stood trial, and was acquitted of the Gallatin, Mo. bank robbery. Governor Crittenden refused to surrender him to the Minnesota authorities. He subsequently settled in Missouri and, so far as I know, is now living a straightforward life. Jesse James and all the Youngers except Cole, are all buried at the scenes of their boyhood days in Western Missouri.

"The exaggerated publications of the exploits of this band had more to do with the making of bad men in the West than anything which occurred before they began operating or since."

CHAPTER XII.

THE CRIMINAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

The first criminal trial of record in the county was held February 3, 1848. Judge Ryland called a special term of court and impaneled a jury on that date to try a negro, "Bill," for the murder of his master, Dr. John Hubble. The doctor was shot in his own home, through a window, after night, and it was believed by several of his neighbors that the negro had fired the shot. The evidence, however, was not sufficient to convict the accused, and he was released, making his exit forever from the community within a very few hours thereafter.

ELLIOTT AND GILLESPIE.

The next murder to occur in Cass County was in the summer of 1851. The following account of the murder is given by Judge C. W. Sloan, in a former history published in 1883.

About the 30th of September, 1851, Joel Elliott and James E. Gillespie were indicted in the circuit court of this county for the murder of Billy Smith. The accused took a change of venue to Lafayette County, where, on the trail afterwards had, Elliott was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death on the gallows. Gillespie was sent to the penitentiary for 40 years, or for life, it is not now remembered distinctly which. He died in prison. Elliott was hung at Lexington, Missouri. So it may be said Elliott was the first man ever executed for a murder committed in Cass County. The murder occur-

red about three miles from Harrisonville, near the residence of R. A. Brown, Sr., and the circumstances were substantially these: At that time freighting was done by wagons to Santa Fe, New Mexico. A young man named Billy Smith, and a neighbor, had hired as teamsters to freighters and left Harrisonville for headquarters on foot, two of their neighbors, Elliott and his son-in-law Gillespie, accompanied them on horseback to help on with their baggage. They filled their tickler with whisky before starting and taking inwardly what the bottles would not hold, started west on their trip. When at the creek near Mr. Brown's residence they stopped and drank again. Elliott was addicted to indulging too freely, and when drunk was ungovernable, although a quit man when not under the influence of liquor. An altercation arose between Elliott and Smith, growing out of an old grudge between Elliott and Alexander Smith, a brother of Billy Smith. Elliott drew a knife—Gillespie held Smith during the time—and cut Smith's entrails out. Smith got away in the brush about 300 yards, and Gillespie and Elliott returned to Harrisonville. The alarm was raised and Smith was found still alive. Dr. Hocker was called as a surgeon, but being crippled in his right arm was not able to sew up the wound; but Mr. Brown replaced the entrails and sewed up the wound, which was five inches long, and took the unfortunate man to his home, where he died the next day. The above facts, as to the murder were disclosed in the dying confession of Smith. The widow of Elliott and other members of his family survive and constitute respectable members of society. Judge Henderson Young, of Lafayette County, Missouri, was presiding as circuit judge at the trial of Elliott and Gillespie. Judge Young was a native of Tennessee, a good man and an able judge.

The first man ever sentenced to death by a court in Cass County was James Elijah Sprague, who was tried in Cass County in July 1875, for murder. The trial took place before Hon. Foster P. Wright, then presiding as cir-

cuit judge. Sprague was indicted in the Johnson County Circuit Court for the killing of James Dwyre, on the 23d of September, 1868, in a saloon at Holden. After his arrest and incarceration in Johnson County, Sprague broke jail and went to another state. He was re-arrested and took a change of venue to Cass County, where he was lodged in the jail. He escaped jail again and was subsequently re-arrested and confined in the Daviess County jail. He made his escape again, and being re-arrested was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary of this state. After the expiration of this term he was re-arrested and remanded to the Cass County jail, to answer the charge of murder before mentioned. The evidence disclosed that Sprague had incurred a bill amounting to about \$1.50 for drinks in a saloon and that the saloon keeper Dwyre, demanded payment, whereupon Sprague drew a revolver, shot and instantly killed Dwyre. David Nation, Esq., appeared for the defense, and James Armstrong, then prosecuting attorney for Cass County, for the state. The jury promptly brought in a verdict of guilty, and on the 19th of July, 1875, Judge Wright passed sentence on the prisoner and sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, September 3, 1875. The venerable judge delivered a most impressive sentence which was listened to by a large audience and at its conclusion was so overcome, that he bowed his head and wept like a tender-hearted woman. There were few dry eyes in the court room, although no possible doubt of the prisoner's guilt was entertained. The prisoner amidst the vast throng seemed to be moved the least of all. He was pale but not tremulous. He seemed to have mastered all his emotions—all his nerves for the occasion, and sat there with his eye fixed upon the court, but undismayed. It was afterwards said that, as he left the court room, he uttered in a suppressed, whispered tone, words to the effect that he would never be hung! The words proved strangely prophetic. The man who had broken jail so often before, seemed destined to escape once

more, at a time too, when escape was more important to his safety than ever. The arrangements for the execution had partially been completed, when on the 29th of August, before the day appointed, Sprague, sure enough was missing — had again broken jail and escaped! He has never been seen or heard of since.

JAMES PRESTON.

James Preston was tried in the Cass County Circuit Court March 31, 1856, for the murder of George Beck two years previous. The evidence introduced tended to show that Preston and Beck had been bitter enemies for some time, that Beck had made threats against the life of Preston, and that when they met on the public road one day a few miles west of Harrisonville, an altercation ensued during which Beck was shot and killed. The prosecution was represented by John W. Bryant, of Saline county, the defense by R. L. Y. Peyton and Col. Chas Sims. The trial judge was Circuit Judge William T. Wood. The jury was out but a few minutes returning a verdict of "not guilty."

JANES SABENS.

One of the most regrettable affairs in the history of the county occurred in the summer of 1871, when Tom Sabens, a well known citizen of the county, and one who was connected with some of the very best families in this section, becoming insane shot and killed Constable Button and a farmer named Haines. At the time of the tragedy Sabens was running wild on the streets shooting at every body and everything that came within the range of his vision. Running up stairs into an office on the west side of the square he met a friend who tried to pacify him. Constable Button ran up stairs after the insane man but found the door locked. Upon trying to force entrance he was met by a shot through the door. Sabens climbed out of the office window onto a frame awning, and jumping to the ground began again with a revolver in either hand, to shoot at everyone he saw.

Button, following upon his heels in an attempt to capture the insane man was the first one to fall a victim, being shot in the center of the forehead. Haines, an old man, next fell, dying almost instantly.

James Cummings, at that time a merchant of Harrisonville, had just returned, in company with his brother, from a hunting trip, and having a gun in his hands, was called upon by several prominent citizens to shoot Sabens. Cummings stood near the southwest corner of the square, and pulling his gun down, leveled it at the insane man, and fired both barrels at once. The charge struck Sabens in the neck, instantly killing him. Owing to the circumstances no charge was preferred against Cummings.

There are numerous records of shooting affairs in the court records in the early seventies, but very few convictions. Three cases of this kind are recorded within the space of two months time in 1871, but a conviction was not made in either case. One of the best remembered cases seems to be the killing of Jim Musgrove in 1871 by a man named Smith. The affair occurred near the Knight school house and after being in the Cass Circuit Court for a time the case was taken on a change of venue to Bates county, where Smith was released upon payment of a \$500 fine.

RICHARD T. ISAACS.

The first legal execution in Cass County was performed by Sheriff Stevens, who officiated at the hanging of Richard T. Isaacs on the commons in the north-eastern part of Harrisonville, Friday October 25, 1878. The execution took place about 1 p. m. in the presence of about five thousand people who had gathered from all parts of the county to witness the ghastly sight.

The following account from the Cass County News of September 26, 1878, gives substantially the entire history of the case.

"The trial of Richard T. Isaacs for the murder of

Henderson B. Clark, which was concluded yesterday, has been the subject of interest in this county this week.

A special term of court was ordered by Judge Givan, for the trial of the cause which convened at the court house on Monday. A special grand jury was empaneled as follows: D. Dale, foreman, A. J. Wright, W. T. Eubanks, J. E. Hocker, S. E. Licklider, Henry Pearson, Isaac Ross, J. H. Briscoe, T. W. Nunn, George Moore, W. A. Ryan, and W. Smith, who, about the middle of the afternoon returned an indictment charging the defendant with murder in the first degree. The defendant was brought into court and asked if he had counsel or was able to employ any, to which he answered that he had no counsel and did not know that he needed any. The court however, appointed Judge Daniel counsel for defendant and they retired to the judge's office to confer as to his plea. After an absence of a few minutes the prisoner and his counsel returned and the latter announced to the court that after being fully advised of the contents of the indictment and the nature of the crime charged as well as the punishment, the defendant has determined to enter a plea of guilty. The defendant was then directed to stand while the prosecuting attorney Mr. Hoge, read to him the indictment containing two counts, to both of which he plead guilty.

Judge Givan then stated that in anticipation of the case taking this turn, he had taken considerable pains to inform himself of his duty in the premises, and after a careful examination of the authorities, and counseling with the best attorneys he had been able to see, he had determined to disregard the plea of guilty entered by the defendant, and direct a plea of not guilty to be entered for him, which was done accordingly. He then directed the sheriff to summon a panel of fifty jurymen by 10 o'clock on Tuesday, and adjourned the court till that time.

On Tuesday the court convened at ten o'clock, and the work of selecting the panel of twelve jurors commenc-

ed. This was completed by about three o'clock, and after the challenges were made, the following jurors were sworn to try the case: G. W. Martin, James Weathers, J. W. Sullivan, Robert Graves, Finis Wilson, Amos Williams, Z. S. Kennedy, Simon Diehl, J. A. Sterling, E. S. Webb, T. E. Johnson and J. M. Nye. The jury being sworn, the evidence was presented showing substantially that the defendant went to Mr. Hall, the station agent, at West Line, in this county, about the 21st or 22nd of August last, and made inquiries as to the shipment of stock, by rail, to St. Louis. He left and returned again on the 24th, and engaged two cars for cattle for the following Tuesday.

The Thursday evening before, he went to the residence of Robert Clark, New Mulberry, in Bates county, and stayed all night, representing himself as named Smith—the son of a large stock feeder near Lawrence, and that he and his father had 170 head of cattle they were feeding, and wanted thirty head more to make up 200. Clark and his son, (the murdered man) had thirty-three head, and the next morning (Friday) the defendant agreed with them to purchase 30 of 33 head at \$38 per head. He was to pay \$40 on the cattle before starting; Clark's son to go with him, and the balance to be paid on reaching Lawrence. He said he had to go to LaCygne to raise the advance payment and started off in that direction. He returned the next Sunday, stayed all night at Clark's and the next morning selected his thirty head of steers, and he and young Clark started to drive them to Lawrence. They drove about three miles north of Brosley that day, and stayed all night with George Rex, sleeping together that night.

The next morning they started the cattle and drove them about four or five miles in a northwesternly direction towards Louisburg, Kansas, when they turned north-eastwardly towards West Line. The two were seen driving the cattle within a few rods of where the murdered man

lay. Shortly after noon of that day (Tuesday, August 27th,) the defendant was met on the road south of West Line, and about three quarters of a mile from where he had murdered his companion, driving the cattle very rapidly and alone. He drove them to the station and put them in the yards, and finding he could get no cars that day, drove them back to the prairie, where he kept them till afternoon the next day, and then drove them to the station again, and shipped them that evening to East St. Louis. At West Line he called himself Stewart. Mr. A. A. McDaniel of Brosley, went down on the same train with him, and knew that Hunter and Evans of East St. Louis, sold the cattle for defendant, and he went with one of the employes of the firm, to the bank for the currency for them. He and McDaniels came back to West Line on the same train and the latter saw him going away from the station on foot. Henderson Clark's family becoming uneasy on account of his long absence, his father started the next Monday to follow the cattle and see what had become of his son. He followed the trail to near West Line and by that time became satisfied that his son had been put out of the way. A search was instituted resulting in the finding of the body on the morning of Tuesday September 3rd, a week after the murder on the prairie about 1 3-4 miles south-west of West Line.

A coroner's jury was summoned by 'Squire Givens and an inquest held. Robert Clark and some of his neighbors had no difficulty in identifying the remains as those of Henderson B. Clark, by the clothing and articles found about the person, though the body was very much decomposed, the head and limbs having dropped off.

Capt Davidson, of Butler, with four assistants started on the trail of the murderer and found him on Thursday, cutting corn for Mr. Chilson about six miles south of Paola. They arrested him and found young Clark's watch and horse which the murderer had rode off after killing the owner. Isaacs confessed the crime and went with them

to the residence of his brother-in-law where he produced the money—\$805, for which he had sold Clark's cattle. He also delivered up Henderson Clark's pocket-book which he had taken from the body after the murder, and which contained then, \$21.50. The parties then started for West Line with their prisoner, and on the road he directed them to, and pointed out the place where he killed young Clark which corresponded with the place where the body was found.

At West Line they took a train, bringing the prisoner to Harrisonville and lodging him in jail. Since that time he has repeatedly confessed his crime, saying as they rode over the prairie—Clark a little in front, he rode up close behind—drew his revolver and shot him in the back of the head, and that Clark fell off his horse and died without speaking or a struggle.

During the whole trial, which was closed on Wednesday afternoon, Isaacs remained in the court room the most unmoved spectator of the drama, which was to end in his being a convicted felon sentenced to death. The case was given to the jury about four o'clock, and after being out a few moments they returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The court proceeded to pronounce sentence of death, the prisoner standing carelessly and unmovable throughout the whole time—though his were almost the only dry eyes in the house.

JOHN DAUGHERTY.

One of the most remarkable crimes ever committed in the state occurred June 27, 1880. The account of the crime as published in the Cass News of July 2, 1880, is as follows:

"East Lynne was the scene last Saturday night and Sunday morning of as brutal a murder as ever stained the records of Cass county. John Daugherty, the murderer, now lies in jail, waiting for his fate, which will never be severe enough for such a brute. His wife is gone, and

the public will never know what suffering she passed during the last night of her stay on earth, beaten by her brutal husband at intervals to suit the fancy of his frenzied brain.

Daugherty is a man about fifty-five years of age, a native of Ireland, and possessed of all the Irish characteristics, except wit and good humor. He was quiet when sober, and plodded along, bothering no one save his wife to whom he was ever a hard master and she his abject and cowering slave. When he would get upon one of his monthly sprees, which took place after every pay-day on the railroad (he was a section hand), his brutality would become so unbearable that his wife would be obliged to leave him and go to friends in Pleasant Hill. He would soon send for her, and she, woman-like, would forgive and place herself in his power.

The murdered woman was about ten years younger than her husband, and though, like many of her countrywomen, would occasionally get on a little spree, she was believed by all to be true to her husband. But he, in his whisky insanity, would accuse her of infidelity, and this was always the cause of the abuse she received at his hands. They lived in a little log hut which had no opening save a narrow door next the railroad. Last Friday the commotion in and about the hut was evidence to the neighbors that Daugherty was on a 'tear.' In the evening it was known that he had been beating his wife. On Saturday evening Daugherty went over to Dr. Farrow's and requested him to come and see his wife, saying that he feared 'she had been doing something wrong.'

This being Daugherty's old story, Dr. Farrow went with him, divining the cause of the trouble, and prepared to treat it. He found the woman in bed, vomiting, her throat and tongue very red and bearing unmistakable signs of uterine labor. Suspecting the beatings received from her husband to be the cause of the trouble, he administered some remedies and left. During the night the

neighbors heard the unfortunate woman moaning. Early Sunday morning Daugherty again called on Dr. Farrow and said, "It's all over now." The Doctor went over and found what he had expected. Mrs. Daugherty had given premature birth to a child. An examination showed bruises upon her body that convinced the physician that the trouble was caused by violence. He asked the woman what did it, and she replied, "He did it," meaning her husband. Daugherty said, "She's been doing something wrong doctor—she's been doing something wrong." Dr. Farrow treated the case and told Daugherty that his wife was going to die, and he received only the same reply: "She's been doing something wrong."

About two hours after this Daugherty's oldest son, eight years of age, ran over to a neighbor's and told them that his father said his mother was dead. They went to the house and found the woman dead on the bed, and Daugherty on the floor with his head covered up, feigning sleep. A justice was sent for, the neighborhood aroused, and a jury empaneled to make an examination of the body. Drs. Farrow and Jerard were summoned and made an external examination of the body, which was deemed sufficient, without a post mortem examination, for the jury to return a verdict of the murder of Mrs. Daugherty at the hands of her husband. The murderer was immediately arrested and lodged in jail at Harrisonville.

When the women were preparing the corpse for its burial robes they raised it up when the head turned and the bones of the neck were heard to crush. Dr. Farrow was again sent for. He noticed a slight contusion on the neck, and cutting in found the bones of the neck broken. Well it was for Daugherty that he was then shut in by stone walls and iron bars from the wrath of the citizens of East Lynne. There are various opinions as to how the blow upon the neck was inflicted. Dr. Farrow is confident that a blow from any instrument wielded with sufficient force to break the neck would have caused a

greater contusion upon the surface. The bed was a box concern fastened against the wall, and on the out side was an inch board, four or five inches higher than the bed. The brute no doubt pulled the woman's head over this board and ended her life.

Daugherty waived examination and was remanded to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets on the 19th inst."

The evidence introduced at Daugherty's trial seemed to have been in his favor, for we find this account in a paper dated January 21, 1881:

"The trial of John Daugherty for the murder of his wife is over, and Daugherty is a free man. He is now at liberty to enjoy the free air, the bright sunshine, and to thank his lucky stars that instead of the ignoble death which stared him in the face for so many months while he was shut in his narrow cell, he is able to go where he pleases and meditate as he chooses upon his lucky escape. Not a living soul, save John Daugherty himself, knows whether the blood of Bridget Daugherty rests upon his head or whether he was a victim of circumstantial evidence, damning, though false. With him is the secret, and if guilty he will receive a more horrible punishment than a speedy death could be.

The evidence was closed and the case given to the jury about four o'clock Friday afternoon and they returned a verdict of not guilty on Saturday morning.

Public sentiment was strong against Daugherty before the trial, but as it progressed the feeling weakened, and there were very few who heard the evidence who expected a different verdict. Of course it is the general impression that Daugherty really killed his wife, either directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, but the prosecution failed to produce evidence such as to remove all doubt of his guilt. The evidence was all circumstantial, and both the prosecution and the defense were forced to work almost wholly upon theories.

In behalf of the jury we deem it just to them to say that it was composed of the most intelligent men of our community, and all are agreed that they were thinking men, and judged according to the evidence."

CHARLIE MOORE.

But a few days elapsed after the Daugherty crime before the residents of this county were shocked by the news of another murder. This is related in the Cass News of July 9, 1880:

"Harrisonville was the scene last Sunday evening, July 4, of one of the most cold blooded, unprovoked and willful murders that ever stained the criminal records of our county. It can yet be scarcely realized that so fiendish a crime could be committed by a sane man, and the thought of the cool and brazen wretch who is lying in jail one hundred yards from the place where his victim fell and died, is enough to stir up every bitter element in a man's nature.

Last Sunday evening Charlie Moore, the prisoner, was with John Deacon standing in front of Evan's store when J. M. Donovan approached them and commenced talking to Deacon. Donovan was a good natured fellow and had a peculiar habit of standing with his arms folded. It was in this position that he was standing when talking to Deacon. Moore made a remark to which Donovan, smilingly, replied that he was talking to Deacon. Moore again said something and Donovan said 'you go away, I'm not talking to you, I'm talking to Jack.' Moore jerked out a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect just over Donovan's left eye, under the brow. He fell without a groan or sigh and died it a few minutes. There were several witnesses to the diabolical deed. As soon as the shot was fired Moore started to walk away carrying the revolver in his hand and menacing the excited crowd. The sheriff started in pursuit and came up to Moore on Wall street west of Deacon's hardware house. He made no resistance but walked back with the sheriff and was safely lodged in jail before the fiendish nature of his crime was well understood.

When the crowd that soon gathered around Donovan's dead body learned that there had been no provocation the excitement became intense and threats of lynching were heard on every side, but better judgment prevailed thus saving our county the humiliation of having its name degraded by another outrage upon law and morality.

A coroner's jury was immediately summoned, composed of the following persons: C. H. Dore, E. C. Deacon, J. C. Burford, D. Dale, W. H. Barrett and A. J. Olds.

The jury returned the following verdict: "We the jury find that J. M. Donovan came to his death by a pistol shot fired from a pistol held in the hand of one Charles Moore, on the 4th day of July 1880, said shot being fired without any provocation whatever."

The murdered man was about 27 years of age. He came here from Illinois and worked in Deacon Bro's tinshop until about two months ago, when he left that and erected a neat building just west of Evan's store and put in a stock of stoves and tinware. He had just married before coming here, and leaves a young and attractive wife to mourn his untimely and terrible end. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Association and not a more inoffensive man ever lived. He had not a known enemy in existence. A life insurance policy for \$2,000 in the A. O. U. W. Association will be paid to his wife.

The murderer, is about 25 years of age. He is a Kentuckian, endowed with all the elements of Kentucky blood chivalry necessary to make him commit the deed. He came to this county last December and has since then been visiting relatives here. He is the man who fired off his revolver upon the streets here three weeks ago and created a panic. Several instances can be cited where he has tried to show his breeding by such freaks. He is not a citizen of the county, but the county must bear the stigma of his bloody deed, which nothing can mitigate more than that justice be done the offender.

Moore was taken out of jail Monday and taken before Justice Graham for preliminary examination. Judge Daniel read the indictment while Moore stood up coolly chewing tobacco. R. T. Railey appeared for defendant. The prosecutor intimated that the State should have witnesses introduced and examined but counsel for defendant insisted that no testimony be taken but that they waive examination.

Testimony was introduced which being the same in substance as that taken before the Coroner we omit. Moore was remanded to jail until the next term of Circuit Court which meets on the 19th inst."

A change of venue to Johnson county was granted Moore, and he finally made his escape and was never recaptured.

CHARLES STONETTE

Belton was the scene of the next murder to occur in the county. A local paper dated January 7, 1881, gives the following account: "The supposition has been that Charles Stonette, who shot and killed Benjamin B. Painter at Belton, this county, on Christmas eve, did the shooting in self defense, but we learn that such is not the case that the killing was almost entirely unprovoked. In fact there was no evidence brought out at the preliminary examination to show that the killing was justifiable, although that may be the principal defense made at the final trial. The facts seem to be that Painter, who had been in the habit of going to Belton and getting on sprees, got gloriously drunk, and was taken by the Marshal to Mailey & Smith's livery barn to sober up.

The evidence showed that Stonette had been making his brags during the evening to the effect that he had his man "spotted," and would "get him" before morning. When Painter had sobered up sufficiently to start home he went into the office of the barn and ordered the colored hostler to bring out his horse and began accusing him of

not feeding the animal. This brought forth loud words between the two, which Stonette and a man named Grimes, who were walking along the street, overheard. The two latter persons went into the barn and took sides against Painter, who at this time had taken out a small knife and commenced cutting some tobacco to fill his pipe. The quarrel continued, when Stonette drew a pistol and fired at Painter, who fell dead without a murmur.

Stonette then went out the railroad track to a house, where he stopped till the next morning, when he was captured by the constable and posse.

Painter was from Pennsylvania, where his wealthy father still lives. His remains were taken to Kansas City embalmed and sent to his relatives in the east.

Stonette is a railroad man with no connections in these parts. He is said to have relatives in Maryland who will help him out of the difficulty, but this latter piece of information is not authenticated. At the preliminary examination, which lasted several days, Stonette was committed to jail without bail." He was later sentenced to the State penitentiary for ten years.

WM. VORN HULZ

William Vorn Hulz was tried in the Circuit Court in January 1881 for the killing of Henry Stock at Strasburg on August 27, 1880.

The evidence throughout was favorable to Vorn Hulz. It was shown that the Stocks and Vorn Hulz were enemies and the former had entered into a conspiracy with two men named Bolivar and William Britts to "whip the Vorn Hulz boys," they dogged them around but their insults were borne with great fortitude for a long time. Finally the fatal day came. The Stock crowd cornered their man and the result was a defeat, with the loss of the father of the Stock boys who fell pierced with a bullet from a pistol in the hands of William Vorn Hulz.

The prisoner at the time of trial was a man probably

thirty years of age, and bore a good reputation. The witnesses for the prosecution did not bear so good a reputation and the evidence gave the impression that they had entered into a conspiracy to convict the prisoner. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

LOUIS DIESEN

One morning late in October of 1881, a stranger entered the Royce House, at Pleasant Hill, and was ordered out by a boarder named Louis Diesen, who being drunk picked up a gun and gave emphasis to his order by a threat to kill him. The stranger backed out of the door to the back porch followed by Diesen. When the back porch was reached the stranger drew a revolver and shot Diesen who died in a few minutes. The murderer then walked leisurely toward the timber and was never afterward seen or heard of. The coroner's jury found a verdict of "killed by an unknown person" and according to the evidence the murder seemed to be justifiable.

Diesen was a carpenter by trade, and in the absence of the proprietor usually "run" the Royce House. He is described as a man addicted to drink, and of a quarrelsome disposition. It seems that no one could remember his appearance well enough to describe him, the only description being "a man with a light mustache and a beard of two weeks' growth." The general sentiment at Pleasant Hill was that it was purely a case of self defense.

Major Dawson, an old citizen of Pleasant Hill, and an employe of the Missouri Pacific railroad, was killed in 1887 by Chas. Tabor, of Holden. The trouble leading to the killing grew out of a game of pin pool. Tabor was convicted December 10th 1887, and sentenced to hang January 27th of the following year. On an appeal to the Supreme Court he was granted a new trial and finally escaped with a term in the penitentiary.

The case of the State of Missouri vs Edward Adams, charged with the murder of James R. Cox, a merchant of

Pleasant Hill, in August 1882, resulted in a great legal fight between Col. Lawder, county attorney, assisted by Wm. Wallace, of Kansas City, for the prosecution; and Major Warner, of Kansas City. Capt. Comingo, of Independence, and W. J. Terrell, of Harrisonville, for the defense. After several trials the defendant was discharged. One thing that materially helped Adams in regaining his liberty was the assistance he rendered the authorities when two other prisoners in jail for robbery made their escape. Adams notified Deputy Sheriff Summers of the jail delivery the minute he became aware of it, and the prisoners, getting such a short start, were easily overtaken. Robt. Reardon, charged with being an accessory of the Cox murder, also refused to attempt his escape at the time. His case was dropped when Adams was discharged.

Samuel Smith, was killed November 2nd, 1891, near Bethel church in Polk township, by John N. Aldridge. The trouble leading to the tragedy seems to have been owing to some hogs which had trespassed upon Aldridge's land. Aldridge had one trial before Judge C. W. Sloan and two trials before Judge W. W. Wood, the jury acquitting him September 22, 1893.

A trial that attracted considerable attention in this county was held in Socomo, New Mexico in July 1891, when Dave Cantwell was tried for the murder of James M. Moore. Many of the parties interested in the suit were former residents of the county.

On the 27th of June, 1890, Dave Cantwell left his home in Fairview, to go to the ranch of the Black Range Land and Cattle company, in which he was largely interested to get a saddle belonging to James Blaine. He arrived at the ranch at noon the following day and upon entering the house found James M. Moore sitting in a rocking chair and J. B. Petre, also interested in the company, lying on a bed in the same room. An altercation arose

during which Moore was killed. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide," but an enemy of Cantwell secured his indictment by the grand jury. The trial resulted in a verdict of "not guilty," the jurors stating their belief that Cantwell killed Moore in self defense.

FLOYD ARNOLD.

In the early part of November, 1891, Floyd Arnold shot and mortally wounded Nev. Smith, shooting three shots at him from a 38-cal. revolver, one shot entering the left side a couple inches below the heart, another ball striking him on the elbow, while the third missed its mark. The shooting occurred near J. N. Denham's livery stable on north Independence street. Smith was carried into the stable, and later removed to the Higgins House where he died.

The trouble between these men grew out of the Boydston and Shipley case in Circuit Court in which Boydston charged Shipley with burning his own (Shipley's) barn, and sued for some stock burned in the fire. Smith and his brother had testified favorably for one side while Arnold had testified in favor of the other side. There had been much hard talk on both sides as to the truth and falsity of testimony, and threats had been made which created considerable feeling between the witnesses. After becoming involved in a quarrel with Smith's son, Arnold met the father, and their argument resulted in the shooting.

The trial was hotly contested by the best of legal talent and proved a topic of interest for some time. Arnold finally secured an acquittal.

WILL COOLEY.

George Noland, living a few miles out from Pleasant Hill, was killed by William Cooley, a negro, on the evening of September 23, 1892. Noland was knocked down by a billiard cue in the hands of the negro, and after falling insensible was struck two or three more times. Noland's

friends took him to the hotel, and believed that he would soon recover from his injuries. but he was found dead in his bed next morning. Cooley escaped with four years in the penitentiary.

Alexander Sears, living about two and a half miles northeast of Strasburg, was also killed in the spring of 1893 being shot by John Anold in self defense while the former was insanely intoxicated.

W. C. Milligan and Enoch Haines, cousins, engaged in a fight with stones and clubs one Sunday morning the latter part of November 1893, about three miles south of West Line. Milligan was worsted in the encounter, but in the afternoon again met his opponent, and shot him with a revolver. Two shots took effect and for several days it was believed Haines could not live. Milligan was tried for assault with intent to kill, and was released at the second trial.

S. L. Downing served two years in the penitentiary for having shot a man named Haley, who died the first of January 1896 from wounds inflicted two weeks before by Downing at Pleasast Hill.

E. BATES SOPER.

The second and last legal hanging to occur in Cass County was performed by Sheriff F. M. Wooldridge in 1899, when Bates Soper paid the penalty of his crimes. The following account of the affair is taken from the report published in the Cass County Leader March 31, 1899:

"On the night of April 21st, 1891, nearly eight years ago, Bates Soper committed a crime almost unrivaled in its atrocity. The father of two little sunny-faced, bright-eyed babes, and the husband of a loving, Christian, conscientious woman—he turned from the path of a peaceful, law-abiding citizen, and committed a crime equalled only by the work of the untamed beasts of an African jungle; turned from the path of manhood and deliberately perpetrated a crime that turned his tracks to the path of the skulking murderer.

On the memorable night of the crime, he had, according to testimony given in the courts, been exceptionally kind and indulgent to his family, only to turn, a few hours after, while they were peacefully sleeping, and with an axe crush the skulls of them all.

Following, from the testimony in the case, is an account of the crime for which he suffered the death penalty:

"Twas a pleasant evening in the spring of 1891, the day April 21st, Bates Soper had been unusually pleasant to his family on that day. At their usual early hour his family, consisting of his wife and two children, retired.

Soper sat up reading until near 11 o'clock and all were sleeping peacefully. He arose from his seat near a small table in the sitting room, procured an axe, and stealthily approaching the bed of his wife, he dealt her two or three crushing blows on the head. His little boy was sleeping by the side of his mother, and one horrible blow split his head open. He then went into an adjoining room where his little daughter was sleeping and dealt her two blows with the axe.

He then washed his hands in a pan of water, left it sitting on the stove, and in the room where the bodies of his murdered wife and child lay, calmly seated himself and wrote the two letters that follow:

ARCHIE, Mo., April 21, '91.

M. W. Hodges—You will find enclosed with this a letter for the Kansas City Times. Please send it to them as I wish it published. My family relations have always been of the most pleasant kind. Give my wife and babies a decent burial, and sell what I have to pay the expenses.

Yours truly,

E. B. SOPER.

P. S.—You will find the key to this house above the door outside. Also collect what is due me from parties here. You will find it all in my book here. E. B. S.

ARCHIE, MO., April, 21, '91.

Editor K. C. Times—Is life worth living? Eight years ago I was released from the penitentiary. Since then my life has been a failure. For four years I have tried to live in my native county, but continually met with reminders of my disgrace, sometimes one way and then another. I went to Arkansas, hoping to feel better, but the trouble of my disgrace followed me and has been a burden all the time. No matter how one tries to live after being in the pen, if he has a sensible nature, there is always something to remind him of his disgrace and make life miserable.

But I might have borne this, if it had not been for another trouble. Since I came to Archie I have attended church some, and have been studying my spiritual welfare.

There is a time, we know not when;

A place we know not where:

That marks the destiny of man

To glory or despair.

In other words, man reaches a point beyond which there is no redemption. He cannot repent if he would. This is my condition. Tell me then, is life worth living? It was only a question of time when I should leave my family forever and ever. I do not care to live any longer, and rather than leave them in this sinful world, I rather take their lives. I believe I am merciful, for I don't want them to suffer as I have.

I am going from here to Clay county to kill a devil that as been mainly the cause of all my trouble. Then I shall end my miserable existence. Before this reaches you my spirit shall be wandering beyond the shores of time, across the dark Jordan of death. Now with abruised and bleeding heart I bid farewell to all that is near and dear. My friends, weep not for me. Endeavor to so live that you may escape the punishment that has been my lot. Farewell.

E. B. SOPER.

When these letters were finished he picked up a Bible, and read until about 5 o'clock in the morning, when he

locked the house, went to the depot, took the early passenger train for Kansas City, and from there he went to Omaha, and thence to Spokane, Washington, and to Portland.

Three days passed, and on the evening of April 24, some of the citizens noticed myriads of green flies swarming around the house and a horrible stench coming from it. M. W. Hodge and Dr. Cook, of that place, forced open a window and entered, and the swollen, distored bodies of the murdered family were found.

Mr. Hodges went to the depot and telegraphed to Mr. Price, of this city, the coroner. A. B. Bohon, J. F. Lynn and Sheriff B. P. White went to that place and held an inquest.

In the meantime, F. M. Wooldridge, our present Sheriff, who was then traveling for a grocery house, drove up in a buggy and saw the bodies.

Nothing was heard of Soper afterwards until his arrest near Portland, Oregon.

Soper has confessed that he murdered his father in 1880, and he had prepared in advance the means for a perfect alibi. He knew that at a certain hour in the evening his father was in the habit of going out to a certain straw stack, and on the evening of the crime he went out to the straw stack and awaited the coming of his father. Just about dark his father came and saw Soper and asked him why he had not gone to a literary meeting that he was intending to attend. Soper replied that the stream that he had to cross was too much swollen and that he was not going. His father told him to get a horse and go, and turned around and started off when Soper pulled a revolver and fired three shots into his father's back. The old gentleman threw up his hands turned around and Soper fired once more, this time the ball entering at the right eye. Soper then ran down to the river where he knew there was a deep hole and threw the revolver into it, and started on a run and arrived at the school house on

time and took part in the exercises of the evening. The rest of the family had heard the shots that Soper fired and they ran out to the wounded man, but he was dead when they reached him. Soper's brother-in-law mounted a horse and told Soper of the murder and had him mount the horse and go for a doctor. He insisted that Soper take a revolver, but Soper obstinately refused and his brother-in-law thought it queer at the time but paid no attention to it. The only reason Soper gave for the crime was that he hated his father. He had purchased the revolver some weeks before.

Soper in an interview stated that he was born in Clay county, Mo., February 7, 1855, and spent most of his younger days at his home on the farm. In 1879 he stole a horse and was given a two years sentence in the penitentiary, of which he served 18 months and was released on the two-thirds time law for good behavior. He was given his discharge papers by the warden of the penitentiary and sometime after that he sent them to Governor Marmeduke who gave him a pardon.

Six months after Bates Soper was released from the penitentiary, he was married near Turner, Clinton county, Mo., and went back and lived with his mother in Clay county for six years. He then took his family and moved to a farm about 12 miles west of Fayetteville, Arkansas, lived there about a year and a half and then moved to Archie, where he committed the murders.

On the morning of the murder, Soper purchased a ticket at Archie for Kansas City. He stopped in Kansas City about half an hour, and then boarded a Missouri Pacific train for Omaha, stayed there only a few minutes and procured a ticket to Spokane, Washington, and from there he went to Cheney, Washington, a small town about 20 miles from Spokane, where he procured work on a farm and stayed there about four weeks, for which he received a remuneration of \$20. He then went to Sprague, worked two days on a farm near there. Soper then said

that he got restless and gave up his job and went to Tacoma, was there two days and then went to Portland, Oregon. He was there about three hours, just long enough to get breakfast, look around some, and he then fell in with some men who were going up the Willamette river in a boat and he went with them. They let him off at a landing and he started down a county road and inquired as he went for work. He met a farmer on the road and procured a job from him and went to work. He was paid \$1 per day in the summer time and during the winter months he was to receive \$20 per month. He stayed with this man just two years to a day. It was while he was working here that he met a Mrs. Prince, a widow, with two children, a little boy 6 years old and a little girl 8 years old. They became engaged and were later married. Soper was then living under the name of R. S. Sandy, and he told his promised wife that his real name was Soper, that he had changed it on account of having served a term in the penitentiary in Missouri, and he did not want the disgrace of the name to follow him. When Soper quit working for the farmer near Portland, he had \$290 in money and he went to Portland and was married. Three weeks after that he secured work from the Pullman Car Co., and worked at that job four months when he was discharged on account of a lack of work. For about four weeks he did nothing, then he again hired to a farmer near Woodland and worked four or five months when the foreman of the Pullman Car Co. yard sent for him and he went to work again at his old job. He worked there about three years when he took his little two-year old child out near the edge of town, murdered and buried it. He then went to Ashland, where he rented a fruit farm, and had been there about four weeks when he was arrested by Sam Lowe of Kansas City and brought back here where he has paid the penalty for his crimes.

THE EXECUTION

At 5:23 this morning Bates Soper with a firm tread

ascended the scaffold. At 5:27 the trap was sprung, and 10 minutes and 20 seconds later he was pronounced dead.

Soper slept only about two hours last night, but was composed and firm during the entire night. To the death watch he had nothing to say. Those who arrived at the jail early respected his evident determination not to talk and no questions were asked him.

At 4:30 he ate sparingly of a breakfast of beefsteak, eggs, biscuits, gravy and honey, after which he rested and preserved a strict silence until warned that the time had arrived.

At 5:23 the condemned man and Sheriff Wooldridge ascended the scaffold. Soper walked up firmly, going ahead of the Sheriff.

Sheriff Wooldridge personally attended to tying his hands and feet, and before adjusting the black cap asked him if he had anything to say, to which he replied in the negative. During the preliminaries, Mr. John Wooldridge of Paola, Kas., brother of the Sheriff, held the lever to prevent the trap being sprung prematurely, after which he stepped back, and Sheriff Wooldridge said: "Good bye, Mr. Soper: may God have mercy on you." He then pulled the lever and the body shot downward at 5:27—exactly four minutes after the ascent to the scaffold.

After the drop there was no perceptible movement of the legs or any part of the body. The neck was broken by the fall. Doctors Elder, Barrett, Scott and May were in attendance, and after 10 minutes and 20 seconds life was pronounced extinct, and a few minutes later the body was taken down and placed in the coffin. It was found that the noose was not too tight, and in consequence there had been no choking and the face was not discolored. The remains were taken to the Mo. Pac. depot and sent to Liberty, Clay county, on the 7:28 train.

The following letter to the people of Cass County was written by Soper:

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., March 28, 1899.

TO THE PUBLIC:—

Perhaps a few words from me at this time may be appreciated by all good people. I feel like I have been unjustly persecuted. I know that the circumstances surrounding my birth and the influences under which I have labored have not been rightly understood. And I humbly trust that all right minded people will give careful and due consideration to what I say. -

About the time of my conception and during the period of gestation, my mother was laboring under the conviction of sin. Long years ago she told me about her religious experience. That she firmly believed at that time, if she died in that condition, she would be forever lost. Day after day she thought about it, and many a night she would get up and walk the floor, troubled with doubts and fears and anxiety, and suffer tortures of mind which only a sin burdened soul can suffer. Under such conditions I was conceived and brought into the world. With such an equipment would any of you like to undertake the journey of life? Would you? Remember, friends, I do not blame my mother. Far from it. I feel for her only the holiest, tenderest and most sacred love. I have tried, oh so hard, to live and do right, and yet failed. Why it has been my lot I don't know. But I will know in a short time. Now, reader, go back to the time of my birth. Read again, and you will see that my mother's thoughts were indelibly impressed on my mind. They were burned into my brain. There the fire smoldered, and when long years afterwards I passed through the same experience, the spark was ignited and the explosion came. I was lost and bewildered. In the hour of distress I committed the overt act for which I am here to-day. In that hour reason had deserted her throne and will power was lost in mental darkness. When returning consciousness came back, I got up and staggered out into the world. I tried to mend the broken threads of life, but failed. Why have I been tortured;

why have I been driven on to destruction? I know not. But God is just and merciful, and with a penitent prayer, I commit my soul to his keeping.

To the people of Harrisonville and Cass county, I want to say that during my confinement here, Mr. Wooldridge has treated me with the kindest consideration. For him and all his family I entertain the highest regards. I have only words of praise for them. I shall always regret that our friendship has been so short. To my attorneys, who so ably and faithfully worked for me, I feel profoundly grateful. To all others who worked in my behalf, I beg to be remembered kindly. I remember all your kind words and assurances of sympathy. To those who have worked against me, I want to say, while you have erred and done wrong; while you allowed your mind to become prejudiced with a wrong motive, yet I forgive you all. I cherish no ill will. I harbor no bad thoughts; I shall say no unkind words; I sincerely pity you, and now as I am about to leave this world, I pray God to have mercy and forgive you. That it may lead you to know the truth, and help you to be more merciful to your fellow beings. Farewell,

E. B. SOPER.

The jurors who tried Soper were: P. H. Marriott, J. C. Riner, J. H. Moffatt, John Prigmore, J. B. Wells, S. C. Hinote, W. D. Hatton, Frank Fulton, W. H. Stall, W. W. Morlan, J. M. Nichols and G. W. Evans.

James T. Burney, C. W. Sloan, and T. N. Haynes were appointed to defend Soper; D. C. Barnett representing the prosecution. The case was stubbornly fought before Circuit Judge W. W. Wood and then appealed to the Supreme Court of Missouri, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed.

GFO. TARWATER.

The following report of the Tarwater case is taken from the columns of the Cass County Leader of October 14, 1904:

"The trial of George Tarwater, charged with murder in the first degree, terminated Saturday morning, when the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, and assessed his punishment at forty years imprisonment.

The crime for which George Tarwater stands convicted, occurred about 6.00 p. m. Feb. 28th of this year some four or five miles northeast of Pleasant Hill, the victim being William Stalnaker, who had for years lived in the vicinity of that city. The testimony of the witnesses varies somewhat in just why and where the deed was perpetrated, but leaves no doubt that Stalnaker was cut and stabbed with a pocket knife, in the hands of Tarwater, to such an extent that death was almost instantaneous.

Tarwater, his father, Jack O'Dailey and Lewis Alexander, after spending the afternoon drinking at Pleasant Hill, started home in William Stalnaker's wagon. An altercation arose over the loss of a whiskey bottle and Stalnaker was killed.

At the preliminary trail Tarwater was informed that he did not have to make a statement, and that they could not compel him to, but nevertheless he was sworn and testified that the deceased jumped from the wagon and came after him with a wagon wrench in one hand and a knife in the other and that he turned and gave him the wounds that caused his death. The only marks that he displayed was a clean cut scratch which he said was administered by the wrench.

Later he contradicted much of this statement, and the evidence proved that the assault was unwarranted.

John M. Crane on July 6, 1905, shot and killed his wife in Kansas City, Mo. Crane was afterward sent to an insane asylum. Mrs. Crane was before her marriage to Crane, the widow of T. D. Evans, one of Harrisonville's most prominent citizens during his life time. Evans for

many years was one of the wealthiest men in the county. He was a native of Wales and was reared to manhood in his native country. In 1864 he emigrated to America and soon found employment in St. Louis where he engaged in the grocery business. In 1867 he came to Pleasant Hill and engaged in the hotel business. At the age of 25 he was worth not more than \$2,000. When he came to Harrisonville, in 1869, he opened a drygoods and grocery store on the north-west corner of the square. He engaged in various enterprises and on the date of his death, in the fall of 1899, was rated as being one of the wealthiest men in the county. He had much to do with the upbuilding of Harrisonville, and many fine buildings stand as a monument to his thrift and enterprise.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE HISTORY OF OUR BOND TROUBLE

In 1853 many leading men of the county suggested the idea of making up a subscription for stock in the Missouri Pacific Railroad under a law then in force to induce the railroad to build a line through Cass county.

Under the law at that time the state legislature had the power to make new counties and to change the boundaries of old ones. Under this state of affairs the people of the northern part of the county conceived the idea of dividing the county, and establishing a new one of territory to be taken from it and the adjacent counties of Jackson, LaFayette and Johnson, so bounded that the town of Pleasant Hill would be about the centre and thus be made the county seat. The people of the northern part of the county wanted the new county and also wanted the railroad, but being unable to raise enough money to insure the location of the road, agreed with the citizens of the southern and central part of the county to forever relinquish the idea of dividing the county if all would join in securing the railroad on the route proposed by them.

This agreement was made and after several years of negotiations the road was located up the valley of Big Creek passing just south of the "Old Town" of Pleasant Hill, the county court ordering an election to be held May 16, 1857, at which time \$100,000 in bonds was voted for the purpose of taking stock in the railroad. These bonds were payable in three equal installments of \$50,000 each, on the first day of May 1858, 1859 and 1860, respectively. Noth-

ing was done toward the issuing of these bonds until August 17, 1860, when the court made the following order:

"Now at this day the court being advised that the Missouri Pacific Railroad is willing to alter the contract heretofore entered into, it is ordered that Archilles Easley be appointed by the Court to enter into contract reducing the subscription of Cass County to \$100,000 upon the best terms obtainable."

This contract was immediately made, and by its terms Cass County was to pay \$100,000, in installments; 200 bonds of the denomination of \$500 each being issued. The bonds, bearing ten per cent interest, were payable semi-annually, all to bear the date of September 1st, 1860; one fourth thereof to mature on the first days of March 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866 respectively; those maturing in 1863 and 1864 to bear interest from date, and those maturing in 1865 and 1866 to bear interest from six months after date. These bonds were prepared and put in the hands of Hugh G. Glenn, special commissioner on the part of Cass county, whose duty it was to deliver them to the Missouri Pacific railroad, as it became entitled to them under the terms and conditions of the new agreement.

About this time considerable talk was made about a Central Pacific railroad to leave the Missouri Pacific at Holden and follow the line of road through Cass that the Katy now runs. The court appointed R. O. Boggess, a Harrisonville lawyer, as agent to subscribe for 500 shares, amounting in all, to the sum of \$50,000; same to be paid to the company in the bonds of the county, at par, and to bear ten per cent from January 1, 1861, the bonds to be expended in the actual construction of the road located in Cass County. The above order was issued in 1860.

This order was revised and another one was made for the subscription. Judge H. B. Hawkins dissented to the last order.

On May 14, 1861, the following order was made:

"Now at this day comes H.G. Glenn and presents satis-

factory testimony that he has, as commissioner and agent in behalf of the county delivered over to the Pacific Railroad company bonds of the county with the coupons attached thereto, in payment to the subscription of Cass County to said railroad company to the amount of \$1500. It is therefore ordered by the court that the action of said commissioner in the premises be and the same is hereby approved."

The war coming on at this time caused a suspension of proceedings along this line. General Smith with his troops came from St. Louis, and learning that Glenn had the bonds in his possession seized them and took them to Lawrence, Kansas. However Glenn may have disliked this high handed proceeding he was forced to submit for at that time the military was the power of the state.

Long after the war it was discovered that these bonds were in the possession of the Pacific Railroad, the bonds were overdue and no demand had been made for the payment of the same, nor could the railroad company make a legal demand of payment. The first step toward reviving the question was in the summer of 1869 when an order was made to levy a tax of 4-10 mills on the dollar upon taxable property to pay off the debt. There was only \$1,500 due; this paying off bonds No. 1, 2 and 3.

The court now proceeded without the sanction of the people to appropriate the original subscription to the Missouri Pacific Railroad now amounting to about \$200,000 to the building of the St. Louis and Sante Fe Railroad. This road was under the supervision of R. S. Stevens, the general manager of the Land Grant Railroad and Trust Co. This road, sometimes spoken of as the St. Louis and Sante Fe and at other times as the Osage Division of the M. K. & T., was known to the court, however, only as the St. Louis and Sante Fe.

On March 13, 1869 Coldwater township petitioned the court to permit them to subscribe for \$10,000 worth of stock in this road. On the same date Dolan Township pro-

posed to subscribe \$40,000. Grand River also asked to be permitted to subscribe \$80,000 and on the 20th of the same month asked to subscribe for \$10,000 more. On the latter date Camp Branch also asked to subscribe for \$30,000. On April 20, 1869, the election was held and the more than two-thirds necessary vote for the issuance of the bonds was cast.

Some of the citizens of Index township now caught the railroad fever and petitioned for permission to subscribe for \$15,000. The election held in this township was a surprise to many, as the proposition was defeated by a big majority.

On May 22, 1869, the court made the levy for the subscriptions voted, as follows: Camp Branch 8-10 of 1 per cent as a railroad interest tax; Grand River, 8-10 of 1 per cent; Dolan, 6-10; Everett, 6-10; Coldwater, 8-10; as taxes for the year 1869.

On June 23, 1869, the court issued the order subscribing for the stock these townships had asked. On July 24, 1869, Dolan asked to subscribe \$15,000; Camp Branch, \$20,000 and Grand River, \$25,000 more. When the election was held the vote carried in Dolan and Grand River townships. On page 99 Book "F" is spread the record of the ratification and acceptance of these subscriptions which are signed by W. J. Terrill, Secretary. The bonds of the several townships were by the court placed in the hands of W. H. Allen, banker, to be by him transmitted to Messrs. Northup & Chick, bankers of New York City.

On the 14th day of August, 1869, the court made the following order:

WHEREAS, On the 17th day of August, 1860, the county court in and for the county of Cass, state of Missouri, by virtue and authority of law then in force, and being thereto authorized by the majority of the qualified voters of said county, as ascertained and determined by an election held therein, for that purpose, on the — day of —, 18—, subscribed (\$100,000) one hundred thousand dollars

to the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad company, to aid in the construction of said railroad, upon the terms and subject to the conditions in the contract of subscription contained; and

WHEREAS, the bonds of said county, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in sums of \$500 each, were prepared and made for the purpose of paying said subscription, when the same should become due and payable according to the terms and conditions in said contract of subscription contained, each bearing date the first day of September 1860, and yielding interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and having coupons therefor thereunto attached; and

WHEREAS, Said bonds have never been paid, and are now by some manner of means in the hands of the Pacific Railroad Company, which makes some claim or pretence of right or title thereto; and

WHEREAS, Said contract was made and said bonds were prepared, dated and signed for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad through and for the benefit of said county of Cass; and

WHEREAS, There is doubt and uncertainty as to the performance of the conditions precedent on the part of said Pacific Railroad Company, and of the binding force and effect of said bonds, as against said county and tedious and expensive litigation in regard thereto is likely to arise; and

WHEREAS, The Saint Louis and Santa Fe Railroad Company, Missouri Division, proposes to build and operate a railroad through the centre of said county, which will contribute to its prosperity and wealth, and said Pacific Railroad Company are reported to be willing that said bonds may be expended in the construction of said Saint Louis and Santa Fe Railroad;

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and for the purpose of compromising and adjusting the whole matter, and avoiding such tedious and expensive litigation

aforesaid, it is hereby ordered by this court, that upon the conditions that all said bonds, or such of them as shall not have been delivered to said Pacific Railroad Company, by the duly authorized agent of said court, shall be delivered, transferred to and invested in said Saint Louis and Santa Fe Railroad Company, and are, thereupon, by said company expended in the construction of their said railroad, that said bonds shall and they are hereby, so far as lies in the discretion and power of the said county court, validated, legalized, and their validity, legality and binding force and effect recognized by said county court; and it is further ordered by said court, that upon the conditions aforesaid, and the further condition that said bonds may be funded and made payable, one-fifth in fifteen, one-fifth in sixteen, one-fifth in seventeen, one-fifth in eighteen and one-fifth in nineteen years from date of their funding, the funded bonds to bear eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and to have interest coupons attached thereto for the interest accruing thereupon, and said subscription and bonds shall be paid in the bonds of said county as herein provided."

The action of the court in making this order was severely criticised. Many citizens however believed that the court would have to take other steps before the deal could be completed, thus giving them time to defeat the action of the court. so the matter was allowed to rest for awhile. In the meantime, as three of the old bonds had passed into the hands of a third party and in the possession of which the Missouri Pacific had come legally, the court on March 3, 1870, issued an order calling for bonds No. 1, 2, and 3 and on May 23, 1870 made the 4-10 of a mill levy.

To the managers of the St. Louis and Sante Fe railroad, Cass is indebted for the most of her bond difficulty. This road was under the supervision of R. S. Stevens, one of the greatest scoundrels of his day. He was General Manager of the M. K. & T. Ry. Co. and his machinations

combined with the ready help of Cass County's court caused most of the trouble. Stevens seldom appeared personally in the transactions in regard to the bond matter but was successful in securing as henceman some of the smartest scoundrels of the country. J. R. Cline a young attorney of Harrisonville, and A. D. Ladue were chosen for the greater part of his dirty work.

On Sept. 30, 1869, the following order was made: "Ordered by the court that sufficient proof of the commencement of work on the St. Louis and Sante Fe in Camp Branch township having been produced, the \$85,000 in bonds voted to said railroad by said township the same are hereby ordered to be delivered to R. A. Boggess, Att'y for said road."

On the same day the court ordered W. H. Allen to pay over the above in bonds to Boggess. Mr. Allen filed a receipt from Northup & Chick for the following: 60 of the \$500 Dolan township bonds, 45 of the \$500, Camp Branch bonds, 15 of the \$500 Coldwater and 15 of the \$500 Everett bonds. These receipts were turned over to W. H. Barrett, Co. Treas., and he in turn filed his receipts with Co. Clk. A. J. Briggs for the 135 bonds, the total of which was \$67,500.

On May 16, 1870, the court ordered \$22,500 Camp Branch bonds delivered and issued an order on Northup & Chick to turn over same to R. A. Boggess. On May 24, 1870, Treas. Barrett was ordered by the court to pay semi-annual interest due February 1870, \$85,000 Grand River bonds and on \$22,500 Camp Branch bonds. July 11, 1870 an order was issued to Boggess for \$30,000 Dolan township bonds, \$7,500 Everett township bonds, and \$7,500 Coldwater bonds. It was also further ordered on this date that inasmuch as the railroad company was complying with its part of the contract and that the remaining bonds would soon be due, that the bonds be signed, sealed and delivered to New York for delivery to Boggess when all parts of the contract were complied with.

Also on this date the court issued an order on Northup & Chick to deliver to Boggess \$45,000 of the bonds, \$30,000 of which were Dolan, \$7,500 Coldwater and \$7,500 Everett, and Treasurer Barrett was ordered to pay the interest due on the bonds in February 1870.

In the fall of this year the court proceeded to fund all of the debts of the several townships as well as the interest that had accumulated on some of the subscriptions. The exact amount of debts funded cannot be known as many interest coupons were included that should have been destroyed. It is stated on good authority that the County was swindled in several instances on the funding of these bonds. In one case alone interest coupons to the amount of \$14,500 were found in the hands of one member of the Court and no account was ever rendered of them. On September 16, 1870, the following letter was received:

Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri) President's Office,
St. Louis, September 3, 1870.

To the County Court of Cass County, Missouri:

On the first day of September, 1860, the county of Cass subscribed for one thousand shares of capital stock of the Pacific Railroad upon certain terms and conditions of record. No part of said subscription has been paid. Bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) were issued in pursuance of the subscription, but were never formally delivered to this company. During the war, however, these bonds came into possession of this company, and they now hold the same, amounting, principal and interest, to some two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000). No part of the stock has been issued. It is desirable on the part of both parties that their exact relation be understood, and for the purpose of relieving the same from any embarrassment, and without waiving any legal rights of the company, if it should be necessary to assert them, I am authorized to submit to your court the following propositions, either of which, will settle the whole matter:

First—If the county will renounce any claim or demand whatever upon this company for the stock subscribed for which said bonds were issued, and release the company from all claim arising from the subscription, this company will surrender the bonds now in its possession amounting to——, with all unpaid coupons, or

Second—This company will issue the stock subscribed for on payment of the bonds and coupons. Inasmuch as this offer leaves the county to act under the subscription, or to cancel it, I trust there will no be delay in taking action. Unless early action is taken, the company will consider itself free to take such legal action as may be nessessary to determine the matter, and will, of course, avail itself of its legal rights.

Yours respectfully,

HUDSON E. BRIDGE,

President Pacific Railroad.

This action of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., was certainly giving the citizens a square deal. As the proposition made in an order by the court on August 14, 1869, had not been accepted by the St. Louis and Sante Fe Railroad Company, R. O. Boggess was appointed agent of Court, on September 16, 1870, to get possession of the bonds. Boggess was given full power by the Court to execute any papers that might be necessary to release the Pacific Railroad Company and to cancel the subscriptions. Boggess went to St. Louis in compliance with this order and received the \$100,000. The company at the time cancelled on their books the subscriptions, Boggess came home and deposited the bonds with W. H. Allen. A few days later R. S. Stevens visited Harrisonville, and in some manner secured the bonds.

On October 3, 1870, a remonstrance was filed asking the court to cancel the Pacific bonds. The court record shows merely "Cause continued."

A report of the treasurer shows the payment of bonds Numbered 1, 2 and 3, on February 6, 1871, for which was paid the sum of \$1,894.25, in gold, the premium on gold, 12 1-4 per cent, making the total sum of \$2,126.29.

The court at this time was composed of Jehiel Stevenson, R. W. Forsythe and J. C. Copeland. Stevenson was the presiding judge or president of the court. At that time the court was composed of what was known as two justices and a president. Stevenson came from Michigan to Cass county in 1866. At that time he was worth probably \$1,000, but in five years time he had accumulated property worth at least \$15,000. He lived near West Line. He and Copeland had both served in the former court with Henry Jerard as president.

Copeland was an old resident of the county, and had served as deputy sheriff under H. G. Glenn. He was about sixty years of age at the time he was elected as a judge, and was comfortably situated financially. After the bond swindle he made his home in Pleasant Hill.

Forsythe came from Ohio and located in the south part of the county, about five years before he was elected a county justice. He was a man of only ordinary intelligence and owned very little property.

James R. Cline, who figures prominently in the bond trouble, was about 28 years old at the time of the Gunn City tragedy. He had come to this county from Iowa about 1865. He taught school near Harrisonville for awhile, came to town and read law, and later went into partnership with Col. J. D. Hines, another attorney of Harrisonville. Cline was undoubtedly one of the shrewdest men concerned in the affair, and it is certain the bond theft would never have occurred if it had not been for he and Stevens.

In 1871 the judicial circuit of counties were changed, and as a consequence that office in Cass became vacant. The court managed to secure the appointment by Governor Brown, of J. D. Hines as the county attorney.

The court had by this time become somewhat awed by the repeated remonstrances against their actions. Various efforts had been made to fund the old Pacific bonds so an attorney went before Judge S. D. Benight, of the

Common Pleas Court and procured a peremptory mandamus to compel the court to fund the bonds. Sheriff A. C. Bryant served the notice on the court but the court refused to issue the order. The Court then issued an order on J. D. Hines, the county attorney which is believed by many today to have been nothing but a blind. The attorney was ordered to fight the case to the court of last resort, and if necessary to hire additional legal talent to assist him.

About this time some peculiar transactions occurred in connection with a road being constructed through the county, called the Clinton and Kansas City branch of the Tebo and Neosho, also known as the Memphis and Kansas City, and as the Memphis, Kansas City and Mobile.

This is the road in aid of which \$300,000 in bonds were appropriated. The reader is asked not to confuse these bonds with the Missouri Pacific, or Santa Fe bonds which resulted in the Gunn City tragedy.

On February 28, 1871, a petition was presented to the court citing that "a grand trunk railroad from the city of Kansas City in Jackson county, through Cass, by way of Springfield, Green county, thence to Memphis, Tenn., was proposed to be built, and that the location of said road through Cass from the northwest by way of Harrisonville to the southwest, might be secured for the sum of \$300,000, and that unless this subscription was made the line would run by way of Pleasant Hill to the southeast part of the county." The petition prayed for the line running through Harrisonville by way of Clinton, and that the bonds be delivered to the railroad company "when your honorable body shall be satisfied that the said railroad will be constructed and put in operation on the route aforesaid." The order was made by the court on February 28, 1871, the bonds issued bearing ten per cent interest and dated February 1, 1871. The interest was made payable semi-annually at the National Park Bank in New York City. The principal, was payable in

20 years, redeemable however, at the option of the county any time after the expiration of five years. There were 3,000 shares of \$100 each, a total of \$300,000. \$10,000 of these bonds were to be paid over when signed, to a surveying committee, the remainder to go to the National Park Bank to be held in escro, and to be drawn therefrom only in accordance with the following provisions: The route of the road should be through Cass, through the corporate limits of Harrisonville, and a depot was to be erected in Harrisonville as near the M. K. & T. depot as practical, the city of Harrisonville and her citizens to furnish the right of way through the town. The proceeds of the bonds were to be applied and expended in the construction of the railroad within the limits of Cass county, and none of the bonds in excess of the \$10,000 for engineering expenses were to be delivered "until the graduation upon the line of said railroad has commenced in good faith, either within the limits of Jackson, or Henry county, and the graduation and masonry thereof within the limits of Cass County has been let, in whole or in part, to responsible parties; and thereupon to be due and deliverable, such an amount of said bonds as the number of miles let to contract for graduation and masonry within the limits of Cass county bears to the whole number of miles of the line of railroad within the county." The presiding judge was authorized to certify them to the National Park Bank, as they became due. Judge Copeland dissented to the whole affair, but the other judges, Stevenson and Forsythe, passed the order over his veto, and the bonds were issued.

On March 2, 1874, Camp Branch presented a petition to subscribe for \$25,000 stock of the Tebo road, and also \$25,000 stock of the Lexington, Lake and Gulf Railroad Co. On the same date Pleasant Hill asked to vote on an issue of \$50,000 worth of stock in the Tebo and Neosho road. Nothing, however, was done about the last petition, fortunately.

To return to the \$300,000 issue of bonds. The feeling ran high, as soon as the citizens learned of the court's order. Several indignation meetings were held, and a petition, signed by 555 citizens was presented to the court, asking and demanding that nothing be done in the bond matter until it was submitted to a vote of the people. John E. Nicholson, who presented the petition, was fined \$50 for contempt of court. He refused to pay the fine, and when the citizens learned of the affair a number proceeded en masse to wait on the court. The latter wilted upon this showing and the fine was remitted, Judge Forsythe being the only one to vote "no" when the question was put.

At this meeting the court ordered that J. D. Hines and D. K. Hall be appointed a committee to investigate the petition and facts in regard to the preparation of same, and the committee was ordered to publish their report. If they submitted a report it was never made public.

On Wednesday the 19th of July, 1871, the court ordered the first \$10,000 bonds delivered. On the 20th J. R. Cline was appointed agent of the county to represent the stock held by the county, and to vote as he thought best for the interest of the county. A peculiar fact in connection with this order is that Stephenson voted against the appointment of Cline as the county's agent. The statement is made by many old citizens that the judges who were in this compact to rob the county, took turn about voting against the measures affecting the bond matter, in order to allay suspicion.

Thomas H. Mastin, a director of the Tebo & Neosho, appeared before the court on August 2, and asked for an order on the Natl. Park Bank for the bonds. The court continued the matter to the 7th. When that date arrived a petition was presented to the court asking them to take no action in the matter. The request was granted! Evidently the court had determine to pursue new tactics.

On August 9th, 1871, the \$10,000 bonds were deliver-

ed to the construction committee. On August 31st, J. R. Cline, as agent of the county, voted for the sale of the Kansas City & Clinton branch of the Tebo and Neosho, at an election held in Clinton. As payment for stock in this road Cline took an equal amount of stock in the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Co. The court officially approved this action of Cline. It might be mentioned here that these two railroad companies and the Land Grant Railroad & Trust Company were composed of the same stockholders. They were one and all the same, and Stevens was the head of the whole organization.

Nothing of importance worth recording took place during the next few months. Several injunction suits to restrain and prevent the funding of the Sante Fe bonds, were filed but came to naught.

The next matter of importance was the act of the court which resulted in the death of two of the judges and caused the suicide of R. B. Higgins.

Every precaution was taken to make the affair go through without a hitch. The county clerk, C. H. Dore, known to be an honest man, was first to be gotten out of way, so the court appointed he and Judge N. M. Given together with George Moore, as a committee to go to Kansas City and Clinton to view the progress of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad and to look after the county's interests in that corporation.

The funding bonds had already been prepared by Stevens. A. D. Ladue, agent for Stevens, had brought the bonds to Harrisonville, and had become so frightened that he did not come up town, but remained at the depot until it was time for the train to take him home. The bonds had been made out the night of February 29, in the office of Cline and Hines, that is Deputy Clerk Yelton had signed them and Higgins had sealed them with the seal of the county clerk which had been taken from the county clerk's office without the knowledge of the other deputy clerks, Henry Jerard and S. J. Jones. Judge Stevenson

attached his signature to the bonds the next day about noon and returned the bonds to Cline's office.

On the 1st of March, late in the evening, and just before the train going east was due to arrive, the infamous order funding the bonds was made by the county court. By this order the total debt became \$229,000. Preparation had been made for immediate adjournment of court after the issuing of the bonds. John Stevenson, son of Judge Stevenson, was instructed to take the bonds in a buggy to East Lynne. Robert Higgins went with him. Forsythe went to his home in the southern part of the county. Judges Copeland and Stevenson and Attorney Cline rode together as far as Holden. Higgins offered a liveryman \$50 to get him to East Lynne in time to catch the east bound train, and had the liveryman stop at the east edge of town where they picked up young Stevenson.

The infamous order had been made by the court but a few minutes before it was discovered.

To Joseph A. Easley is due the credit for the early discovery of the court's action. Easley had a habit of going into the county clerk's office and looking over the minutes of the proceedings in order to keep informed as to the actions of the court, knowing that they might make this order at any time. On this evening he went into the office and found a young deputy, busily engaged in posting up the proceedings. The deputy told Easley he was too busy to show him the minutes just then, but asked for Easley to come back in a few minutes. Upon his return about fifteen minutes later he found the deputy gone but shortly afterward another clerk came through the court house and Easley prevailed upon him to let him in to see the record. This they found, after a search, and readily discovered that the order had been made.

Easley immediately upon the discovery of the record, went in search of Dougal McCall and Eli Garrison, two other deputy sheriffs. They soon cornered Yelton and

made him confess the whole matter. Garrison then went to Pleasant Hill to inform Sheriff A. C. Briant, and search was instituted for the judges and the others implicated.

Stevenson and Cline were joined at Holden by W. B. Nichols. The party now consisted of Stevenson, Cline, Nichols, Higgins, and young Stevenson. Judge Copeland left the party at Holden and went on to Pleasant Hill. All the others went on to St. Louis. At Sedalia they were joined by LaDue and John J. Mastin, of Kansas City. Mastin deserted the party before they reached St. Louis. The bonds were turned over to A. D. LaDue, as agent of the Land Grant Railroad and Trust Co., and he remained the guardian of the bonds until they reached St. Louis. They arrived in St. Louis the next morning about 6 o'clock, and after breakfast retired to the Southern Hotel, where the spoils were divided. Nichols was given \$35,000 worth of the bonds, J. R. Cline, \$55,000, Stevenson \$12,000, leading LaDue 127 bonds for his employer, R. S. Stevens. LaDue soon received a telegram from Stevens to get out of the state with the bonds, as the people of Cass were very much excited over the matter. LaDue took them to the U. S. express office in East St. Louis, and directed them to R. S. Stevens Room No. 7, Nassau St., New York City. Judge Stevenson and son, John, had quite a nice time in St. Louis for a while, but after hearing about the message Stevens had sent to LaDue, they went to Ft. Scott, Kas. Cline and Higgins went to Kansas City. This was Saturday, the bond robbery having been committed Friday evening.

Sheriff Briant and his deputies, in the meantime, were making every effort to capture the thieves, and a reward of \$1,000 had been offered for their apprehension. Monday night the St. Louis police captured Ladue and Nichols. Hines, the county attorney, had left for California the day before the bonds were issued. Governor Brown was found in St. Louis and induced to appoint John L. Morrison of Pleasant Hill as county attorney.

By prompt action on part of Sheriff Briant the bonds

which Ladue got were replevied at East St. Louis (by connivance of Express Company) and finally recovered and cancelled; the 55 bonds which Cline got were subsequently recovered by the county in hands of Amos Greene and cancelled.

An organization known as the Protective Union Association, had been formed in the county for the purpose of protecting the people in the bond matter. A. Hinchman, of Pleasant Hill, was the commander of this order, and took a prominent part in capturing those concerned in the theft of the bonds.

Joseph Easley captured Higgins in Kansas City the evening of March 4. Higgins was found in company with a man named Cobbler, of Harrisonville. He was permitted by Easley to spend the night with friends upon his promise to return to the Pacific House the next morning at nine o'clock. Higgins reported promptly at the hour named, and while standing in front of the hotel was called aside by one of the Mastins, of Kansas City. They talked for several minutes, after which Higgins returned and was sent up to Easley's room for their baggage. Higgins went upstairs, took off his coat and vest, unbuttoned his shirt, stood in front of a looking glass and with a revolver shot himself in the head, dying almost instantly. He left the following letter:

"Kansas City, Mo., March 5, 1872.

My Dear Darling Wife: I am in Kansas City. Darling this is the last word you will ever hear from me. I will be beyond the river. I want you to live and take care of the children. Don't feel bad for me, Darling. I have always been as good as my nature would let me. Teach the children to be good and love me. I will leave you about \$3,000 in money. I sent it to you by Mr. Cobbler. Let George Feeley attend to your money matters for you. I am not afraid to die. I never want you or the children disgraced. Nor ever will, so take this course. Not that I believe I have done wrong. I think what I did was no

more than right, and would do it again. The ones to blame are the ones that made me deliver over those bonds. Kiss all the children for me. Love Madge always. I have always loved you, but farewell, My Darling, farewell. God bless you. My eyes are too full. I can't see to write more. Good-bye. Bob."

Cline, who had come to Kansas City, went immediately to the banking house of Mastin and sold them fifty-five bonds. Learning of the feeling in Cass he went immediately to Lawrence, Kas., where he registered under the name of J. Rush. From there he went to Ft. Scott. He was captured at Junction City, Kas., by Easley. Cline was taken before a Justice of the Peace and put under a \$5,000 bond. Having certificates of deposit with Mastin, to the amount of \$55,000, it was a very small matter for him to secure bail by putting up the certificate of deposit as security. He secured an attorney, who had the case taken to Chetope, where he was released upon a writ of habeas corpus. Immediately after Cline's release, Deputy Sheriff G. Jones, of Junction City, who had accompanied Easley for awhile in the search, swore out another warrant for the arrest of Cline on another charge, in order to hold him until Easley could secure a requisition from the Governor. Cline was released upon \$3,000 bail, and immediately left town on a horse that he had purchased. Hinchman and Jones were soon hot upon his trail, and Cline was soon forced to return and surrender. He was released after giving bail in the sum of \$10,000.

Judge Stevenson had gone from St. Louis to Ft. Scott and from there to Baxter Springs. While at the latter place he went under the name of Jones. The postmaster finding a letter from West Line, the home of Stevenson, sent an officer to arrest the man who called for the mail. The man arrested, however, was a friend whom Stevenson had sent for his mail. The arrest was made just as this man started to sit down by the side of Stevenson in a train leaving town. This incident, no doubt, convinced Steven-

son that he was sure to be apprehended sooner or later, and within a few days he returned home and surrendered to Deputy Sheriff McCall. He was released under bail to the amount of \$15,000. Later he secured a change of venue to Clay county.

On Saturday, March 2nd, the day after the bonds were issued, several indignation meetings were held. Yelton, the deputy clerk, who had confessed to the part he had taken in the affair, very properly concluded to take his departure. However, he returned in a few days. During the day a large meeting was held at the court house and the outrage was denounced in unmeasured terms by the citizens, and strong resolutions were passed, and a resolution asking the legislature to remove the court at once. Meetings were held in all townships, and seven delegates from each township appointed to meet at Harrisonville on Saturday, the 9th instant, and when assembled to be known as the "Committee of Seventy," who were to take all necessary steps to bring the offenders to justice; to ferret out all kinds of corruption wheresoever existing in the county, etc. In the meantime Justice Forsythe was visited at his home, and when his wife was informed that he would not be hanged, he made his appearance, shed some briny tears; said he did not consider the magnitude of what he had done until it was over, etc., that he would come back and join Judge Copeland of the north district in rescinding the order, resign, or do anything, that he was innocent and willing to have an investigation and trial.

On Saturday March 9th the committee of seventy met in Harrisonville, and comprised the very best men in the county. Besides there was in attendance a very large assemblage of citizens from every part of the county. Their proceedings were marked by calm and cool deliberation, showing no purpose to use mob violence, but a determination to act in obedience to law, and by the strictest investigation to bring to punishment all who were connected in any way in the plot to swindle the

people. The resignation of Judge Forsythe and J. C. Copeland were received, and by acclamation Col. H. Bledsoe, J. H. Page and Benjamin Stevens were named to Governor Brown as successors to the recreant court.

About this time a committee of prominent citizens were sent to Sedalia to see R. S. Stevens, the railroad representative in the negotiations relating to the bond matter. Among the committee were A. C. Briant, R. A. Brown, W. J. Terrill, H. M. Bledsoe, W. H. Barrett, F. M. Cummings and R. O. Bledsoe. They saw Stevens, canvassed the whole matter and attempted to induce him to surrender the bonds, but their mission was fruitless.

Stevenson and Cline, although under heavy bonds, showed no evidence of being ashamed of the part they had taken in the transaction, and openly boasted that the law could not touch them. They made themselves very obnoxious by their manner of conduct and appeared to believe that their position as members of the best society was secure. Their brazenness was aptly indicated by a relation of the manner in which Thomas E. Dutroe became implicated with them. For several months Cline had been trying to work some kind of a bond robbery on the city of Harrisonville. He had tried in various ways to induce Mayor F. M. Cummings to issue bonds in payment for grading done on the public streets by certain parties. Failing in this he gained the confidence of Dutroe, who was one of the aldermen of the town. He induced Dutroe to sign, as Mayor pro tem, bonds to the amount of \$5,000, ostensibly for the street work spoken of. This occurred on April 23, 1872.

The next morning Stevenson, Cline and Dutroe, were advised by friends that the best thing they could do was to leave the county and to remain away. The storm that had been gathering for sometime had reached the point which anyone with ordinary intelligence could readily understand was dangerous. Stevenson, Cline and Dutroe finally accepted the advice of their friends and determ-

ined to go to Kansas City for a while. They went to the Katy depot at 5 p. m., and after boarding the train, became alarmed over portions of conversations they had heard, and induced the conductor of the train to permit them to go into the baggage car. As the train pulled out of East Lynne two muffled figures boarded the train.

Men had been coming into Gunn City all evening. Often they came in two and threes, in some instances but one came at a time, at other times as many as four or five were seen to ride in together. By four o'clock in the evening there were about thirty or forty of these men in town. Suddenly, as though by a prearranged signal, arms were brought to view, and before such a thing could have been thought of by the residents of the town. Gunn City was under martial law. Pickets were established, and those who happened to be trading in Gunn City that day were ordered into Zook's store, and the door was locked. These armed men then proceeded to a blacksmith shop, and closed the large doors behind them. The crowd now numbered between fifty and sixty men. A few of these were sent out to stop the train. This was accomplished by placing some old plows across the track. The two muffled figures that had boarded the train at East Lynne, now proceeded to apply the brakes, one at each end of the coach. As the train men came forward to learn the cause of their action the train was suddenly stopped and they were confronted by a crowd of men who came from a brush pile at the side of the right-of-way. Just as the train came to a stop, the doors of the blacksmith shop were thrown open, and about fifty masked men came forward in a body toward the train. Some of the leaders of the gang called for Stevenson and Cline. Cline replied by shooting into the crowd, wounding two men, then jumping from the cars, he attempted to escape but fell, pierced by three bullets, one passing through the head. Stephenson was killed in the baggage car, by a shot which severed both juglar veins and a blow from some sharp in-

strument which split his skull nearly to the eyebrow, death ensuing immediately. Dutroe was shot in the back of the head, the ball lodging over the left eye. He died in about four hours. The prisoners were released from the store, and the gang of men departed as silently as they had come.

Several suits grew out of this tragedy, and the grand jury indicted the following men: G. J. Cockerill, Acanthus Hinchman, Wm. A. Smith, Peter Franse, W. P. Barnes, Dougal McCall, Robert A. Brown, Sr., Robert A. Brown, Jr., Chas. H. Coleman, J. Elgin Smith, Lewis B. Huff, J. B. Cook, Matt Webb, John Griffith, Wm. C. Webster, James Burford, F. Marion Cummings, Zed Kennedy, G. W. Stevens, Stewart Webster, Jacob F. Brookhart, John W. Shuey, Geo. Moore, Abram Worline, Hiram M. Bledsoe, W. S. Patrick, John Boswell, Andrew Stultz, John C. Hon, Jackson Parrott, J. F. Sabers, Thos. Thomas, Gage S. Spring, Abner Davidson, Jeff Burford; Alpheus Wills, Thomas Stone, Ephraim Barnes, John Davenport, Wilson Adkins, Joseph A. Easley and Clay Conover.

These above mentioned were arraigned in Circuit Court and tried by a jury composed of the following citizens: Wm. McBride, W. E. Hunter, Joel M. Cummins, N. Sherlock, J. M. Hamilton, J. M. C. Bullock, Daniel Peck, Thos. C. Neel, John Poyntz, Wm. Stevens, Jas. T. Sharp and Joe M. Custer.

The accused men were defended by Hon. Chas. W. Sloan and other prominent attorneys, and the trial resulted in an acquittal.

Suit has been instituted for the recovery of the bonds, and after numerous proceedings in the various courts they were all regained by due process of law in a St. Louis court, and on the 7th day of May, 1878, they were all burned, with the exception of No. 1, which was given to the city of Harrisonville and No. 229, which was given to Gunn City, to be framed and preserved.

Thus ends the history of the old Sante Fe bonds. Up-

on the faith that they would be paid to the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, it located and built about eleven miles of its road through Cass county, for that consideration fifteen hundred dollars had been paid. On the faith that the remainder should be funded and supplied in the building of the St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad, about twenty-four miles of that road was constructed.

Now to return to the Tebo and Neosho railroad bonds. As stated before, these bonds were issued in February, 1871, as a subscription on behalf of the county to aid in the construction of a railroad through the county, thence to Clinton, Springfield and Memphis. The original bonds were of the denomination of \$1,000 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 300. To each of these bonds were attached interest coupons which were given for the annual interest on said bonds for each of the twenty years. The coupon did not provide for interest on them in case they were not paid when due, but the bonds provided that if they were not paid they should bear ten per cent interest per annum. All said bonds became due on the 1st of February, 1891, and the last of the said interest coupons became due at the same time.

The bonds had been issued by the court, \$10,000 had been given to the surveying committee, the remainder of the bonds had been traded for the stock of the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile road, another branch of the Tebo & Neosho, and had come into the hands of Stevens, the head of each and all of these companies.

The Tebo & Neosho declared two branches. One was the Kansas City & Clinton, the other the Clinton & Memphis. The county courts of Jackson, Cass and Henry counties issued bonds to the former company and Henry and St. Clair counties issued bonds for the latter. Clinton being the county seat of Henry county, both branches claimed part of that county. The survey was made and some grading done.

While the grading was in progress the company went

into bankruptcy, and what it had, in the way of property, was sold to a syndicate of which T. K. Hanna, of Kansas City, was one of the leading factors.

The bonds issued by these counties came into the hands of "innocent purchasers" and have resulted in no end of trouble for each of the counties. Jackson county and Henry county escaped with a light debt and paid their's off years ago. St. Clair and Cass county, refused payment for a number of years. Every possible defense that could be made in the courts was made. The federal court tried to enforce the conditions of the bonds and the county judges of St. Clair and Cass were often in jail for contempt of court. In St. Clair county the judges were elected with the understanding that they would stay in the timber or in jail, as conditions might require, during their term of office. Deputy United States marshals searched for them in the forests and the people of the county helped hide their fugitive officers. Occasionally the courts would meet at nights and transact their business, and the next that would be heard of the judges, would be when deputy marshals would be gathering them in to the federal courts. In Cass the conditions were not quite so bad, but the judges were frequently in jail, and were released only long enough to come to Harrisonville to hold court. Many efforts at a compromise were made, and several of the bonds were compromised at 70 cents. Judge Philips, of the federal court, did everything in his power to aid the counties in settling the matter, but was compelled to issue judgments as suits were brought before him. Several of the judgments were compromised, but nothing was done for many, many years, that accomplished much in ridding the county of debt. The county was gradually getting deeper and deeper in debt, but every time that the question was brought to a vote the matter would be voted down.

On January 28, 1893, on the recommendation of Judge Philips, a large part, more than half, of these bonds were

compromised at 70 cents on the dollar by a vote of the people.

As to the remainder of said debt, 1908 will long be remembered as one of the most important years in the history of Cass county. It was at the beginning of this year that the agitation of the question was started which has finally resulted in the matter being settled for all time to come.

During the early part of March of this year the following notice was printed in the local newspapers:

We, the undersigned, would respectfully ask you to publish this call for all citizens, who are interested in the settlement of the judgments now outstanding against Cass County, to meet at their respective voting places at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, March 21, to elect two (2) delegates to attend a convention to be held at Harrisonville at 1 o'clock p. m. on the following Monday, March 23rd. The object being to consult as to the advisability of funding and settling the judgments now on file against our county and to consult together regarding the best method to pursue in order obtain the desired end, also to select a committee to interview the holders of those judgments and ascertain their best terms of settlement.

Signed: S. E. Beck, C. C. Cable, Coldwater; W. H. Steen, T. C. George, Everett; Dan Geyer, James McDonnell, Austin; C. A. Kimberlin, J. H. McCulloh, Dayton; J. A. West, R. H. Chandler, Sherman; E. C. Leadbetter, T. J. George, Index; W. E. Wiley, D. K. Miller, Camp Branch; J. W. Brocaw, Duncan Russell, Grand River; W. J. Laffoon, G. A. Cook, Dolan; J. R. Lusher, C. J. Wortham, West Dolan; C. S. Hockaday, R. E. Laffoon, Union; J. T. Ligget, J. R. Hainline, West Peculiar; R. A. Brown, Fletcher Smart, Peculiar; W. H. Peck, Joe H. Davis, Polk; Newell Barron, G. B. Simmons, Raymond; Frank Huber, J. O. Blair, Mt. Pleasant; Charles Woolf, John Moore, Big Creek; W. H. Allen, J. M. Elliott, Pleasant Hill.

At the meeting held March 23, an executive com-

mittee was appointed, compose of a member from each of the different precincts, and they were directed by the convention to take the question up by correspondence with the holders of the bonds to ascertain the very best terms that could be obtained.

This executive committee was composed as follows:

T. N. Croake, Polk; W. H. Allen, Pleasant Hill; G. Kettermen, Big Creek; J. W. Parkes, Peculiar; J. T. Liggett, West Peculiar; W. S. Allen, Raymore; L. B. Harris, Mt. Pleasant; C. S. Hockaday, Union; J. R. Lusher, West Dolan; W. J. Laffoon, Dolan; S. E. Beck, Lisle; N. B. Bybee, Drexel; W. G. Ward, Everett; Robert Wright, Archie; James McDonald, Austin; Wm. Kelley, Dayton; C. T. Grosshart, Sherman; Geo. Wildeboor, Sugar Creek; W. E. Wiley, East Lynne; E. G. Leadbetter, Garden City; T. J. George, Gunn City; J. W. Brocaw, Grand River; J. T. Parker, Lone Tree.

J. W. Brocaw was appointed chairman, and D. C. Barnett, secretary.

A letter was soon received from James Campbell, the attorney for the bond holders, in which he agreed to accept as payment in full for the entire debt, amounting on June 1, 1908, to \$412,911.41 (and drawing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum), new bonds to the value of \$390,000, bearing four per cent interest.

An election was called for Saturday, May 23rd, at which time the following vote was polled:

	For	Against
Gunn City	45	1
Dayton	74	0
Garden City	67	11
Lisle	26	3
Archie	48	2
Harrisonville	340	1
East Lynne	113	3
Peculiar	54	0
Union	73	3

West Peculiar	119	2
Austin	66	2
Sugar Creek	44	1
Drexel	85	1
Dolan	108	2
West Dolan	63	0
Mt. Pleasant	59	33
Raymore	72	14
Lone Tree	165	12
Polk	91	1
Big Creek	36	4
Sherman	98	3
Everett	64	1
Total	1,962	103

The new bonds, which are now being engraved, are to be dated June 1, 1908. They will be due in twenty years, and the county has the privilege of paying one-third any time after the expiration of five years, one-third after ten years and the remaining one-third at the expiration of fifteen years. It is believed that the county will be able to meet these obligations and pay them off without a single cent of extra taxation.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE COUNTY OF TODAY.

Undaunted courage, indomitable energy, unceasing effort and a sublime confidence in the future behind the veil of their time—these were the ideals fixed in the hearts of her pioneers that had all to do with the opening of the vast stretches of forest, fertile prairies and productive valleys of this most resourceful, naturally beautiful political subdivision of this state known far and wide as Cass county. Upon what stronger, more lasting, what more intrinsically worthy a foundation might the future of a county of such wondrous natural wealth as this be builded? What a superstructure of intelligence, education, hospitality, wealth, charity, peace, and, as the result of all these blessings, that gem of all, contentment, has resulted from the architecture of the hardy pathfinder, the indefatigable pioneer, the persevering agriculturist, carving from the wilderness his home; and, following closely in the train of these, the financier of forethought who grasped the glittering opportunity of those times as others are grasping it today, and inaugurated this county's grand destiny.

Geographically speaking, Cass county is on the western line of the state and about midway between the northwest and southwest corners of the state. The county lacks but a few miles of being in the exact center of the United States. It is bordered on the north by Jackson county, on the east by Johnson and Henry, on the south by Bates county, and on the west by the state of Kansas. The county has an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the sea level and contains 690 square miles, being one-third as large as Dal-

aware and more than one-half as large as Rhode Island. It has an average width of about 27 miles, is nearly square and contains 456,000 acres.

The topography of Cass county is varied; the land removed from the streams is for the greater part gently rolling prairie. Along the water courses there are hills and gentle slopes, as well as the rich bottom lands. There is very little land in the entire county unfitted for cultivation by reason of sloughs and marshes. The farms of Cass county are generally large level on gently rolling prairies, often fringed with enough timber to supply the needs of the farmer. The soil for the most part is a deep, rich, black loam, the equal of which can be found in no other part of the globe. The country is well supplied with living streams of the very purest water, and the rainfall is such that a crop failure is unknown. Every crop known to the temperate zone is raised here in abundance.

Every industry of modern times is represented to a greater or less extent in Cass county. Owing to the excellent natural advantages, proximity to the large wholesale centers, railroad facilities and the numerous valuable commercial raw materials, the county offers excellent inducements for the location of more factories and other industries employing labor. A very large share, in fact almost all the capital invested in this county, is local, and the results of this is very beneficial to this region, for the income of these manufacturing enterprises is spent here in improvement and development of the business, in trade, and living expenses, while capital is also created to loan or to start other enterprises.

Expert manufacturers of moderate means will find this an excellent place for starting to commercial independence, and will find ready aid and encouragement in their work.

Eventually Cass county will be dotted with small factories, canneries, creameries, fruit packing establishments, extract factories, nurseries, and hundreds of other like beneficial enterprises. The day of such awakening is already dawning, and few counties in Missouri present such varied lines of products to choose from. What this county will be

a few years hence no man may be able to predict, but the day of going to California and Texas for products for the home markets is well nigh done, and we predict that this county will supply itself and its northern neighbors in the near future with much that has heretofore been brought from a distance. If we but realized it, Cass county is an empire within herself. Her vast wealth of natural resources have been but partially drawn upon. The stockmen, with their glossy cattle grazing over hill, valley and plain, are content with past ventures and confident of bright future prospects. The farmer, the horticulturist, the vineyardist and the gardener alike look back over past efforts, and smile at what to the pioneer were obstacles hardly to be overcome. In its entirety, the march of progress the past few years has been one of surprising magnitude and incalculably rich reward. And yet, withal, from the standpoint of proportion of area amendable to the desires and necessities of man which has been made to render to his needs, how vast the empire of undeveloped resource remaining in this grand old county of Cass today!

The population of Cass county in 1900 was 23,636, and has grown materially since that date. The people are largely devoted to farming and stock raising, although there are several large towns in the county where many varied industries are engaged in. As an insight into the extent of the productiveness of the county, the following is taken from the 29th annual report of the state bureau of labor statistics. Showing the surplus products of Cass county for the year ending November 5, 1907. This, of course, does not include that produced for home consumption:

Live Stock—

Cattle, head.	30,700
Hogs, head.	102,464
Horses and mules, head.	3,252
Goats, head.	78
Sheep, head.	7,700
Value, \$2,599,381.	

Farm Crops—

Wheat, bushels.	177,210
Corn, bushels.	340,905
Oats, bushels.	19,562
Rye, bushels.	1,108
Timothy seed, bushels.	3,840
Flax seed, bushels.	33,775
Clover seed, bushels.	1,475
Hay, tons.	6,850
Straw, tons.	80
Tobacco, pounds.	82
Pop corn, pounds.	1,655
Buckwheat, bushels.	7
Nuts, pounds.	4,972

Value, \$422,762.

Mill Products—

Flour, barrels.	9,790
Corn meal, pounds.	9,800
Bran, shipstuff, pounds.	34,000

Value, \$43,565.

Farmyard Products—

Poultry, live, pounds.	1,165,966
Poultry, dressed, pounds.	577,606
Eggs, dozens.	940,760
Feathers, pounds.	8,730

Value, \$330,691.

Apiary and Cane Products—

Honey, pounds.	3,399
Sorghum molasses, gallons.	415

Value, \$634.

Forest Products—

Soft lumber, feet.	30,000
Logs, feet.	202,500
Walnut logs, feet.	103,500
Cordwood, cords.	1,008

Value, \$10,438.

Dairy Products—

Butter, pounds.	240,768
Milk and cream, gallons.	112,190

Value, \$67,226.

Flowers and Nursery Products—

Nursery stock, pounds.	1,980
Cut flowers, pounds.	389,192
Value, \$311,571.	

Liquid Products—

Vinegar, gallons.	190
Cider, gallons.	997
Natural mineral water, gal.	35
Value, \$233.	

Fish and Game Products—

Game, pounds.	32,812
Furs, pounds.	10,603
Frogs, pounds.	50
Value, \$5,489.	

Packing House Products—

Hides and pelts, pounds.	195,419
Dressed meats, pounds.	3,294
Tallow, pounds.	29,119
Lard, pounds.	4,895
Value, \$25,628.	

Vegetables—

Vegetables, pounds.	15,000
Potatoes, bushels.	1,727
Canned vegetables and fruit, pounds.	3,770
Value, \$1,276.	

Fruit—

Fresh fruit, pounds.	32,338
Strawberries, crates.	239
Dried fruit, pounds.	925
Apples, barrels.	3,200
Raspberries, crates.	1,028
Plums, baskets.	28
Value, \$7,882.	

Wool and Mohair—

Wool, pounds.	56,931
Mohair, pounds.	253
Value, \$17,159.	

Mine and Quarry Products—

Coal, tons.	2,200
Value, \$3,608.	

Stone and Clay Products—

Brick, common.	40,000
Lime, barrels.	400
Sewer pipe and tiling, cars.	78
Value, \$12,420.	

Unclassified Products—

Linseed meal, pounds.	19,100
Junk, cars.	8
Ice, tons.	5
Linseed oil, gallons.	5,750
Value, \$2,813.	

Aggregate value, all commodities. \$3,862,776

Cass is rated first in the production, by counties, of flowers and second in the production of flax, and of linseed meal.

In January of 1881, a Harrisonville paper published the following table of shipments made from Cass county in 1880:

Cattle.	731 cars,	14,620 hd.	worth \$700,000
Hogs.	721 cars,	45,550 hd.	worth 410,000
Sheep.	8 cars,	640 hd.	worth 2,000
Wheat.	928 cars,	375,000 bus.	worth 340,000
Corn.	1080 cars,	540,000 bus.	worth 165,000
Flax.	590 cars,	280,250 bus.	worth 255,000

It furnishes an interesting comparison with the table preceding it.

The last annual report of the Missouri Board of Agriculture shows the total yield of wheat in Cass county in 1906, to have been 382,500 bushels; oats 298,475 bushels; corn 3,678,745 bushels; hay and forage 42,805 tons. The average yield of the 19,125 acres planted in wheat was 20 bushels to the acre. The average yield of the 11,939 acres planted in oats was 25 bushels to the acre. The average yield of the 105,107 acres planted in corn was 35 bushels to the acre.

The following table is a recapitulation of the assessors returns to the county clerk for the year 1907. The abstract shows Cass to be one of the richest counties in the state. The assessed valuation of personal property is as follows:

	No.	Val.
Farm Lands.		\$5,207,241
Town Lots.		938,432
Horses.	11848	357,328
Asses & Jennets.	93	7,345
Mules.	2181	77,349
Cattle.	27045	295,368
Sheep.	5451	9,316
Hogs.	38925	105,291
Money.		486,274
All other property.		249,000

The total valuation of the several townships is given as follows:

Grand River.	\$864,690
Camp Branch.	624,995
Dayton.	320,843
Dolan.	292,720
Big Creek.	363,675
Mt. Pleasant.	583,887
Index.	324,137
Polk.	481,677
Raymore.	482,617
Sherman.	369,760
Union.	293,055
Peculiar.	316,507
West Peculiar.	421,266
West Dolan.	247,699
Pleasant Hill.	507,150
Austin.	376,760
Everett.	306,081
Cold Water.	342,089

Total valuation. \$7,600,608

The total value of banks in the county, as represented by the assessed value of the stock, undivided profits, premiums, and all other values, after deducting the real estate is \$218,936.

The following figures furnish a combined statement

of the eighteen banks of the county as taken from their official statements published in February of this year:

RESOURCES.

1908.

Loans.	\$1,754,228.53
Overdrafts.	15,500.98
Bonds and Stocks.	14,750.00
Banking Houses.	51,511.78
Other Real Estate.	2,796.03
Furniture and Fixtures.	14,865.81
Due from Banks.	783,871.00
Cash Items.	2,065.40
Cash.	93,225.64
U. S. Bonds, Premium and Redemption Fund.	14,125.00
Total.	\$2,746,940.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital.	\$ 370,000.00
Surplus.	117,500.00
Undivided Profits.	44,122.36
Deposits.	2,191,003.53
Bills Payable.	11,000.00
Circulation.	13,000.00
Dividends Unpaid.	225.00
Reserved for Taxes.	
Other Liabilities.	89.28
Total.	\$2,746,940.17

The following interesting figures show the amount of revenue collected in Cass county for 1907 taxes, and apportioned in the several different funds:

Collected by the township collectors:

State taxes.	\$ 13,332.10
County revenue.	31,464.27
School taxes.	48,190.33
Township R. R. bonds.	27,853.50
Township general fund.	7,867.24

County R. R. bonds:	39,334.71
Special for Big Creek hall.	357.82

\$168,399.97

Paid into county treasurer and collector from corporations, consisting of railroad, telegraph and telephone companies:

State.	\$ 3,812.87
County revenue.	8,985.44
School taxes.	11,198.09
Township general.	1,913.00
Township R. R. bonds.	8,017.27
County R. R. bonds.	11,217.97
City taxes.	1,225.38

\$46,370.02

Merchants' taxes paid into the treasurer and ex-officio collector:

State.	\$ 405.63
County revenue.	954.86
School taxes.	2,697.78
Township R. R. bonds.	1,060.65
Township general.	238.74
County R. R. bonds.	1,193.60

\$6,551.31

RECAPITULATION.

State taxes.	\$ 17,550.65
County revenue.	41,404.57
School taxes.	62,086.20
Township general.	10,018.98
Township R. R. bonds.	36,931.42
County R. R. bonds.	51,746.28
Big Creek special.	357.82
City from corporations.	1,225.38

Grand Total. \$221,321.30

In addition to the foregoing amount it is estimated that the city taxes paid into the various towns of the county and

which do not appear on the county records will amount to about \$10,000.

The last financial statement of the county shows the total revenue of the county of the year ending February, 1908, to have been \$194,763.84. The total expenditures for the same period of time were \$147,948.28, leaving a balance of \$100,062.96.

Manufacturing industries in Cass county for the current year, represented a total capital investment of over \$200,000, the total value of the product for the year was over \$300,000. The total amount paid in wages by these fifty-four firms during the twelve months was \$75,358. These industries consist of bakeries, brick yards, carbonated waters, carriage and blacksmith shops, cigar factories, flour and feed mills, foundries, scale factories, grocers' sundries, harness shop, oil and grease refineries, printing establishments, stone and marble yards, tin shop, etc.

Cass county has long been recognized as being one of the first counties in the state in the matter of education. The high schools of the county articulate with the State University, and grade and district schools are generally admitted to be far above the average.

For the year ending June 30, 1907, the school enumeration in the 127 school districts of the county was as follows: White male, 3,310; white female, 3,224; total, 6,534. Colored male, 100; colored female, 82; total, 182. Grand total, 6,716.

The railroad facilities of Cass county are unexcelled. The following roads thoroughly covering the county: Mo. Pacific, M. K. & T., K. C. S., Frisco, K. C. C. & S., and Rock Island. Outside of St. Louis and Jackson counties, there are more miles of railroad in Cass than any other county in the state. The northern boundary of Cass is but 20 miles south of Kansas City, thus putting manufacturing industries of this county in close touch with the wholesale markets, giving

them the same freight rates and shipping facilities they would secure in the larger cities, and yet enabling them to secure the many benefits of suburban towns, such as cheap fuel, pure water, lower operating expenses, freedom from labor troubles, etc.

The county is supplied with an unusually thorough mail service, the excellent roads throughout the county have resulted in rural routes being established wherever they were needed, and today, the most secluded farm is but a few hundred feet, at most, from a rural mail box.

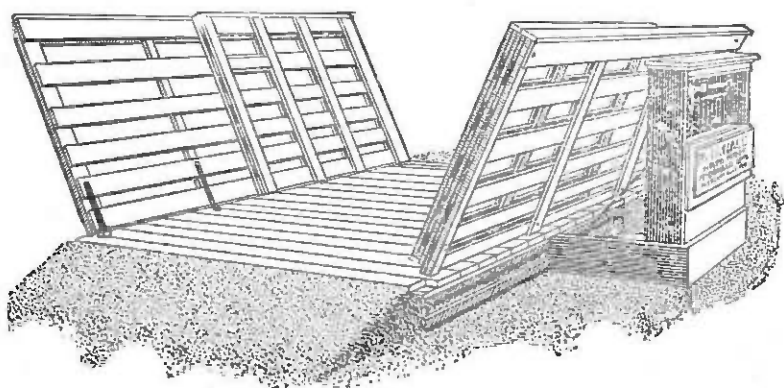
The telephone service is also exceptional. The lines have been extended from one point to another until today practically every one in the county has direct connections with all his friends in every part of the county.

To the homeseeker or capitalist, Cass county offers more inducements of material value than almost any point in the world. Land is comparatively cheap, although it must be admitted, it is steadily advancing, but everything considered, it is selling today for far less money than it is actually worth. To the capitalist, there are presented innumerable opportunities for investments in farm lands, city and town properties and numerous industries that require but the initial establishment, to grow and prosper.

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

MC DONALD BROS. PITLESS SCALE CO.

You can save from \$30 to \$50 if you buy the original Pitless Scale because there is no pit to dig and no expensive timber to buy. The McDonald is the genuine, original Pitless Scale, has been on the market for 16 years, and is the only pitless scale that has stood the test for a greater



length of time than its ten years' guarantee. The McDonald Pitless sets on the ground, and a foundation under each end is all that you need. The shipping weight of this scale is about 1700 lbs., (other scales average about 1000 lbs.), therefore the McDonald is stronger, more durable, and lasts longer than other scales, has strong solid frame, steel joints, and improved folding rack.

It is as accurate as a watch, and thousands of stockmen and farmers use it. Write at once for a big catalogue with prices; it's free.

They have a special and most liberal proposition to make to the farmers and stockmen of Cass County.

Cass County is taking first rank among the Aberdeen-Angus cattle breeders of the state. Mr. Geo. W. Sweitzer, of Harrisonville, (see photo at page 259) is known all over the state as the owner of one of the finest herds of this stock in the county.

As proof of the rank of this stock we submit the following:

In 1889, a cattleman of Carrollton, Mo., sold the highest priced carload of the year at \$7.10 per cwt. In 1890, Thos. Brandon, Carrollton, Mo., did it with a carload at \$7.40 per cwt. In 1891, another Carrollton man furnished the highest priced load of the year at \$7.15 per cwt., and his name was W. C. White. In 1892, J. D. Eubank, Slater, Mo., brought to Chicago the only carload that sold for \$7.00 per cwt. For five years in succession the highest priced carload for each year was from Missouri, as well as of the great Aberdeen Angus breed, for in 1893, W. C. White, Carrollton, Mo., sold the only the carload of cattle that year that brought \$7.00 per cwt. In 1891, J. Evans, Jr. & Son, Emerson, Ia., sold the highest priced load at \$6.60 per cwt. In 1894, J. Evans, Jr. & Son, Emerson, Ia., had the market toppers at \$6.60 per cwt. In 1895, W. C. White, Carrollton, Mo., had them at \$5.50 per cwt. In 1896 and 1897, L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington, Ill., outsold all others at \$5.90 and \$6.00 per cwt. In 1898 and 1900, L. H. Kerrick had the honor with carloads at \$8.25 per cwt. and \$15.50 per cwt., respectively. These prices were all obtained at Chicago. The Angus won four of the championships out of a possible eight in the single steer classes at the International Fat Stock Show at Chicago. In the carload lots the Angus have won six championships out of a possible eight and in the carcass contests, they have won more than half of the prizes that have been offered, the other breeds winning less than half, during the life of the International Show. At Kansas City the Angus also won the "Weber" grand Championship. An Angus steer also leads the record price of the world which is \$150.00 per hundred lbs., live weight, viz., "Advance" grand championship steer at the International. They also lead the record price per pound by carload at 21 1-2c per lb., or \$21.50 per hundred. There have been several loads sold at about 15c per lb. and one at 17c per lb., and quite a good many at from 10c to 15c or around 12c.

CHAPTER XV.

HARRISONVILLE, THE COUNTY SEAT.

As a settlement Harrisonville is about 80 years old, as a town and the capital of the county about 71 years.

Peck's Creek just south of Harrisonville, was more of a settlement than the present site of Harrisonville for some time, and it was near there where the first birth, as well as the first death, in the county occurred. James Blythe, the infant son of John Blythe was the first born and lived but a few weeks.

Among the first settlers in this section of the country are recalled: Hugh G. Glenn, who came here from Ohio in 1842, and whose father was the first white man to cross the plains, making the trip in 1818 to Santa Fe and return; William C. Burford, of Kentucky, Thos. Burris, of Kentucky in 1839; John Henry and Peter Franse, of Virginia, in 1842; Anderson Davis, of Kentucky, in 1840; Arthur Fulton, of Tennessee, in 1840; Hugh Horton, in 1836; Fleming Harris, in 1835, and Mastin Burris, who came here from St. Charles County, Missouri, and who is given credit with being one of the first three to settle in this township.

Harrisonville was located in April 1837, by Enoch Rice, Frances Prine and Welcome Scott, who were appointed by the legislature in the fall preceding for the purpose of selecting a county seat of Van Buren County. They met with Martin Rice, father of Enoch Rice, at the home of John Cook, on Monday, April 3, and after spending several days viewing different sites proposed, finally located the town on the pre-emption claim of James Lackey who had built a small cabin and cleared a small field about a quarter mile east of what is now the court house square. The site

selected, consisting of about 160 acres, was given to the county by an act of congress.

The county seat was named Harrisonville, in honor of Albert G. Harrison, member elect of the House of Representatives of the United States, from Missouri. Harrison was elected in August but died at his residence near Fulton, on the 7th of September, 1839, and Governor Boggs proclaimed a special election on October 28th to fill the vacancy existing. John Jameson was nominated by the Van Buren convention, and elected, there being no opposing candidate.

Fleming Harris was appointed county seat commissioner, and proceeded to sell town lots. The following order was issued June 12, 1837:

"On motion of the county court it is ordered that the commissioner of the town of Harrisonville shall go on this day selling lots as follows: Sell all the front lots facing on the public square at twenty dollars each, if not sold at that price to be retained by the county; all other lots to be sold for ten dollars each, or reserved by the county."

The commissioner was further ordered to commence selling on the northeast corner of the public square lots number one, two and three, in block number one.

The town, when surveyed, was laid out into lots and blocks with but four streets, two running east and west, and two running north and south. The streets were less than forty feet wide, the blocks being separated by alleys fifteen feet in width.

In the summer of 1837, Henry F. Baker, of New York, erected a log house on what is now the southwest corner of the court house square, and opened a store of general merchandise. Wilson & Brooks next opened a general store about a block north of the Baker establishment. Neither of these firms remained in business very long. Baker removing to Johnson County and Wilson and Brooks going to California.

The next business establishment was that of Enoch and Milton Hansbrough, who came here from Kentucky and engaged in general merchandise for several years, both

dying here. Shortly after the Hansbrough Bros. established their business, Joseph January opened another stock. He also died in Harrisonville, just before the war.

The first blacksmith in Harrisonville was David Wilson, a Scotchman, who built a shop in 1838, and remained here until 1849, when he went to California. Dr. Lynch Brooks, of Kentucky, was the first physician and established the first drug store in Harrisonville. David Dawson and James Wilson were the early shoemakers. Joseph Davis ran a distillery. Judge Samuel Wilson conducted the first hotel and owned a livery stable in connection therewith. The hotel is said to have consisted of but two rooms, one above and one below. John Yanny was the first tailor, and shortly after his arrival James Black, from Ohio, opened a dry goods store.

The first homes built in the town were by John Blythe and Humphrey Hunt. The latter erected a cabin near where the municipal light plant now stands, and Blythe lived near the present school building. The first brick residence was the one recently torn down by M. C. Robbins, and on the site of which he has built a handsome modern dwelling. The old building was erected by John Cummins, one of the county judges, in 1855.

The first newspaper published in Harrisonville was the Gazette, of which the late Judge Noah M. Givan, has said:

"The first newspaper ever published in the county was The Cass County Gazette. It was a small five-column paper, edited and published by Nathan Millington. It was Know-Nothing, or Whig, in politics, and was first published in 1854. Mr. Millington sold the paper to R. O. Boggess, who enlarged it to a seven-column paper, changed its name to The Western Democrat, also changed its politics to Democratic, and published it till October, 1857, when he sold it to Thomas Fogle. After Mr. Fogle became the proprietor, Mr. Boggess continued to write the political editorials. It continued until after the war began, when it was destroyed. The Western Beacon was a newspaper published in Pleasant Hill, by Dr. Logan McReynolds, beginning in 1858, and

continued about eighteen months, when it suspended. It was not self-supporting. In politics it was Whig.

Through the kindness of Mr. E. L. Tuggle, I have been permitted to see a copy of the Gazette of date October 3, 1856, Vol. 3, No. 17. Mr. Boggess was still the editor and proprietor. The law cards appearing in the paper were those of Peyton, Boggess and West. The physicians were Brookhart, Suggett, Hansbrough, and Sloan. W. J. Taylor was proprietor of the City Hotel. S. B. Dresser was a carriage and buggy painter; N. H. Denham was a boot and shoemaker; B. H. Thomas was a real estate agent and surveyor. The merchants at Harrisonville were Jack & Glenn, William J. Taylor, W. L. Austin, J. H. Williams, H. M. Welden, and Cummins & Simpson. Hardware—R. H. Maupin and W. R. Maxwell. Furniture—Winchester Payne. Druggists—Pearson & Morriss and A. Cassell. Livery stable—J. D. Walker. At Pleasant Hill: Merchants—William H. Palmer and Gilday & Thomas. Physician—Dr. A. W. Reese. Carpenters and Builders—A firm composed of W. A. Byers and Robert Austin. Boot and Shoemaker—Fred Ealars. Drug Store—O. V. Garnett. Stoves and Tinware—W. L. Shipley. C. P. Whalen & Co. were merchants at Austin. It also contained advertisements from Independence and St. Louis, besides the usual legal advertising. It contained a flattering notice of the fourth annual fair at Pleasant Hill, with a list of the premiums; also an account of a tea party given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Hill, which showed conclusively that the editor was not a married man."

The next paper was the Harrisonville Democrat, in 1865, by D. K. Abeel. We take the following clipping from its issue of November 11, 1865:

"New Tri-Weekly Stage Line.—Mr. A. Cohen, of Fort Scott, has started a tri-weekly line of four-horse stages between that place and Pleasant Hill, via Harrisonville, leaving Pleasant Hill Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, start at 4 o'clock, A. M. This is much the quickest route between Fort Scott and all points North and East, the trip being made in fifteen-hours—being some thirty hours quicker than

the route from Kansas City—and making close connections with both trains on the Pacific road. Passengers leaving Fort Scott at 5 o'clock A. M., will arrive in Kansas City in twenty hours from the time of starting, or going east will take the down train at 3:40 A. M. Those going south will leave immediately after the arrival of the train from Kansas City. The coaches are new and comfortable; the horses fresh and swift, and the roads good, with the finest country in America to travel through, rendering the journey altogether a pleasant one. The coaches leave Harrisonville, going to Pleasant Hill, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening after supper, returning next morning for breakfast, making a very convenient carriage for those getting to or from the cars."

Judge N. M. Givan published the Democratic Herald in 1869. The Cass News was established by J. A. Wayland in 1878. J. W. Henthorne and O. F. Thum purchased the paper from Wayland in 1880. The following clipping is from one of the new management's first issues:

"The James boys are omnipresent.—They are north, south, east and west at one and the same time. One day they are in Missouri, next day in California, and the next in Texas. The only time they have been with us since the Winston robbery was last Friday. A gentleman living at Archie says he ate dinner with them at Cowley Hotel in that place on Friday last. When asked how he knew they were the James boys he replied that Ed. Delavan said he was with them during the war, saw them that day, and knew them soon as he saw them. Another gentleman said they stopped with a relative in Harrisonville on Friday morning—that a gentleman who knew and wouldn't tell a lie about it, saw them and was not mistaken as to their identity. These gentlemen said that if the boys had stayed for a week they would not have betrayed them, as life is too dear to be trifled with.

We give the story for what it is worth. It may be conjecture, and it may be a fact. That the Winston robbers are still in existence is true, and that they are as liable to be here as any place else is also true. There are very few

places in Missouri that the James boys and their gang cannot find shelter and protection, and they are not likely to go beyond the boundaries of the state until hunted to the last ditch. We may also add that the hunt will not be very vigorous."

The Courier established in 1870, by James E. Payne, and the Times, established by J. F. Kirkpatrick and W. R. Chaplin, in 1874, were consolidated in 1879 and called the Times-Courier. In 1882 it was purchased by C. W. Steele and Christopher C. Dawson, who consolidated it with the Democrat.

The Vindicator was started in 1877 by Lewis B. Payne and J. K. Morris, and after passing through several hands was changed, in 1882, to the People's Journal. The following clipping from an issue of September, 1878, relates an experience in the life of one of the later owners of that paper.

"An unfortunate little affair of "honah" occurred on the public square last Friday night by which one of our young men lost one-half of his left ear. The boys had a spat over at Pleasant Hill at the game of ball on the afternoon of that day, but by the interference of friends were separated. On their return home, and probably being under the influence of "wild oats," they came together again in the darkness, and in the scuffle one had one-half his ear bitten entirely off. The biter was getting considerably worsted however when they were parted. The party repaired to a drug store when the loss of the ear was first discovered. They returned to the scene of the conflict and with the aid of a lamp found the missing member lying on the pavement. The auricular was washed and plastered back to the place nature originally intended it, and it is now growing together, though it is exceedingly painful. There is most severe statutory provisions against this mode of fighting, which places a term in prison on a person inflicting the loss of an ear or the nose upon his fellow."

The Cass County Republican was issued from June, 1882, until September of the same year. In December, 1867, S. T. Harris purchased the Harrisonville Democrat (a Re-

publican paper), and continued its publication until 1872, when he sold it to Porter J. Coston. The plant was destroyed by fire October 14, 1872, and the paper was never re-established. Mr. Harris later purchased *The News*, published it for many years, selling to Mr. J. W. Brocaw, who in turn sold it to Mr. Chas. L. Harris, son of the former owner.

The Cass County Leader was established eleven years ago, by Hal C. Daniel and Harry Hawkins, and came into the hands of the present owner in 1903.

H. W. Younger was the first mayor of Harrisonville, being elected in 1859. After he had served one year the following were elected and served in the order named: J. M. Cooper, 1860; John Christian, 1867; A. H. Boggs, 1868; Wm. J. Terrell, 1869; Wm. R. Chaplin, 1870; S. D. Bright, 1872; F. M. Cummings, 1873; W. T. Brison, 1879; Jesse Chilton, 1880; W. B. Moudy, 1884; H. Clay Daniel, 1886; Geo. W. Feeley, 1888; Geo. Bird, 1890; Geo. M. Summers, 1897; M. B. Lock, 1899; J. C. Bridges, 1901.

The first postmaster of Harrisonville was James W. McClellan, who was appointed January 9, 1837. With a one year term each (with a few exceptions), the following were elected in regular order: Lorenze E. Dickey, Lynch Brooks, Joseph C. Davis, Thos. Davison, Phillip Brooks, Wm. A. Jack, Richard A. Dickson, John Christian, S. G. Allen, Jas. H. Williams, Henry Jerard, John Cowan, Edwin A. Vondeveld, John Angle, Fleming V. Holloway, Henry P. Mather, Laura Dale, A. D. Carmon. February 17, 1871, Henry P. Mather received the first presidential appointment and served until March 29, 1873, when John T. Weathers was appointed, and, he receiving a reappointment, served until July, 1879, when Julius A. Wayland was appointed. After this, in regular order the following served: Charles F. Burney, Wm. T. Brison, Geo. M. Houston, Mrs. R. O. Akin, R. S. Wooldridge, J. W. Brocaw, Chas. L. Harris.

The oldest continuous resident of Harrisonville, so far as we have been able to learn, is Mrs. Lizzie Cummings,

who was born in a cabin near where the present school house stands, in 1849.

Some of the older citizens of Harrisonville now living, and the date at which they located at Harrisonville, are as follows: Dr. W. H. Barrett, born in Virginia, 1837, came to Harrisonville 1864; Dr. Thos. Beatty, born Belfast, Ireland, 1827, came to Harrisonville in 1865; Samuel E. Brown, born in Cass County, 1850; James W. Burford, born in Cass County, 1847, came to Harrisonville 1877; W. C. Christopher, born Kentucky in 1840, came to Harrisonville in 1875; Frank Chilton, born in Wayne County, 1833, came to Harrisonville 1856; Arthur Conger, born in Indiana, 1854, came to Harrisonville 1863; J. N. Denham, born in Kentucky, 1863, came to Harrisonville in 1864; Samuel W. Hoover, born in Kentucky, 1850, came to Harrisonville in 1857; L. O. Kruze, born in Germany, 1833, came to Harrisonville in 1858; W. B. Moudy, born in Indiana in 1848, came to Harrisonville in 1856; J. C. Parsons, born in Kentucky in 1852, came to Harrisonville in 1876; Mrs. John Craig, born in Kentucky in 1851, came to Harrisonville in 1855. She has lived in the same house since she came to Harrisonville, on East Mechanic street; Rev. A. H. Deane, born in Kentucky in 1828, came to Harrisonville in 1865.

The following is a clipping from an old ledger found by Mr. B. F. Flora, of this city, when the old Coughenour house was moved from the lot now occupied by Burch Bros. warehouse. The account is one of Commodore Porock's and it run with the firm of Allen and Coughenour who transacted business here before the war, when they freighted their goods in from Lexington, Mo.

The account is as follows, under the date of 1853:

August 28, 1 sack of flour.....	\$3.50
August 28, 1 buck skin.....	1.00
May 6, 8 lbs. coffee 12 1-2.....	1.00
May 28, 1 pr. shoes for Biggles....	1.75
July 1, 1 qt. whiskey 15, 5 drms 25..	.40
July 23, 1 vile Mustang Liniment..	.25
July 29, 1 plug tobacco.....	.25
July 24, 8 drams.....	.25
September 6, 1 lb. rosin.....	.10

This was before the revenue was imposed upon whiskey and that article sold for fifty cents per gallon.

Harrisonville has suffered severely from fires. One of the earliest of the more important ones is thus described in a local paper of date May 25, 1888:

'On Sunday morning last, at about 4 o'clock, the bells of the city rang out the dread alarm of fire, and soon it was discovered that the livery stable of J. N. Denham was in flames. The fire rapidly communicated to the furniture store of Mr. Postweiler and Capt. Hall's building on the north, and the store of S. J. Beattie on the south, all of which were totally destroyed with their contents. The citizens, by most active efforts, prevented the fire from destroying the buildings of F. X. Runnenburger on the north or that occupied by John Egy as a harness shop on the south, though both were badly scorched. Mr. Egy's goods were carried out while the fire was raging, and after it was over he moved into his former location in the Kunze building.

Very little of Beattie's stock was saved. He usually carries about \$5,000 insurance but had recently reduced it to \$2,000, thinking the risk very light in the summer time. The latter sum was all his insurance at the time of the fire. T. D. Evans had \$2,500 insurance on the Beattie store building, which will go a long way toward replacing it.

Mr. Denham lost five horses, two buggies, a road cart, six sets of harness, lap robes, whips, books, etc. He was fortunate enough to have four horses, two buggies, a saddle and bridle out of the stable at the time, which was all that was saved.

Mr. Postweiler had his store crowded with furniture, on which there was an insurance of only \$1,000. His loss was quite heavy.

There was no insurance on the building of Capt. Hall.

Beattie moved the goods saved into the room vacated by Egy and opened out for business again. The papers in his safe passed through the fire in very good shape, being only slightly injured by water and by sticking to the varnish on the inside of the safe.

It seems that a lamp exploded or was overturned about bed time and Mr. Martin, who owned the stallion, Prince, and who was sleeping in the office of the stable, watched around until nearly or quite 2 o'clock, a. m. Seeing no sign of fire and believing it entirely out he retired. The next he knew the inside of the stable was a solid mass of flame, and he was forced to crawl out through the front window of the office. His horse, for which he had refused \$1,700, and which was insured for \$1,000, perished in the flames, together with Mr. Denham's five.

F. X. Runnenburger had quite a number of second hand sewing machines, also a few new ones in Capt. Hall's building all of which were burned; besides which his stock in the buildings not burned was damaged by smoke, water and rough handling."

During the first week in December, of 1886, a fire on the west side of the square destroyed the bakery of John Volle, and the harness store of Wallace Boardman.

The big flouring mill of W. H. Barrett & Co., was destroyed by fire Tuesday, September 10, 1889. The mill and outside facilities represented an investment of \$26,000, on which they carried \$10,000 insurance.

During the first week in November, 1889, the sheds in the rear of Whitehead's livery stable, just south of the square on Independence street, were discovered to be on fire. The fire was confined to the sheds and a barn used by T. D. Evans. Fortunately there was but little wind at the time and to this can be attributed the fact that only those buildings and the woodhouse of Mr. Volle were burned. Five horses were burned—two belonging to T. D. Evans, Sam Brown's horse which took the premium at the Belton fair, one of Mr. Jeff Burford's and the other belonging to Mr. Jeff Parks.

The loss to Mr. Whitehead was about \$150.00, no insurance; to Mr. Volle, whose building adjoined the sheds of Mr. Whitehead, the loss is about \$250, insurance \$100.00.

and his horses, which were worth enough to make the loss \$1,000. Sam Brown valued his horse at \$500, no insurance. This, too, was a fine horse, and although but a colt had already developed good speed; Mr. Burford's horse was worth about \$100, and Mr. Park's about \$150, neither of whom had any insurance. The household goods of Thos. Ayers were much damaged by being hastily taken from the house, many things being broken and some misplaced.

On December 3, 1899, the Hurley Lumber Yards were burned.

About 10:30 at night an explosion was heard at the yards, and a short time afterwards flames burst forth. Aside from a little lumber, the Hurley company suffered a complete loss. The frame residence just north, owned by D. K. Hall, and occupied by Thos. Smith and family, was completely destroyed, and a hard and persistent fight was all that saved the residence of Mrs. George Little. Outside of his two horses Mr. Evans placed his loss at \$500. Nearly all of the household effects of Thos. Smith were saved. The Hurley Lumber Company carried a partial insurance, but there was no insurance carried on the Hall building.

A fire in which it is believed a human life was lost occurred October 18, 1893. The following account of the fire is taken from the columns of a local paper:

"The building on North Independence street built for a livery stable about 1881 by A. J. Summers, used by him a short time for that purpose, was afterward sold to Capt. D. K. Hall and recently used as a storage room, carpenter shop and stable, was discovered to be on fire last Wednesday night, 18th inst., and totally consumed, together with its contents.

It is also said to be used by boys and worthless men as a place to shoot craps and for other unlawful purposes. Only a few days before the fire it had been raided by City Marshall Angle who found a number of crap shooters there. There was no insurance on the building or personal prop-

erty. In the ruins was found a human body burned beyond recognition. It was not possible even to distinguish the sex of the corpse. Some boys looking in the debris, near where the body was found, to find something to indicate the sex of the body found a pants button and a hair pin, leaving the question of sex still undecided. The skull was crushed and the limbs partly burned away.

Cinders from the burning building blew on the houses of O. W. Byram and the parsonage of the M. E. church, south, the second and fourth houses north of the fire, and set fire to both of them, but they were extinguished before much damage was done."

A coroner's jury decided that the remains were those of A. L. Abbot, a wanderer. A grip was left at the Memphis depot which, the contents disclosed, belonged to A. L. Abbot, and as the grip was never afterward called for, the coroner's verdict is believed to have been correct.

On Monday the fifth day of February, A. D. 1900, the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in the city of Harrisonville, Cass County, Missouri, took place between 6 and 7 o'clock of that day. The fire originated in the basement of the grocery store of C. C. Granberry, second door west from the east side of the public square. The building immediately east of the Granberry grocery store was a 2-story, frame building owned by Arthur Conger. This building was fully insured and Mr. Conger had time and did remove and save the contents of the building, which were valuable, consisting of his abstract books and loan papers for many years back. The next building west, where the fire originated, was owned by James S. Wooldridge, an old resident here, a lawyer by profession and the possessor of one of the finest law libraries in Cass county, worth, at the lowest calculation, \$5,000. Thirty years of hard labor had been spent by Mr. Wooldridge in annotating these books which would have made them, to a young lawyer, worth \$10,000. In this building was also located T. N. Haynes, lawyer, who possessed a law library valued at from \$500 to \$1,000.

Mr. Wooldridge, the owner of the building as above mentioned, and the owner of the magnificent law library above mentioned, permitted all of his valuable property to go to the flames without a single dollar's worth of insurance.

The next building west, the Bank of Harrisonville, 2-story brick, was more fortunate because, occupied and owned by thorough business men, was fully insured, as was the magnificent law library of Capt. J. T. Burney, the president, and brother A. L. Burney, who occupied the second floor. The magnificent vault of the bank preserved the papers, books and money against this terrible element—fire. And on the same day of the fire, and before the sun went down, the Bank of Harrisonville removed to the second story of the Deacon building on the southeast corner of the square and was open to the public and did business as of yore.

The next six buildings on the west belonged to John R. Schnell, who in early days commenced on the west side of the south side of the square the erection of the first brick building after the war in Harrisonville. This was in the latter part of 1869. Year after year Mr. Schnell continued the erection of brick buildings on east until he had erected the six buildings, the last of which joined the Harrisonville bank building. This row of Schnell buildings included the Commercial hotel. The lower floors of these buildings were occupied respectively, commencing on the west, by J. J. Burke, groceryman; Levi Smith, meat shop; next two buildings, Sam Simon, clothing; Commercial hotel; T. L. Stansberry, restaurant. The restaurant's contents, valued at \$1,000, insurance \$300; Harrisonville Bank contents, outside of assets of bank, valued \$5,000, insurance \$3,000; Law library of Burney & Burney, valued at \$1,500, insurance \$1,000.

Sam Simon, clothier, stock valued at \$16,000, insurance \$8,000. This stock was badly damaged, not only by the fire but by rough handling on account of the hasty removal of the same to the street and other places for safety.

Levi Smith, property valued at \$800 or \$1,000, insurance \$300.

J. J. Burke & Co., stock valued at \$2,000, insurance \$500.

The said six buildings were of the value of from \$30,000 to \$40,000, insurance \$6,000.

The Pleasant Hill fire department reached the scene as speedily as it could possibly arrive, and did good service at the burning of the last and remaining building on the south side of the public square. The saving of the Cass County Bank corner is attributed to the effective work of the Pleasant Hill fire department. Kansas City chemical engine No. 20 arrived later and participated and did the crowning work of destroying the flames.

The buildings destroyed by this fire were, of course, immediately replaced by new and better structures.

The Evans Opera House Block was burned Friday night, June 29, 1900.

"For a while it looked as if the west side of the square would go. The wind was in the west and shifted a little to the north and gusts would send the cinders, ashes and coals driving across the street to the Kunze building on the northwest corner. But some of the good workers had climbed on top of the Kunze building and were fighting the fire for a finish. The hose from the court house had been run out, and the water from the large tank in the tower was being used. One of the merchants opened his store room and gave dozens of buckets to the men, and a line of men passed water to the Kunze building where some others had secured a ladder, several mounted it, and it was being passed to the roof. A continual line of buckets was passed to the fighters, and by such work they saved the west side of the square.

Mrs. M. L. Burke's furniture store which adjoined the opera house, commanded attention next. There was a good fire wall between the opera house and her building, and everybody was in hopes that it would stand the ravages of the flames, and it did. It got hot on the inside, and all of

the furniture and storage in both stories was taken out. It required considerable work and water to keep some of the rooms from going, but the men worked well. It looked for a while as if the building in which the Cass County Democrat, Dr. Sibley, and R. T. Railey's offices were located, would go too, but the building did not catch.

The loss is terrible. Mrs. Evans had her building insured for about \$14,000. Including the fixtures in the opera house, and other places in the building, her loss is estimated at about \$10,000 more than the insurance will cover.

Dr. Griffith's drug store, valued at about \$3,000, was well insured. His office in the second story was insured for \$300.

Kelley & Odell's harness stock was valued at \$5,000, on which they had \$2,000 insurance. A good portion of stock was saved and their loss is estimated at \$2,000.

Wm. Gundy's saloon and pool hall, including liquor on hands, fixtures, etc., was valued at about \$6,000, on which he had \$3,000 insurance. He managed to save his cash register and cigar case.

Arnold & Hockensmith got their entire stock of restaurant goods out.

In the second story, not a thing was saved, and Bert Barrett was the heaviest loser. His abstract books, office fixtures and valuable papers were all lost, and were valued at \$3,000.

In the third story was the Mason and K. of P. hall. They lost some paraphernalia on which they had \$300 insurance, but which was not near enough to cover it."

It is the generally accepted belief that this, as well as the fire on the south side, were of incendiary origin.

The Evans block was immediately reconstructed, but no provision was made for an opera house until the Wirt Opera House was completed in April, 1907.

A volunteer fire company was organized July 23, 1900, with the following members: Will Clements, Ted McDonald, S. S. Sleeth, Harlie Clark, W. C. Deacon, Bismark

Burke, Isaac Caldwell, A. L. Webber, G. M. Maupin, R. B. Daniel, Lonice Edwards, W. H. Williams, M. C. Robbins, Jerry Culbertson, Ed Ervin, W. T. Fredricks, Buell Wilson, Jas. Bricken, Bert Ravenscraft, Frank Atkinson, John Patterson, Roll Hatten, B. P. Grose, J. R. Weaver, Ludwig Kunze, H. L. Scheuble, Royal Brocaw, Walter Wilman, Will Keith, Eph Sloan and William Freeman.

The membership of the company has been somewhat changed but Will Clements has remained the chief since the organization of the company. G. M. Maupin is the Asst. chief. The boys have a good engine and are as well prepared to fight a fire as could be possible without water works.

Harrisonville never witnessed but one bank failure, and in that no one suffered but the stockholders. The First National closed its doors in July, 1893, owing to a failure of a bank in Kansas City that was its correspondent. The bank was reorganized and within a few weeks was again opened for business with the following officers: T. D. Evans, president; H. B. Moody, vice-president; S. E. Brown, cashier; G. M. Houston, Asst. cashier.

During the early part of November, 1893, shortly after the reorganization of the National Bank, an attempt was made to rob it. The following account is taken from the columns of the Cass News, dated November 10, 1893:

"Thos. H. Edwards, of Carthage, came to this city on last Thursday, talked business with J. H. Kyle, our real estate man, and had nearly closed a deal with him on Friday. At noon of this day he entered the First National bank, spoke to Geo. M. Houston, assistant cashier, and said he was going to wait for Mr. Kyle to come down from dinner and that it was quite chilly. At this remark Major asked him back to the fire and on stooping over to shake the ashes down, preparatory to starting a good fire, Edwards dealt him a blow behind the ear, which knocked him down, then jumped on him and tried to job the Major's eyes out, but in some way Mr. Houston got two of his assailant's

fingers in his mouth and held on like a terrier. The robber beat him in the face to free himself, and getting free immediately left the bank. On arriving at the bank door with his face covered with blood and revolver in hand, Major Houston, who had followed Edwards to the door, met Bert Ravenscraft, gave him the pistol, pointed out the man and told him to get him. Others joined the chase and Marion Bowen was soon in the lead with Ravenscraft a close second. Leaving the bank the robber started down Independence street, on reaching Mechanic he turned west, ran two blocks and turned down the alley going between the Jim Patrick and W. A. Hancock properties to the Hancock barn, diagonally across the vacant lot to Washington street. Bowen demanded several times that he halt but he did not do so. When he saw there was no escape for him he stopped, picked up a stick of cord wood and struck at Bowen, the force of which the latter stopped with the muscle of his right forearm. Bowen dealt him one blow with his fist, then catching him in the neighborhood of his collar with his left hand, he proceeded to jellyfy the back of the robber's head with the barrel of the revolver held in his right.

On Saturday evening Edwards was taken before Squire Bohon, two charges read to him to both of which he answered not guilty.

Edwards was for eight years assessor of Jackson county, holding that office from 1882 to 1890, and well known officials of that county say that they cannot believe he did it in his right mind.

Mrs. Edwards arrived on Saturday with her son Verne, and his brother, W. C., arrived on Monday. While in jail on Saturday he worried more and felt more concerned about his wife than anything else."

Edwards was later surrendered to his relatives and was confined in an asylum for the insane for a very short time. The belief has grown, since the date of the occurrence, that Edwards was not insane. He is today in business in Kansas City, and, by the way, is prospering.

The Fourth of July celebration held at Harrisonville

in 1881, became memorable from the fact that a great many of those who partook of refreshments on the grounds were suddenly taken ill, it is believed, from ptomaine poisoning. No deaths occurred, but the following, and about thirty others, were seriously sick for some time, according to a local paper that recorded the occurrence.

"Ewing Parker, Charles Neyman, Chas. Parker, Jim Patrick, Boh Best and Hurd Woodmancy, of the Pleasant Hill band; Mrs. Urton, Mrs. Sue Wallace, Sina Morris, boy of S. H. Lofland, — Walker, four of the Cowgers, — Hale, Swimp Eidson, wife and girl; Alfred Coleman, Ben Lester, Charles Downer, Will and Charlie Ragsdale, Mary Davis and brother, — Foster, T. C. Copeland's daughter, Dr. Brookhart and family, Raymond Conner, Will Whipple, Charles McCance, Belle McCance, Anna McCance, Rosie Garner, Susie Stanfer, Sam McSpadden, Jennie McSpadden, Charlie Porter, John Sloan, Everett Dulse, Jas. Williams, C. B. Newlee and children, Jas. Burford's daughter, B. Zick's family, Allie Deacon, Ed McClintock, Herman Scheuble, Dave Chaplin."

During the summer of 1897 the Cass County Fair Association was organized with the following members: T. W. Clements, H. T. Bates, J. C. Bridges, J. H. Hatton, R. S. Wooldridge, and J. T. Burney.

The fair was a success from the beginning, and is now known all over the state as the best county fair in Missouri. The present officers are: H. V. Hurst, president; Duncan Russell, secretary; Will Russell, assistant secretary; Fletcher Smart, treasurer, and Geo. W. Sewitzer, privilege man. The directors, in addition to the officers, are W. F. Stephen, W. S. Lightner and H. B. Edelen.

The municipal electric light plant was completed April 17, 1895, at a cost of \$12,000. Since that time the service has been extended from time to time, and new machinery has been installed until today Harrisonville boasts of one of the finest light plants in the state. In addition to furnishing the street lights, the plant makes a net earning to the

city of nearly \$100 per month. The rate to private consumers is 35 cents per 16-candle power, or 10 cents per hundred killowat on meter rates. Special rates are granted to manufacturing concerns.

The present fine court house, located in the center of the public square of Harrisonville, was completed November 11, 1897, at a cost of a little less than \$45,000. A special tax levy of 25 cents on the \$100 valuation of the assessed valuation of all property in Cass county for two years, was voted for this purpose by the tax-payers of the county, on March 14, 1896. Downing Miller was appointed agent for the county and W. B. Harrison was employed as superintendent. W. C. Root was the architect, Thos. Wilson, the contractor. The following inscription was made on a tablet placed near the west end of the south side of the court house:

"United We Stand, Divided We Fall.

The Cass county judges who suffered imprisonment by the U. S. Federal Courts rather than make a tax levy to pay fraudulent county and township railroad bonds:

F. E. Johnson		Sept. 1, 1883,
		to
W. P. Barnes		Jan. 1, 1884.
W. A. Wray		March 21, 1892,
F. M. George		to
E. T. Lane		Jan. 1, 1893.

This inscription made by order of the Cass County Court September 9, 1897, in compliance with a petition presented by J. N. Haddock."

Following is a tabulated vote of the court house election held in March, 1896:

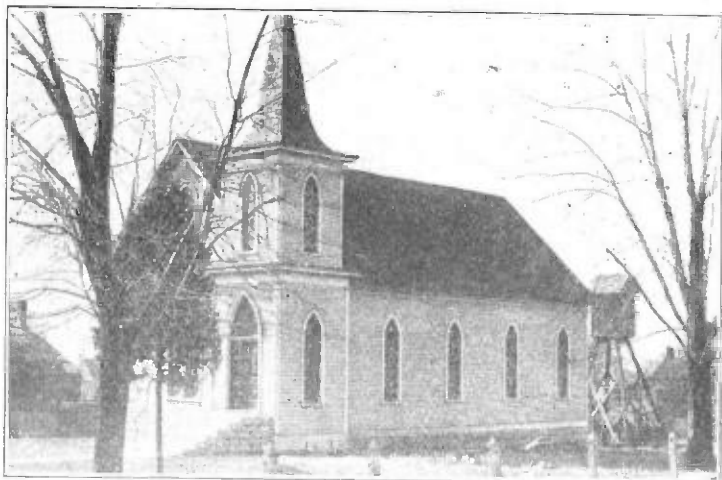
COURT HOUSE VOTE, MARCH, 1896.

	Yes	No
Creighton.	86	36
Garden City.	85	28

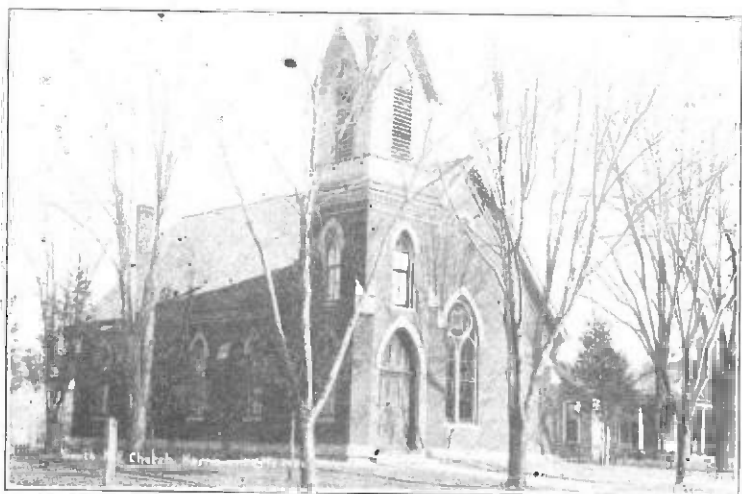
Gunn City.	29	14
Strasburg.	20	119
Dayton.	13	57
East Lynne.	115	9
Pleasant Hill.	25	428
Archie.	62	46
Austin.	40	39
Harrisonville.	723	7
Peculiar.	100	1
Big Creek.	21	15
Everett.	61	38
Freeman.	152	26
Peculiar.	90	28
Raymore.	67	15
Drexel.	59	33
West Line.	46	10
West Union.	51	8
Belton.	191	15
Total.	2,035	972

Ninety in excess of necessary two-thirds majority.

Company E, 5th Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry was organized at Harrisonville, Mo., in April, 1898, and was mustered into service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 18, 1898. The company officers were as follows: Captain, James Travis Burney; 1st Lieut., Geo. W. Bruce; 2nd Lieut., J. Henry Foust; 1st Sergt., Arthur Gwinn; Q. M. Sergt., Robt. R. Jameson; Sergeants, Robert R. Deacon, Melbourne H. Brocaw, H. E. Longnecker, Garland Hickman; Corporals, James O. Tumbleson, Frank Armstrong, Harvey E. Wilson, Charley Peterson, Harvey A. McCulloh, Lee E. Powell, John Powell, Henry L. Brown, Chas. A. Davis, John C. DeGroff, Jacob H. Hoke and Russell Hamilton; Musicians, Frank H. Furgason and John W. Gipson; Artificer, Samuel G. Long; Wagoner, Chas. B. Clemments. The privates enlisted were as follows: Oda L. Archer, Geo. W. Arnold, Joseph B. Bell, Charles H. Bell, Jacob Boring, Lloyd Brewer, Clinton Burchett, Milton Caldwell, Ben F. Cannon, Patrick S. Carroll,



Christian Church, Harrisonville.



M. E. South Church, Harrisonville.

Alonzo H. Carter, Amos C. Corbin, William M. Cook, Wm. J. Cox, Wm. T. Darrah, Milford M. Davenport, Ellis H. Donaldson, Erskine H. Dorman, James C. Donohue, Frank Duncan, Ben. J. Duviatt, Wm. Dwyer, Walter E. Findley, Oscar N. Foust, James J. Flanery, Chas. M. Franklin, Bruno H. Fritsch, Sam P. Frost, Oscar Gossett, Edward V. Graham, Ernest Graybeal, Ralph A. Greenlee, Carl J. Harris, Henry E. Hawkins, Robt. H. Hess, Wood Hipsher, C. E. Hodges, Chas. J. Hoffman, Ervie R. Hubbard, S. C. Idol, George H. Jansen, Wm. M. Johnson, Jesse M. Kinnard, Nathan W. Kellar, Jeremiah Lane, Wm. Leonard, Chas. A. Livingston, Geo. W. Long, Chas. R. Magee, John D. McGuire, James C. McNabb, Joseph D. Milligan, Ira Montgomery, Stephen A. Morlan, Albert M. Noble, John M. Osburn, Orville M. Osburn, Wm. Phillip, John W. Railsback, Earl P. Rarick, William A. Reams, John Reid, James W. Reeder, Sylvester H. Reed, John B. Reed, Henry Rogers, Wm. S. Rouse, Warren H. Rucker, Oscar S. Rucker, Harley W. Scott, Charley W. Scott, Martin F. Shipley, John F. Smoot, James H. Stowe, Roy M. Stroud, Charles W. Stroud, Geo. M. Taylor, Elmer A. Trussell, Fred M. Tucker, Henry Vonthein, Chas. H. Walker, Chas. Whited, Charley D. Williams, Wm. W. Wilson and Arthur G. Young.

The company did not see any active service owing to the sudden termination of the Spanish war, but many re-enlisted and served in the Philippines, 1st Sergeant Gwinn, Q. M. Sergt., Jameson, and Erskine Dorman dying while serving in the Islands. Chas. B. Clemments and James O. Tumbleson died in camp at Chickamauga.

The first church erected in Harrisonville was the Baptist, which was built in 1844. This, a frame building, remained standing until 1854, when it was torn down and a small brick erected. In 1883 the present building was erected, but it has been considerably remodeled since it was first built.

The congregation which built the first church in this city during the early thirties, organized a church about two miles southwest of Harrisonville, and at their early camp

meetings, as many as 500 Indians, of the Shawnees and Delawares, were often in attendance and seemed to enjoy the services as much as the whites. Among those who organized the first church was Elder John Jackson and wife, John Murray and wife, Wm. Davis and wife, N. B. Brooks and wife, Fleming Harris and wife, Miles Griffin and wife, Hugh G. Glenn, and John Hammontree and wife.

"The church has had some noble pastors. Rev. A. H. Deane helped to reorganize the church, and to rebuild the church house at the close of the war. He was pastor for a number of years. Among the other pastors may be named Rev. E. H. Foster, Rev. J. G. Burgess, Rev. W. F. Harris, Rev. Jeremiah Farmer, Rev. Milford Riggs, Rev. R. M. Inlow, Rev. T. F. Kelly and Rev. Francis Bozeman.

The present pastor is Rev. W. W. Robertson."

The M. E. Church at one time was one of the leading denominations in Harrisonville. Their first church was organized in 1865 and services were held in a hall on the east side of the square. A frame building was built in 1871, and was occupied by them until some time during the nineties. Later the Episcopal denomination held services in the same building for a number of years. This building stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of D. K. Hall, the church facing the south. The structure was torn down several years ago, the Episcopal denomination building, recently, a handsome stone structure on West Wall street, where services are held every other Sunday.

The most recent house of worship occupied by the M. E. congregation was the building on West Mechanic street recently purchased by J. C. Owens, who remodeled it into a modern residence. Among the original members of the First M. E. Church were: O. H. Boogs, R. S. Judy and family, Dr. and Mrs. Creese, Mrs. James Jones, J. M. and J. B. C. Cook, Mrs. W. J. Terrell, Mrs. Mary Ferrell and Mrs. Sawan. The early pastors were as follows: Rev. Smith, William DeMott, T. J. Ferrill, R. A. Foster, G. H. Reed, Rev. McLane, J. A. Little, L. Jean, J. R. Sassen, J. P. Dew, A. Anderson, B. F. January, A. H. Parker.

The First M. E. South church building erected in Harrisonville was during the year 1856. The house occupied the lot where Clary B. Price now resides on Independence street. The building was constructed of brick and was considered a large and expensive house for that day. It was taken down in 1878 and the bricks were used in the erection of a new building located on Lexington street. It was 40x58 feet, and cost about \$4,500. The church was reorganized in 1866 with the following members:

R. A. Brown, Mary J. Brown, Samuel E. Brown, H. G. May, Louisa May, Anna Stratton, Mary M. Houston, Elizabeth G. Daniel, J. Brookhart, Mary E. Brookhart, Eliza Adkins, J. W. McSpadden, Sallie McSpadden, Nancy Bridges, E. L. Tuggle, Elvira A. McAfee, Frank M. Fowler, Jesse Chilton, Jane Chilton, W. A. Ryan, Mary A. Ryan, Sarah V. Ryan, Martha A. Ryan, Mary W. Railey, Catherine Railey, Robert Railey, Sarah E. Boggess, Charles McMurtry, Charles Moore, Mary H. Drain, J. H. Hooker, Sarah B. Hooker, Susan Burford, Anna Beaty, Sarah E. Thompson, Alice Price, Mary E. Willett, Anna M. Moore, C. H. Shanholtz, M. W. Garrison, Mattie F. Garrison, Susan A. Garrison, Elizabeth Mauldin, Josephine Humphrey, John Sharp, Susannah Sharp, Nancy Brooke, Robert Dickinson, Sarah S. Dickinson, S. N. Proctor, Emma A. Proctor, Mary Knight, L. G. Fulton, Matt. H. Sharp, J. E. Turbiville, Laura V. Brady, Mary Morris, W. H. Allen, Bell M. Allen, Lizzie Dale, Martha Pitman, Mary B. Morris, Jane Houchens, Hester A. Preston, Mary M. Armstrong, George Littleton, Mary Littleton, Amanda E. Moore, Lizzie Paine, A. W. Byram, Emily Byram, Joseph W. McSpadden, Sarah E. Knight, John H. King, Nancy King, Francis N. King, Eires C. King, Mary J. King, Dora E. King, Thomas Bazel, Cynthia L. Bazel, Spencer W. May, Josephine May, David Gilbert, Sarah Gilbert, V. M. Hooper, Martha E. Hackler, Matilda Thornton, Sarah F. Moffat, Agnes Brown, Jacob Eavey, Margaret Eavey, W. H. Rupell, Elizabeth Atkins, Louisa Adkins, Spencer Adkins, Eliza Atkins, Sr., Samuel Atkins, Nancy Humphrey, Samuel O. Sharp, Rebecca C. Sharp, Eunice E. Hooker.

The present building on East Pearl street was erected in 1878.

The following pastors have served since 1866: J. B. Wooldridge, J. M. Proctor, C. C. Woods, C. H. Briggs, M. Duren, T. D. Payne, M. Adkinson, J. M. Dailey, T. M. Cobb, J. H. King, James Weems, J. C. Givan, Rev. Moore, David Litaker, A. H. Barnes, C. W. Scarritt, C. U. Bewley, L. P. Norfleet, S. J. Brown, E. K. Wolf and S. G. Keys.

Rev. L. F. Clark is the present pastor.

The early records of the Cumberland Presbyterian church have been destroyed. The facts, therefore, in reference to its early history are meagre. The first organization seems to have been effected about the year 1845. Among the constituent members of this organization were James W. McClellan and wife, Adeline and Eliza McClellan, James Blakeley and wife, David Dickey and wife, John Cummins and wife, W. A. Jack and wife, John Holloway and wife, Fleming Holloway and wife, Thomas Holloway and wife. The church was reorganized after the war, about the year 1866, with J. S. Wooldridge, E. C. Deacon and wife, C. W. Sloan, Mrs. Mary Holloway, Mrs. Sarah M. Clemments and others. W. B. Farr, D.D., Rev. J. D. Rush, J. A. Prather, S. Finis King, Walter Schenck, J. T. Claggett, T. H. Henderson, J. W. Mitchell, R. B. Ward, J. C. Moore, J. W. Sullivan and Ezra Baker are some of the clergymen who have at different periods filled the pulpit of this church. Rev. J. W. McGee is the present pastor. The present church edifice, on Wall street, west of the square, was erected in 1870.

Comparatively little is known of the early history of the Christian Church at Harrisonville. Its organization, however, occurred about the year 1856. Among those present on that occasion and who participated as organic members, were James H. Williams and wife, Dr. Henry Palmer and wife, Frank Chilton and wife, Elijah Hansbrough and wife, Aaron Smith and wife, Gilford Hansbrough and wife, Mrs. Mary B. McKinney. At the reorganization of the church, which took place in 1867 (after the war) H. C. Bur-

nett, J. H. Williams, Tillman Hocker, Frank Chilton, John Q. Hannah, Sarah M. Chilton, Lilla Ragan, Sophia and Sallie Ragan, Mary L. Cropper, Armenia Williams, Ma Corrigan, G. L. Frazier, W. B. Moudy, James Hocker, Sarah Hocker, Milton Dunn, Mary J. Frazier, Nancy Burnett, Joseph Colman, Mary Mondy, Mary Son, Julia McAfee, Elizabeth A. Colman, Hannah J. Bailey, John Sturgis, George Mann, L. B. Agnew, Irena Agnew and others were present. This denomination erected a house of worship (frame building) in 1860, on the corner of Independence and Mechanic streets, at a cost of \$4,400. It was torn down in 1882, and upon its site has been erected a modern building. E. A. Eddy, James H. Williams, George W. Longan, Marian Todd, J. W. Creath, J. W. Monser, A. F. Smith, W. B. Fisk, R. G. Lotspeech, Revs. Ferrell, Duffey, Cramblett, S. W. Crutcher, W. A. Fite and Geo. Prewitt have been among the number who have served as pastors for this congregation. Rev. King Stark is the present pastor.

THE M. E. CHURCH (COLORED)

was organized in the spring of 1866, with Ned Verta, Lydia Haydon, Joanna Coleston and Hannah Mockaby, as organic members. This church has a frame house of worship, which was erected in the fall of 1874, at a cost of \$800.

The Colored Baptist Church was organized in 1872, in October, by Rev. Weaver (white). The organizing members were: B. Steward, William Jackson, Elizabeth Stinard, Angeline Jackson, John Lee, Lucinda Lee, Lucy Boles, C. Gillam and Sarah Wilson.

The first school house in Harrisonville was erected in 1840, near the present terminus of West Pearl street. The first teacher's name was Frank Love. About ten years later a school house was erected near where the M. E. church, South, now stands. This school had for its first teachers Richard Massey, Miss Sallie Hays and William Jones.

Several private schools were conducted in various parts of the town, and in July, 1871, \$15,000 was voted to build

the present school building southeast of the square. It was afterwards found necessary to issue an additional \$5,000 in bonds, for the completion of the building, and since that time many substantial additions and improvements have been added to the building.

Company L., N. G. M., was organized in May, 1905, and during the past year has moved into the building erected for the sole use of the company, just south of the southwest corner of the square. Harry A. McCulloh is the present commanding officer. Emmett Price is first lieutenant, Grover Shanholtzer, second lieutenant.

White's Concert Band was organized about six years ago and is at present composed of the following members: John L. White, Elmer Parsons, Ludwig Kunze, Bert Parsons, Harry A. McCulloh, Dell K. Hall, Earl Whitney, Hal C. Daniel, Finis Volle, Herbert Volle, Givan Allen, Joe Volle, J. P. Orr, Guy Long and Joe Egy.

The Business Men's League was organized about two years ago, and since the first of the year the name has been changed to "The Commercial Club of Harrisonville." Its present officers are: George Bird, president; W. B. Scruggs, vice-president; A. L. Burney, secretary; Lee Spicer, assistant secretary; B. F. Flora, treasurer. The following compose the standing committees: City Improvement—R. S. Wooldridge, chairman; Levi Smith and Chas. Van Riper. Trade Extension—T. L. Hutton, chairman; N. D. Hartzler and John Burch. Promotion—W. B. Moudy, chairman; C. E. Hockaday and Lee Spicer. Finance—I. M. Sharp, chairman; J. F. Atkinson and J. W. Brocaw. Membership—H. T. Edwards, chairman; C. E. Allen and C. L. Polk. Entertainment—W. B. Scruggs, chairman; F. H. Howard and M. E. Halcomb. The Commercial Club has been instrumental in advertising the town and in securing new industries. The club expects during the next year to secure a complete system of waterworks for the city and to locate many new manufacturing industries here.

Harrisonville today presents an unlimited field alike to the capitalist and the laborer. Wide-awake and progressive business men have forged to the front by reason of their energy and merit. The town is situated upon a high, handsome prairie, which, as it unfolds itself, stretches away in graceful knolls to the north, east, south and west.

Harrisonville is surrounded by a splendid agricultural country, which responds readily to the touch of the husbandman. Staple fruits, grains and grasses of all kinds are grown in profusion, and blue grass and clover find a natural home in this section. The country is especially adapted to the livestock industry, as the splendid horses, cattle and swine for which this section is noted amply attest. The country is well watered; many pure and wholesome streams abound, and living wells can be secured at slight expense.

Harrisonville has its own electric light plant, miles of fine granitoid sidewalks and good streets. The transportation facilities are unusual, there being four railroad lines contributing to the town's prosperity and connecting it with all parts of the country. The railroads are the Missouri Pacific, Frisco, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield.

Harrisonville is 45 miles southeast of Kansas City, the metropolis of the West, and is the center of one of the richest agricultural sections in the state. It has been dependent for the greater part upon its farming and fine stock raising industries, but promises to become a manufacturing center of no mean proportions. A scale and foundry plant has just been erected and is in active operation, a milk condensory plant is being erected, and several other manufacturing enterprises have practically decided to locate here. Harrisonville already has one busy foundry and machine shop, that of I. M. Sharp, a nicely equipped 150-barrel flour mill, operated under the name of Harrisonville Roller Mills by Polk Bros., a wholesale produce house, and numerous small industries. There is no town of equal size in the state with more pretty homes, yet today much desirable real estate for business or residence can be had at reasonable prices.

With Harrisonville as a center, and within a radius of 100 miles, a circle will circumscribe a population of 1,500,000. This fact of itself is enough to interest anyone who might desire a location for a small factory or similar industry.

Harrisonville has a large lake just north of town that is proving a delightful place for picnics, boating, bathing, etc. Many a pleasant day has been spent here by pleasure seekers.

Harrisonville has the best telephone system in the state, owned by local capital and operated in the interests of Cass county citizens.

Practically every religious denomination is represented here, as are also the fraternal organizations. There are a number of ladies' social clubs, literary organizations, etc. Everything for the good of mankind and the moral advancement of the community is given a consideration here that is not met with in every town.

Among some of the more prominent mercantile establishments and men connected with the business and professional interests of Harrisonville we mention the following:

JOT M. WILSON & SON, LOANS, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

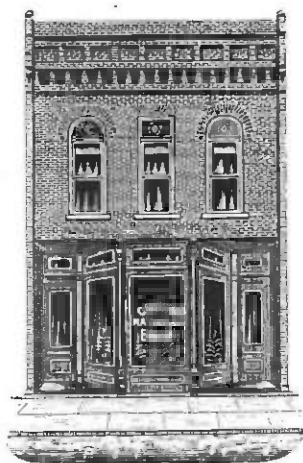
In the last twenty years Jot M. Wilson & Son have loaned over one million dollars in Cass county and always at the lowest rate to be had. They examine the security themselves and can tell you at once just how much money your farm will carry. Your interest is payable at their office.

They have buyers for farm lands and can sell your farm or exchange it for other property.

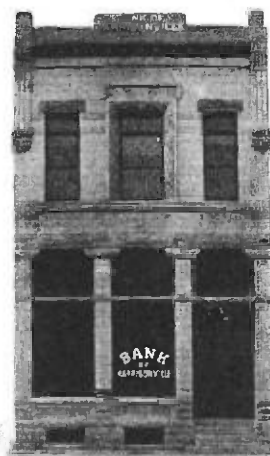
See them before you borrow money or buy a farm. They can save you money.

S. W. HOOVER.

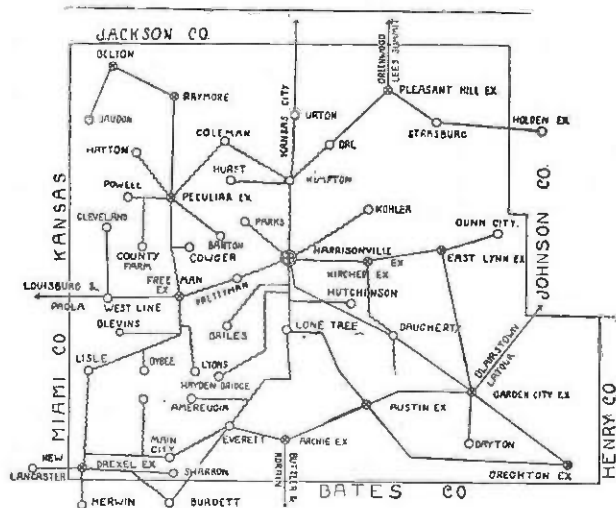
Samuel William Hoover, candidate for Representative subject to the action of the voters at the Democratic primary, August 4, next, was born in Jessamine county, Ken-



Citizens' National Bank, Harrisonville.



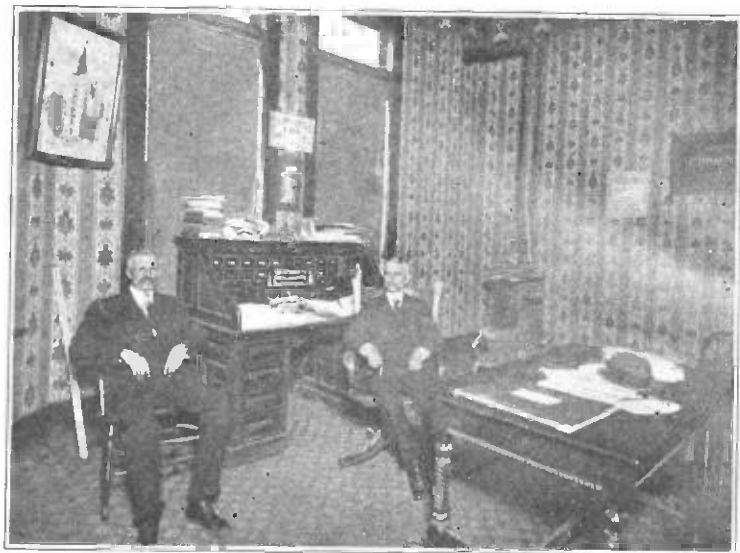
Bank of Harrisonville.



Map of Cass County Telephone Co.'s Lines.



Episcopal Church, Harrisonville.



Office of Jot M. Wilson & Son, Harrisonville.

tucky, November 6, 1850, and moved to Cass county, Missouri, in 1858, and was raised on a farm near Freeman.

He left the farm when 17 years of age and entered the high school at Paola, Kansas, where he took a three years course and in 1870 went to the Kentucky University at Lexington and entered the law department of that school, from which he graduated in the spring of 1873.

He settled in Harrisonville in 1874, remaining only about a year, when he went to St. Louis and entered the firm of Wade & Foster, becoming an associate member of the firm. In 1878 his brother, who was on the farm with his father, died, and his father's health being badly broken, he returned and ran the farm for two years, when he came to Harrisonville again.

In 1880 Charles W. Steele and he formed a partnership and bought the Cass County Courier from James E. Payne and the Times from H. R. Steele and consolidated the two and published as the Times-Courier for about two years, when the name was changed to the Cass County Democrat. After about a year he bought out Mr. Steele and published the paper also until 1885, when he sold it to Hawkins & Middleton.

He then entered the law and abstract business in Harrisonville, and has continued in that business to the present time, having in the meantime compiled a complete set of abstract books of the county.

THE R. J. HURLEY LUMBER CO.

was established in 1878 and incorporated in 1884, with R. J. Hurley treasurer and general manager. Their general offices were then located at Butler, Mo., until in 1895, when it moved to Kansas City, Mo., being located in the Keith & Perry Bldg., corner of Ninth and Walnut streets. It has grown since its organization, until now it has twenty-five retail yards, all located in Missouri except one, that at Humboldt, Kas.

They carry a complete line of building material suitable to the needs of the locality in which their yards are

located, and extend courteous treatment to their customers consistent with sound business principles. They meet all legitimate competition and assure any one dealing with them fair and honest treatment. Their present manager at Harrisonville, Mo., Lee Spicer, has been with them twenty years, beginning at Archie, Mo., where he was manager for sixteen years. He was transferred to their general office at Kansas City, Mo., and then here in 1904, where he has since resided.

RUNNENBURGER BROS. & CO.

This business was established in 1866 by F. X. Runnenburger, and at his death in 1890 the firm of Runnenburger Bros. & Co. was organized, the members being Mrs. M. A. Runnenburger, Turner A. Runnenburger and Frank E. Runnenburger. This firm has grown from the start and each year shows some additional improvements and today is perhaps the largest firm in Cass county, and there are very few furniture and undertaking stocks in Southwest Missouri equal to this one. In addition to furniture they carry a very extensive line of carpets, rugs, linoleums, pianos, organs and sewing machines.

In their undertaking department they are always up to date and prepared to give the best of service when the "black camel" death enters the home.

BANK OF HARRISONVILLE.

The latest official statement of the financial condition of the Bank of Harrisonville shows the following:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$121 080.25
Overdrafts.	797.31
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.	7,700.00
Cash and sight exchange.	27,946.87
	<hr/>
	\$157,524.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.	\$ 20,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.	6,763.42
Deposits.	130,761.01
	<hr/>
	\$157,524.43

The officers of this bank are: A. L. Burney, president; E. C. Deacon, vice-president; W. B. Scruggs, cashier; Chas. J. Burney, assistant cashier.

The directors are: E. C. Deacon, W. B. Scruggs, W. L. P. Burney, J. F. Kircher, A. L. Burney.

The accompanying map shows how completely we cover this county with our lines and connections.

The companies we connect with cover the surrounding counties much the same way.

If you are not our subscriber you are not as well fixed phonetically as your neighbor who has.

Call up "Contract Department" No. 1 and let us give you an estimate of the cost of installing a phone for you.

THE CASS COUNTY TELEPHONE CO.

(Incorporated.)

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,

of Harrisonville, Mo., was organized in the summer of 1902 by Noah M. Givan, D. K. Hall, Allen Glenn, Downing Miller, Chas. E. Allen and others and was opened for business July 21, 1902. The men in charge assured the public of a sound and safe institution, and the business grew rapidly from the start. Judge Givan was the president until his death, October 3, 1907. Mr. Miller was vice-president until the death of Judge Givan, when he was elected as president, but his death occurred soon after, on December 6, 1907.

Judge Allen Glenn was then elected president and H. V. Hurst vice-president. Mr. Chas. E. Allen has been the cashier since the beginning of the business, and is ably assisted by Mr. Gibson Glenn, assistant cashier, and Givan Allen, teller.

The bank has a good board of directors, consisting of

the following well known parties: Allen Glenn, H. V. Hurst, Frank Chilton, L. M. Crouch, F. E. Runnenburger, A. R. Elder and Chas. E. Allen.

The business is under the inspection of the Government examiners and is safely managed and all accommodations granted consistent with sound banking.

The capital stock is \$25,000.00 and surplus fund \$5,000.00.

MORRIS & BROWN.

Morris & Brown are the proprietors of the Maplewood herd of Duroc Jerseys and are located one mile east and one-fourth mile north of Harrisonville. Mr. Brown founded the herd in 1900. Later he and Mr. Morris merged their herds and have bred Duroc Jerseys exclusively since.

They are very careful in their selection of breeding and cull their herd closely, selling no culls for breeding purposes. Their motto is: "*Breed only the Best.*"

They invite inspection of their herd at any and all times, and always try to have stock for sale.

Messrs. Morris & Brown, or rather their wives, are also chicken fanciers, making a specialty of Buff Rocks and Black Minorcas, raising the Nugget strain of the former and Giant strain of the latter. These ladies have eggs and young stock for sale. The best strains of three states—Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska—are represented in each breed of chickens.

CHAS. M. MORRIS

was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, December 23, 1854. He married Miss Susan A. Weaver December 2, 1875. They have one child—Mrs. Idah M. Brown.

They removed to Hamilton, Caldwell county, Missouri, in the fall of 1877, and lived in Caldwell and Davies counties until 1899, when he located in Cass county, where he owns one of Cass county's finest country homes, one and one-fourth miles east of Harrisonville. He also owns a good farm in Caldwell county, Missouri.

Mr. Morris is one of our leading farmers and stock

breeders. He and R. H. Brown, his son-in-law, are breeders of Duroc Jerseys and their herd has a wide reputation, and Morris & Brown have as wide reputation for careful breeding and square dealing.

ROBERT HUGH BROWN

is a native Missourian, having been born and reared within two miles of the county seat of Cass county. Was born January 30, 1872.

He has always followed his chosen vocation, that of farming and stock raising, and now owns, with Mr. Morris, what is generally conceded to be the best herd of Duroc Jersey hogs in the country.

Mr. Brown was married November 26, 1903, to Miss Idah Morris, of Cass county.

Mr. Brown has served as Representative one term and was advanced to the State Senate, where he served one term, being chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Roads and Highways. He was given this chairmanship during both terms of his service in the Senate and was also chairman of the Auditing Committee of 1907.

Mr. Brown was the chief factor in the passage of our latest road laws.

JACOB S. TRIPLETT, M. D.,

was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, December 2, 1865, and with his parents moved on a farm in Pettis county, Missouri, in 1868. Here his boyhood days were spent in doing farm work and in attending the district school until 1884, when he entered the State Normal school at Warrensburg, Missouri, from which he graduated in 1887.

Having decided to make the study of medicine his life work, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan in the fall of 1888 and received his doctorate degree in June, 1891. In 1892 he located at Harrisonville, where he has continuously practiced his chosen profession quite successfully. In 1899 he was married to Miss Pearle Bridges, of Harrisonville. He has been city physician since 1902 and was health officer of Cass county 1904-1907. Was

one of the organizers of the Cass County Medical Society and its first secretary for three years. Is a member of his county, state and national medical associations and a frequent contributor to medical literature. Took post graduate work at the Polyclinic, Chicago, in the spring of 1901 and fall of 1902, giving special attention to the subject of surgery, for the practice of which branch he has quite a full equipment of surgical instruments and appliances, besides various laboratory apparatus for general diagnostic purposes.

LEVI SMITH.

Levi Smith, the proprietor of the meat market on the south side of the square, has been in that business continuously for the past twenty-five or thirty years, and has built one of the largest business that was ever in that line in Harrisonville. Mr. Smith was born in Erie county, New York, and lived in that place until he was 17 years of age, when they left New York. His father before him was a butcher, and from him Mr. Smith learned the trade, at which profession he still follows. He came to Harrisonville in 1893 and has lived here from that date until the time when he went to Colorado. Not liking the conditions at that place, he came back and located at Butler, Mo., where he stayed for a short time, but finally he bought back the old shop that he formerly owned and has decided to make Harrisonville his permanent home.

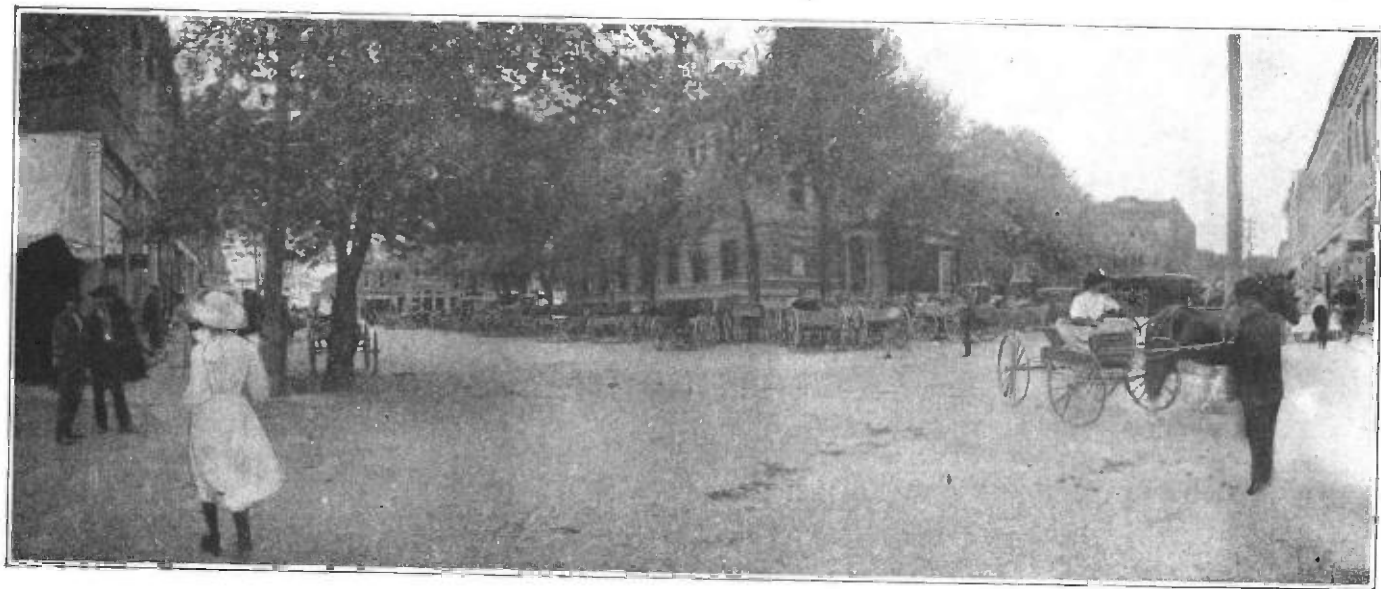
Mr. Smith was married to Miss Ata E. Norton in New Brighton, Minn., in 1891, and by that marriage one child has been born, Levi, Jr. At one time before coming to Harrisonville Mr. Smith was employed by Swift & Co. as their head butcher.

JOSEPH VOLLE.

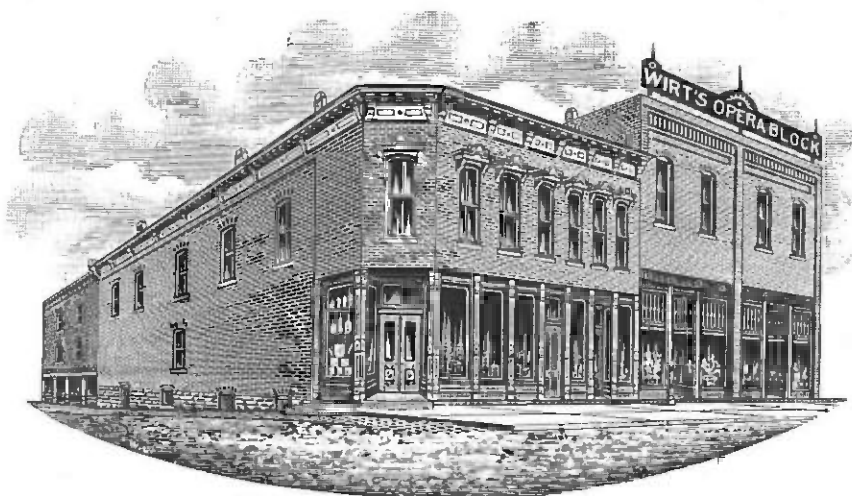
Joseph Volle, one of Harrisonville's youngest business men, was born May 19, 1880, and has continued to make this his home since that date, working with his father as soon as his school days were finished.



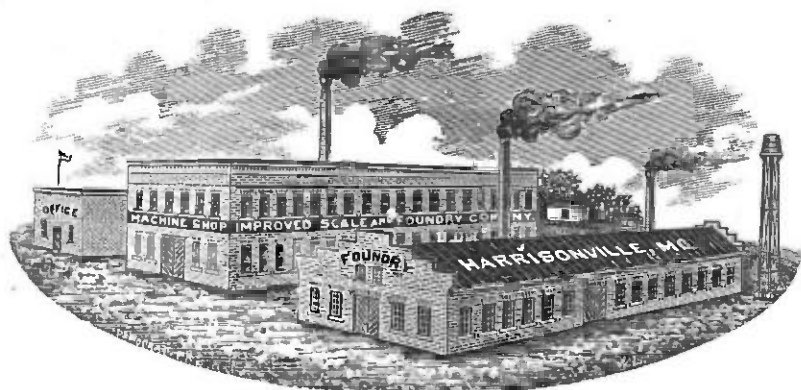
View of Public Square, Harrisonville.
Photo by B. F. Flora.



View of Public Square, Harrisonville.
Photo by B. F. Flora.



Wirts Opera House, Harrisonville.



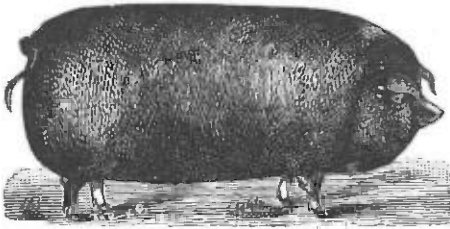
Scale Factory, Harrisonville.



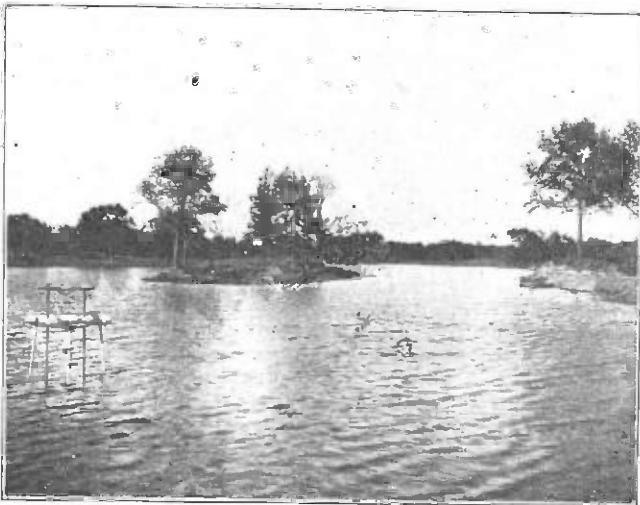
R. H. Brown.



Morris.



Brown & Morris Stock.



Lake Luna, Harrisonville.



Millinery Bazaar, Harrisonville.



Clover Knoll Farm, Geo. W. Sweitzer, Prop., Harrisonville.



Woodland Stock Farm, J. J. Woods, Prop., Harrisonville.



Harrisonville Foundry and Machine Works.



B. P. Martin.



C. C. Hunt.



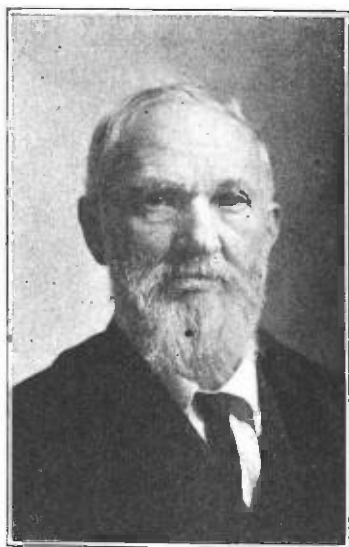
Mo. Pac. Depot, Harrisonville.



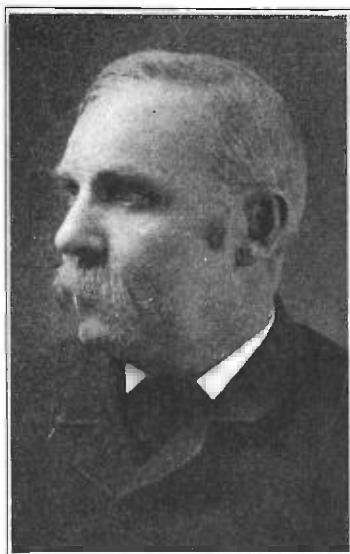
Court House, Harrisonville,



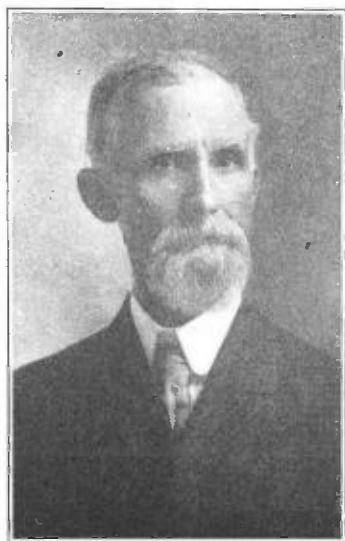
Harrisonville Public School.



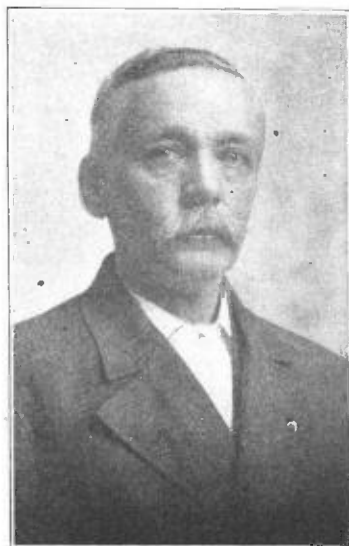
L. O. Kunze.



W. H. Barrett.



C. W. Sloan.

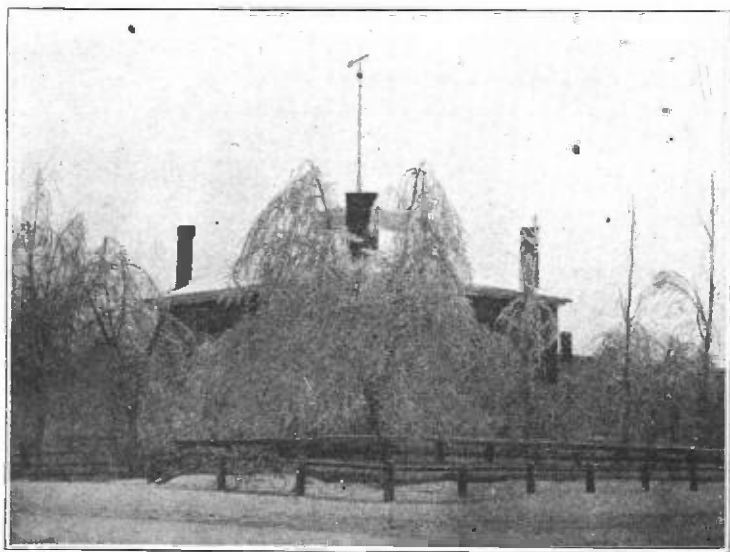


Allen Glenn.

Four of Harrisonville's Oldest Prominent Citizens.



Laying Cornerstone of New Court House, April 10, 1897.



View of Court House, Feb. 19, 1882, after the Heaviest Sleet Storm Ever Known in the County.

He attended the public and high school here until the courses were finished, when he started to learn the baker's trade. In a remarkably short time he became proficient in this and his father practically turned the business over to his son.

On January 1, 1906, Joe, by economical and industrious habits, accumulated enough money to purchase the business from his father and he began the active management of the concern immediately, the elder Mr. Volle retiring into private life, himself having accumulated quite a fortune in the business. Joe is a young man, unmarried, a member of the Elks Lodge No. 958, B. P. O., at Butler, Mo., also member of White's band, and a Republican of true worth and spirit for the general welfare of the party. He lives with his mother, one block west of the square, in the new brick that was recently erected by his father, John Volle. Joe had the misfortune to lose his father, the last year, but putting aside all of these, he has set his face to the front and as a consequence succeeded in making his business one of the best paying in the town as well as the most needful and essential that could be put in operation.

ED KENNEDY,

the owner and manager of the "New Method" laundry, is a Cass county boy, born in Harrisonville in 1877. In the year 1897 he went into the business that he has made such a success of. He first started with Mr. Jim Long and all work was done by hand up until the time of Mr. Kennedy's purchase, when they put in steam. In a very short while he bought Mr. Long's interest and took in Mr. Granville Maupin, then in 1905 his brother Zed assumed Mr. Maupin's interest, but desirous of owning all and running it as to his own ideas, he soon purchased his brother's interest and is now to be found on North Independence street with one of the best equipped laundries of its size in the state. His career has been marked with honor and integrity and he is worthy the success his knowledge of laundry business qualifies and enables him to accomplish. Mr. Kennedy has

two children—Edward C., aged 4, Don Woods, aged 17 months—and a nice home. He is a Democrat for true.

DR. L. GILLASPY,

Optical Specialist, especially solicits difficult cases. The Doctor's specialty is the adjustment of spectacles and nose glasses that correct all kinds of refractive errors. All his work is guaranteed to be satisfactory. If unable to come to his office he will call at your residence. Office hours 8 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m. His office is on the east side of the square, and he is "always on hand." Telephone number, 185C.



J. C. PARSONS & BRO.

In 1881 J. C. Parsons entered the hardware and implement business on the northeast corner of the square. Since that time their business has been continually expanding. In 1892 they added a complete line of glass and queensware. About ten years later—1902—they purchased the grocery stock and store building of R. L. Foster & Son, just south of their old building. In 1907 they moved the whole stock into this building—having extended the building and remodeled it—and now have a clean, well arranged and most complete stocks of hardware, queensware and groceries under one roof.

JOHN NELSON DENHAM

was born in Boone county, Kentucky, December 23, 1863. The father and family moved to Cass county in the next year or so and here John received his education. At 13 years of age he began learning the printer's art and was in that business until 1877, during which time he served on the Times at Pleasant Hill and on the Cass County Times. In 1877 he opened a meat market in Harrisonville and was engaged in this business until 1882. His next business enterprise was in the livery business until 1891, at which time he sold out and then engaged in the grocery business

until 1894, when he again took up the livery business, in which he is now engaged.

Mr. Denham was married November 5, 1873, to Miss Lizzie Mahan, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Gertrude L., school teacher; Harry N., horse buyer; Geo. S., barber, and Roy J., mail carrier on Route No. 1.

Mr. Denham's long experience in the livery business and his success in that line indicates his ability and capability in that line. He does a general livery and feed business and can still be found at his old stand on North Independence, one half block of northwest corner of square.

L. O. KUNZE, JEWELER,

was born in Germany April 12, 1833. He learned his trade in Germany and then went to New York City, where he worked for six months, then removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he worked for eighteen months, after which time he went to Dubuque, Iowa.

In December, 1858, he located at Harrisonville and started his present large business. He carries one of the largest and most up-to-date stocks in his line of business to be found in the county, and enjoys a large patronage. Mr. Kunze served all through the Civil War in Company B, Sixth Missouri Regiment. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, also of the Knights of Honor and A. O. U. W. lodge. He married Miss Ella E. Price October 21, 1868. They have three children—Opal, Leota and Ludwig. Ludwig has taken up the business and is an able assistant to his father in his business. The son's business methods and strong personality are winning the business many new friends.

F. H. HOWARD.

Among Harrisonville's progressive merchants must be mentioned F. H. Howard, the southside druggist. Mr. Howard is a graduate of the Chicago School of Pharmacy—1893—and with the exception of five years, during which he was pharmacist at the State Insane Asylum at Nevada, Mo., has been in the retail drug business since his graduation. He came to Harrisonville in September, 1906, buying the

stock of S. M. Davis. He has an up-to-date store in every respect—making a specialty of pure drugs and chemicals and having a full line of patent medicines and drug sundries.

J. C. JONES & SON.

About two years ago J. C. Jones & Son, an old lumber firm of Lee's Summit, purchased and remodeled the yard owned by F. N. Price, one block south of the square. Chas. Schnell has been placed in charge. In this short period they have built up a good business. Everything found in a first class lumber yard—a full line of lumber, doors and windows, oils and paints, sand, grit, lime, cement, etc.—can be found here. They have one of the largest stocks in the county.

"THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE."

This store, established only a short time ago—March 15, 1908—has justly proven popular with the farmers. Its manager and proprietor, Chas. Clemments, an old Harrisonville boy, lives up to the letter of his motto: "Live and *Help to Live*." The farmer is guaranteed at all times the highest market price—cash or trade—for all his produce. The ladies' "rest room" is proving a very attractive feature. The store is situated on South Independence street, one block south of the square.

WILL T. PRICE.

Mr. Price was born 2½ miles west of Harrisonville, on June 12, 1857, and lived on the farm until he was 11 years of age, at which time he went to work for L. O. Kunze, with whom he stayed for forty years. During this time he thoroughly learned his chosen profession, and on October 28, 1906, he embarked in business for himself in the post-office, and on April 15, 1907, he moved to his present spacious quarters in the Opera House Block, where he is still located.

Mr. Price married Miss Maggie Urton, daughter of Taylor Urton, and four children were the result of the mar-

riage—May Virginia, Alice Urton, Carroll Brook, still living, and Margaret, deceased.

Mr. Price's long service with Mr. Kunze denotes his ability to properly care for any work entrusted to his care.

He handles everything to be found in a first class, up-to-date jewelry store, and is an able watchmaker, jeweler and optician.

Mr. Price desires to occupy a part of this space to thank his many friends and patrons for the loyal support they have given him in his business enterprise, and to solicit a share of their future patronage.

J. B. DOUGLASS, D.D.S.

Dr. Joseph B. Douglass was born in Kingsville, Johnson County, Mo., May 5, 1871, and lived there with his parents until he had finished the public and high schools at that place. After his education was completed at the high school, he was sent to the state normal at Warrensburg, finishing at that place, he went to the Western Dental College at Kansas City of which he is a graduate. Ever since his graduation from this school in March, 1894, he has been a resident of Harrisonville, practicing his profession of dentistry. Quite recently Dr. Douglass moved from his residence in Harrisonville to his farm one mile south of town and here he has a collection of thoroughbred poultry, which have won him many prizes at the local poultry shows.

Dr. Douglass married Miss Gertie Hackler, of this city, and two children were born of this marriage, Benton and Howard.

CHARLES SCHNELL.

Charles Schnell, one of Harrisonville's youngest and ablest business men, was born at this place May 25, 1875, and with the exception of a few years has made this his home ever since that time. He attended the public and high schools of this place, Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, and also attended school at St. Louis for a

number of years. Mr. Schnell has been in various lines of business in Harrisonville since he entered the commercial world, among which were Grocery, Harness and Hardware, and at present is the manager of the J. C. Jones Lumber Co. at this place, which position he has held since January 1st, 1908. Mr. Schnell married Miss Lula Pearson several years ago, a daughter of Mr. W. D. Pearson, now deceased.

Although a young man he has, by his industrious habits and energetic ways, accumulated quite a good deal of this world's goods and possesses one of the most up-to-date dwellings in Harrisonville.

GLOBE TRADING COMPANY.

The Globe Trading Company, of Harrisonville, is one composed of leading business men, for the purpose of buying and selling stocks of merchandise besides running their regular mercantile business at this place. The company, before the incorporation, was organized in the summer of 1906, by Mr. T. W. Clemments, with Granville M. Maupin as a partner. They occupied the Taylor building one block south of the square.

The business was run under this management until August, 1907, when it was incorporated under the laws of Missouri to do business as a Trading Co., under which it was run until January 1st, 1908, when new officers were elected, and more members were taken in as directors and officers. The following are the officers who direct the affairs of the company under the new organization: Thos. W. Clemments, President; C. M. Majors, First Vice-President; G. M. Maupin, Second Vice-President; Geo. E. Cable, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors: B. P. Gross, Ira Majors, and Miss Bessie Cable.

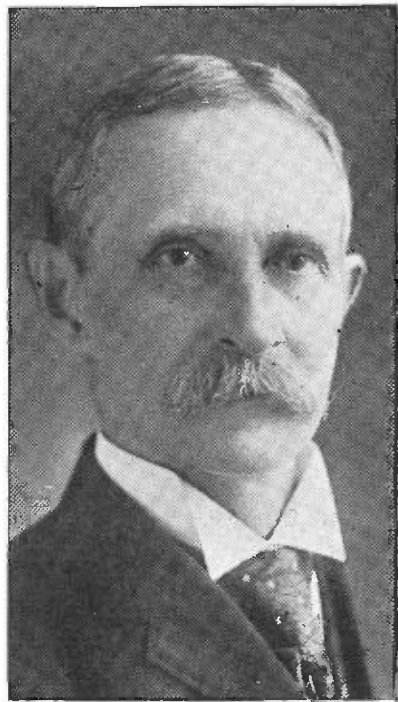
The company has stores at the following places in Missouri and Kansas: Fredonia, Wellington, two at Odessa, and Harrisonville, Mo., and have a capital of \$20,000.00.

W. H. BARRETT & COMPANY.

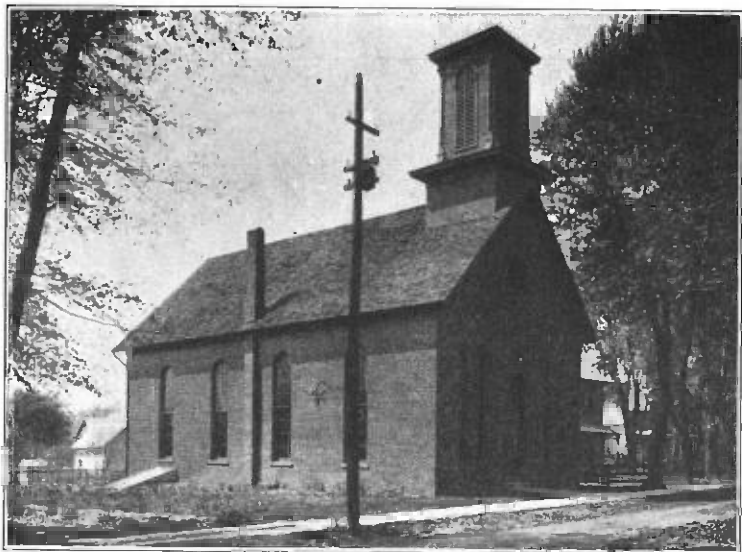
One of the pioneer establishments in Harrisonville is the drug store of W. H. Barrett & Co., which was estab-



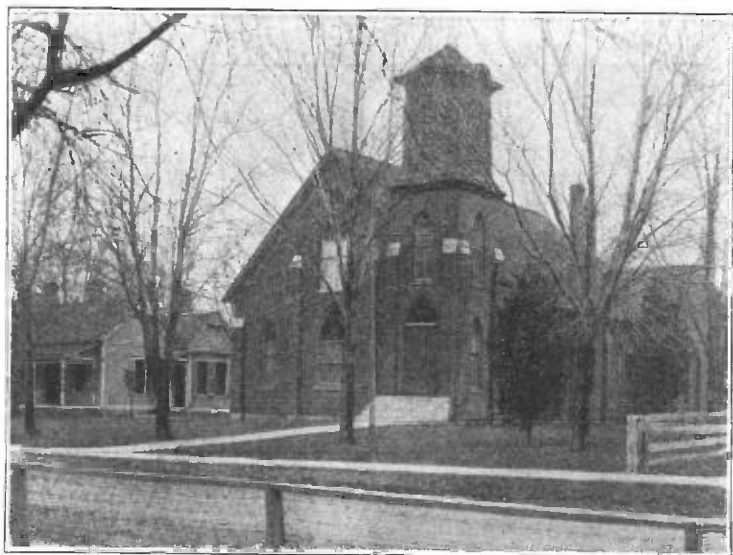
Gov. Joseph W. Folk.



Hon. D. A. DeArmond, Representative in Congress.



Presbyterian Church, Harrisonville.



Baptist Church, Harrisonville.

lished in 1865, and has occupied its present location ever since 1872, when the senior member of the firm built the building they now occupy.

Dr. W. H. Barrett was born in Virginia, June 1, 1837, his father, Daniel Barrett, also being a Virginian by birth. His mother was, before her marriage, Miss Lydia Harper, a relative of the family for whom Harper's Ferry was named. The Doctor went to St. Louis when he was 14 years of age, where he received his education. In 1851 he began the study of his profession with John D. Hodgins. He graduated from McDowell's Medical College of St. Louis in 1856. Shortly afterwards he came to Kansas City and engaged in the retail drug business, later going to West Point, in Bates county, where he engaged in the same business. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Federal army as regimental surgeon and served in that capacity three years, after which he came to Harrisonville and with Geo. M. Houston, established a drug store. The following year he established the present business. He served as county treasurer in 1868-72.

Charles C. Bundy, the junior member of the firm, is known to practically every one in the county. He is a native of the county, was reared and spent the early part of his life on a farm in Coldwater township. He attended the State Normal at Warrensburg, where he was made assistant teacher of sciences. He received the degree of B. S. D., in June, 1895. Mr. Bundy is a thorough Democrat, and has served this county from 1903 to 1907, as circuit clerk. After going out of office he entered the store with his father-in-law, and since that time the business has shown a wonderful growth. Today there is not a more thoroughly up-to-date establishment in the county, and it is one of the busiest places of business in the county seat.

HALCOMB & HOCKADAY.

The firm of Halcomb & Hockaday, one of the leading clothing firms in Harrisonville, was established in the fall of 1902 in Kirksville, Mo., and remained in that place until the removal to Harrisonville, in September, 1905. Before

leaving Kirksville the firm sold their stock at that place.

The firm of Burch Bros. had long been in the business and desiring to dispose of their stock they sold the same to Messrs. Halcomb and Hockaday, who took possession of the same in September, 1905, and have since that time built up one of the largest businesses in the county along that line. The firm of Halcomb & Hockaday are composed of Messrs. M. E. Halcomb, C. E. Hockaday and L. M. Hockaday. All of the firm are old Cass County boys born and reared here, both Messrs. Halcomb and C. E. Hockaday having been teachers in the high schools here before embarking into business.

SCHOOLEY-FLORA DRUG COMPANY.

The Schooley-Flora Drug Co., composed of Mrs. W. T. Schooley and B. F. Flora, have been in business in Harrisonville for the past eight years and have enjoyed the most liberal patronage that could be given a firm of that kind. The former owner was Dr. W. T. Schooley, and the store was located in the Kunze building where it remained until the death of Dr. Schooley. Mrs. Schooley having assisted the doctor until she was almost as competent a druggist as could be found, continued to run the store with a little assistance until Mr. B. F. Flora was employed by her in the management of the concern. He worked for her in this capacity until several years ago when he purchased an interest in the business and was made a member of the firm. The company formerly occupied the corner store of the Wilson building, but recently moved to the building formerly occupied by J. C. Parsons & Bro. Hardware Co. The firm is one of the pioneer drug companies of Cass County and has enjoyed a perpetual success since its organization. Mr. Flora is one of the oldest registered druggists in Cass County, formerly owning the Palace Drug Store on the west side, and also one of the firm of Flora & Ammerman.

J. W. BRICKEN.

J. W. Bricken, the leading harness merchant of Harrisonville, was born in Macksville, Washington County, Ken-

tucky, September 25, 1863, and continued to live at that place until he came to Missouri in the year 1886. He started in when a mere boy to learn the harness trade, and by his persistence and progressiveness has become one of the best harness makers in the country. Mr. Bricken held the office of township collector for three successive terms, each time being elected by an overwhelming majority by the Democratic party of which he is a staunch supporter. In the last race for the fourth term, Mr. Bricken tied with Mr. J. C. Owens, and in this he showed his patriotic spirit by turning the office to Mr. Owens. He has also been elected alderman from his ward every time that he has made the race and has filled that position several times with credit to his party and town.

In the harness business he has been employed by the several owners of that business until May, 1906, he purchased the immense stock of Mr. J. Berry and is now the sole owner and proprietor, employing several assistants in the management of the concern. By his attention to business and his popularity he has made it the leading business of the kind in Cass County.

THE ALLEN BANKING COMPANY.

The Allen Banking Co., established in 1868, has made an enviable reputation as a banking institution, and under its present management has enjoyed a wonderful growth. One of the strong policies of this bank is to loan no money to any of its officers, directors or employes. Neither will it furnish money to any enterprise in which they may be interested. Its present officers are as follows: Manwell Williams, President; Duncan Russell, Vice-President; R. W. Adams, Cashier, and John L. White, Assistant Cashier. The bank has a capital and surplus of \$31,000.

C. C. HUNT.

A contractor whose judgment may be relied upon is found in this person. Mr. C. C. Hunt is a native of Cass county, born in Harrisonville in 1870; has resided in same

through his life. Studied the carpenter's trade under his father and by close attention to business and push is now counted as one of the foremost contractors and builders. It is not advisable to intrust such undertakings as the erection of buildings to men of small abilities, hence the exercise of good taste and the knowledge derived from experience are great essentials and Mr. Hunt has these abilities. For cabinet making he is unexcelled. The frame of the well known clock of Mr. Will Price was made by Mr. Hunt in 1906. It stands 7 feet 6 inches high, two feet at base, with depth of 14 inches, and is made of yellow pine. He has an office just off the northwest corner of the public square and has in connection the facilities for furnishing all classes of turn work, fine post, etc.

B. P. MARTIN.

Benjamin P. Martin (colored) is one of the leading blacksmiths of Harrisonville, having been born here in this county in 1859, and continuing to reside here at intervals most all of his life. When the war broke out he went to Lawrence, Kansas, and stayed there until 1869, when he again returned to Harrisonville. He embarked in the blacksmith business in 1886 and has prospered to such an extent that he has been required to add help and larger quarters for his business.

Mr. Martin started to learn the blacksmith trade in 1879 and has followed that occupation ever since. His has always been the favorite for the owners of good saddle and harness horses, and has shod some of the best horses in the county. Mr. Martin has had the honor to hold all of the offices in the local Knights of Pythias (colored) and was also Supreme Representative four years. Mr. Martin has a family, a wife and four children, and believes in giving them the best that he can afford. His eldest son is a graduate of the Harrisonville school, and is now in the Lincoln Institute at Jefferson City taking a course. His wife and the other children are also there, so that the younger may also attend school.

HARTZLER BROTHERS.

The firm of Hartzler Brothers, of Harrisonville, have been engaged in the mercantile business at this place since the year 1895, having been organized at Latour in 1893 with the firm name of Hartzler & Plank. They continued in business at that place from 1893 to 1895 when they came to this place and established a store, Mr. Plank in the meantime disposing of his interests to Mr. Hartzler. The firm is now composed of Messrs. N. D. & L. F. Hartzler. They, together with two of their other brothers owned stores of a similar kind in Pleasant Hill and East Lynne.

The store at Pleasant Hill has been disposed of and the one at Harrisonville has been enlarged until it is one of the finest establishments in town. They were formerly located in the Taylor Building, but as soon as the new Deacon building, on the east side of the square, was completed they took possession of it, and now have one of the finest and most modern stores in Harrisonville.

THE MILLINERY BAZAAR.

The Millinery Bazaar needs no introduction to the ladies of Cass County, as it is one of the best known business houses in Harrisonville, being established in the year 1885.

From the untiring interest, progressiveness and attention that Mrs. Flora has given the business it has grown from a small store to one that would do credit to a much larger town, handling goods that are up-to-date, and trying at all times to be courteous and obliging to customers; catering to the ladies of fine tastes and fancies.

J. J. WOODS.

John J. Woods was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, June 9, 1848, and lived in that state until he came to Missouri and located in Bates County, Missouri, in the year 1867. In that county he continued to live until he came to Cass in the year 1869, and went into the stock raising business. Mr. Woods has one of the most up-to-date stock farms in Cass County, handling thoroughbred sheep, horses, mules, cattle and chickens on his stock farm one-half mile south of town. This farm is composed of thirty acres and with the well appropriated name "Woodland Stock Farm," is where he keeps his fancy stock, where he is always more than pleased to have visitors call and inspect them. On his farm near Everett, Mo., is where he keeps the bulk of his stock, and it is where he does his feeding. His chief breed of horses are the famous "Clydesdale," a kind that are possessed of a world-wide reputation for their draft ability. His chickens, the "White Rock," have also been a drawing feature for his stock farm, and have won him numerous prizes in local shows. He retails the eggs of these fowls at one dollar per setting.

In the saddle horse line he possesses the horse Alva W., sired by Artist Montrose, who won the famous Chicago World's Fair premium on his ability in that line, and the offspring of this horse are renowned for their saddle as well as their driving and speedy qualities. Mr. Woods is a member of the Christian church of this place, of the I. O. O. F. lodge and is a prohibitionist in politics. Cass county is proud to know that the majority of its estimable citizens are made up of such progressive and enterprising men as Mr. Woods, and if more places were made up of the men of his character they would have the same high standard of excellence that places Cass county in the foremost ranks of the state of Missouri.

HARRISONVILLE MACHINE WORKS.

The Harrisonville Machine Works was established in the year 1883 by I. M. Sharp and his brother, A. J. Sharp, under the firm name of A. J. Sharp & Bro. Five years

later the foundry department of this plant was established, and in October of that year the first casting was made in Harrisonville. The casting in question was the fly wheel of an engine under construction at that time. This partnership continued for twenty years, until April, 1903, when A. J. Sharp retired from the firm and the business has been conducted since by Mr. I. M. Sharp, the present proprietor.

On the 22nd day of September, 1903, the plant was totally consumed by fire and with no insurance in force at the time, was a total loss. The cupola and the old foundry floor were the only assets available, and with these, some native grit and the blue sky for a roof, several outstanding contracts were finished.

Sharp Bros. settled in Cass county with their parents in 1867, having been born in Illinois in the early fifties, among herds of deer, packs of coyotes, innumerable flocks of wild geese, cranes and prairie chickens.

I. M. Sharp gained a practical education in the country schools of Cass county and in the machine shops of Kansas City before entering business in Harrisonville.

Mr. A. J. Sharp was graduated at the University of Illinois in 1882, having completed a thorough course in mechanical and civil engineering. Since establishing the business in Harrisonville he has by diligent application kept in touch with all the rapid advances in all branches of engineering and has available the very elaborate equipment of the "Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois," which is being continuously used in experiments with concrete, steel, brick and iron construction.

In the year 1906 Mr. A. J. Sharp was engaged as superintending engineer of construction while constructing the entire new plant of the Webb City Iron Works at Webb City, Mo., a plant worth \$100,000.

Mr. I. M. Sharp, since the reverse caused by fire in 1903, has, by persistent energy, rebuilt the entire plant, and is now engaged in turning out work rapidly, with increasing business each year.

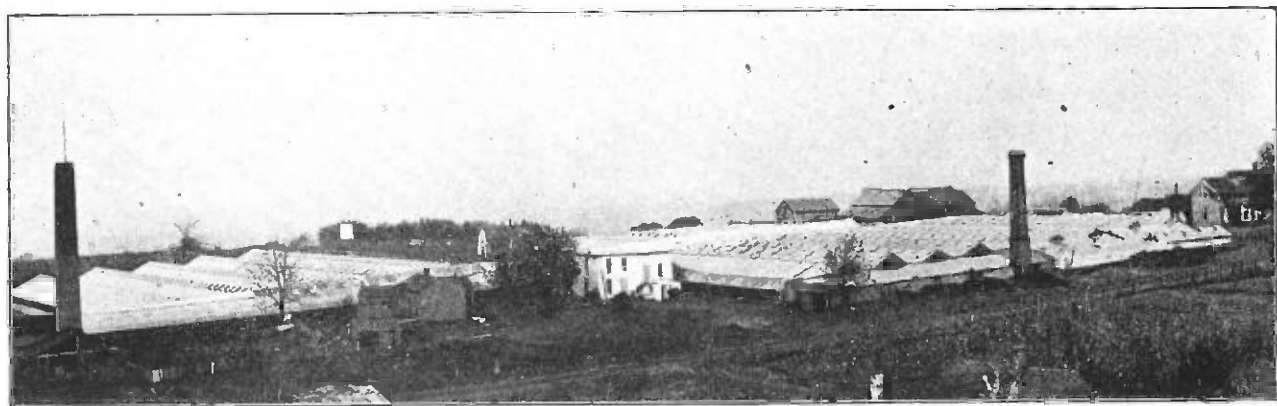
CHAPTER XVI.

PLEASANT HILL.

Situated as it is in relation to the rapidly developing country on the west and southwest, possessing railroad facilities sufficient to attract large manufacturing interests, and being on the direct route between St. Louis and Kansas City, at a distance of only about thirty miles from the latter place, giving it great importance as a suburban point, Pleasant Hill has opportunities before her which make the outlook very bright, and a glance into the future suggests that when the attention of investors is directed this way, they will not be slow in perceiving the valuable fields lying undeveloped, which only need the employment of capital to yield rich returns.

The town has already shown indications of becoming a great manufacturing town, and has many establishments today that employ a large number of men. Several of the small factories recently located here have shown a wonderful growth and there is no question that in the near future will be one of the most important manufacturing centers in Western Missouri.

The country surrounding Pleasant Hill comprises some of the best land in the county. The land on which the city is located is quite hilly, giving it a diversified appearance, and the prospect from various locations is beautiful, including stretches of surrounding prairie, groups of timber, and the country seats of prosperous farmers situated on numerous elevations in the vicinity. The town was laid out in 1844, by W. W. Wright, a local merchant, and incorporated as a city in 1855. The township claims the honor of being



Kellogg Greenhouses, Pleasant Hill.



Geo. M. Kellogg, Pleasant Hill.



Edgar R. Idol, Pleasant Hill.

the home of the first white man who found his way into Cass county, and who came here in 1828. The original town occupied the position now designated as "Old Town," but when the first railroad was built through the township, additions were platted in the neighborhood of its track, at some distance from the original town, and soon this nucleus became the center of a new settlement, a number of dwelling houses and stores were erected in this more convenient location, which soon was recognized as the real center of the town, and under the soubriquet of "New Town" has continued in undisputed sway. First street, running parallel with the Missouri Pacific railroad, is the principal business street, and in its neighborhood are located most of the retail interests.

Pleasant Hill has the advantage of possessing excellent educational and religious interests. Churches, embracing most of the leading denominations, have convenient, tasteful church edifices, all of which attract large congregations. The educational system is under the direction of an excellent superintendent and corps of teachers. A large school building, of modern design, is located in one of the most conspicuous situations. Several societies, orders and lodges have places of meeting and strong organizations here. The manufacturing industries are all prospering, but the advantages here offered in the way of transportation and location, justify a much larger showing in this field of enterprise. There have been no special inducements held out to manufacturers, and those located here have come without official solicitation.

Among others Pleasant Hill is noted for three things—its beautiful fishing lakes, which call many people from Kansas City and other towns away from their business cares, the great Kellogg greenhouses, and the Economy Pitless Scale factory of McDonald Brothers.

The George M. Kellogg greenhouses are an eight-acre sea of glass set down in the midst of 100 cultivated acres. From these greenhouses, Mr. Kellogg, who came here forty years ago with nothing, sells \$100,000 worth of flowers and shrubs annually, having the largest institution of the kind west of Chicago. His specialty is roses, the Minnehaha, the

American Beauty and all the others. On the place is a \$7,000 dairy barn, a large and beautiful lake and altogether it is one of the famous places of the West.

As a business town Pleasant Hill is one of the best of its size, surrounded by a marvelously productive and well developed general agricultural and stock country.

Land around Pleasant Hill runs in price from \$50 to \$100 per acre. An immense amount of poultry and all kinds of fine stock is raised. The real estate men here have an extraordinary town and vicinity to talk about and consequently do a large business. In the manufacturing and wholesale line the town also has the Royal Manufacturing company, makers of fine extracts, and two wholesale poultry houses. On the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific railroads twenty-one passenger trains pass through the place daily.

In looking at Pleasant Hill as she stands today one can hardly realize the changes that have taken place during the last thirty-five years. No farther back than '67 Pleasant Hill was the shipping point for cattle which were driven from Texas and was also the shipping town for Southwest Missouri, Southeastern Kansas and Ft. Gibson, in the Indian Territory. Overland stages and long trains of freight wagons, plied between here and Ft. Scott, Kans., Ft. Worth, Texas, and points in the Indian Territory. It was no unusual sight to see from thirty to forty wagons, loaded with merchandise leaving for different points in the West and southwest on most every day in the week. Property brought fabulous prices and some wholesale firms did a business of \$4,000 a day and was the rival of Kansas City in a business point of view. At that time there was no railroad south of Pleasant Hill. Among those engaged in wholesale merchandising we mention the following: Cloney & Crawford, Knorpp & Chandler, Humphreys & Gamble, Cooper & Co. and Patrick & Mayo. But in 1869-'70 the Ft. Scott & Gulf road on the west and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas on the south tapped the country and the markets which it had heretofore supplied, and destroyed its wholesale trade together with a large per cent of its retail business. This together with the panic of '73, and ruthless

speculation in flush times involved public and private credit and property became unsaleable at any price. By 1880 the town had outgrown her reverses and is today a good business point with a greater number of inhabitants than at any time during her existence, her city debt has been reduced to a very small amount and the recent growth she has enjoyed has been of a substantial character. Today there is not a more hustling business-like town of its size in the state. The people are progressive to an unusual extent and there are fewer "knockers" in Pleasant Hill than you will meet in nine out of ten average towns.

One of the most recent evidence of Pleasant Hill's progressive spirit is the building of the north rock road by which they will gain the trade of practically all of the territory north of them and south of Independence. The inducements that their merchants and business men offer the farmer has resulted in a larger trade coming to that point than is often the case with towns of this size. It has long been a saying that no small towns can live close to Pleasant Hill for the reason that the trade-drawing power of her live merchants leave nothing on which the smaller towns can prosper.

Pleasant Hill's early history is as stormy as that of nearly all the early settlements along the Missouri border. But if Pleasant Hill has enjoyed more advantages than most towns it has also suffered more. It has had more drawbacks, more obstacles and more to overcome, and that it is today enjoying such wonderful prosperity is due in part to some of the sturdy pioneers who were connected with the town's early history.

The first merchant in Pleasant Hill was a Frenchman named Blois. He was there before Pleasant Hill had been thought of as a town. After he left, in 1834, Major Duncan and his brother-in-law, W. H. Taylor, put up a store and sold goods at the same place. Taylor sold out to Rev. William Ferrell, and afterwards Duncan sold out to Ferrel and he to W. W. Wright and N. E. Harrelson. Mr. Harrelson soon sold out to Wright, who continued the business, and who was successful. He laid out the old town of Pleasant Hill.

Among other old pioneers were Charles Myers, John Myers, William Johnson, Dennis Evans, John Colburn, Alfred Sloan, Joel Walker, Steward Pallett, David Rice, William Burney, (built a saw-mill at the bridge on Big Creek) William Briens, Morgan Briens, Washington Briens, William Briens, Francis Prine, James L. Duncan, Hezekiah Smith, Elliott Wilburn, Thomas Langley, Hiram Shearer, Allen Yocham, Green Story, Thos. Farmer, John Farmer and several sons, Wyatt Adkins, Thomas Carter, James B. Porter, William Wright, Jeremiah Farmer, preacher; William, Elijah, William, Henry, Frederick, Andy and Moses Farmer; Henry Burris (one of the first judges of county court), James Williams, Isaac Smith, Edley Hooper, Elijah Hooper, James Hooper, John A. Weddles, Samuel McIninch, John McCarty (one of the first sheriffs), John Roberson, Henry Curlew, Davis Burris.

William Savage was the pioneer miller of the township, having operated a horse mill on Big Creek, two miles west of Pleasant Hill, as early as 1832. The mill was moved west of Strasburg in 1837 by James Reynolds, and was run by Joel Riddle who had it in charge.

The first school teacher to exercise his calling in Pleasant Hill Township, was William Crawford in 1830. Crawford was the son of an Irish widow who resided in New York. Five years prior to his appearance in this section he had enlisted at New York in the United States regular army, and having been discharged at Fort Gibson, he was making his way north, and passing through this region and being short of funds, he was easily prevailed upon to commence a school on this, the very outside border of civilization.

The building in which Crawford taught school is thus described by an early writer:

"It was erected by the people of the neighborhood; was built of round logs, the space between them chinked and then daubed with mud. About five feet from the west wall, on the inside, and about five feet high, another log was placed, running clear across the building. Puncheons were fixed on this log and in the west wall on which the chimney was

built. Fuel could then be used of any length not greater than the width of the building, and when it was burned through the middle, the ends were crowded together; in this manner was avoided the necessity of so much wood chopping. There was no danger of burning the floor, as it was made of green puncheons. The seats were made of stools or benches, constructed by splitting a log, and hewing off the splinters from the flat side and then putting four pegs into it from the round side, for legs. The door was made of clap-boards. On either side, a piece of one log was cut out, and over the aperture was pasted greased paper, which answered for a window. Wooden pins were driven into the log running lengthwise, immediately beneath the windows, upon which was laid a board, and this constituted the writing desks."

James Williams taught the second school in Pleasant Hill Township in 1832, on what is now known as the Widow Phillips farm. He was a member of the legislature from Cass (Van Buren county), in 1838, being the second person elected to that position from the county.

During the war of 1861, the town was occupied as a military post by numerous commanders and suffered all the consequences of such an occupation. At the close of the war, in 1865, the population was small, many of the old citizens had gone, having allied themselves with the failing fortunes of the South.

Many interesting stories are told of the times during the war when it was almost impossible for residents of this section of the country to leave their homes.

A few incidents are here set forth merely to give the reader an idea of the condition of affairs at that time.

A scouting party sent out by Col. Neugan, stationed at Harrisonville, when near Pleasant Hill encountered a farmer boy whom they asked if he knew of the location of any bush-whackers. The lad pointed out a trail which the foragers followed into the timber. They soon came in sight of a camp, and without further warning immediately fired. The only one known to have been killed by them at the time was a brother of John Freeman now living in Harrisonville. The others made their escape in the timber. Freeman's

body was not found for several days, and when it was discovered his friends found that hogs had partially devoured the corpse.

Two bodies now lying in the old Baptist cemetery west of Pleasant Hill bear mute testimony of at what little value human lives were considered by some during those stirring times. The story of their death is known by the old settlers as the Rhoades and Burns killing. The murder occurred near the Belcher school house. Burns and Rhoads, bushwhackers, were caught out on the prairie west of Pleasant Hill. Despite their offer of surrender they were shot from their horses by the pursuing Kansas Red Legs. After falling to the ground another fruitless effort was made to surrender, but their pleas were answered only by shots from the party that were now upon them. That night the bodies were hauled to the home of a friend, Jack Smith, in a wagon drawn by an ox team and the next day the remains were accompanied to Pleasant Hill by Smith and Henry Hatton.

When Noah Webster, a son of a well known Methodist preacher of near Pleasant Hill, was buried, his relatives dared not show by tear or sigh that he was any kin to them or even so much as a friend. During the time that the Federal soldiers were stationed at Pleasant Hill, a squad was sent out to the Williams and Farmer neighborhood, about four miles west of town, to forage for hay and corn. After accomplishing the purpose of their scouting expedition the party proceeded to the farm of Pounsey Smith to secure some peaches, leaving their teams and wagons in charge of four guards. Webster, in charge of a company of Bushwhackers came upon the party from the east, while John Hayes in charge of another detachment of Bushwhackers came up from the west. The Federals were caught squarely between the two forces, and that they escaped with the loss of but one killed and three captured is remarkable. Two of the captured later made their escape, but the one remaining paid the penalty for all three. And that's the reason Webster was buried unrecognized by his

nearest and dearest friends. He was captured and killed in Saline county—not however, until he had made a desperate fight and as he went down he was still firing with only the stubs of two fingers, his hand being almost entirely shot away.

Jim Scott, of Iowa, recently related to J. H. Hatton, of Harrisonville, a story of his experience one day during the summer of 1862 that will bear repeating. Scott, who served with the First Iowa cavalry, was with a company that had for two days been following Quantrell. Quantrell's men had stopped at the Sorrencey farm about three and a half miles north of Pleasant Hill to eat and to clean their guns when Scott's company was seen approaching. The fight that followed is said to have been a very fierce one although there were but few killed on either side. Quantrell held his ground until night fall, when he made his escape. Among the wounded left on the ground after the fight was George Maddox, who was shot through the liver. Notwithstanding his friends held out no possible hope for his recovery he was soon sound and well again. During the engagement Scott rode a mule. He had not had the pleasure of the animal's acquaintance but a few days; if he had, he would probably have *walked* into the fight. Mr. Mule was powder-shy, afflicted with faint heartedness, was part "rabbit" in his make-up, or didn't believe in battles; have it as you will, Mr. Mule walked to the top of the hill nicely enough and showed at that time no indication of unruliness. There came a time shortly however, when a retreat was the better part of valor. But the mule—he apparently enjoyed the view from the top of the hill and seemed disposed to remain there. Standing in plain view of the enemy the mule presented a fine target for the expert marksmen of the Quantrell force, and despite the very best effort of his rider could not be budged from his tracks. Failing, by gentle persuasion, to make his noble charger retreat, Scott tried harsher tactics. All were alike unavailing, and Scott was just in the act of leaving his mule to fight it out alone, when suddenly a stray shot struck Mr. Mule in the ear. The retreat then was as sudden as the soldier could have asked.

Almost as much trouble was experienced in stopping the mule, after once started, as was the case in getting him to take the initial movement. Scott was so glad to escape from the affair with a whole skin that he took the bantering of his companions in good humor whenever they referred to his sudden desertion from the ranks. "I was so scared," said he, "that I wouldn't have cared if that cussed mule had never stopped running—after I got him started in the proper direction."

After the war Pleasant Hill soon began a rapid growth, and within a few years was known as one of the most important towns in this section of the country. For a great many years her history was naught but development and improvement. And with but a few years of serious impediments that has been her history since.

Pleasant Hill has at several times suffered severely from fires. A few of the most recent important ones are recalled by a glance over the columns of the back numbers of the Pleasant Hill Local:

On July 13, 1888, this is recorded:

About 3:25 o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the row of frame buildings on the north side of Wyoming street, next to the railroad track. The fire was first noticed in the rear of a building belonging to P. D. Gordon and occupied by Mrs. Westbrook as a millinery store. She had a large stock of goods, which was totally destroyed; covered by insurance, so we understand.

"The adjoining building, belonging to John Cordell and occupied by Mrs. Cecil as a millinery store, soon caught fire and rapidly consumed. The stock was mostly saved. Damage to stock not estimated; no insurance.

"Although scores of men worked like beavers to check the headway of the flames, they spread furiously, and a building belonging to Capt. Little and occupied by A. L. Rayborn as a grocery store, was soon reduced to ashes; goods mostly saved; building insured.

"Then came two buildings owned by T. J. Buchanan, in one of which B. M. Best kept a grocery store; loss heavy.

"The next to take fire was J. A. Ainsworth's building, the lower story of which was occupied by Leslie Clark as a barber shop. Everything saved.

"The corner building then took fire despite all efforts to prevent it. It was owned by Mr. Gill, who had a large stock of tinware, stoves, etc. He saved nearly everything.

"The attention of everybody was now called to the sheds and ware-rooms in the rear of Dr. Russell's brick building, which were discovered to be on fire. By prompt and hard work the flames were finally subdued. Sam Templeman occupied this building and ware-room with an immense stock of groceries. Everything in the ware-room was destroyed. By great presence of mind Mr. Templeman saved the main building and bulk of his goods by piling sacks of flour, of which he had a great quantity, against the doors and windows in the back part of the house and throwing water on it.

"The brick adjoining on the west was occupied on the lower floor by Jno. Holloway as a furniture store. The upper portion was occupied by J. A. Ainsworth partly as a photograph gallery and partly as a dwelling. He and some others used almost superhuman efforts to save his home, and finally success crowned their efforts; loss to him and Mr. Holloway small.

"There are a great many conjectures as to how the fire originated; but it is pretty freely expressed as the work of an incendiary."

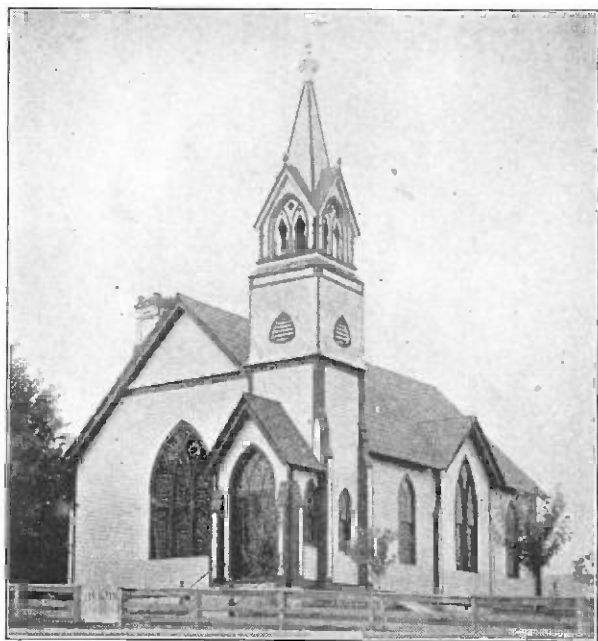
On September 11, 1891, this is recorded:

"Fire, Fire, Fire! Such was the cry that roused us from sound slumber last Tuesday, in the wee small hours of the morning. Well, it was a startling sound to break in upon the dreamless sleep usually enjoyed by editors and others with consciences devoid of guile. But we instantly obeyed its suggestion and rising from our luxurious couch soon arrived in front of the New York Store where a small crowd was congregated, though for what purpose we could not immediately ascertain. Half fancying that a band of burglars had been corralled in the store by the night watch, we asked and were informed that the store was on fire,

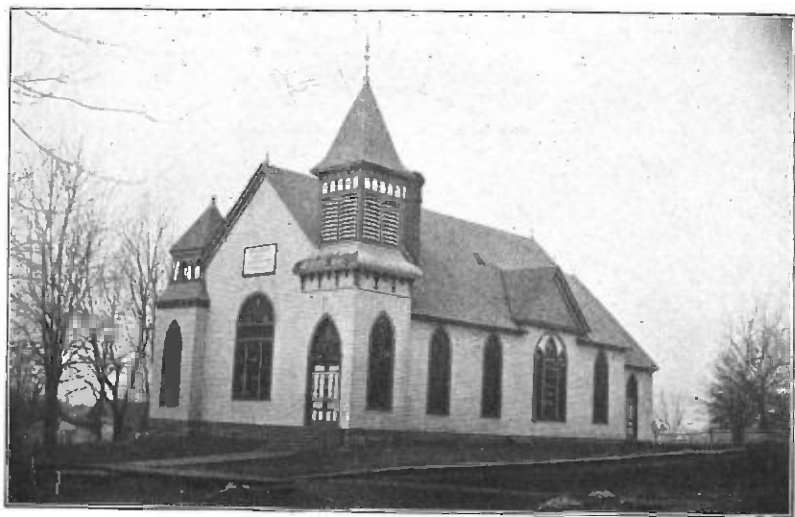
though the only evidence of it appreciable to the senses was the rapidly heating condition of the plate glass front. Soon means were found for unfastening the doors and instantly the smouldering stock of goods inside burst into a fierce flame. Some one also opened the rear doors and at once the whole interior burst into a seething hell of flame, beyond the power of the bystanders to combat, with the primitive means at hand. Soon the awning and roof was one sheet of flame which rapidly attached itself to the roof and awning of A. W. Young's place of business, on the southeast side of the New York Store, and just as surely, though somewhat less rapidly, to the two story brick of T. B. Reed on the northwest side. It now looked ominous, indeed, for the whole row of buildings on the southwest side of First street, if not for the whole business portion of the town. Telegrams were at once sent to the Kansas City fire department and by direction of the Mayor the telephone was also called into requisition. Noble response was made by that department and an engine and other fire apparatus had already been loaded on a train at the Grand Avenue depot in that city ready to come to the rescue when the walls of the Reed building fell in partly smothering the fire and a change in the direction of the wind enabled men to stay on the roof of Beyer's bakery and to check the fire by means of a line of buckets passed to them over a ladder. Hundreds of pounds of salt were also hurled on the flames from a lone pile of partly burned barrels of that commodity which lay in the rear of Reeds store and which seemed to have an excellent effect. The Kansas City fire department was notified by telephone that the worst was over before the engine left the depot. None the less the thanks of our citizens are due for the ready response which the appeal for help called forth.

"The losses sustained so far as we have been able to ascertain are as follows:

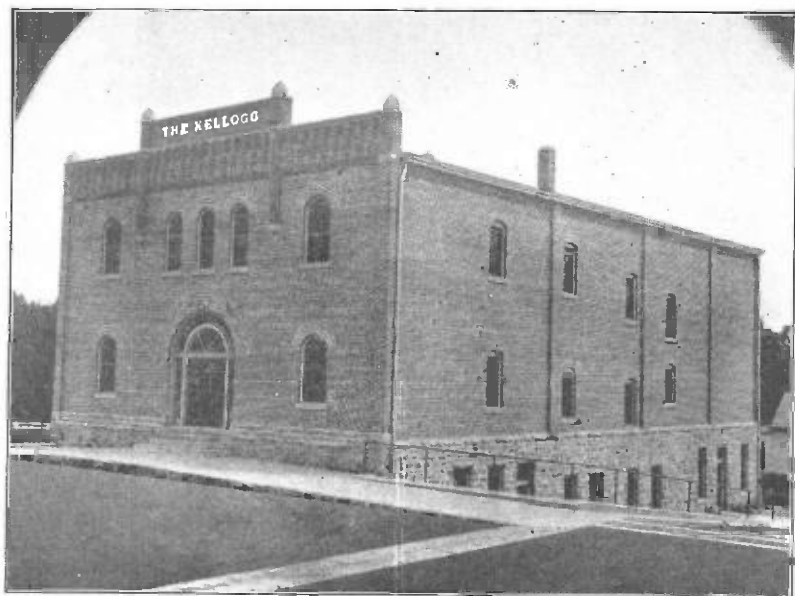
M. Greenwald & Co., N. Y. store, loss on stock . . .	\$32,000	
Insured for.	\$20,000	
A. W. Young building and fixtures.		2,200
Insurance.	1,500	
T. B. Reed, building.		2,000



M. E. Church, Pleasant Hill.



Baptist Church, Pleasant Hill.



Kellogg Opera House, Pleasant Hill.



City Hall, Pleasant Hill.

Value of stock and fixtures.	1,800
Stock saved by removal.	500
Balance covered by insurance.	3,300
O. Kolstad loss on stock by removal.	250
D. R. Walden, office, in Reed building.	400
J. D. Cooley loss by removal of stock.	300
Mrs. R. Gosch, N. Y. store building.	3,000
Insurance.	2,250
Ed Brown plate glass front.	400
Insurance.	400
Wm. Beyer's bakery.	1,000
Insurance.	1,000

Losses.	\$43,350
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Insurance.	29,950
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Total Loss.	\$14,400
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"The above is only an approximate estimate of the losses caused by this calamity.

"The cause of the fire is unknown, though it is thought that it was caused by the bursting of a lighted lamp which was allowed to burn in the building every night."

The fire of July, 1893, is thus described:

"About 7 o'clock last Saturday morning fire was observed by some of the railroad men in the kitchen of the Masters dining hall, located in the building known as the "Gosch" building, and owned by Mrs. Rosina Gosch. Just how the fire originated is not as yet definitely known, but there are several conjectures, one of which is that it came about through a gasoline stove, and another through a defective flue, and still another by the upsetting of a lamp; but say as you may, there was a fire, and a costly one, for insurance companies, as all the property consumed and damaged has a policy upon it. There is no fire-department in this city, and it soon became evident to all that unless assistance from Kansas City could be had, the whole block in which the fire started, would be consumed, and about 2 o'clock Mayor Young sent a telegram to Kansas City for aid,

and in less than two hours time Assistant Chief Joseph McGuire with a steamer and a corps of firemen arrived. The fire was soon under control after they reached here and began throwing water, and in less than forty minutes thereafter all danger as to spreading and further damage was at an end. Everybody turned out and lent a helping hand and within one hour after the fire began, all those who felt that they could save anything by removal, had their wares, to all belief, out of immediate danger. There were in all five buildings destroyed. Below is a list, as far and as accurate as we are enabled at the present writing to give as to loss and insurance:

"O. L. Beasley, the clothier, who occupied one of the double buildings owned by S. K. Knox, of Independence and upon whose stock there was an insurance of \$6,000; damage \$800, adjusted.

"A. R. Wherritt, druggist, who occupied the adjoining building, belonging to the same gentleman, damage to stock \$500, adjusted.

"R. R. Stilwell, dry goods and notions, damage to stock by removal and tearing up, not adjusted.

"Samuel Headen, barber shop, adjusted damages \$5.

"C. B. Masters, dining hall, insurance, \$600; not adjusted.

"The furniture and fixtures in the Masons' hall, third floor in the Gosch building, over Masters' restaurant, was a total loss; no chance to save anything; insurance \$1,000.

"E. L. Brown, buildings \$3,800, on stock \$5,000, no adjustment.

"Knox building, occupied by Beasley, the clothier, insured \$1,700; no adjustment.

"Building occupied by Wherritt & Co., druggists, damaged —; adjusted at \$500.

"F. T. Buckner, druggist, damage for moving, not adjusted.

"J. L. Smith, tailor in rear of Beasley, insured, damage not adjusted; insurance \$200.

"H. A. Jones, lawyer, in the Gosch building second floor, where the fire occurred, loss \$800; insurance \$300; not adjusted.

"C. B. Masters, dining hall, held the insurance of Mr. Abell, \$600.

"Mrs. F. R. Smith, millinery, insurance \$500; damage \$300.

"Crittenden Whaley, grocer, insurance \$1,500; damage not adjusted.

"Citizens bank building damaged by heat; not assessed.

"O. Kolstad, jeweler, damaged by heat breaking glass windows, \$100; not adjusted.

"Bernard Zick, office and fixtures in Gosch building, no insurance; loss claimed of about \$300.

"The building where the fire originated and owned by the widow of the late Geo. Gosch, valued at \$17,000 and insured for \$6,400 was completely destroyed.

"The building owned by Geo. Gosch, Jr., insured for \$1,700 was destroyed.

"The building occupied by Mr. Crittenden Whaley, and owned by Mrs. Gosch and insured for \$1,000 was also destroyed.

"Dr. J. T. Russell owned a building, a frame, which was held by E. L. Brown as a warehouse, was partially burned; no insurance.

"The estate of C. W. Dryden was adjusted damages to the amount of \$150 on account of damage to wall."

The Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. lost its depot in November, 1901, since which time one of the most handsome brick buildings on that line of railroad, has been constructed.

On the night of Thanksgiving day, 1905, R. G. Guyton lost his livery barn and 18 head of horses. Most of the vehicles and harness were saved, but the grain was a total loss.

As the result of a fire which started about 4 o'clock, the morning of July 4th, 1907, in the office of the McDonald scale foundry, the main building was destroyed together with its contents at a loss of nearly \$15,000 which was largely covered by insurance.

The flames were first discovered by Mrs. McGrath, who

lives about a quarter of a mile north of the foundry. By the time the fire apparatus could be taken to the foundry the building was in flames. The origin of the fire is a mystery as no one is known to have been in the office since the evening before. Cross electric wires may have been the cause. The fire came at a busy season and orders had to be filled. At the time of the fire 200 scales were stored which burned. They were doing business again by the first of August.

Dr. J. L. McReynolds was the first mayor of Pleasant Hill after its incorporation in 1858. Among others who have held this office, are the following, in order named: James N. Shanks, G. C. Broadhead, John T. Mitchell, E. D. Harper, A. A. Zick, A. G. Blakey, T. B. Henley, H. Cordell, W. E. Greenleaf, E. A. Gowdy, A. A. Whitsitt, Robert Hawkins, J. M. Duncan, Wm. Heins, H. Cordell, A. W. Young, John Holloway, John Olson, A. W. Young, W. A. McArthur, J. M. Duncan, Wm. Heins, A. W. Young, H. Cordell, A. W. Young, John Holloway, John Olson, Frank Neyman, A. W. Young, Newton Walker, J. D. Cooley, J. M. Williams, Geo. W. Bruce, A. W. Young, John W. Urton, A. W. Young, John Underwood, Walker Brannock, A. W. Young.

The present administration is as follows: A. W. Young, mayor; Lawrence Knorpp, J. M. Elliott, H. K. Willis and Wm. H. Allen, councilmen; T. H. Cloud, attorney; Wm. C. Knorpp, treasurer; N. C. Hilligoss, clerk; E. W. Stonestreet, marshal and collector; Z. T. Bastain, assessor; C. P. Talbott, night watch.

The first newspaper published in Pleasant Hill was the Western Beacon, published about the year 1858 by Dr. L. McReynolds. It was Whig in politics, and continued for about a year.

The Pleasant Hill Review was established in the spring of 1866, under the name of Pleasant Hill Union, published by Stearns & Allen. In the fall of 1866, it was bought by Blakey, and run under the same name. Blakey ran the paper till 1870, and then sold a one-half interest to Preston

and Bennett, who named it Pleasant Hill Review. It afterwards changed hands several times. Subsequently it was bought by Bennett, later by Hutchinson and McBride. The Dispatch was established in 1872. The town now enjoys the distinction of possessing two of the best papers in the state: The Local, published by E. R. Idol, and the Times, published by Roy T. Cloud.

Occidental Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F. was organized March 7, 1854. The first officers were: James McIntosh, N. G.; J. C. Christopher, V. G.; J. A. Gingry, Secretary; T. F. Shortridge, Treasurer.

It continued its meetings until the outbreak of the war and May 7, 1861, it suspended work.

April 21, 1866, the charter was restored, and the following officers were installed: F. B. Henley, N. G.; J. G. Stevenson, V. G.; J. D. Lisle, Secretary; J. M. All, Treasurer.

The present officers of the I. O. O. F., are David Roof, N. G.; Harry E. Stitts, V. G.; Geo. W. Smith, Secretary; Rice Brannock, Treasurer; Wm. Hall, R. R. N. G.; Lee Kennedy, L. R. N. G.; W. D. Kirkpatrick, R. V. G.; M. E. Adams, L. V. G.; J. D. Corwin, O. G.; R. H. George, I. G.; John Satterfield, W.; G. B. Fadner, C.; J. N. Morrison, C.

The first lodge of the Masonic order in this city was Pleasant Hill Lodge, the charter of which was arrested and we are unable to obtain the records. Then followed Graham Lodge, which shared the fate of its predecessor. The next was Live Oak Lodge, No. 128, which was organized under dispensation, July 4, 1866; charter granted October 19, 1867 and arrested in 1877. The first officers of Jewell Lodge No. 480, organized by dispensation December 8, 1877, were T. J. Buchanan, W. M.; L. Z. Fenton, S. W.; B. C. Christopher, J. W.

The present officers are as follows: E. A. Gowdy, W. M.; James S. Thomas, S. W.; B. J. Roha, J. W.; Geo. Gosch, Treasurer; Claude Headen, Secretary.

The Wyoming Royal Arch Chapter was instituted under dispensation granted in March, 1868, and a charter issued

October 8, 1868, with the following officers: E. D. Harper, H. P.; A. Amos, K.; A. Allen, Scribe; H. Gamble, Secretary; H. Bamberger, Treasurer; C. L. Mayo, C. H.; Mark J. Leaming, R. A. C.

Following are the names of the present officers: John Holloway, E. H. P.; R. R. Stilwell, King; P. D. Schofield, Scribe; Geo. Gosch, Treasurer; Claude Headen, Secretary; Fred Wilson, P. S.; B. J. Roha, C. of H.

Argus Lodge No. 132, A. O. U. W., was instituted May 27, 1879, with the following charter members: W. E. Greenleaf, J. G. Clark, J. W. Smith, W. H. H. Gustin, J. B. Williams, F. W. Little, Jr., C. Whaley, J. L. Preston, T. B. Henley, J. C. Pelser.

Following are the names of the present officers: G. T. Bailey, P. M. W.; W. H. H. Gustin, M. W.; John C. Van Hoy, Foreman; E. W. Dobbins, Overseer; A. R. Wheritt, Recorder; A. W. Young, Financier; A. W. Young, Receiver; R. R. Stillwell, Guide; A. Hayes, I. W.

The officers of the Utopian Club are as follows: R. P. Yeagle, President; R. T. Hunt, Vice-President; D. L. Lain, Treasurer; G. W. Ferrel, Jr., Secretary.

The following is a list of the present officers of Eagle Lodge No. 631: Past Worthy President, C. A. Hartley; Worthy President, T. S. Patterson; Worthy Vice-President, E. W. Dobbins; Worthy Chaplain, A. D. Prater; Secretary, Sam Walker; Treasurer, Wm. Reader; Worthy Conductor, F. H. Underwood; Inside Guard, G. C. Dill; Outside Guard, Fred Devaney; three Trustees, J. L. Morris, J. B. Powell, Ed Forte; Aerie Physician, H. S. Prentiss.

The following is a list of the M. B. A. Officers: President, A. R. McGlathery; Vice-President, Jno. Elk; Secretary, Elce McArthur; Chaplain, C. H. Collins; Conductor, Robt. George; Watch Master, Robt. Blevens; Sentinel, Sim Hayes; Physicians, Drs. Yeagle and M. Grant.

A camp of the M. W. A. was organized here in 1897.

The present officers are Z. T. Bastain, V. C.; T. A. McArthur, W. A.; Dr. T. A. Grant, Banker; Geo. W. Smith, Clerk; J. B. Mendenhall, J. M. Hunt and N. J. Kinman, Trustees.

The Central Protective Association was organized in December, 1905. The order now has 70 members, and the officers are as follows: N. T. Lancaster, President; T. H. Gregg, Vice-President; R. R. Van Hoy, Secretary and Treasurer; James Prater, Captain; R. P. Henley and I. A. Mattingly, Lieutenants.

The M. B. A., organized in September, 1899, now has 120 members in good standing. The officers are: A. R. McGalthery, President; J. F. Elk, Vice-President; T. A. McArthur, Secretary and Treasurer; Robt. George, Conductor; C. H. Collins, Chaplin; Robert Blevins, Watchman; J. S. Hayes, Sentry.

The Christian Church was organized January, 1845, by Elder W. Parker, with the following members: William Freeman, Ann Freeman, D. Payne, Polly J. Payne, Joseph D. Wilmot, Elizabeth Newman, Julia Thompson, James Boswell, Emily Carter, and Silva, a woman of color, living at Freeman's. Additions were made from time to time, and W. S. Van Camp and D. Payne were elected the first deacons. The first church building was erected in 1848, at a cost of \$600, and the following ministers served the congregation until 1862 or 1863, when owing to civil war, the house of worship was burned and the congregation scattered: Samuel Swineford, Noah Miller, James Meng, and John O'Kane. In June, 1866, the congregation was reorganized by Elder M. D. Todd. They now occupy a handsome and modern house of worship, and their last pastor was Rev. R. Simons.

The Congregational Church was organized February 9, 1867, with the following members: Aaron Brown, Asenath Brown, John Hansen, Walter B. Trumbull, Virginia A.

Trumbull, Margaret E. Pearce and George M. Kellogg. The first pastor was Aaron Brown, a native of Ohio, who served the church ten years. He was followed by B. Page, who was born in New Hampshire. After supplying the pulpit one year, he was succeeded by F. A. Armstrong, who was born in Tennessee, who held the pastorate two years. A. E. Allabin, of New York, occupied the pulpit four years, and A. Burr for six months.

The Baptist Church was organized June 23, 1867, by Rev. J. Farmer and A. Machett, with the following members: W. H. Farmer and wife, Isaiah Kimberlin, W. Jones and wife, Miss Sallie E. Jones, C. Winfrey and wife, J. T. Mitchell and wife, W. C. Hodges and wife, W. A. Potter and wife, George M. Mitchell, Mrs. N. C. Webb, Mrs. S. E. McReynolds, and Mrs. M. A. Taylor. The first deacons were William Farmer and William Jones. The following ministers have served the church as pastors: Revs. A. Machett, W. Hildreth, A. C. Rafferty, Jeremiah Farmer, S. M. Brown and F. T. Shore. The present pastor is Rev. Williams.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in October, 1849, the first of Christian denomination in Cass county. Rev. Robt. S. Symington, the organizer of the church, continued as pastor until 1858. Dr. Boude is the present pastor.

Father Mackin, in 1870, organized the first Catholic Church in Pleasant Hill. Father Ireneslack Mack is the present head of the church.

The M. E. Church was organized in October, 1865. The original members were: J. H. C. Bogle, D. F. Beagle and wife, B. F. Chapman and wife, J. H. Graham and wife, Frank Graham, Elvira Graham, W. M. Mabry, D. F. Woodward and wife, and Socrates Dodd. Rev. E. T. Rice is the present pastor.

The first M. E. Church in Cass County was organized at the house of William Ferrel, between 1835 and 1837. Those participating in the organization were: Charles

Myers and wife, Samuel McAnninch and wife, William Ferrel, wife and daughter Elizabeth, Jane Clemens, Jane Shoat and Elizabeth Carter. The present minister is Rev. R. G. Flummer.

Pleasant Hill also has two flourishing churches for the colored people, and a growing congregation of Adventists, who worship in their own building. H. K. Willis is pastor of the last named. Dr. J. W. Barker presides over the services of the Episcopal congregation. The colored churches have as pastors, Rev. M. W. Odam (Baptist), and Rev. Henry Green (M. E. South).

The Pleasant Hill papers have recorded many violent deaths. The great majority have been caused by accidents in the railroad yards. We mention a few of those recorded in the columns of the Local:

October 21, 1886, William Tucker died from the effects of drinking twelve glasses of gin, one after the other, with only a few minutes intermission between drinks.

During the last week in November, 1886, Thos. Fitzgerald, an old citizen of Pleasant Hill, and an employe of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co., was cleaning out the ash pan under an engine standing in the yards, when some cars were switched onto the same track, collided with the engine, and caused it to be run over the man underneath, resulting in his immediate death.

C. W. Sill, a well known citizen, an employe of the Kansas City Stock Yards, committed suicide on December 4, 1887, because of financial worries.

Two weeks after this event J. R. Reed, a brakeman, was accidentally killed in the railroad yards.

Alonzo McMullen, an old and respected citizen, was hauling oats to Pleasant Hill for shipment, one June day in 1888. In going down a slight decline the load, which was a

very heavy one, pitched forward, throwing him between the mules. The wagon struck against his body, crushing him badly and wounding him in such a manner that he died the following evening.

Over two hundred people joined in the search for the body of George Noland, who was drowned in an attempt to cross Big Creek east of Pleasant Hill, one Sunday night in August, 1888, when the water was very high. The body was not recovered until the early hours of the Tuesday morning following.

A. D. Prater had a desperate encounter about the middle of March, 1890, with one Eli B. Stahlaker, an old reprobate of about 71 years of age who at that time lived in

old town. Stahlaker was known as a tough character and had been arrested before for beating his fourteen-year-old daughter. Prater was sent to arrest the man for driving his wife and children out of their home, and for disturbing the peace in general. Despite the age of Stahlaker, he was a very active man and when Prater approached him, the constable was suddenly stabbed with a long knife. The wounds inflicted came near ending the life of Prater, but he managed to reach a passerby in a buggy, was taken where medical assistance could be secured, and before losing consciousness, deputized Messrs Burgess and Henley to go and arrest the old man. When they arrived they found Stahlaker lying in a pool of blood in the last throes of death, as a result of self-inflicted wounds with the same butcher knife he had used once before that evening.

Samuel Oust committed suicide by hanging himself, January 12, 1890.

Miles H. Williams was drowned while skating at Lake Leonard, January 10, 1893. He was 24 years old.

Mrs. Kate M. Henry, wife of an old Pleasant Hill pioneer, and a well known steamboat man, dropped dead in

St. Louis in March, 1893, when she discovered that a valuable heirloom, a watch that had been in her possession more than a half century, was stolen. She was 73 years of age at the time of her death.

Robt. Dameron was killed while switching in the railroad yards October 1, 1893.

John Olson, 62 years old, an old resident of Pleasant Hill, was found hanging by the neck from a rafter in the barn, when his wife returned from prayer meeting November 1, 1893.

On November 17, of the same year, D. P. Ingram, a former sheriff of the county, was killed by a board flying from a saw mill and striking him in the head. The accident occurred about 7 miles southeast of town. His 18-year-old son, Theodore, died three days later from the effects of a siege of typhoid fever.

John Skillman was killed by a falling mast of a derrick used in constructing a water tower at the home of Zenas Leonard, on May 16, 1895.

In the latter part of September of the same year John Bennington, since 1865 a resident of Pleasant Hill, met his death in an accident, caused by a wheel coming off the wagon in which he was riding. The team began to plunge when the wheel came off. Bennington was caught by a falling stone he was hauling for the construction of a culvert, and he was so badly crushed that he died within a few hours.

J. R. Schnell was nearly killed by a stroke of lightning July 3, 1906. Two of his horses met instant death, a colt was knocked down, and the barn set afire. Mr. Schnell recovered in time to be able, with the assistance of neighbors, to save the greater part of the barn.

Willie, the little son of Mrs. M. J. Lynch, was accidentally drowned in H. T. Smith's lake north of town, in September, 1896.

Byron C. Sharp was killed in the railroad yards January 21, 1897.

J. W. Gray, living near town, was killed while attempting to walk across the railroad tracks near the Missouri Pacific depot, in August, 1897.

Pearl, the 17-year-old daughter of Mrs. Becky Hall, was burned to death in a Kansas City fire January 30, 1897.

Two unknown men lost their lives in a railroad collision in the yards at Pleasant Hill December 17, 1898.

One of the oldest residents of the county died September 12, 1900, when Mrs. Narcissa Burns breathed her last. Mrs. Burns came to Pleasant Hill in 1855 and made her home here from that time on.

It is related of Mrs. Burns that during her life she raised forty or fifty children, her own, her grand children and motherless little pickaninnies of the Civil War period, included. She was a dearly loved old lady, and when her funeral was held the public schools were closed out of respect to her memory. She was over 80 years of age at the time of her death.

Warren Ewing and S. B. Wilson died of smallpox in the spring of 1896.

Pleasant Hill harbored a gold brick swindler for some time without being aware of the fact. R. S. Payne bought a fine farm of 200 acres near town, stocked the farm with fine stock, and was looked upon generally as a very worthy citizen. September 14, 1898, he was arrested by Detective Richards, of Sioux City, for having sold a gold brick to John Daly, of the same city. Payne had been known to

Daly as John Bedingfield. The following is taken from the columns of the Cass County Leader:

"J. A. Henley and Alvin Adams, of Pleasant Hill, were the victims of over-confidence one day last week, and as a result a prisoner is missing.

Some time since a gang of gold brick swindlers were operating near Sioux City, Iowa, and detectives learning of their whereabouts, arrested most of the gang and they were summarily dealt with. One of the leaders by the name of R. S. Payne escaped and came to Pleasant Hill with his family and took up his abode near that city. Detectives got on the track of the man, trailed him to Pleasant Hill and after some correspondence with Mr. Adams, the city marshal, went there last week and arrested Payne. He expressed great surprise at the time, but willingly consented to go. At the time of his arrest he was in town and expressed a desire to see his wife, and hired a buggy, and with Mr. Adams and J. A. Henley as guards, drove out to his country home. When they came back to town he wanted to see W. L. Jarrott of this city, and the three arrived here on the 8:52 Missouri Pacific train and returned on the 11:28 on the same road. They again procured a buggy and drove to Payne's home, he desiring to spend the night with his wife. By this time his guards had begun to place more confidence in him and to allow him little liberties. Across the hall from the guards' room was his wife's apartments, and Payne finally asked permission to go to his wife's room and lie down on the bed and talk to her. Unsuspicious, his guards allowed him to go. He went in, and after awhile the conversation grew slower and slower and finally ceased. The guards waited awhile, an investigation was made and they discovered that "the bird had flown" through an open window. This is the last heard of him."

Pleasant Hill claims the distinction of having been the home of the only two Chinamen in the county who were ever contested a legal point in court. Wing Lee brought suit in August, 1906, to recover money paid as part of the purchase price of a laundry bought of Quong Hop, claiming

that Quong Hop had over-presented the value of the laundry. The decision rendered was in effect a compromise and both parties to the suit were apparently satisfied.

Mrs. Ruppert, whose tree bleach remedies made her famous throughout the world, was born in Pleasant Hill, on January 24, 1862. Her maiden name was Arnie B. Shelton. Her parents were poor and her care early devolved upon her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Mers. The girl early showed signs of remarkable energy. At the age of 15 years she went to St. Louis and secured employment as a clerk in a sewing machine establishment. She became friendly with an old lady who told her the secret of the "tree" remedy, and immediately he launched out into the business which made her famous. Mrs. Ruppert was twice married, and died in Pleasant Hill in the spring of 1896, at the age of 34 years. Consumption was the cause of her death.

While Pleasant Hill is not the birthplace of Reub Field, he has made his home here so much of the time, that a history of his life will not be out of place.

Field was born in Johnson county, and has become one of the most noted characters in the state. He is the mathematical wonder of the world in regards calculations. "Rub" is as illiterate as a savage but can instantly solve any mathematical problem. He would not recognize his name if it was placed before him in type three feet high, nor can he tell a figure seven from a eight; yet he can tell how many grains of wheat piled upon each other would reach the sun if you give him the size of a grain of wheat and the distance from the earth to the sun. Such a problem he considers quite simple and will announce the answer by the time you have concluded the question. Set him at anything that does not involve calculation and he is absolutely devoid of understanding. He is aware of his ability to distance the "lightning calculators" of the age without employing the prescribed rules of master accountants and bookkeepers and a little that had he studied the system of the

"learned" he would now be as big a fool as any of them. He enjoys the sensation that comes of believing that he is the smartest man in the world and chuckles with delight when he has assured his auditor that God has created only one Sampson, one Solomon, one Christ, one Shakespeare, one Gladstone, one George Washington and one "Rube" Field. Thus from the companionship he keeps it will be seen that he is farther from earth than most mortals are found, and if dealing with the philosophy of the ancients is permissible while dealing with a modern wonder one might be brought to think that this strange creature has found a knot hole in the barrier between here and the here-after.

Rube is not easily engaged in conversation and there is not a person in the world to whom he would confide his secrets. No more to his mother than to you. He believes that all mankind is in league to take from him his great gift, or as he puts it, his "mystery." He regards every man in the same way and that ungovernable fear will no doubt keep him out of the sight of the public as it has for the past thirty-five years. Though he is mercenary to a degree in his dealings, he does not seem to possess any special desire for riches, but rather evinces the desire to see "fools" as he calls the human family, put to some expense on his account. It makes him feel big to have men hire him to be interviewed, and yet he is not vain enough to make a public exhibition of himself, another evidence of his unusual composition.

He cannot tell how he manipulates figures and computes numerals as with a thought, and this inability to explain bothers him least of all who are aware of the fact. He says that he is aware that if he could unite an arithmetic with his system of calculation as a basis he "could make more money than ten railroads," but he can't do it and doesn't care anything about it. He is satisfied with his lot and has great plans for the future. It is his belief that he came into this world to herald to men that beyond their division of the science of numbers lies the keys to all the problems of life. The great work that he is to do upon

earth has not yet been outlined to him by the omniscient, but will be in due time.

But it is of the duties beyond life that he is proud. God has not yet told him so, but he fully believes that he will enjoy great distinction in heaven. He understands that he is to be closely associated with St. Peter on account of his superior knowledge of numerals, and that his fame will resound through the wide expanse of the great hereafter. If he is not sent forth with Gabriel on "The Last Day," and employed in taking an inventory of humanity while the trumpeter of the heavens sounds the resurrection call, then he, the original and only "Rube" will be greatly set back. He promises himself the proud distinction of calling the roll on that day and as a side issue he will keep count of the divisions made of the almost limitless mass of spirits.

"Who else," says he, bubbling over at the thought, "could keep count of all the people of the world but Rube Field? I am the only man in the world who can figure beyond decillions with as much ease as you figure in tens. How do you suppose that any body but Rube Field could keep track of them as goes to hell besides all for the seven heavens without mixin' 'em up?"

Taking him unawares, he was once asked:

Can you add 26,894,432, to 1,938,549, to 69,598,624,18, to 1,845,023,001, to 14,374 without stopping to figure?

"That makes 71,473,496,494," said he, on the instant, and then he laughed heartily.

As you call the numbers to him, he adds them, having the aggregate of the first two before you have finished the third and of the whole while you catch your breath after enumerating them. Then if you read him a column of figures ranging from tens to hundreds of thousands, the length of a sheet of legal cap, he will furnish you an accurate aggregate the moment you finish.

Such an evidence of unexplained power will astonish the most credulous, but what must one think when such a character says that he is a living, walking chronometer and proves the same before you can dispute it. He mistrusts all men and a financial consideration, together with

the inducement of acquaintances, is necessary to set his tongue going, which done, he keeps you busy listening for he talks like a torrent rushes, swears with the fury of a cyclone and calculates with the rapidity of electric pulsations. He was once employed to be interviewed for one hour and his employer, desiring to test him as to his knowledge of time without giving him an opportunity to consult a timepiece, he was asked:

"What is the time now, professor?" (He delights in being called professor.)

Twenty-five and one-quarter minutes after three," he replied. Reaching for his watch to see if Rube was right, his employer was interrupted.

"Your watch is one and one-quarter minutes fast," said Field.

"How do you know?" he was asked.

"I can't tell you, but I am right," he said.

And so he was, as the Western Union regulator proved. His employer then concluded to test him further and resolved that he would say nothing of it when his hour was ended and note if Rube knew it. Imagine the man's surprise when in the middle of a chapter Field stopped and announced that his time was up. Consulting his watch, the man found him right to a second. Previous to that, he was asked the time at St. Petersburg and he stated correctly, saying that he was conscious of the degrees of longitude and latitude in all his calculations of time. He knows their location and can answer any question of time whenever asked. Often he has been aroused from sound sleep and upon being asked the time, would state it accurately while rubbing his eyes. Reading the dial plate of a clock in Berlin, he says is no more trouble to him than reading that of the watch in your pocket, and in this he brings proof to the assertion that he is conscious of every correct clock tick in the world, whether sleeping or awake. You may take him by surprise and after stating the distance from Kansas City to New York, and the dimensions of a locomotive drivewheel, allowing a stated loss for slipping of the wheel in each mile traveled, and he will instantly tell you how many

revolutions the wheel will make in traveling that distance.

The man who had employed Field was now more surprised than ever and with genuine interest asked him again: "How do you do these things?"

"I don't know," he said, "It's just like talk. I can figure just as easy as walk or think. It's all the same to me—no trouble at all. If I could tell you how I did it, you would be just as smart as I am."

"Why don't you go before the public and make a fortune?"

"What do I want with a fortune more than I've got? D'y'e s'pose I want to do like poor Jay Gould? I pity that man. See all the hard work he did for money, and he took none of it with him either. But you bet no one will be any richer when Rube Field dies. I'll take what I've got along with me. There is a lot of fools in the world who would give their last quarter to see Rube Field and see what he had to say and mebbby the same cusses' children would need bread. No, I'm no show. Once mother bound me out to a fellow who was going to make us all rich by making a curiosity of me. We went to Harrisonville to give the first show. The fellow that was bossin' the job was my cousin. He bragged awhile to the people about how lively I could figure and wound up by tellin' 'em I was a natural born idiot otherwise. That busted the show!"

"What did you do?"

"I knocked the fool offen the platform and said: 'Ladies and gentlemen, I've got a d—— sight more sense than that ——, and quit the business for good!'"

Another of his accomplishments is that of control over the brute creation and animal kingdom. Copperheads and rattlesnakes were his playmates when a boy and he can handle any reptile at will. A wild horse treats him gently and a mad bull pays no attention to him. He does not eat as much as a sick man would, but some years ago ate so much that all who knew him expected his appetite to cause his death. He had one narrow escape from a rush of water on dried apples and came near giving up the ghost for molasses upon the occasion of his having eaten the most

of two acres of sugar cane. He admits that he used to eat more than ten men could and wonders at his loss of appetite. Not long ago he was much given to indulgence in strong drink, but he has joined the prohibition army at, he says, the command of God.

His memory is almost as remarkable as his calculating genius. Having heard any statement, he will remember it, and though he may not understand words he hears, he will use them in the same or similar sense to that in which they were used when he heard them. By this means he has a vocabulary far in advance of the other illiterates. Speaking of his youth, he said he remembered no change so far as his knowledge of things is concerned, since his 7th year, at which time he came into possession of his "mystery." Many merchants in Missouri and Kansas employ him when taking inventories of their stores. He can keep ten clerks busy making records of his calculations and never was known to make a mistake. He says he would get married and settle if he could find a woman as smart as he is, but that he won't "hitch onto no common fool." He is now 56 years old, weighs 190 pounds and, although stooped somewhat, is a powerful man physically. Generally good natured, he rarely looks for trouble, but never misses an opportunity to "cuss" whom he doesn't like. It is said that he has "fits," but he denies that and says that he is "moon struck," that the new moon sometimes makes him sick and the full moon occasionally "knocks him down." When not engaged he performs the office of a vagrant and about the only strangers he takes kindly to are checker players, he claiming the world's championship at that game. He reports that he pays no railroad fare and that he only pays hotel bills when he desires to travel incognito to avoid the d— fools who want to make a curiosity of him. He is a strange character and hard to keep track of. He says that he has great faith in God, but no faith in religious "outfits."

The school enumeration of Pleasant Hill for the year ending June 30, 1907, was 632. There are four separate school buildings in the town, including one for the colored children.

The output of manufactured articles during the past year showed an increase of over 17 per cent. In fact every industry in the town has shown a substantial growth during the past twelve months.

Today there is not a more live and wide-awake town in the state of Missouri. Beautiful streets well lighted at night, fine granitoid sidewalks, pretty lawns, cosy homes and beautiful shade trees lend their aid in making Pleasant Hill a desirable place in which to live. For the man seeking a good home or a place in which to establish a successful business, no other town can present more inducements than Pleasant Hill does.

In concluding this article we desire to make mention of the leading business firms, manufacturing interests, and professional men who are located in this city.

A. J. JONES & CO.

The firm of A. J. Jones & Co., one of the oldest real estate firms in Cass county, was established at Pleasant Hill in the year 1904, and probably they do the largest business in their line of any company in the county.

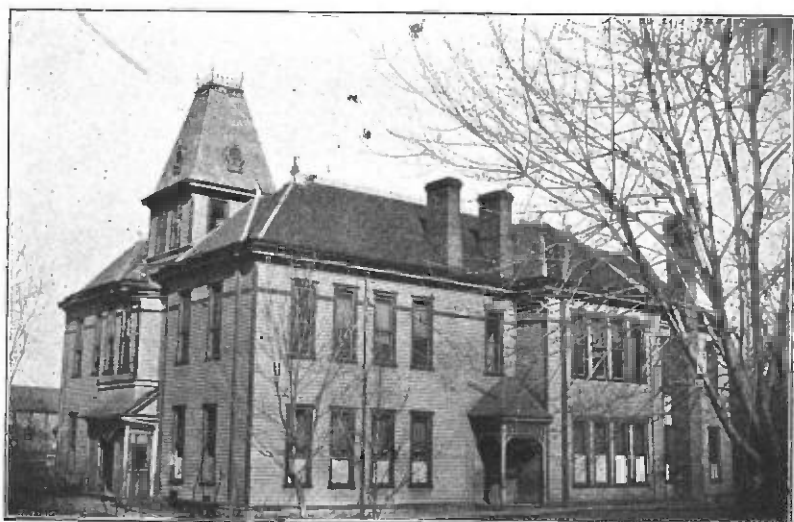
The firm is composed of Mr. A. J. Jones and A. D. Prater, two of the ablest men of the county, and therefore the reason of their success in the land business. Mr. Jones was formerly a professor in the High School at Pleasant Hill, until he went into the land business, and Mr. Prater was formerly a partner of Geo. W. Bruce in the real estate business.

The firm makes a specialty of loans, real estate and Cass county lands. Their agency extends over lands in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and the Panhandle in Texas. It is estimated by the firm that over 20,000 acres of land has been purchased through their hands since the formation of the company.

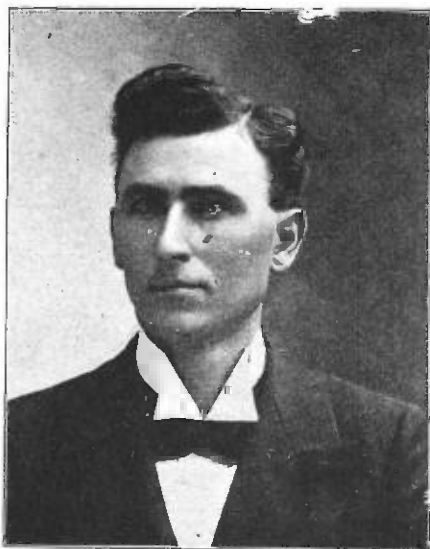
The Company are the emigration agents for the Missouri Pacific railroad, and their services to this company in that capacity has not been excelled by any other company in the same business. Mr. Prater has been for the



School Building, Pleasant Hill.



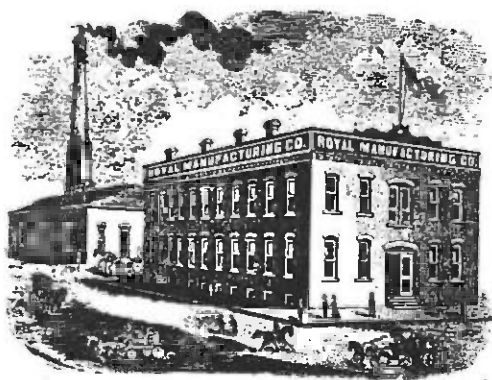
Christian Church, Pleasant Hill.



A. D. Prater.

A. J. Jones.

Jones & Co., Pleasant Hill.



Royal Mfg. Co., Pleasant Hill.

last twenty years an office holder in Cass county, having served in the capacity of deputy sheriff, constable and justice of the peace, each time having been elected unanimously by the Democratic party, of which he is a staunch supporter.

EDGAR R. IDOL,

the editor of the Pleasant Hill Local, was born in Virginia, parents left the south when Mr. Idol was seven years old, and located in Belton, Mo., where his father took charge of the Belton Leader, then the Belton Herald, which he published for a number of years. Mr. Idol here learned the printer's trade and by close attention to business and push, he was soon able to manage and own a plant of his own, which he did in the year 1901, by purchasing the Harrisonville Democrat which he managed successfully for four (4) years. Is now owner and editor of the Pleasant Hill Local, a five column quarto, weekly paper of 1,000 subscribers. Mr. Idol married Miss Elizabeth Shouse in the year 1900; has three children and a lovely home.

J. T. TURNER & SONS.

J. T. Turner & Sons are contractors and builders, and have been in business in Pleasant Hill for the past fourteen years. Mr. Turner is ably assisted in his business by his three sons, Edward, Harley and William, all of whom have learned their trade under their father.

Among the many buildings erected by this firm might be mentioned the Opera House, High School, Will Allen's house and practically all of Kellogg's green houses.

With an up-to-date shop, and these men's experience, it seems that they can build *anything* out of wood. Mr. Turner is a Socialist, and there are six children in his family.

DR. JOSHUA BELCHER

was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1875, where he was raised and attended school. Is a graduate of the Collegiate Insti-

tute of Winslor, Ontario, also of the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, at Detroit. Is medical examiner for various insurance companies, such as the Aetna, Central Life, and Pacific Mutual. The Dr. located in Pleasant Hill in the year 1901, and has built up one of the largest practices in the county. Is married and has a child 16 years old.

H. T. ROBERTSON

was born in Golden, Colorado, in 1872, but was raised in Saline county, with the exception of about four years spent in the southern states. Mr. Robertson came to Pleasant Hill in the fall of 1907, and embarked in the drug business. Purity in drugs and accuracy in compounding them are very necessary. These things are carefully looked after by Mr. Robertson and the store is indorsed by the leading physicians on account of the reliability and purity of the drugs and the scientific service in the prescription department where the utmost care is taken in compounding medicines of all kinds. The laboratory is supplied with all requisite facilities for compounding the most difficult prescriptions, and the store has won the well merited distinction of being one of the best pharmacies in the county. A full line of oil paints, stationary, books, sporting goods, cigars and tobacco, hammocks, inks, etc., are carried. A soda fountain valued at \$1,500, is in the store where summer beverages are dispensed in season.

JOHN HOLLOWAY.

the furniture man, came to Pleasant Hill in the year 1874. He engaged in the grocery business which he handled successfully for one year, then he went into the meat business, the firm being known as Todd & Holloway. In about two years, Todd having sold out to Mr. Sam Templeman, he continued in the meat business about seven (7) years under the name of Holloway & Templeman, when the business was disposed of and Mr. Holloway bought into the furniture business, which he has continued in ever since



M. E. Church, Garden City.



Commercial Hotel, Garden City.



Drug Store of H. T. Robertson, Pleasant Hill.



John Holloway's Furniture Store,
Pleasant Hill.



A Cass County, Product.

1884. Has now one of the most complete stores of the kind to be found anywhere, handles the well known and best mattress made, the Sealy Mattress, carpets, mattings, mouldings, linoleums, oil cloth, school desks, brass beds, iron beds, in fact anything in his line, all from the best factories in the country. Mr. Holloway is president of the Farmers National Bank, also of the Pleasant Hill Hotel, Light, Power and Water Company. Is a member of the Episcopal church, also a member of the Masonic Order, Jewel Lodge No. 480, A. F. & A. M., and is the High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter No. 43.

MR. CLAUDE HEADEN.

the able manager of the Jones Lumber Company, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., was born in Freeman, Mo., in the year 1872. In 1873 his parents moved to Pleasant Hill where Claude has been reared and educated. His first work was in the lumber yard of which he is now the manager. The success of this yard is due, in a great measure, to the local manager. Since Mr. Headen has taken charge he has built up the business to its present high standard. They carry a full and complete stock of hard and soft lumber, which they sell at prices that defy competition. Their line of sash, doors, blinds, interior furnishings, paints, lime, cement, etc., is exceptionally large and well selected. Mr. Headen has been specially favored with the confidence of the people and a large and profitable trade is enjoyed. Mr. Headen is married, has one child 6 years old, and has a nice home on Taylor street of Pleasant Hill. Is a member of the Jewell Lodge No. 480 (A. F. & A. M. Chapter of Wyoming Arch No. 43). Is also secretary of both these bodies.

C. W. DOBBINS,

the well known contractor of Pleasant Hill, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, in the year 1866. When 10 years old he went to work for his father who was then a contractor of note. Mr. Dobbins subcontracted the concrete work

that was done on the 9th street cable in Kansas City. Has been in Cass County of late years doing a great deal of work. Between 1894 and 1898 he has built over forty arches and stone abutments, which are standing today in this county. Mr. Dobbins built the City Hall, also the jail for Pleasant Hill. Has now the contract for building the rock road out of Pleasant Hill. Mr. Dobbins has made a fine record as a hustling up-to-date contractor.

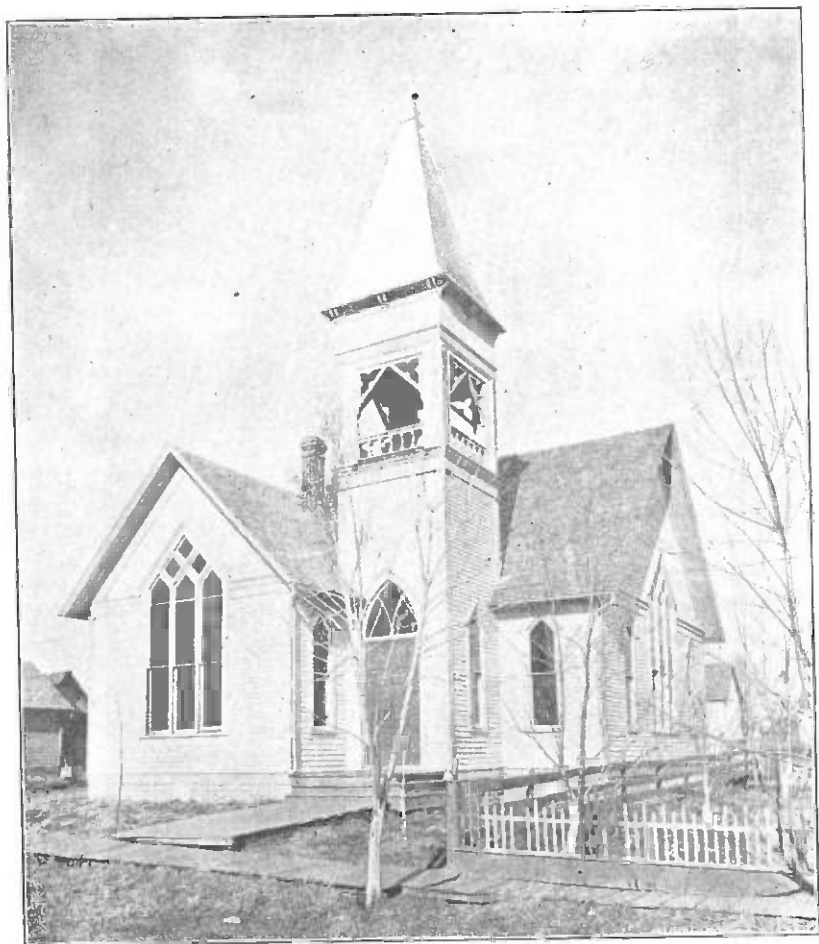
ELMER FAULKNER,

the subject of this sketch, was born near Pleasant Hill June 16, 1875, where he remained with his parents until his 22nd year. He then left the farm and accepted a position under Postmaster Zick, in the Pleasant Hill postoffice, where he remained for one year. In 1900 he accepted a position with L. A. Rayborn, grocer, where he remained until Mr. Rayborn sold out. In April, 1905, Mr. Faulkner went into the grocery business for himself, and by hard work and close attention, he has built up a grocery business, second to none in this part of Missouri.

In October, 1898, Mr. Faulkner was married to Miss Daisy Headen of Pleasant Hill.

W. E. PEARCE,

dealer in hardware, stoves, etc., was born in England, November 3, 1823, and when 13 years of age learned the tinners' trade, which had also been the trade of his father and grand father. Came to America in 1844, locating at Cincinnati, and later at Beardstown, Cass County, Illinois, where he was engaged in business. He crossed the plains in the early fifties in search of gold, and remained five years. Returning to Beardstown he married, July 1st, 1856, Miss Margaret E. Burris, who was born in New York City Nov. 1836. They have seven children, Mrs. J. M. Cheatham, Mrs. Wm. L. Jarrott, Mrs. H. D. Williams, Mrs. J. D. King, Dr. Gilbert, Ernest B. and Lester E., the two last named sons now conducting the business, Mr. Pearce having retired from active business several years ago. This firm is the



M. E. South Church, Garden City.



Farm Scene Near Pleasant Hill.

oldest doing business in Cass county, and enjoys today, as it ever has, an enviable reputation for honest business methods and fair dealing.

W. E. Pearce, the hardware man, invites one and all to visit their store and get prices. Shelf and heavy hardware, cutlery, windmills and pumps, stoves and tinware of all kinds. Store is to be found on the west side of the main street of Pleasant Hill, established in 1866.

GUSTIN & SON.

The pioneer hardware house of this county is that of Gustin & Son, located at Pleasant Hill, Mo., on the main street. It is now 36 years since this business was started by Mr. H. H. Gustin, who came to this county in the year of '66. In January, 1906, Mr. Gustin took his son William B. as a partner, and during this time they have won the confidence of the entire community by square dealing, honorable business methods and the care they have always taken to keep only the best goods. The result has been the building up of a large trade, not only in Pleasant Hill but all over the county. At present their stock is large, embracing a full line of shelf hardware, tools, cutlery, stoves, buggies, wagons, implements of all kinds, also handle a large assortment of different kinds of seeds. During the season just past these gentlemen led the trade in agricultural implements and buggies, for the fact is known that they sell only the best and such as they know will give satisfaction. Under the able management of Mr. William B. Gustin, whose father is now retired from active work, we see nothing in the way to stop the great advancement that the firm has made. The elder Mr. Gustin is originally from Ohio, having been born in that state in Warren County. All three of his children are native Missourians. William B. Gustin, the junior member of the firm, is a graduate of the Pleasant Hill high school and also of the Warrensburg state normal.

H. T. ROLLEY.

Hal T. Rolley, one of the most enterprising and successful business men of Pleasant Hill, began his business career in the restaurant business in that place about May 2, 1900, and has since that time built up one of the best paying, as well as the most progressive restaurants in the county.

Mr. Rolley is a young man of ability in commercial affairs, having been educated in the schools of Pleasant Hill and, by his industrious habits and integrity has accumulated what he has today. He began in the business with a mere lunch counter with a small capital, and has increased until today it comprises the entire building, with lunch on one side and a modern cafe on the other. The building is also owned by the Rolley Bros., in which this is located. At one time his health required the out door exercise and he disposed of the business, but the new owner soon found that he lacked the business ability to run it so Mr. Rolley again purchased the business and built up the trade that he had left. He has in his employ eight people at the present time, showing what can be done if the person has the business ability to attain such a high standing in the commercial world as Mr. Rolley has shown by his integrity and stick-to-it-iveness.

GEO. T. ROWE, PLEASANT HILL, MO.

Geo. T. Rowe embarked in business here in 1883, and has been in the same business since. Mr. Rowe was born in Michigan, June 19, 1852, married in 1878 to Miss Alberta Burr, and one child was given this union. Later married Miss Grace W. Kellogg, and three children were given this union.

Mr. Rowe is one of Pleasant Hill's most enterprising citizens, and has done much for his town. His store is a model of neatness, and he always carries a full line of drugs, wall paper, paint, mouldings and glass.

All prescriptions are carefully compounded by Mr. Rowe, and his long public service entitles him to a con-

tinuance of your patronage. All new patrons are treated with the same courteous treatment that has won him his many friends.

ROY TILGHMAN CLOUD, PLEASANT HILL, MO.

Roy Cloud is a son of T. H. Cloud, the well known attorney of Pleasant Hill. Roy started in business in July, 1901, on the Pleasant Hill Times, and is now the editor and one of the proprietors, there being associated with him his father-in-law, W. R. Savage, of Wellington, Kas. The Times is the outgrowth of the old Pleasant Hill Gazette, established in 1888, and the present firm name is Cloud & Savage. Mr. Cloud is married and has one child. It might be mentioned, with credit to Mr. Cloud, that it was through his paper and his personal efforts that Pleasant Hill is enjoying granitoid walks, and that they are now building the Rock road to connect with Kansas City. Mr. Cloud personally, and his paper, are Democratic.

F. C. CLEMENT, PLEASANT HILL, MO.

Mr. Clement is a graduate of the Southwestern Optical College at Kansas City. He graduated on August 24, 1905, and has since been in the jewelry and optical business at Pleasant Hill, where, from his long list of friends, he has built an enviable business and reputation as an optician and jeweler. Mr. Clement has been a resident of Pleasant Hill for the past eight years, and on February 19, 1907 he married Miss Lora Brownlee. One child, a boy, was the result of this happy union. Mr. Clement is a Democrat.

O. L. BEASLEY, PLEASANT HILL, MO.

Mr. Beasley was born in Athens County, Ohio, October 10, 1845, and served in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry from 1862 to 1865, came to Missouri in 1866, went to Kansas in 1867, went to Springfield in 1868, then back to Kansas in 1876, and came from there to Pleasant Hill where he has since made his home. He has for fifteen years worked with Hess

Bros., Clothiers, and on April 15, 1892, he started in business for himself, which he still conducts. He carries a full line of clothing, hats and caps, furnishing goods and shoes, where the best in its line can be found.

Mr. Beasley was married in 1880, to Miss Ellie L. Brierly and they have one girl, Nellie Katherine.

He is a thorough sportsman, his principle delight is in hunting and trap shooting, and he has the best collection of fine bred English Setters to be found in the country.

ALBERT R. WHERRITT,

the leading real estate and loan man of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, was born near that place on a farm two and one-half miles west. Lived there until he was about sixteen years of age, at which time he was employed by B. C. Christopher, as salesman in a dry goods store, in which position he remained until Mr. Christopher sold out, after which he was employed by J. H. Christopher of Warrensburg, remaining there for a number of years.

He finally became tired of the retail business and went on the road as traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, remaining on the road for four years.

He then bought a drug store in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, in which business he continued for four years. This, however, proved too confining and the real estate business appealed to him and he embarked in that line and has remained in it ever since.

His thorough knowledge, acquired while on the farm, helps him to know and estimate the value of lands, and his ability has been recognized by leading men, and especially the immense companies owning land in Texas and the Southwest. One of his specialties is the loan business, which has proved a valuable auxiliary.

Mr. Wherritt is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic, A. O. U. W., and M. W. A. Lodges.

GAIL BORDEN DOUGLAS.

Gail Borden Douglas was born at Lathrop, Mo., March 23, 1875. He learned his trade under his father's direction in Lathrop and Blackburn, Mo., and worked there until 1902, when he moved to Pleasant Hill and started the business he is now in. He married Miss Cora May Clark, Oct. 14, 1903. Mr. Douglass has just recently completed an optical course in the South Bend Optical School of South Bend, Indiana, and is now prepared with a complete knowledge and shop for any work in the jewelry and optical lines.

A note of special interest in regards Mr. Douglass, was that if the family would let one Mr. Gail Borden (patentee of the famous Elgin Watch Co. movement, and patentee of the well known Borden's Condensed Milk), name the boy, that he would present him with the best watch that the Elgin company made when he was 18 years of age. Mr. Borden made good his promise, but Mr. Douglas had the misfortune to have the watch stolen at the World's Fair, at Chicago. An offer of \$100.00 reward failed to return the watch.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF BELTON.

Belton, Mo., in the extreme northwestern corner of Cass County, not over five miles from the Kansas state line, and on the K. C. C. & S. Ry., and the Frisco System, within a short distance from the Kansas City Southern Railway, is one of the prettiest and most delightful little cities in Western Missouri. Belton has a population of about 1,100, and in point of business interests, is one of the best towns of its size in the State, and is one of the greatest grain, hay and live stock distributing points in this section of Missouri and is rapidly increasing in prestige, wealth, and population. It already has substantial brick buildings, miles of concrete sidewalks, mercantile and manufacturing establishments, a bright and sparkling weekly newspaper, ably edited by Mr. Brady Harris, five churches, schools, etc. Their fine city hall, built in 1906, is one of the most practical evidences of enterprise to be found in the county. The building is a large, handsome brick, built at a cost of \$7,500. The large auditorium seats nearly 500 people. A large stage, with elaborate scenery, occupies one end, and the building is heated by a furnace.

Belton has natural gas, a large fair grounds, handsome streets, and pretty homes. Thrift and energy is noted on every hand, the business portion of the town never appearing dull to the observer. Creditable buildings and business blocks occupy the main streets, and a tour through the residence portion of the city discloses to view elegant and home-like residences, surrounded by well-kept lawns.

Belton has an excellent city government, the different elective officers being among the best citizens. Life and

property are secure; values are well established and maintained, and with good society, healthy and delightful climate, handsome and eligible location of the city as to drainage, etc., railroad telegraph, telephone and mail facilities with all parts of the world, educational, religious and many other advantages, makes all the conditions of life in Belton agreeable and pleasant.

This beautiful little city was laid out in 1871, by W. H. Colburn and J. W. Scott. The first settlement made after the laying out of the town was by Keith & Thompson, who erected a frame business house here and dealt in general merchandise. They later sold the business to J. C. Robinson & Son. Among the other early settlers might be mentioned Dr. R. M. Slaughter, Dr. G. L. Love, A. J. Smith, druggist; Richard House, the hotel man; John Johnson, shoemaker, and Fred Buddy, blacksmith. The town was incorporated in April 1880.

The first school board was organized in 1875, with the following members: G. W. Scott, L. M. Trumball, W. K. Clifford, Benj. Barr, J. V. Robinson and J. S. Torbert.

The first town board after the incorporation of the town was composed of Boone Smith, W. H. Nigh, John Johnson, Chas. Haven and John W. Parrish.

The present city officers are as follows: W. J. Bradford, mayor; Jerry Jerard, Wm. Swankey, C. W. Reynolds and W. H. Wells, aldermen; W. A. Roberts, city clerk; W. P. Houston, city attorney; T. J. Thompson, marshal.

The Christian church was organized in 1865, at the residence of John G. Holloway. Two of the first ministers were M. D. Todd and Samuel Jackson. The present pastor is J. B. Dickson.

The Baptist church was organized about the year 1873. The present pastor is G. C. Monroe.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized about 1850. Rev. Bert is the present pastor.

The M. E. church was organized about the year 1870. Rev. Moore is the present pastor.

The M. E. church, South, is under the able charge of Rev. Thos. Cobb.

Belton Lodge No. 450, A. F. & A. M., was organized with the following charter members: Geo. W. Scott, B. T. Muir, Samuel B. Rider, Wm. C. Miner, Clayton Bane, Geo. W. Case, W. P. Crabtree, G. L. Love, S. D. Muir, Thomas Trekell and H. Willis. The present officers are as follows: Will B. Garrison, W. M.; T. J. Walker, S. W.; Bert Homan, J. W.; W. C. Pettis, S. D.; Joe Reynolds, J. D.

An interesting story is told of a sword given to the lodge at its organization by Capt. N. A. Pool, at that time a resident of this vicinity. The sword had been captured from Major Henry S. Burrage, of Portland, Me., during the war, and when he learned its location it was returned to him. The sword had been used by the tyler of the lodge ever since 1872. In acknowledging receipt of the sword in 1897, Major Burrage stated that he found stains upon it from wounds that he had received in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Belton has many other flourishing fraternal organizations, among which should be mentioned the Eastern Star, which has the following officers: Mrs. Nannie C. Idol, W. M.; Mrs. J. F. Blair, A. M.; Miss Hallie Sprinkle, secretary; J. F. Blair, treasurer; Mrs. W. B. Garrison, conductor; W. B. Garrison, W. P.; Mrs. C. H. G. Sprinkle, A.; Mrs. F. A. Kreigh, R.; Mrs. A. C. Hawthorne, E.; Mrs. Joe Reynolds, M.; Mrs. J. H. Blair, E.

The I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 744 is presided over by the following officers: W. J. Bradford, N. G.; J. P. L. Jones, V. G.; John S. Miller, secretary; P. P. King, treasurer, Joe Reynolds, W.; Harry Cunningham, conductor; W. H. Wells, chaplain.

The M. W. A. Camp No. 2395 has the following officers: L. J. Strahan, V. C.; R. E. Jones, advisor; J. S. Miller, clerk; J. W. Aker, banker; Roy L. Rosier, chief forester.

The following are the officers of the local camp of W. O. W.: C. V. Reynolds, C.; G. W. Reynolds, A.; J. F. Blair, B.; S. D. Sprinkle, clerk; C. G. Fitch, E.; P. M. Walton, W.; J. J. Herr, S.; W. A. Holloway, J. H. White and C. H. G. Sprinkle, managers.

Belton, like many other towns in the county, has suf-

fered severely from the effects of fires. The following account is taken from the columns of the Herald, dated March 1, 1889:

"At 10:30 Monday night fire was discovered in Duncan's grocery store, on the corner of Main and Walnut, which was quickly consumed, together with its contents. The postoffice building came next; then the fire crossed Walnut street and the drug store of John March was fired in many places and looked as though it, with other wooden buildings adjoining, must burn; but by the most determined and persistent efforts the fire in the drug store was extinguished, though the building is badly damaged. The entire block from Duncan's to Buddy's shop is burned. The postoffice building, Duncan's store room and one room occupied by J. E. Mullen & Co. were owned by M. Gilham, whose loss is \$1,500; J. E. Mullen & Co., hardware, implements, harness, seeds, etc., loss, above insurance, \$3,500; Chas. Atkinson, store room, loss \$2,000, no insurance; A. H. Bailey building, no insurance; White's livery stable, loss \$600, no insurance; McPherson & Scott, feed and grain, loss \$400, no insurance; building owned by Mr. Brown, no insurance; Mr. Johnson, the postmaster, loses \$250, and Ben Johnson, stationery, loss \$300.

Opposite the burned buildings were the Bank of Belton, J. W. Gregg & Co., dry goods; P. Foulke, groceries; Snyder & Atkinson, groceries, while above their store rooms is the Belton Hotel, kept by P. M. Lee, whose goods were damaged by water; John Crumley, furniture; Harry Crumley, tin shop; Walter Bales, livery stable, and Mrs. Barker, residence, all of which suffered more or less, the large glass fronts being broken."

The fire of 1904 is thus described in the columns of the Cass County Leader, dated October 28:

"The Herald building containing the office and printing plant of the Belton Herald, also occupied by the postoffice, caught fire in some mysterious manner Tuesday night and was burned to the ground, together with almost all its contents. The small building adjoining it, used as office by Dr. Moad, was also consumed by the flames.

The fire was first discovered by K. Godfrey, who rooms in a building along Main street. It was about 1 a. m. Wednesday and he lost very little time in alarming the citizens, who responded in very short time.

Postmaster Chas. Casper saved the stamps from the postoffice, while all that Editor Dan C. Idol was enabled to save was his paper cutter and stock. The press, together with type, subscription list and all other equipment, was lost.

Dr. Moad was able to remove all the furniture and other contents from his office before the flames reached his building.

The flames were confined to this small space by the prompt hauling of several tanks of water to the scene and by the diligent application of the citizens in fighting down the fire.

Mr. Idol's loss amounted to \$1,400, with \$300 insurance on the plant and a like amount on the building. Mr. Casper had \$300 insurance on the postoffice fixtures.

As near as can be learned, the fire was caused by the stove in the postoffice. The stove door probably being blown open and live coals allowed to alight on the surrounding floors."

Three buildings on the main street of Belton were destroyed one Saturday morning during the latter part of October, 1906, by a fire which started about 10 o'clock in a boarding house occupied by Mrs. Hargis. The other buildings destroyed were the grocery store belonging to Parrish & Sons and the racket store of J. B. Hixon. The fire is thought to have originated in a defective flue, the blaze being first discovered in the roof of the boarding house. The total loss is about \$3,500. For a time the entire town was threatened. A high wind was blowing, and it was only by the hardest work on the part of the volunteer bucket brigade that the fire was kept from spreading.

One of the most shocking incidents that ever occurred in Belton was the severe electrical storm of September, 1905, during the progress of the Belton Fair. A part of the account as published in the Cass County Leader at that time is here set out:

"Two persons were killed and sixteen injured at the Belton Fair grounds last Thursday by lightning during a storm. J. L. Post, of Belton, one of the persons killed, was well known throughout this county. He was the father-in-law of M. B. Locke, mayor of this city for one term. The other victim of the lightning was Mrs. Walter Cleveland, a negro woman of Belton. Following is a list of the injured: W. O. Plummer and John C. Thecen, Peculiar; Miss Minnie Moore, Pleasant Hill and Mrs. C. A. Roberts, Mrs. Jane Cones, S. C. Byler, M. F. Perkins, George W. Frazer, Wm. Patterson, Riley Nichols, Wm. Hundley, Walter Irvine, J. E. Blainton, Jonas MacMeck, George Evans, Walter Cleveland, of Belton.

A heavy rainfall, accompanied by thunder, lightning and wind, began a few minutes before 3 p. m. It is estimated that 1,000 persons were within the Fair grounds inclosure at the time. The storm broke suddenly and with its appearance a rush for shelter was made. Each of the exhibit buildings and most of the sheds and stables filled rapidly.

Three hundred persons took refuge in the art and poultry halls. These buildings are connected by telephone wires and when the bolt of lightning struck nearly everyone was stunned. Men, women and children, the majority of them farmers or members of farmers' families, were thrown to the floor.

With most of the persons in the crowd the shock was only momentary, but a scene of wild confusion ensued a moment after the lightning struck the building. Several women fainted, children screamed, the fowls in the poultry hall were in an uproar and many teams of horses tied to fences in various parts of the ground were crazed with fear and broke loose from their fastenings. At the same time flames burst from the roof of the art hall.

In the race track grandstand, a short distance from the poultry building, probably 400 persons had gathered and horses were being driven upon the track in preparation for the trotting race. The force of the lightning was felt here and a panic was threatened. Some of the horses were felled.

It was soon found, however, that none of the spectators were badly injured, although many women suffered greatly from fright.

While the work of removing the injured was going on it was discovered that two persons were dead. These were J. L. Post, a business man, active in all public affairs in Belton, and Mrs. Walter Cleveland, a negress. Clapsed in Mrs. Cleveland's lifeless arms was a babe uninjured. The bodies of the two victims were removed to an undertaker's establishment.

W. O. Plummer and John C. Thecen, the two most dangerously injured, were taken to the town hospital at the direction of physicians who had hurried to the grounds. Both men were unconscious when carried from the grounds. Plummer had stood near the point in one of the buildings where lightning struck and there are burns on the body from head to feet.

With the exception of Thecen, the doctors believe that each of the other persons injured will suffer slight inconvenience from their experience. It is thought Thecen will recover. Many of the townspeople threw open their homes for the reception of the countrymen who were hurt and several of the houses were transformed into temporary hospitals. The flames in the art building were extinguished with slight damage to the hall and the exhibits which it contained. All the buildings are frame.

A report from Belton Thursday morning says that all the injured will recover."

Among other distressing occurrences at Belton, the writer recalls that in March, 1907, John Hunter, living six miles southwest of Belton, was fatally burned.

Mr. Hunter had gone out into his blackberry bushes to clear the patch of dead canes and was burning them. He was an aged man, nearly 81 years old, and also a cripple, having had a leg amputated just below the knee. It is presumed the wind carried the fire into the dead grass among the growing bushes and in his attempts to head off the flames his clothing caught fire. The smoke and fire and his

physical infirmities all together made him almost helpless and at the mercy of the destroying flames.

His son, who was at work in the fields, saw the fire, and thinking that perhaps it had gotten beyond control of his father, came in to assist in putting it out.

There a fearful sight met his eyes. The body of his father lay near a fence some twenty feet away from the fire, charred almost beyond recognition the clothing entirely burned off and the features distorted by the awful pain. He lived but a short time.

A write-up of Belton would not be complete without a word about the large cattle ranch near Belton, now owned by J. P. Cudahy, Jr., of Kansas City.

Sixty years ago N. E. Herlson left his home in Virginia and came to Missouri. He stopped in Kansas City, then a landing on the river bank. A pair of boots or a plug of chewing tobacco seems to have been the standard price for an acre of the land here then. So Herlson went south about thirty miles and filed on a homestead. He farmed and brought his produce to Kansas City landing by wagon over a trail, traces of which may be seen yet near Belton. It was all government land around Herlson's homestead. As years went by he purchased an "eighty" here, another there, paying from 50 cents to \$3 or \$4 an acre for the land. Finally he had acquired about 5,000 acres of rich Missouri land. Herlson died about fifteen years ago and the government land he had purchased passed to his sons. Three sections—1,920 acres—in a strip beginning near the head of the Grand river and extending north toward Belton, were left to J. W. Herlson. But the young man did not prosper as his father had. He paid less attention to cultivation and began to raise and feed cattle. The markets were uncertain and he lost money. Within a few years the land was for sale.

The purchaser was William Humphrey, a Hereford cattle breeder, who had owned a ranch in the northern part of Nebraska.

Then began a transformation of the Herlson property.

Eight hundred Hereford cattle were shipped to Belton and driven to the farm. Old fences were torn down and replaced by twenty-eight miles of new ones. The small farmhouse was repaired and other small houses built here and there on the property to accommodate laborers who were to take care of the cattle and cultivate 1,000 acres of the land. Humphrey's investment, to all appearances, was to be successful. He made money the first year and even more the next. Prices were good and he was prosperous—much more prosperous than he had been on his ranch in Nebraska.

One morning, after he had been in Belton two years, Humphrey came to Kansas City and was in consultation with a firm of architects. In the few weeks following he made many similar trips. He was arranging for the second transformation of the farm.

"I've decided to make it my country home," Humphrey told the architects. "I want a big, fine house, a park, driveways, tennis court, lodge—everything."

A few months later the plans for a country home were finished. Fifty workmen were sent to the farm. The little old house was torn down and on its site was erected a big two and a half story frame house, Colonial style, at a cost of \$30,000. Full grown box elders, mulberry trees and maple trees were grubbed out and hauled to the farm, where they were planted in the large blue grass yard. Gravel driveways were made, large stone pillars for entrance gates were erected, new orchards planted, a lodge was built for the manager of the farm, a cottage for the overseer and, across a small creek, near the home, a big hotel for the laborers. Then a stable for horses, six large cattle barns in a field south of the home, a stone water tower and a pumping and lighting station were built. Then one day when the architect was at the home to consult Humphrey about the details of a ballroom that was to be built in a separate structure and to ask about the location of a tennis court, croquet court and arrange other details yet to be finished, he was told the work was to stop.

While the work of building the country home was going on—about a year's time—Humphrey's prosperity had not

continued. For two or three months there had been no money for his workmen. All quit after demanding their pay and threatening their employer if they didn't receive it. The cattle were sold, but not with profit. A mortgage was made and Humphrey furnished his new home, hired what laborers he could, purchased a few more cattle and tried to run the farm, hoping that he would again prosper.

One night a few years ago one of the large cattle barns with eighteen head of cattle burned. Every effort was made to learn the origin of the fire, but without success. A few months later another barn, with several mules, burned. Another investigation was made by Mr. Humphrey, but the cause of the fire in this barn, too, was a mystery. The year following a third barn was burned. Today if you ask about the mysterious burning of the three barns in Belton, the people say:

"Nobody knows, but we believe—believe, you understand—that some men who didn't get their pay burned them."

Despite adversities Humphrey continued to live in the new house and with his manager and overseer, H. T. Hook, looked after a few cattle and cultivated as much land as possible. But the mortgage was never paid. It was held by a bank in South Omaha and then taken up by the bank's president, Thomas P. McPherson, also a ranch owner and Hereford cattle breeder in Nebraska. Mr. McPherson sold the property to J. P. Cudahy, Jr., of Kansas City, for \$80 an acre.

In building what he expected to be his country home Humphrey didn't spare money. At the front—the big house faces south—and on one side is a wide veranda with massive, ornamented pillars. The windows and doors are of heavy plate glass with the exception of those in the music room, which are stained glass.

The first floor is finished in oak. A large reception hall leads to a small court, which extends the height of the building. To the left of the hall, with large French windows, is a Louis IV room, the most elaborate in the house. The walls are paneled and covered with silk tapestry. The decorative

scheme is white and gold. The music room, dining room, library and conservatory are on this floor. The dining room has heavy oak panels, a paneled ceiling, and in the music room and library the walls are of tapestry.

The house has twenty-two rooms. On the second floor, which is finished in maple, are the sleeping rooms and on the third floor are the servants' rooms, a billiard room and card rooms. In the basement of the house is a lighting and steam heating plant.

It would be a very easy task, and an enjoyable one, to write hundreds and hundreds of pages dealing with the interesting facts connected with the history of Belton, but space forbids, and we will have to content ourselves with what is here given. In conclusion to the foregoing and to give final emphasis to the great truth concerning the importance of Belton, we ask the privilege of introducing to our readers just a few of the many business men of the city:

HOUSTON & ROBERTS.

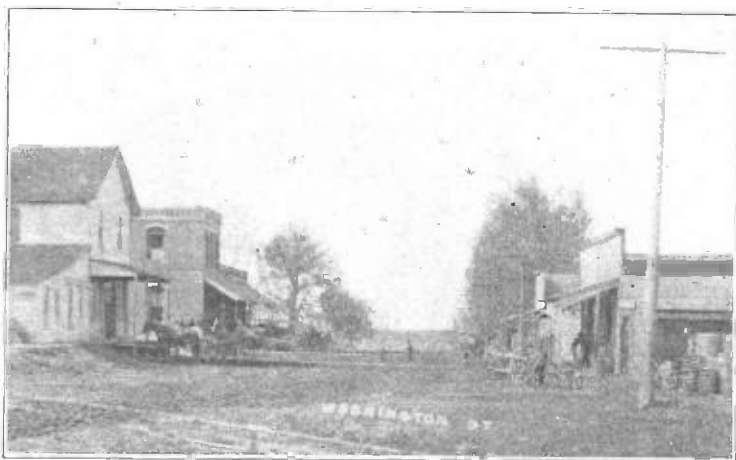
The firm of Houston & Roberts do a general Law, Loan, Real Estate and Insurance business. They furnish abstracts, and the examination of titles is their specialty. The firm is composed of W. P. Houston, lawyer, and W. A. Roberts, Notary Public. Both are known as men of ability, and since the organization of the firm have transacted a vast amount of business in their line. Any one desiring legal advice, or wishing to negotiate a loan can do no better than to call upon these gentlemen. They are prepared for prompt accommodation in all their lines.

FRANK S. CONGER.

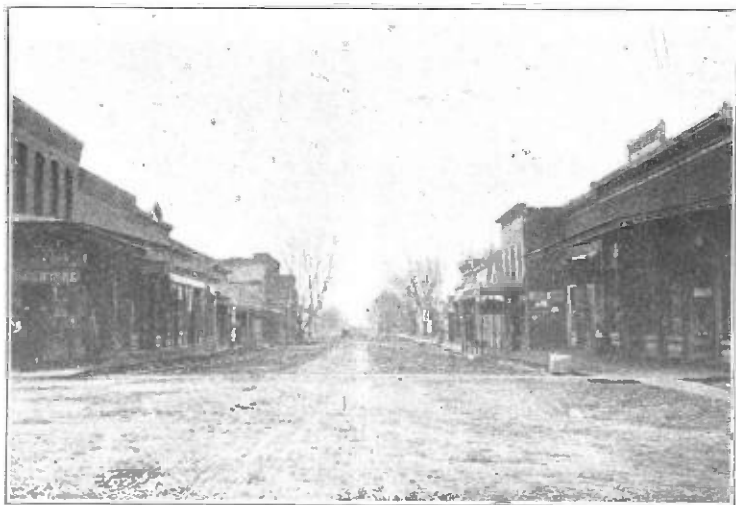
Frank Conger was born in Harrisonville, February 19, 1880, and is a son of Arthur Conger. He was reared and graduated in Harrisonville, and in March, 1899, went to Colorado where he made his home until May, 1901, when he returned to Harrisonville, and on February 12, 1903,



Cass County Products.



View of Raymore's Main Street.



Main Street, Belton.

he married Miss Lula Hancock of Harrisonville. They have one boy about two years old. Mr. Conger has been in the Abstract, Loan and Insurance business for the past eight years and thoroughly understands his work. He moved to Belton May 1, 1905, and by his manly business methods has built him a nice business.

Mr. Conger is a Republican, and a strong one.

J. GUY BAILEY, BELTON, MO.

Mr. Bailey was born in Ocala, Iowa, August 20, 1883, where he lived until he was ten years of age. He attended the state normal at Kirksville and then attended the Western Dental College at Kansas City, from which he graduated in May, 1907. He practised for one year in Kansas City in 1906, from which practise he derived great benefit owing to the large field he had to work on. Mr. Bailey has been a resident of Belton one year, and from the promising practise he now enjoys, it seems that his future is made. He married Miss Leto Knox Townsend, June 26, 1907. He is an athletic devotee being a member of the base ball and foot ball teams of his respective schools. Mr. Bailey's political preference is with the Republican party. His office can be found just over the bank in the heart of the city.

W. G. MARCH

conducts the Confectionery and Bakery at Belton, and is an expert in the bakery art. He serves short orders, lunches, chili, and regular meals, also carries a choice line of toothsome sweetmeats, fruits, nuts and cigars.

By his courteous treatment to one and all, he has succeeded in making his business one of the best paying in the town as well as the most essential. Mr. March has lived in Belton 23 years, has two children, Theo, 3 years of age, and Fannie, 2 years old.

During his eight years in the wholesale and retail meat business in Belton, Mr. J. P. L. Jones has built up one of

the most lucrative concerns in the county. His father, J. D. L. Jones, came to this county in 1868 and dealt chiefly in live stock, but buying anything from a "Mink skin to a farm," and there was not a more strenuous, energetic, and better known man in the county. He died January 11, 1908, and his son, J. P. L. Jones, now following in his footsteps, has made the "Jones Meat Market" a household word for practically a quarter of a century. J. P. L. Jones was married April 12, 1906, to Miss Viola Post, and has a very happy home, with the prospects before him of a long and prosperous life, and with his enviable surroundings it would not be surprising if he remains there the rest of his life.

G. W. SPRINGATE

was born on a farm in Illinois. In 1894 he came to Belton and followed the trade of stone mason, until embarking in the restaurant and short order business. Mr. Springate has shown his ability as a first class proprietor by the way his trade has grown in the past few years. For a first class meal and short order house, this place can not be excelled. Mr. Springate's cold drinks have become known as the best in the town, and the "Merry Widow Sandwich" can not be equalled. Is centrally located on the main street of Belton. Mr. Springate is married and has a small family. We perceive a bright future for all.

YOUR EYES.

The most Complete and Best-Equipped Optical Store in the County is owned, and in charge of

A. G. HOUSE,

Optometrist,

Belton, Mo.

It will pay you to Consult him regarding your Eyes.

—Consultation Free—

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES.

Anything in the Jewelry line can be had at Belton, Mo., from the JEWELRY DEPARTMENT of the A. G. HOUSE STORE.

Call or write for Prices.

PIANOS—PIANOS.

We have a contract with an Eastern Factory to place their *Pianos* in the homes of Cass, or any other county. This means a great

SAVING IN PRICES.

N. B.—We will take in your old Organ or Piano in exchange.

Call and see our Pianos, or write as to your needs.

A. G. HOUSE, Belton, Mo.

MRS. A. G. HOUSE, BELTON, MO.,

Carries next to the

LARGEST LINE OF MILLINERY

in the County.

It will be to your advantage to call and see our stock.

CHAPTER XVIII.

GARDEN CITY, A THRIVING TOWN.

This enchanting little city is advantageously located on the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield branch of the 'Frisco' system, 12 miles southeast of Harrisonville, and is rapidly growing both in population and wealth. Garden City is surrounded by a broad expanse of rolling prairie land of unsurpassed fertility, and everything indigenous to the soil thrives and grows almost spontaneously. The town boasts of a growing and law-abiding population of nearly 1,000 souls, with an imposing graded high school, churches of the different denominations, two banks, a large roller mill, machine shop and foundry, a good newsy newspaper, grain warehouses, extensive hay barns, substantial brick buildings, four miles of concrete and brick sidewalks, well graded streets and many pretty homes.

Twenty-three years ago when the Memphis road was put through, Garden City consisted of but a few buildings, and aside from the postoffice and a general merchandise store there was practically nothing to mark this as a town. "Old Garden City" was established about twenty years before the railroad was put through and after the new Garden City was laid out the postoffice and other establishments were moved to the new town. From that date Garden City has enjoyed a substantial growth. Today it is one of the prettiest towns in the state, and there is more business transacted here than at any point of equal size in the state.

Garden City has many handsome homes and well kept lawns. Her streets are all wide and well taken care of. A beautiful city park, consisting of seven acres, at the edge



T. S. Hutton Residence, Garden City.



Mrs. P. M. Wills Residence, Garden City.



The Wm. Buckley Home, Garden City.

of town is but one of the many evidences of public spirit and enterprise on the part of her citizens. A large buggy factory, employing ten or fifteen men; a splendid foundry, established eighteen years ago; a large four-story flouring mill, a custom mill and other industries of the kind all tend to draw trade to Garden City. Until recently a large creamery was in operation here, which in its ten years' existence paid to the farmers of this neighborhood an average of \$10,000 per year.

Garden City has one of the finest school buildings in the county. The patrons employ five teachers and a superintendent and the school has long been known as an unusually good one.

Four handsome church buildings add to the general appearance of the town. The Methodists have as a pastor Rev. C. V. Bigler; the M. E., South, employs Rev. T. B. Harris; the Christian Rev. A. R. Blalock and the Baptist Rev. Braswell.

The fraternal organizations represented here consist of the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen and the Woodmen of the World.

The present city officers of Garden City are: I. H. Hatton, mayor; H. M. Ferrell, clerk; J. E. Brasfield, treasurer and member of board; D. H. Clements, J. W. Shrout and A. L. Cooper, aldermen, and D. D. Helmuth, marshal and street commissioner.

The first town board appointed by the county court when the town was incorporated, August 3, 1885, consisted of L. W. Burdette, J. S. Halcomb, Thos. Huett and S. K. McBride. The original town was laid out on the J. S. Anderson farm site. The following is taken from the columns of the *Garden City Views*, dated December 29, 1898:

"One of the first stores here was kept by a Mr. Elliott where Mr. and Mrs. Agee now live. The Shomo building was built in 1885 and drugs were sold there awhile. The Morlan store was built or begun during the first year of the town's life and Frank Morlan's residence about the same time. W. A. Kimberlin and H. L. Ferrell sold hardware for three or four years during the life of the town. Dr. Hoey,

who died some time ago in Oklahoma, was one of the first physicians. Dr. Dempsey was here a while and kept a drug store. Frank Williams, now of Neosho, was a successful blacksmith and energetic citizen here. E. C. Wiley ran a livery and feed barn here and Mart Sharper also conducted a barn nearly two years here for somebody. The Hurley Lumber Company was soon on the ground with its yards and did a thriving business."

Garden City has grown steadily since its establishment, and if it maintains its present rate of growth a few years longer it will undoubtedly be the third town in the county in importance.

Among some of her most important business men we wish to mention the following:

FARMERS' BANK, GARDEN CITY.

The Farmers' Bank of this little city bears the distinction of being one of the strongest and most successful banking institutions in Western Missouri, and its officers give their best personal service to all business entrusted to their care.

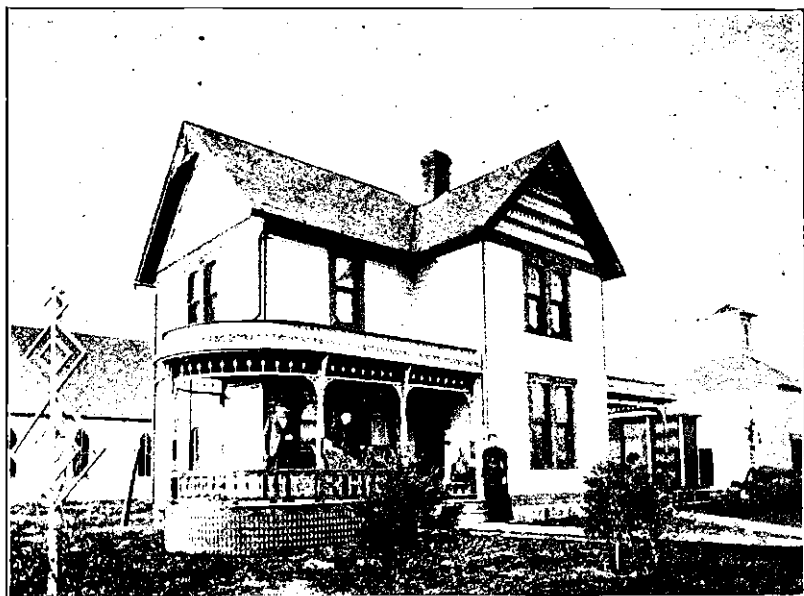
A general banking business is transacted, loans are made on giltedged securities and chattels of value, mortgages negotiated, drafts issued on all of the principal financial centers, deposits received, and collections made.

This bank was founded in 1892, with the following men back of this institution to back it up as directors: J. H. McCulloh, J. C. Flook, Grant McCulloh, W. A. Stevens, W. S. Buckley, W. T. Smith, and C. S. Stevens, cashier, at the present time.

Mr. J. C. Flook was the first cashier of the bank and held that position until September 1, 1902, when Mr. C. S. Stevens was elected to that position. Mr. Stevens was born in Ohio and came to Cass county in 1872, and has made this his home since that time. He is married and lives in Garden City.

C. W. DURBIN, GARDEN CITY.

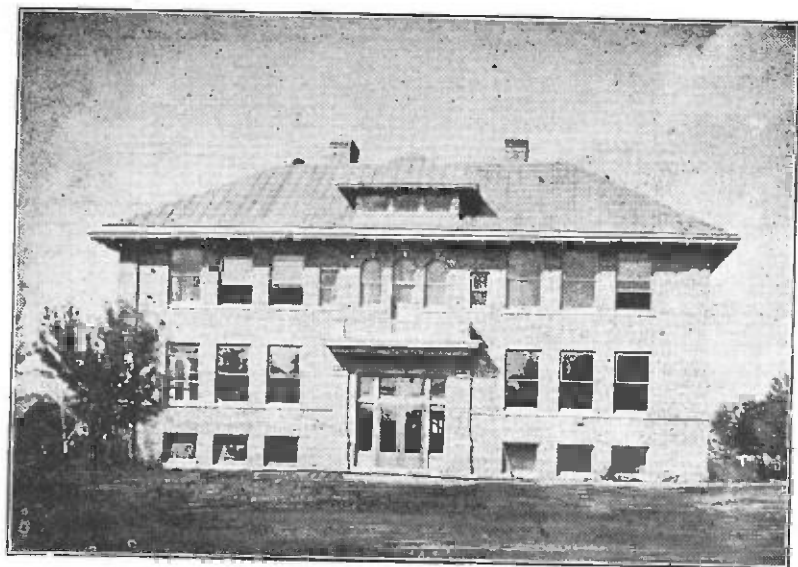
Mr. Durbin is a native of Indiana, moving to Kansas in



Wm. A. Kimberlin Residence, Garden City.



Bank of Garden City.



School Building, Garden City.



Farmers Bank of Garden City.

1879. He was a registered druggist in Kansas until he engaged in the hotel business in 1898, which business he is still in.

He moved his business from Louisburg, Kas., in 1906 to Garden City, where he is now located.

His congenial manner and way of making you feel at home makes his place a favorite stopping place for the traveling public and to those who have to board. His political preference is with the Republican party.

E. V. BURDETT,

of Garden City, a loan and insurance man, born in good old Cass in 1874, and at one time followed the printing business in Garden City and Harrisonville. The last three years of his time has been spent in rustling deals in land and insurance, and he has a large list of realty on his books from which to choose, including choice farm lands, city and suburban properties, ranch and hay lands, also much Texas land, and he makes real estate loans and represents some of the leading companies of the world. Anyone wishing to meet and deal with a rustler need look no further than Mr. Burdett. Office east end Main street.

J. CARTWRIGHT,

Mr. Cartwright was born northeast of Salem, Indiana, in 1852, grew up mostly on the farm, and encountered many hard knocks. He came to Holt county, Missouri, at the age of 19 years, when he began teaching district schools. In North Missouri and Western Iowa he taught twenty-two public terms and several private terms. He is a graduate of the law department of the State University of Iowa, class of 1881, and served two terms as county attorney of Smith county, Kansas, 1891 to 1895. One little item that pleases him more than any other of the kind is the fact he taught nine terms of school in Kenebec township, Iowa, and just after the last term was elected Justice of the Peace there by a vote of 119 out of a total of 123 cast. When Mr. Cartwright bought the paper at Garden City, fourteen years ago, the circulation of the paper was 227, and the value of the plant possibly \$100. He has put in over \$2,500 worth of

material and now prints from 850 to 950 copies every week. Mr. Cartwright is closely identified with the material growth of Garden City, and has had much to do with its coming to the front of late years. He is an enthusiastic worker for the upbuilding of his home town, and many a larger city would be proud to own him as a citizen.

A. L. GRAVES, JR.

A. L. Graves, one of the foremost attorneys of Cass county, has been located in Garden City for seventeen years. Mr. Graves was born in Lafayette county, went to Kansas to study law in 1881, was admitted to the bar in February, 1886, by Judge James B. Gantt, practiced his chosen profession in Butler for a number of years, came to Cass county, and later practiced in Kansas City three years. Mr. Graves yet has a large practice which grew out of his Kansas City residence. He is a brother to Judge Waller W. Graves, of the Supreme Court, and comes of a fine old Southern family, being related to General Wade Hamilton and to James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis. Mr. Graves is a graduate of the Kansas Normal school of Paola, Kas. He is acknowledged to be one of the best read lawyers in the state of Missouri, and as a consequence enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

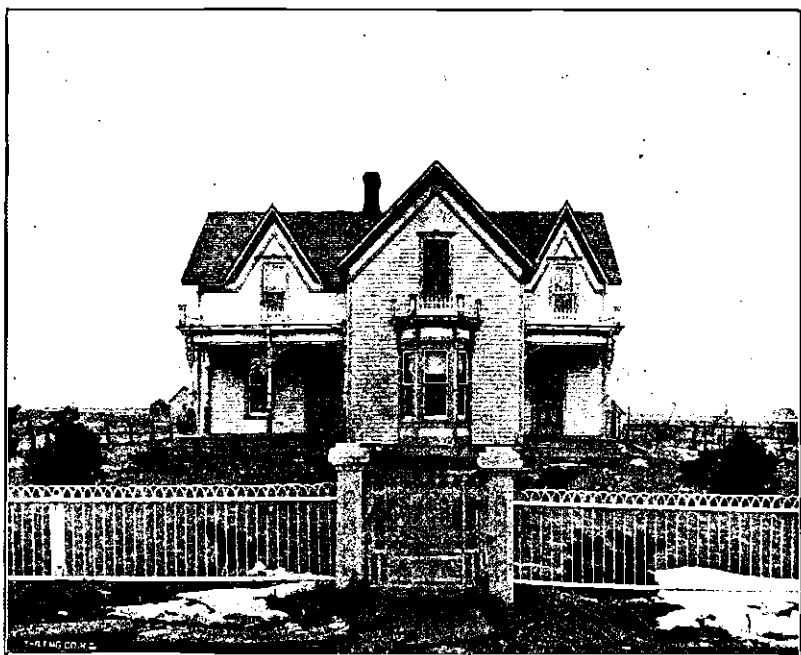
I. H. HUTTON.

Isaac H. Hutton was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, in the year 1862, and spent his boyhood days in that state when with his parents he moved to Missouri and located in Cass County. Having lived in this county forty-two years, he might be termed one of the old settlers although practically a young man. Mr. Hutton lived on a farm a few miles from Garden City until of late years, when he moved to the town and located there, going into the real estate business in the meantime.

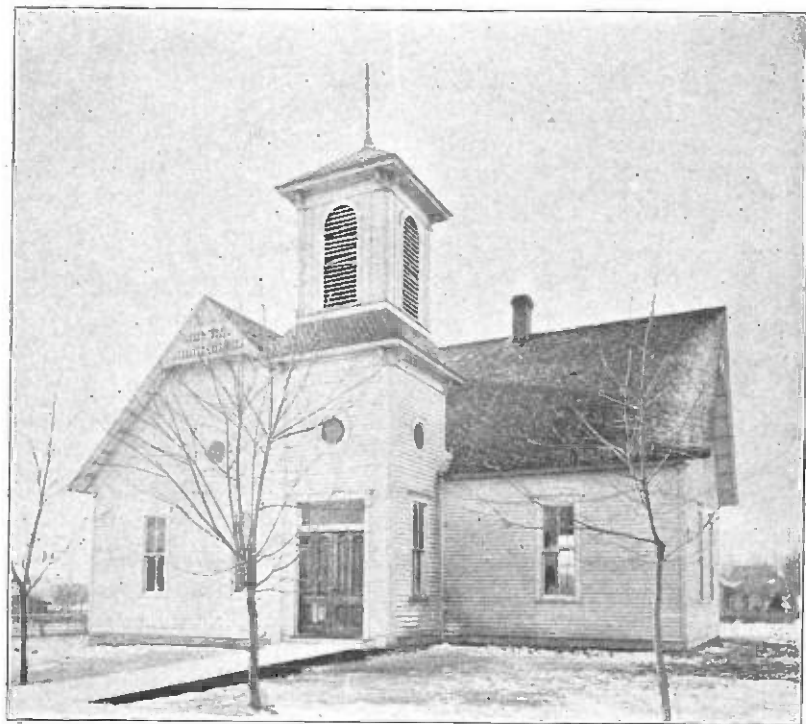
In 1888 he married Miss Donna Gussett, and two children were born of the marriage. Mr. Hutton is an ardent Democrat, being Justice of the Peace, and has held the Presidency of the school board of Garden City until recently. He is now a candidate for Representative of Cass County on the Democratic ticket, and should he be elected there would be no cause of regret from any one who cast a vote for him.



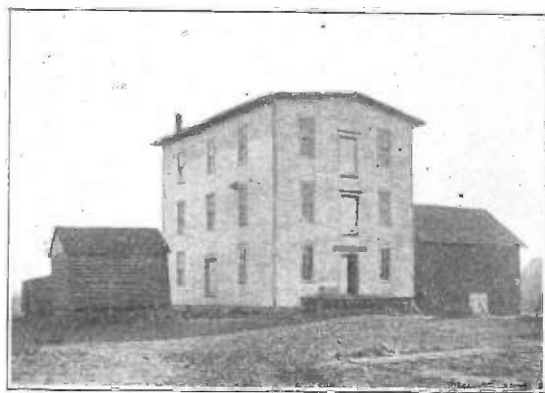
City Hotel, Garden City.



Residence of John Schrock, Garden City.



Christian Church, Garden City.



The Breed Mills, Garden City.

CHAPTER XIX.

CREIGHTON, A BUSY LITTLE TOWN.

The busy little city of Creighton, which was laid out in the spring of 1885, soon absorbed the trading posts of Wadesburg and Grant. The village of Wadesburg was laid out in 1858 and named in honor of W. A. Wade, a Kentuckian, who came to this country in the early days. The village of Grant was laid out just north of Wadesburg about ten years later. Here R. L. Lotspeich & Bro. conducted a general merchandise store before the war. The other firms doing business in Wadesburg soon moved to Grant, but during the war many of the establishments were destroyed, and after Creighton was laid out the few remaining stocks were moved to the new town. Morlan & Bro. were the first to move from Wadesburg to Grant, and from Grant to Creighton.

The location chosen for this little city is an ideal one. The town sits at the base of a range of hills, which form a handsome background for the many fine business blocks and residences of the town.

Creighton is one of the most bustling and wide awake towns in the county. Among the many industries that add to the life of the town might be mentioned the clay factory, which furnishes employment for about thirty men; the coal mines, which employ about the same number, and the large flour mill. These industries are all in a flourishing condition, and lend much to the general prosperity of the town. The coal mines are in constant operation, and since the opening of the mines, about ten or twelve years ago, the product of the Cherokee Coal Mining Co. has become known all over this section of the country as the best coal of its

kind to be had anywhere. The clay factory turns out some very handsome drain tile, building blocks and sidewalk brick. The machinery in this establishment is thoroughly up-to-date and of the latest improved model.

Creighton at the present time is showing considerable activity in building operations and the town is undergoing many improvements. Workmen are now engaged upon the task of putting down ten concrete crossings, which with the many sidewalks already constructed of their handsome home-made brick blocks will make the town thoroughly abreast of the times in this respect.

Four religious denominations have their own church buildings and the M. E. Church now nearing completion is one of the handsomest in the county. Rev. A. Sterling is pastor of the Christian church, Rev. McDonald pastor of the Presbyterian, Rev. E. Trentzel of the Latter Day Saints and Rev. Bigler of the North Methodist.

The fraternal organizations in Creighton include Wadesburg Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Beacon Lodge No. 317, I. O. O. F., and Northcutt Camp, M. W. A.

The town of Creighton has a bright future.

CREIGHTON CLAY CO.

is located in the southeast part of this county on the Memphis railroad. Mr. G. L. Chamberlin, son of the founder, Mr. E. T., now retired, was born and raised up in this business. He has now three kilns working all the time and from the amount of orders now on hand he expects to have more in the next year. Is making a specialty of tileing, as he finds the clay now used is the best on the market. Many orders of late have been for carload lots of the hollow building blocks now being used so extensively. Mr. L. E. Chamberlin has of late years spent most of his time in Iowa at his old home. His son by putting himself to the front as a consequence has succeeded in making his business a very paying and needful one as could be put in operation.



Creighton School Building.



Creighton Clay Factory.

CHAPTER XX.

THE PROGRESSIVE TOWN OF ARCHIE.

Archie, located near the southern boundary line of Cass, in Austin township, and about the center of the county, has shown a surprising growth since it was laid out in 1880.

The first business house built in the town was erected by Henry T. Carr in 1880. It is occupied now by Garland & Son, blacksmiths. Among those first to engage in business here were Cooke & Jordan, grocers; G. Rosier, hotel; Canto & Bullock, dry goods; Dulaney & Hurley, lumber; Mrs. F. Bright, hotel; H. T. Carr & Co., groceries; J. L. Dillon & Bro., general merchandise; G. L. Garvett & Son, drugs and groceries; H. Harshaw, harness; Hays & Allison, livery stable; Wm. Johnson, meat market; Rosier & Erwin, hardware; Rosier & Co., dry goods and groceries; W. E. Leonard, furniture; Moudy & Seaton, grain dealers.

Archie has enjoyed a healthy growth from the day it was laid out. At times the progress has been slow, but nevertheless the town has advanced, and today it is one of the busiest trading points in the county. The town is located in a rich agricultural district and, having good railroad facilities, telephone and mill service, is an excellent place in which to live and engage in business.

Over 800 feet of granitoid walk has been built in Archie during the past eight months. Two hundred and nine carloads of live stock were shipped from here last year, and up to May 25, 1908, the shipments for this year are as follows: 61 cars hogs, 41 cars cattle, 5 cars mules, 1 car horses, 23 cars corn, 5 cars hay, 1 car wheat, 2 cars logs, besides numerous shipments of less than car lots.

The educational facilities of Archie are far above the average, and the town is blessed with an unusual number of churches for a town of its size. Both the church and school buildings are modern and up-to-date.

Archie's growth in importance has always been in keeping with the ability of the business interests in supplying the demand. Its growth has not been of the mushroom variety; it has maintained its position safely by the degree of certainty with which it has made its strides.

Archie has some of the most progressive business men in the county. They are found working at all times for the upbuilding of the town, and just at the present time there is considerable activity noticeable in building circles. The present season bids fair to surpass anything accomplished in this line in recent years.

Among the most progressive business men of Archie are the following energetic citizens, who by their industry and thrift bid fair to make their town double its growth within a very short time:

J. N. RARDIN.

Mr. Rardin was born in Knox county, Illinois, October 2, 1859, and lived there until he was 13 years old, when his folks moved to Gentry county, Missouri, where they lived until 1879. Having learned the harness trade in Gentry county, Mr. Rardin went to Kansas, where he opened a harness shop and conducted same for the next four years. Having profitably disposed of his business there, he came to Archie, where he opened a new shop and then branched into the general merchandise business, which he has retained since that time.

Mr. Rardin was married April 5, 1882, to Miss Cora Twitchell. Three children were born of this marriage. He was postmaster during Cleveland's administration and was a member of the school board for six years. Mr. Rardin is the pioneer merchant of Archie and has made a success of his business.

R. J. HURLEY LUMBER CO.

This branch of the R. J. Hurley Lumber Co. will be

found to be one of the best in the county and to carry one of the most complete and up-to-date stocks to be found in the county. The business is under the able management of Mr. Arthur Kratz and his assistant, Mr. R. L. Wright.

The yard was established in 1883 and was a very small affair at that time, but with able management and a live town to support it has outgrown the town, as many towns twice the size cannot boast of as nice a business as this.

They handle and sell lumber, implements and coal, hardware, stoves, woven and barbed wire fencing, and in fact everything in lumber and hardware. Mr. Kratz has been manager for three years and Mr. Wright has been with the company seven years.

FRANK H. GEORGE.

Mr. George was born in Taunton, Mass., August 2, 1853. His parents moved to Illinois when he was 4 years old, and in 1878 he moved to Iowa and there married Miss Sarah E. Garland. They have two children, Henry and Laura. Mr. George is now a widower and the children are still living with him. In 1891 he moved to Nebraska and in 1896 moved to Cass county, where he located at Archie. He conducts a first class and complete blacksmith and wagon shop, and under his mechanical skill he turns out work that is thoroughly first class and the kind to be relied upon. His shop is a model of neatness, being equipped with the latest style of engines and machinery that is needed in his business. He is ably assisted by his son, and they can make you a wagon or anything in their line that would be a pleasure to own. Mr. George's political preference is with the Democratic party.

SID C. ALEXANDER.

The subject of this sketch was born May 31, 1867, in Cole county, Missouri. His parents moved to Bates county the same year and have lived there since. Mr. Alexander was married July 29, 1897, to Miss Nellie Wilson, of Jefferson City, Mo. He was in the mercantile business at Burdett from 1897 to 1900, when he went to Jefferson City for Frank

Wooldridge, for whom he worked the next fourteen months. He resigned this position and returned to Elkhart, Bates county, to the mercantile business, this being his second resignation, having formerly served under James L. Page during the Stone administration. For two years in the mercantile business at Caplinger Mills, when he located at Archie, where he has one of the best mercantile stores in the town. Carries a complete line of general merchandise and guarantees the same courteous treatment to one and all.

E. W. LONGWELL.

Mr. Longwell was born January 21, 1853, in Delaware county, Ohio, where he lived until he was 17 years of age, or in 1870, when he moved to Everett in Cass county, where he lived until the year 1900.

He then went to Harrisonville, where he engaged in the real estate business with Samuel Hoover and continued until 1903, when he removed to Archie and embarked in his present business.

On September, 1874, he married Miss Mary E. Hamilton, and they have four children, Chas. A., Carrie E., Edith M. and Earl Clifton. The girls are still living with their parents.

For a nice store, dependable merchandise and pleasant business men to deal with, call on E. W. Longwell & Co. The firm comprises Mr. E. W. Longwell, his father and his brother, and was established and known as E. W. Longwell & Co. They have many patrons and friends throughout the county.

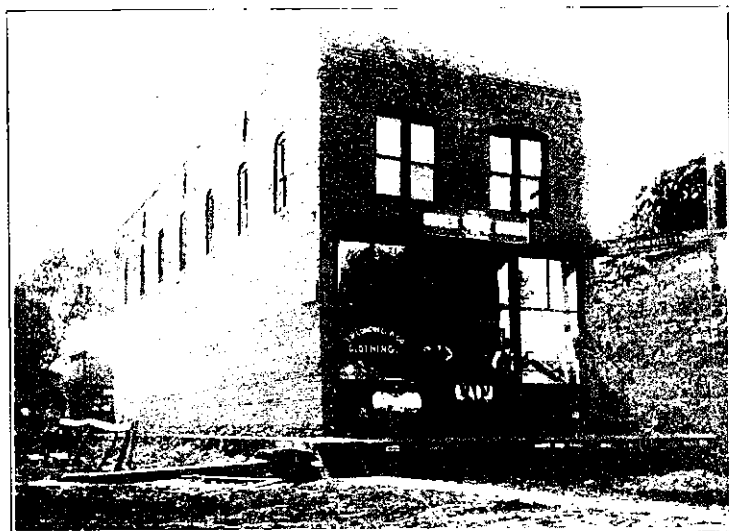
WM. D. HAMILTON.

Wm. D. Hamilton is well known all over the southern part of Cass county, as this has been his home for the greater part of his life. His judgment on horse flesh is undisputed and his well known and advertised German Coach horse is well known over the county. A better horse of his kind cannot be found in this part of the country.

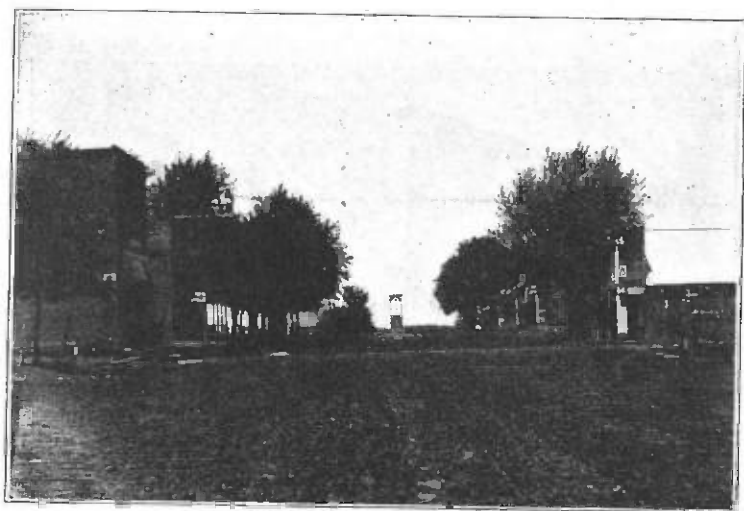
Mr. Hamilton, in conjunction with S't C. Alexander, conducts a first-class livery, sale and feed stable in Archie, and their stock and vehicles will always be found in first-class condition and ready for you at a moment's notice.



Garland & Son Blacksmith Shop, Archie.



E. W. Longwell & Co.'s Store, Archie.



Main Street, Archie.



Hurley Lumber Yard, Archie.

JOHN H. TAYLOR.

John H. Taylor, one of the oldest settlers of Cass county, was born December 2, 1860, near Archie, Mo., and has made that his home since that date. Mr. Taylor was a farmer by occupation until he became a grocer, which occupation he still retains. He lived on a farm until he was 37 years of age, and while in that occupation married Miss Jennie Phillips, November 26, 1886. No children were ever born of the marriage.

Mr. Taylor has been in the grocery business for the last eleven years and has greatly prospered in that line until recently, when he had the misfortune to lose his wife. Mrs. Taylor had a very lengthy illness, which finally resulted in her death.

Mr. Taylor has held quite a number of prominent and responsible positions in his life, among which he has continuously held the office of alderman of his home town for several terms. He is a member of the Archie Baptist church, and has been for several years. His mother is still living and resides with her son. His father has been dead for a number of years.

J. H. HARPER.

the owner and manager of the Pacific House at Archie, Mo., was born in Clay county, Illinois, and devoted his attention to farming. In 1875 Mr. Harper settled in Cass county, near Austin. In 1884 he moved to Drexel, following farming and stock raising. In November, 1907, he embarked in the hotel business and with the able assistance of his wife and by his congenial manner and way of making anyone feel at home makes his place a favorite stopping place for the traveling public and to those who have to board. On account of the increase in business Mr. Harper has plans now made to build onto his hotel.

J. C. WEBB

was born in Hannibal, Mo., November 20, 1851. Came to Cass county in 1866 and settled in Austin until the fall of 1907, moved to Archie, Mo., and embarked in the dray business. Was appointed street commissioner and marshal in

April of same year. Mr. Webb politically is a Republican. He is a public spirited citizen and a hard worker for his town. Has shown the citizens of Archie that they made no mistake when they appointed him the marshal of the little city, as he has filled his office conscientiously and has the ability of an officer of a much larger place.

CALVIN BECKER.

As a resident of the county twenty-four years, Mr. Calvin Becker has proved to be one of the foremost and leading captains of industry in the commercial line for the betterment and advancement of the county. Mr. Becker has been connected with the Austin Inland Telephone Company since its organization. This company started six years ago with 13 subscribers and has today 2,000. This shows a remarkable growth in the business and could only have made such a gain with men of business ability to push it.

Mr. Becker is a native of Pennsylvania, but came to this state in 1884. He is a strong Democrat, a good citizen, and a man that helps to advance the betterment of all things that he comes in contact with.

E. L. McCRAW

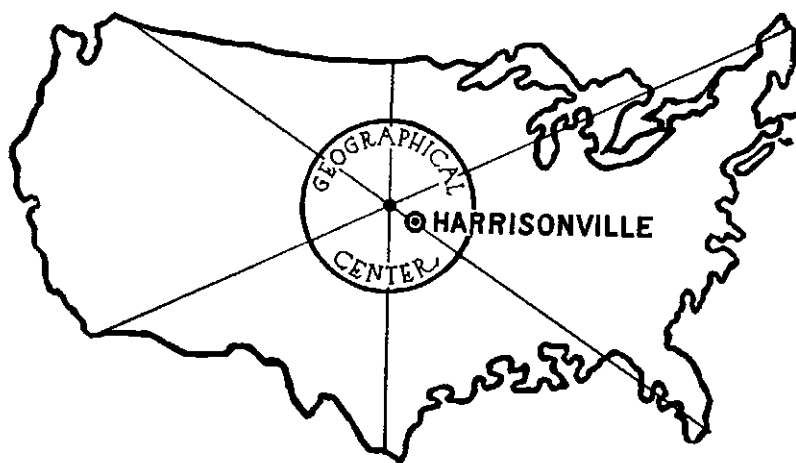
was born in Bates county in 1882 on a farm and was educated in the district school near home. In the year 1901 he embarked in the hay business, buying and selling, and built up a fine trade in the town of Adrian. Mr. McCraw has this year enlarged his business by starting a meat market in the city of Archie. However he will still handle and bale hay by contract at either place. Mr. McGraw was married in 1905 to Miss K. Fansler and has one child, born May 12, 1906. Being a man of good business ability and push, we predict a bright future for him and family.

GARLAND & SON

are located in Archie, on the east side of Main street, where they can always be found at their post ready to attend to the wants of the public. They make a specialty of general blacksmithing, plow, disc and wagon work, general repairing and practical horseshoeing on scientific principles; also do a great deal of grain grinding, have a 5-horse-power Weber



Sid C. Alexander





Office of Dr. B. B. Tout, Archie.



Decker Bank and McNeil Mercantile Co., Archie.

engine and run all machinery by same. They have in their hoeshoeing department a Barcus shoeing rack, for use in shoeing vicious horses.

Chas. Garland was born in Lucas county, Iowa, where his father raised him up to follow this trade. They moved to Cass county in 1895 and settled in Archie. Charles soon met and married Miss Hudson (formerly the printer of the Archie News).

B. B. TOUT.

One of the foremost and progressive citizens of Archie is B. B. Tout. Dr. Tout is a physician and surgeon of repute in the county, as well as the leading druggist of his town. His father before him was a physician and surgeon, having practiced ten years in Everett and at Archie twelve years prior to his death in 1893. Dr. Tout was born April 5, 1867 and came to Archie in 1884. He is a graduate of the Kansas University of the class of 1901. He began his practice in Archie immediately after graduating. In June, 1904, he held a theological discussion on the "Destiny of Mankind," with Elder J. W. Rogers, of Hume, Mo., a minister of the Christian church. The discussion took place at Archie and lasted for nine days, two hours each. This paved the way for the Universalist church here, which is now three years old, and which has shown a remarkable growth in that short period of time. The Doctor was ordained pastor of this church in 1906. Dr. Tout is a Republican and has held the office of alderman and postmaster for several terms. He is also the committeeman from his precinct and is a director of the Decker Banking Co., of Archie.

Dr. Tout met Miss Anna May Davis shortly after he came to Archie, and on June 22, 1889, they were married. One child was born of the marriage, William Otto by name, and he is now 12 years of age.

This year Dr. Tout went to Chicago, where he took a post-graduate course in one of the leading medical colleges of the country.

E. MONEYMAKER.

One of Archie's leading citizens is E. Moneymaker, the superintendent of their public schools. He has had much to do with the upbuilding of the town's educational advantages, and has been a valuable acquisition to the society of this little city. During the past year a band has been organized through his efforts, and new instruments have been purchased. Mr. Moneymaker has a bright future before him, and will undoubtedly make his mark in his chosen profession. He is spending his vacation with home folks at Raymore.

MCNEIL MERCANTILE COMPANY, OF ARCHIE, MO.

is one of the largest and most up-to-date stores of the kind to be found anywhere. When people desire to purchase such staple articles as groceries, they do their trading where they may make selections of the best the market affords and obtain the most satisfaction for their money. Mr. F. M. McNeil, the able and efficient manager, is one of the most foremost men in his line in the county. By buying salt, flour, grain, etc., by the car he is able to accommodate his patrons, not only from Archie, but from over the entire county. Dry goods, shoes, etc., are carried in abundance. These various lines, and a number not made mention of, contribute to complete one of the best stocks ever kept.

CHAPTER XXI.

EAST LYNNE, ONE OF OUR EARLIEST TOWNS.

The town of East Lynne, about six miles due east of the county seat, is located on the line of the M., K. & T. and the 'Frisco railroads. The town was laid out in 1871 by Noah M. Givan and D. K. Hall.

The first house (frame store building) was erected in 1871 by Judge J. W. McSpaddin; he also built the first dwelling house, both of which were occupied by J. C. Bridges, his son-in-law.

Mrs. Malinda Holloway built the next house, for a dwelling. William Wilson and A. B. Cass erected houses about the same time.

J. H. Coffman opened the first harness shop. Coffman moved to Carthage, Mo. F. A. Hathaway was the first blacksmith. The first shoemaker was a man named Frankfather. Dr. G. W. Farrow brought the first piano to town. The first birth was that of Charley Farmer, son of John M. Farmer, in the fall of 1871. Charley died in 1872, this being the first death and the first birth that occurred in the town.

The first marriage was that of Harry Hudson and Mary Jasper. Dr. G. W. Farrows was the first physician, coming in the spring of 1870. Rev. A. P. Williams (Baptist) preached the first sermon. Frost Snow opened the first saloon. Thomas Hewitt was the first wagonmaker.

Among their first city officers were the following: F. H. Richards, D. P. Kenagy, Geo. Farrow, W. R. Cass, J. M. Farmer, W. A. Smith, J. M. Riley, Lyman Jones, H. Jerard and E. F. Wheeler.

The first postmasters were as follows: G. W. Farrow,

J. C. Bridges, Thomas Wilson, A. B. Cass, D. P. Kenagy.

The first church building in East Lynne was the Baptist, erected in the early seventies.

The first railroad to the town was completed in 1870, and was at first known as the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad, later it was called the Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific. It is now a branch of the M. K. & T. The first depot being too small to accommodate the large and increasing shipments and business of the station, it was sold in 1881 for a dwelling house, and in its place there was reared a more capacious, a more attractive and costly building. East Lynne is considered one of the best shipping points in the county, on the line of this road, wheat, flaxseed and stock being generally the exported products.

East Lynne received a big set-back by the fire that occurred the latter part of October, 1884. The following account sent to a Harrisonville paper October 30, is a very accurate description of the affair:

On last Thursday morning at half past two o'clock our citizens were aroused by the dreaded alarm of fire, and were soon face to face with the most terrible disaster that has ever visited our little town. The fire when first discovered was in the rear part of J. P. McBride's grocery store and before anything had been done to arrest the flames they had devoured the building and spread with lightning rapidity to the ones adjoining, and in almost an hour's time seven business houses with a large portion of the goods they contained, were a smoking mass of ruins, the bank building, which is of brick, being the only one left in the block. The loss, as near as can be estimated, is as follows: Flora Bros., drugs, \$500, no insurance; Bank of East Lynne, building, \$550, insured; G. W. Emerson, dry goods, \$3,000, insurance, \$2,500; Barnes and Kenagy, building, \$800, insurance, \$400; Mrs. Clark and Miss Groves millinery, \$500, no insurance; Mr. H. L. West, building, \$1,000, no insurance. Mr. T. Smiley, building, \$600, no insurance; J. P. McBride, groceries and building, \$2,400, insurance, \$2,000; S. B. Reed, barber shop, \$25; B. L. Deming, books and stationery, \$25.00; Mr. Cass, building, \$500, no insurance; Leivy & Landauer, clothing, \$3,000, building, \$875, insurance \$2,000;



Main Street, East Lynne.



Home of Chas. Burton, East Lynne.



Grandview Stock Farm, A. Roeder, Prop., Near East Lynne.



C. C. Bundy, Harrisonville.



Deacon Bldg., Harrisonville.

Misses Harding, dress making, \$25. Men never worked more heroically to save property than did those on that morning, but the buildings all being wood burned so quickly that but little could be done, and it was only with unceasing efforts that the buildings on the opposite side of the street were saved. This is a great calamity for East Lynne but we presume brick buildings will soon occupy the place of the blackened ruins, and the usual active business resumed.

New buildings were immediately built, and today East Lynne presents a lively scene. There are many wide-awake business men here, and all the varied lines of mercantile and professional business usually found in the average size town are represented.

Being on two lines of railroad East Lynne has become one of the most important shipping points in the county, and offers unsurpassed advantages for a large and varied line of manufacturing industries.

The town's present prosperity and immediate growth is due in a large measure to the following wide-awake business men:

DR. J. W. HANAN

One of East Lynne's most worthy citizens, was born in Clark county, Missouri, attended school in Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated with honors. Dr. Hanan conducts a model drug store and makes a specialty of compounding prescriptions with accuracy and dispatch and guarantees perfect satisfaction, handles a full line of chemically pure, fresh drugs and medicines, elegant toilet articles, perfumes, stationery and school supplies, jewelry, wall paper, window glass, etc. The Doctor is a member of the Christian church and votes the Prohibition ticket.

D. N. SHUEY.

Mr. D. N. Shuey, a native of Wisconsin embarked in the hardware and implement business in East Lynne, Mo., in the year 1884, a business of which he is the owner of today and is the leader in that line of merchandise of his town.

Mr. Shuey has shown himself to be a financier in that line, and as a proof, the large trade and the immense stock will go to show what has been done by him since he has been engaged in it.

Mr. Shuey met a Miss Deming soon after coming to this county and married her in 1875. Five children were born of this marriage, John D., Lola May, Newman, Maurine, and Hazel. Mr. Shuey is a member of the Masonic lodge and also of the M. E. church.

MRS. LUCY DRESSSEL

Conducts the main hotel of East Lynne, Mo. It is strictly first-class in its appointments, and is well patronized by the traveling public. For meals and accommodations this hostelry cannot be beat in the county.

A. W. STULTZ.

Mr. A. W. Stultz is the proprietor of one of Cass county's largest general stores, located on the main street of East Lynne, Mo. The store is filled from end to end with everything known to the general store trade, including flour, feed, graham, corn meal, and with nearly everything and anything to eat and wear.

E. S. HARTZLER.

It is seldom that in towns of the size of East Lynne one finds so successful an undertaking establishment as that owned by E. S. Hartzler. Mr. Hartzler has been connected with this business for several years, is a licensed embalmer, owns his own funeral car and team, and is thoroughly prepared to take entire charge of any funeral. His establishment is a credit to the town, and is the means of saving hundreds of dollars to the citizens of that community who might otherwise be compelled to pay exorbitant prices for such services.

H. H. MILLER.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad is represented in East Lynne by one of its most competent men, Mr. H. H. Miller, the popular agent, during his past four years' in-

cumbency, has materially increased the importance of his company's business, and is one of the town's most influential citizens. He is a thorough railroad man, and knows every detail of the business, as might be expected from the length of service he has seen. He commenced this line of work at the early age of fifteen years, and has been with the Katy company nearly half that time. Having been born and raised in East Lynne, and his parents residing there at the present time it is of course, apparent that his interests are closely identified with those of the town, and that he has much to do with the upbuilding of East Lynne's prosperity.

CHAS. H. BURTON

Is one of East Lynne's most able and worthy citizens. He conducts a general blacksmithing and repair shop, does plow and disc and wagon work, general repairing and practical horseshoeing on scientific principles. Mr. Burton has been in Cass county since 1867, is a member of the Masonic order, also he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star, Mrs. Burton holding the highest office in this order; are ardent workers and members of the Methodist church. They have six children, Ceona age 15, John age 13, Chester age 12, Nellie age 7, Gilbert age 5, Little Annie age 6 weeks. Mrs. Burton's maiden name was Miss Stella Strife, a Cass county lady.

W. H. THORPE

The insurance man of East Lynne, was born in Green county, Illinois, in the year 1844, came to Cass county in the year 1867, following as his occupation the tilling of the soil. Of late years he has an office located on the Main street of East Lynne, better known as Squire Thorpe's as he holds that title. It is now an exploded idea that anyone can be a successful insurance agent. The progress in this as in all other branches of business demands that it only should be followed by men who are reliable and who understand every detail of the work. Mr. Thorpe, having the ability as well as the experience, has made him one of the strongest business men of the county.

G. W. KELLY, EAST LYNNE.

As good humor and wit are one of the essentials of a good barber, we find in Mr. Kelly, one of the best in the profession in the county. His shop is headquarters for all

the local sportsmen, where all periodicals of the sporting world can be found. Mr. Kelly has run the shop here for the last four years and as he is a home product, is well liked by his many friends and patrons.

His shop will be found to be as thoroughly sanitary as can be made in a town without water works. The business is well established, and a shave at this emporium is a pleasure.

W. F. HOWARD, EAST LYNNE.

Mr. Howard was born in Cooper county in 1853, on a farm, where he stayed until he took up railroading at which he occupied himself for the next 20 years. He next took the management of the Talmage Home at Holden, where he stayed for 4 years. He then moved to East Lynne and engaged in the real estate business, where he can be found to-day.

Is a member of the A. O. U. W. and a Mason.

Mr. Howard's father, age 84, is living with him yet.

Mr. Howard has made many large deals for the patrons of his office and gives general satisfaction to all. If you want to buy, sell or trade a Cass county farm, it will be to your interest to see Mr. Howard. He also handles loans and insurance.

A. REHDER.

Mr. A. Rehder, owner and manager of the "Grand View Stock Farm," located two miles north of East Lynne, was born in Iowa. He was there reared and educated, following agricultural pursuits as his chief occupation. In 1897 he was married to Miss Ella Haagen, and to this union were born two children, Carl A. Rehder, who was born April 13, 1899, and Herald G. Rehder, who was born Feb. 3, 1904. In the year 1906 Mr. Rehder came to Cass county and purchased the now well known Grand View Stock Farm, and has by his industry and thrift made it one of the best farms in this section of the state. He is now making a specialty of handling short horn cattle and Poland China hogs, all of his stock being registered. As an indication of the enterprise of the Cass county farmer of today, there is probably no better example than Mr. Rehder. He and his interesting family have certainly everything that heart could wish for, and just as certainly do they deserve all the good things of this life.

CHAPTER XXII.

FREEMAN, A BUSY TRADING POINT.

Freeman takes rank among the principal trading marts of Cass county, and has grown to be one of the most important hay, grain and live stock shipping points as well. It is situated in the heart of a fine farming country, ten miles directly west of Harrisonville, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry., and lays claim to a population of 500 souls. The town has a fine two story brick school house that cost over \$4000 with M. E. Meyers, Principal, who is ably assisted by Miss Nellie McKean; four church edifices, Presbyterian, Christian, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal; a well equipped grist mill; capacious elevator, large hay barns and corn cribs, three general stores, two drug stores, two blacksmith shops, good hotel, a bank, lumber yard, grocery store, confectionery, harness shop, implement warehouse, barber shop, and a live and enterprising class of business men and citizens.

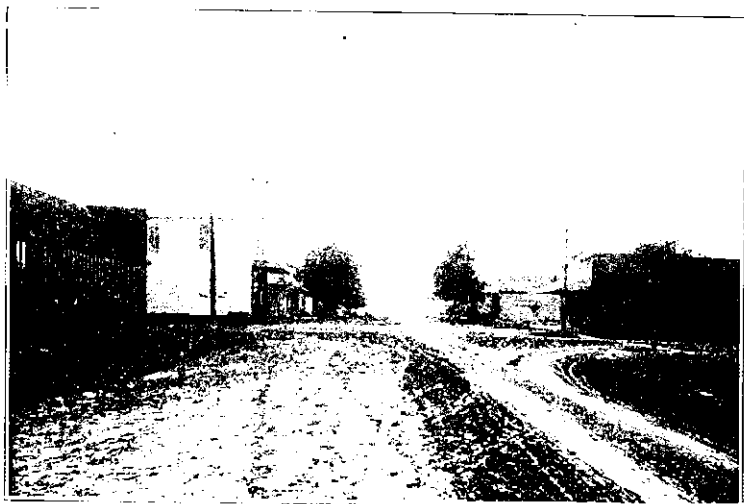
The town of Freeman was laid out in 1871 by D. K. Hall and Noah M. Givan. Prior to this date many of the business firms were located at Morristown, about a mile northwest. Morristown was established in 1854 by J. C. Morris, who came to Cass county in 1845. He erected a general merchandise store and a flouring mill several years before the war, upon the town site, but later took the machinery to Jackson county, where he died in 1879. R. C. Berry, Oliver Gutrie, Alexander Graham, Chas. D. Mills, Dr. Finney and Jonas Graham were among the pioneer business men here. After the town of Freeman was established, the business portion of Morristown was moved

to the new town, and since that date, there has been a great growth in the importance of this trading point.

During the war of the rebellion a small engagement took place in the southeast part of Morristown, between the Union soldiers commanded by Colonel Johnson, and the Confederates, commanded by Colonel W. H. Irvin. Colonel Irvin was a citizen of Cass county, and was recruiting officer for the Southern army. At the time of the engagement, which occurred September 16, 1861, Colonel Irvin had about 100 men in camp. His pickets who were on guard during the night were driven in at daylight. The Confederates immediately left their tents, which were on an elevated spot of ground, and went down into a ravine, where they awaited the coming of Colonel Johnson and his forces, numbering, as it was thought, about 500. As he and his men approached the mouth of this ravine, the Southern soldiers fired upon them. Johnson and his men were not aware of the near presence of Irvin's men, and thought they were still in their tents on the hill (at which they were gazing.) Colonel Johnson was killed, and it is supposed a number were killed and wounded in his command. The Confederates, after delivering their fire, retreated, crossing Grand River and going to Harrisonville. The Union soldiers scattered after they were fired on, but returned again and took possession of the tents and camp equipage, which they destroyed. The Confederates had one man wounded who afterwards recovered.

The first business establishment in Freeman was that of John F. Johnson, who opened a grocery store. The first dry goods store was owned by Hill & Bro. The first dwelling was built by G. D. Hoover. Dr. J. W. Colburn was the first druggist, and the first physician. Miss Jennie Liggett was the first school teacher. A business directory of 1883 contained the following names:

T. P. Bour, drugs; W. D. Bogar, boot and shoemaker; M. E. Boring, carpenter; Bryant Bros. & McDaniel, dry goods, etc.; W. F. Coombs & Co., grocers and saddlers; J. W. Colburn, drugs, groceries, physician; W. H. Coombs, furniture and undertaker; F. W. Coombs, depot agent; Cable Bros. & Glacy, grocers and hardware merchants; Mrs.



Main Street, Peculiar.



Main Street, Freeman.

M. Banfield, milliner; William Dolan, groceries and hardware; John Doran, furniture; E. G. Goforth, physician; John Hamilton, physician; C. S. Hankin, wagon maker; T. R. Hughes, blacksmith; Frank Hite, carpenter; J. S. Johnson & Son, millers; W. F. Johnson, carpenter; G. W. January, general merchandise, grain, etc.; H. C. January, physician; W. S. Kennedy, restaurant; Mrs. Lacy, milliner; R. C. McCormick, grain dealer; John Peyton, saddles and harness; A. L. Sampson, livery and hotel; Rowden & Lundy, dry goods and clothing; Mrs. L. Richardson, Freeman Hotel; Shaw, saloon; F. C. Shaler, lumber; Mrs. Seaver, milliner; Miss McKean, milliner; O. P. Quinn, groceries, etc.,

No town or city for its size and location is more deserving of commendation for its enterprise and thrift than Freeman. The temperance sentiment, the home, the intelligence and integrity of the financial interests are the desirable acquisitions to strengthen a city, and aside from these there is no demand. Freeman has been favored in many respects; its moral tone has ever been the object of watchful regard by its citizens. It has a good, healthy school sentiment and a widespread religious influence from its churches.

Nowhere will immigrants find less jealousy, envy or interference than here, and nowhere will they receive a warmer welcome, kinder sympathy or more material assistance.

O. L. WILSON.

Mr. O. L. Wilson, one of Freeman's most prominent citizens was born in Clay county, Missouri, and made that his home until he moved to Freeman, having lived there the last fifteen years. Mr. Wilson is the proprietor of the Freeman Hotel, and has been in that occupation for some time. This hotel is one of the up-to-date hotels of the county, having been remodeled recently and all modern improvements installed.

Mr. Wilson was elected constable of Dolan Township on the Democratic ticket and has held that position for a succession of terms; he is also a carpenter and has erected many of the buildings that goes to make up a large portion of Freeman.

Mr. Wilson married Miss Ella Dunn several years ago and by that union one child, Margaret, was born.

An up-to-date sample room is also connected with the hotel that is one of the important features in drawing the commercial trade that Mr. Wilson makes a specialty of in the management of his hotel. It is located in the center of the town directly south of the M. K. & T. depot.

BANK OF FREEMAN.

In 1893 was founded the "Bank of Freeman." Since then the institution has gradually grown in strength. It at present has a capital stock of \$10,000, and a surplus of \$13,000. Its officers: T. D. Ryan, Prés.; S. E. Beck, Vice-Pres.; O. A. Carpenter, Sec.; W. H. Lundy, Cashier, and J. S. Johnson, Director.

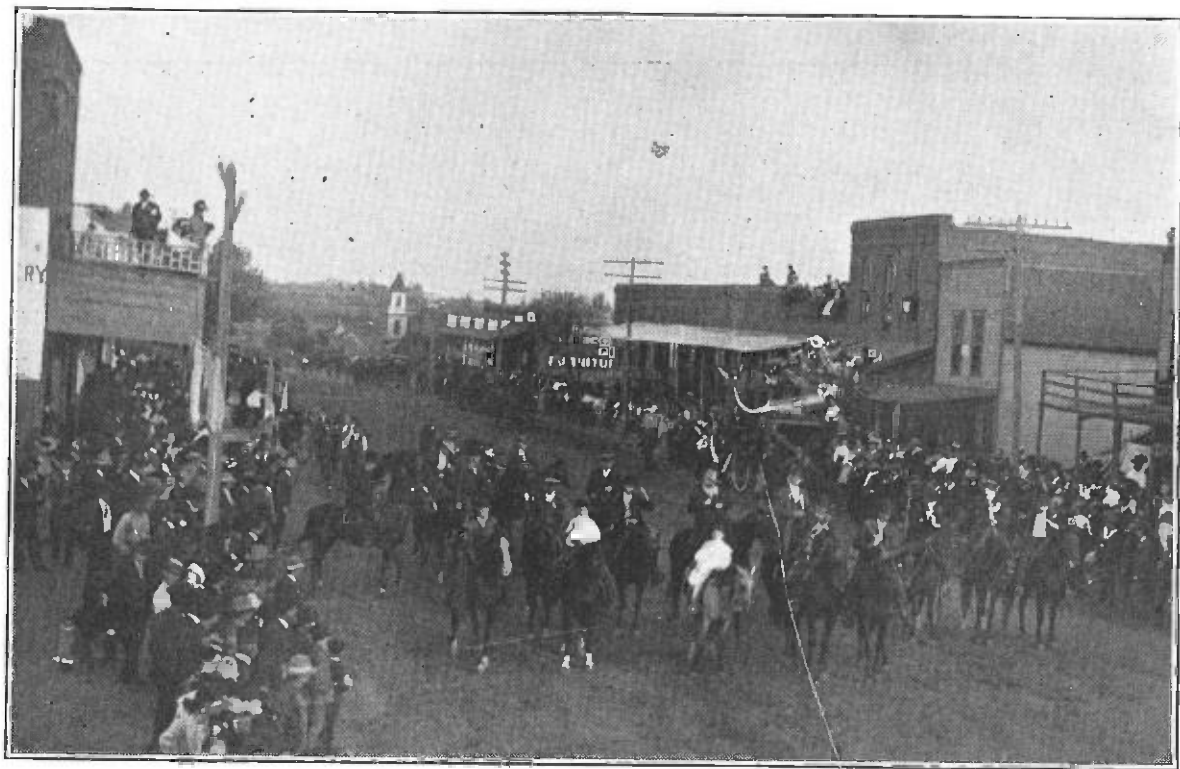
J. A. LYONS.

Mr. J. A. Lyons, a son of W. T. Lyons was born and reared on a farm two miles west of Pleasant Hill and lived there most of his boyhood days. His father came to this county in 1876 from Virginia and looking for a place to locate decided that Cass county was one of the best so he proceeded to carry out his intentions.

Mr. J. A. Lyons soon decided to commence work for himself, married and settled within two miles of Strasburg,



Fruit Farm Near Drexel.



Main Street, Drexel.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DREXEL, A YOUNG GIANT.

Drexel, in the extreme southwest corner of the county, has become one of the most important towns in Cass county. Although a comparatively young town, there is no indication of youth except in its enthusiasm and hustling.

Drexel has three mills—a grist mill, a planing mill, and a flouring mill and elevator. One of the finest school buildings in the county sets at the west end of Main street. All the religious denominations have their own building, the various fraternal organizations are well represented, and every provision has been made for the enjoyment of polite society.

Drexel has one of the busiest poultry houses in the county, and the amount of produce handled is surprising. The town being situated as it is, draws trade from three counties, and being in so excellent a farming community, it is to be expected that this should be an important trade center.

Drexel has a fine city government, and her municipal improvements are thoroughly abreast the times. The greater part of the streets are beautified by granitoid walks, the many handsome homes are enhanced in value and in appearance by broad, well-kept lawns.

A thirty-six piece band is something few towns can boast of, but Drexel not only has one, but one that is thoroughly drilled, consisting of thorough musicians.

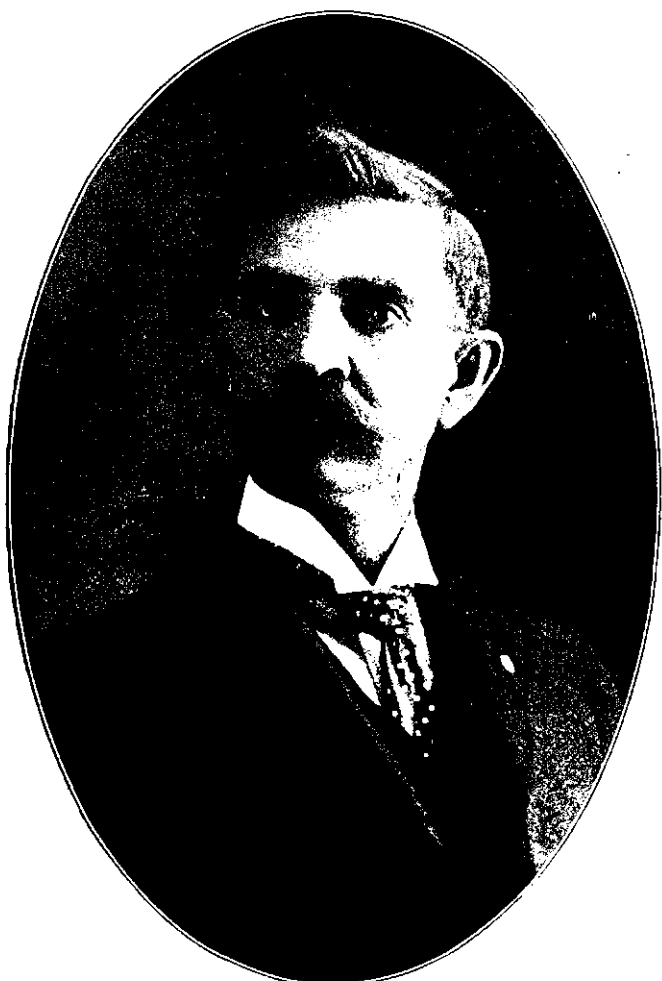
Every branch of the usual lines of business is represented in Drexel, and every business man as well as those engaged in professions, enjoy prosperity to an unusual extent.

The town of Drexel was started early in the year 1891. The first school was taught in a small frame building that had been occupied by the Inter-State Bank. It stood on a lot now occupied by the Drexel Mercantile Co. The teacher was Miss Mildred Stuart, daughter of J. B. Stuart, on whose land the town was started. The first church was the Christian church. It was moved here from old Brosley; the first sermon was preached by a Christian preacher, named Blalock. The first church erected in town was the Methodist Protestant church, the second the Presbyterian, the third the Baptist church, the fourth the M. E. church.

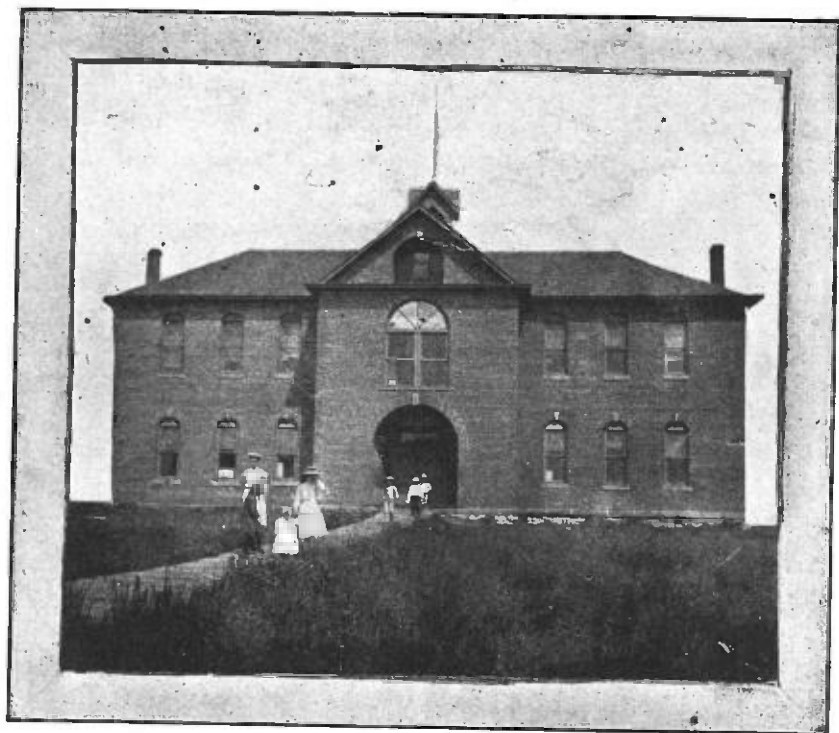
Among some of those who have contributed to the up-building of this enterprising little city are:

GEO. W. RHEA.

Geo. W. Rhea was born in Sugar Creek Township, Miami County, Kansas, March 5, 1878, and lived with his parents on the farm on which he was born until 1895, when he went to Bronson, Kansas, where his father, Rev. James Rhea, was appointed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was there that George began working at the printing trade. After working one year there he came to Drexel, Mo., where he was a student in the high school for two years after which he spent one year at Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas. Not being financially able to continue his work at the university he returned to Drexel to work on the Star. After working two years he became proprietor in October, 1900. The Star was then a little sheet printed on a Washington hand press. A few cases of worn type was about the extent of the outfit except a new Gordon Jobber. With this George was able to build up a good job business which is increasing every year. A specialty is made of job printing. After buying the Star the first thing George did was to buy new type and print several



Chas. E. Faulkner, Drexel.



Drexel School Building.



Harvey Reed, Drexel.

columns more local news and country correspondence. The business gradually increased until now the Star has a circulation of about 1,000 subscribers, over three times as many as when he bought the paper. The Star is now a five column quarto and is printed on a new cylinder press with new type all purchased in 1907.

May 12, 1903, George was married to Miss Hattie Brewington, of Drexel. January 26, 1905 their son James was born. In 1906 they bought a residence in the east part of town where they are making a nice little home.

HARVEY REED.

The owner and manager of the Drexel elevator and feed mill, was born on a farm near Louisburg, Kansas, in 1872. Left farm in 1881 and moved into Louisburg, where his father was following the grain business, and by close attention to business and economical ways and industrious habits, Mr. Reed was able in 1891 to start the now well known firm. Started with one wareroom 20x36. Has now two large elevators and warehouses, also office on the west end of Main street. Probably no class of men bear such an intimate relation to the producer of the country as the men who control the elevators and purchase the farmers' grain. Unscrupulous buyers have it in their power to take advantage in both weights and prices, and the community possessing liberal, honest dealers is indeed fortunate, and we may safely say that the Harvey Reed Drexel elevator and feed mill is among the latter class, for Mr. Reed is among the most liberal, enterprising and reliable of our citizens, and his success is extremely gratifying.

JOHN L. RHEA.

John L. Rhea was born in Morgan County, Illinois, in 1845, and lived there until 1872, when he came west and farmed in various localities until 1903, when he assumed the management and ownership of the Drexel Hotel, where he has proved himself an able manager. Was elected mayor of Drexel April 7, 1908, and seems to be for the good and progression of Drexel. One feature of his hotel

is that in all the fifteen rooms, every one has outside windows, giving an excellent ventilation.

J. B. WILSON.

This pioneer land man of Drexel has built up a great business and is still going ahead. He believes in Cass county as a present and future wealth producer, and talks and advertises that way. Being one of the oldest inhabitants—he has lived in the county for thirty-five years—he has an intimate knowledge of the value of real estate in the county. He will make loans to responsible parties intending to purchase.

C. E. FAULKNER.

Among the up-to-date real estate men of Cass county is C. E. Faulkner. In 1899 he opened up his office over the postoffice, and since then has built up a fine business. He has on his list of farm lands many good bargains in this and neighboring counties. Mr. Faulkner also makes private loans and writes all kinds of insurance.

"INTER-STATE BANK."

Drexel's bank is called the "Inter-State Bank," doing business in two states. This bank has a capital stock of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$10,000. Its officers are: D. M. Coulter, President; Harvey Reed, Vice-President; C. C. Cable, Cashier.

W. H. TWYMAN,

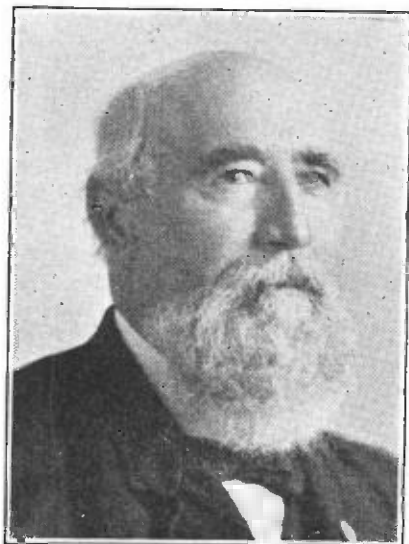
The tonsorial artist of Drexel, was born on a farm south of Harrisonville in 1881. Left the farm in the year 1903 to take up barber business in Garden City. By close attention to his trade, in 1906 Mr. Twyman was able to start a two-chair shop in Drexel. In July of the same year he purchased the one-chair shop, then his opposition. He now has a three-chair shop with baths, etc. in connection. Mr. Twyman is unmarried and a Democrat of true worth and spirit for the general welfare of the party. He is making his business one of the best paying in the town as well as the most needful.



Twyman's Barber Shop.



J. B. Wilson, Drexel.



Mr. H. White.



Mrs. H. White.



Mr. S. E. Dawson.



Mrs. S. E. Dawson.

Four Cass County Pioneers.

CHAPTER XXIV.

STRASBURG, A RAPIDLY GROWING TOWN.

Strasburg was first located under the name of Crawford's Fork. About 1867 John Flourney, a Frenchman, one of the town's first postmasters, laid out the town, and built the first store and dwelling house. He handled general merchandise for a number of years, and sold out to B. B. Cave and Chas. Easley.

The country around Strasburg is noted for its productiveness. The soil is generally good, and there is considerable rolling or ridge land, which, like the low land, is covered more or less with timber. Many streams flow near this point, and in addition most of the farms in the community are supplied with large springs.

There is not another section in the county where there are more prosperous farmers and stockmen. Strasburg long ago became known as one of the most important shipping points and trading centers in the county. Strasburg has a population of about 250 people, is on the main line of the Missouri Pacific Ry., has a good school building, churches, bank, grist mill, several stores representing every line of merchandise, barber shop, hotels, blacksmith shop, etc.

Among the early business men of Strasburg were: Oscar Bailey, Stephen Haynes, Geo. H. McGlathery, A. Pitts, A. A. Roush, D. O. Ravenscraft, H. A. Stock, John W. Walker. This was the first section of the county to be settled upon, and there are today many of the hardy pioneers of early days who remember the hardships of those times. But anyone who gazed over the wild prairies and the dense timber that marked the site of Strasburg in 1870, would never have supposed that in so short a time there would

arise a place of such importance. Its growth, however, has been of a substantial nature, and the beautiful business blocks and other buildings are fine architectural designs, its stately residences, all bespeak the enterprise and public spirit possessed by the people who reside in Strasburg.

We venture the assertion that there is not another town of this size in the state of Missouri with as much granitoid sidewalk. As in the line of sidewalks, so it is in every other line. You would scarce expect to see as fine buildings, as nice homes, and as many evidences of progressiveness in a town of its size, as there is in Strasburg, but this is but a start as to what its leading business men expect to make of the town. There is a decided tendency to enlarge the town and on every hand you will find evidence of this fact. J. W. Seaton, for one, has just let a contract for the erection of a new store building. The building is to be eighty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, with a hall. It is to be occupied by a general merchandise store with a lodge room above.

There is a harmony of feeling in this community seldom met with. "All for Strasburg and the Kingdom of Polk," seems to be the motto, and when ever the people decide upon anything they want they generally get it. All have felt that natural pride in the general welfare of the town that arises from a progressive spirit among the citizens. The people of the town and surrounding community have been uniformly successful in all their investments, and it is but natural to expect them to be practical communists.

We take great pleasure in speaking a word about a few of the enterprising business men of Strasburg:

R. F. BARRON & CO.

Carry a complete line of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware and implements, American wire, and grass seed, and also handles all kind of produce. The store is managed by R. F. Barron, a resident of the county since a child. He started in business in Strasburg in 1901 in a 25x32 ft. building, which has been enlarged twice and now covers a lot 25x106 ft., beside wareroom, wire, etc., on

adjoining lot. Mr. Barron was raised on a farm in Raymore Township and went into business here without any experience, but by fair dealing and courteous treatment to all has built up a business equal to any in the county, and is one of the busiest stores in the county.

ELI YOUNGER, STRASBURG.

Mr. Younger was born in Bedford, Indiana, Oct. 18, 1841, came to Missouri in 1878. He married Miss Jane Edmonson in September, 1863 in Indiana. There were five children from this marriage of which only two are at home, the balance having married and started in life for themselves. Mr. Younger served under Gen. Fremont and Gen. Curtiss in the Civil War and fought all over the state of Missouri. One battle that he vividly recalls to memory is the Battle of Pea Ridge, on the 6, 7 and 8th day of March, 1862. After the war he settled on a farm about 2 miles north of Strasburg where he resided until 1899, when he came to Strasburg and engaged in the hotel business for which he is ably adapted, and with his wife's assistance, which makes a stay at his famous hostelry a pleasure.

Mr. Younger is with the Republican party.

WM. COX, BARBER, STRASBURG.

Mr. Cox was born at Lebanon, Okla., Nov. 14, 1877; came to Strasburg February, 1898, and started his present business. Mr. Cox was married June 22, 1904, to Miss Jennie Ingram. They have one boy. He is a member of the M. B. A., M. W. A., the Odd Fellows and is the tax collector of Polk Township. His shop is headquarters for the local sports and all the young business men of the town who find a help for their public enterprises in Mr. Cox. He is a thorough barber and knows his business from A to Z, and you can rely on his ability to care for your wants.

G. T. KELLER & SON.

G. T. Keller is a native of Virginia and his son Everett a native of Missouri. G. T. was born in 1849 and Everett in 1885. Father and son went to Siloam Springs, Howell county and started a mill and in 1906 Everett came to Strasburg and opened their present business, and in 1907 the

father joined him here as the business now required the attention of two men. Everet is a member of the M. W. A., I. O. O. F. and is an enterprising, hustling citizen generally. They do a general mill business, such as flour, bran, burr meal, chicken feed, and in addition supply the local trade with coal.

By their strong personal efforts and ability to please they deserve a large share of your patronage, when in need of anything in their line.

R. J. GRAHAM, STRASBURG.

R. J. Graham was born in Jackson county in 1869, where his father still lives and where he learned his chosen profession. He married Miss Maggie Woolery from the southern part of the county in 1889. He came to Strasburg in 1899, when he opened up his present business. He owns his store building and home, and is a hard working, public spirited citizen. Is a member of the M. W. A. and of the Odd Fellows, and of the city band.

Mr. Graham has an up-to-date shop, carries a good stock of harness, saddles, collars, etc., and his large assortment of tools enables him to take care of any work required of him in this line. Is a pronounced Democrat, and one of the enterprising citizens of the town.

A. C. WALL, STRASBURG.

A. C. Wall was born in North Carolina, but was reared just north of Strasburg. For the past three years has been engaged in the general merchandise business at Hadsell, Mo., but in the past few months has opened a store of his own in Strasburg. He handles shoes, clothing and groceries and expects to enlarge his business to a large extent in the next few months. Mr. Wall is single and a Democrat.

FARMERS BANK OF STRASBURG.

The Farmers Bank of Strasburg was organized Aug. 17, 1901, with the following officials: W. H. Peck, President; T. J. McConnell, Vice-President; W. H. Dallas, Cashier. The directors of the bank are W. H. Peck, Sam Yankee, T. J. McConnell, Chas. S. Alres and J. M. Dowling. The present cashier is Mr. R. H. Peck.



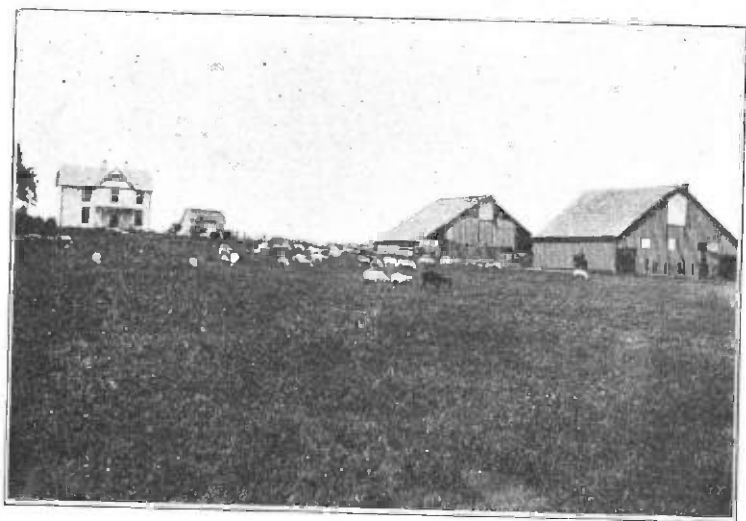
Strasburg Band.



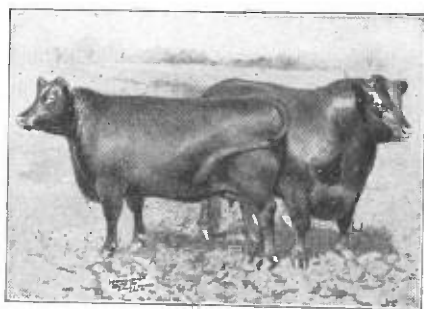
J. W. Seaton, Strasburg.



Ed Croake, Strasburg.



W. H. Peck, Strasburg.



Polk Township Stock.

This bank does a general banking business, its capital is \$10,000.00. Surplus earned \$5,000.00. Undivided profits net \$7,500.00, which shows that this bank has more than doubled its capital stock. Following is a condensed statement made May 14, 1908, which shows the stability of this bank:

RESOURCES.

Loans.	\$59,933.33
Overdrafts.	1,366.41
Real Estate.	1,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures.	1,503.85
Due from other banks.	16,828.88
Cash.	2,699.58
	<hr/>
	\$83,332.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital.	\$10,000.00
Surplus.	5,000.00
Undivided Profits.	7,553.97
Individual Deposits.	60,778.08
	<hr/>
Total.	\$83,332.05

T. N., ED. AND JOHN CROAKE

Are the partners, known as the Croake Bros., contractors and builders. A contractor whose judgment may be relied upon, finds orders coming into him from all directions, because it is not adv'sable to intrust such undertakings as the erection of buildings to men of small abilities, hence the exercise of good taste and knowledge derived from experience are great essentials as business capital in this pursuit. Many of the orders completed in this county have been under the direction of this firm. Their field embraces this county and many others. This year in which very little erection of buildings was done in this place, they have the contract for a two story brick building 25x80, cornice front to cost about \$4,000.00. In addition to their contracting the brothers own and operate a stock farm of 282 acres; they raise and herd some of the best stock that goes to the Kansas City market.

In conclusion we wish to mention Eight Mile (P. O.) where he lives at the present day. Mr. Lyons is a Democrat in politics and has one child.

WILLIAM HARVEY PECK, FARMER AND STOCKMAN.

William Harvey Peck was born in Bath county Kentucky, September, 1856. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1869 and settled on a farm south of Pleasant Hill, Mo. Was married to Miss Lucinda C. Foster, a Cass county girl, February 5th, 1880. He purchased and moved on a farm known as the Wm. Sease farm, located north of Strasburg, in 1882, and has lived on this farm up to the present time. This farm contains 400 acres and cost on an average of \$12.50 per acre. There were 200 acres in timber and brush at the time he bought the place, but soon after cleared this and has good blue grass growing on it. All the farm is susceptible to cultivation and a rock cannot be found on its surface. Occupation chiefly is the handling of horses and mules. He is president of the Farmers Bank of Strasburg, was elected to this position at its organization in 1901. His nephew, R. H. Peck, is the cashier of this bank. He was raised by his uncle and lived with him on the farm from childhood up to the time he was 21 years of age.

J. W. SEATON.

One of the oldest and best known citizens of Strasburg, is J. W. Seaton. He is a native Cass countian, having been born and reared here, his father before him being an old resident of Cass county. Mr. Seaton is an ardent Democrat, and is at present a candidate for the nomination of Representative of Cass county in the State Legislature. He is a strong man for the place and has unlimited friends and acquaintances, who predict for him success in anything that he undertakes. He is at present in the real estate business. Before taking up this occupation he was in the mercantile business from 1890 until 1906 when he sold out with the exception of the vehicle and implement business which he still retains.

His success in the real estate business has been a record breaker, having sold in the last two years over 10,000 acres

of Cass county land and over 8,000 acres of Texas land of which he is also agent. He is at present a member of the township board, township trustee, and has been president of the school board for the last twelve years. He was the organizer and president of the "Flambeau" club since 1887, the members of which were equipped with uniforms and being one hundred in number. He is married and has three children.

LEAKEY SISTERS

Consists of Miss Nettie and Miss Eva Leakey who own and manage one of the most promising millinery stores in Cass county. They have been in Strasburg the last five years, formerly coming from Warrensburg where they had studied the art. Each year they go to the cities to study the styles before putting out their lines. They handle combs, ribbons, notions, etc. In fact anything to help the appearance of the female sex. When wanting a new bonnet call on the Leakey Sisters, located on the main street of Strasburg.

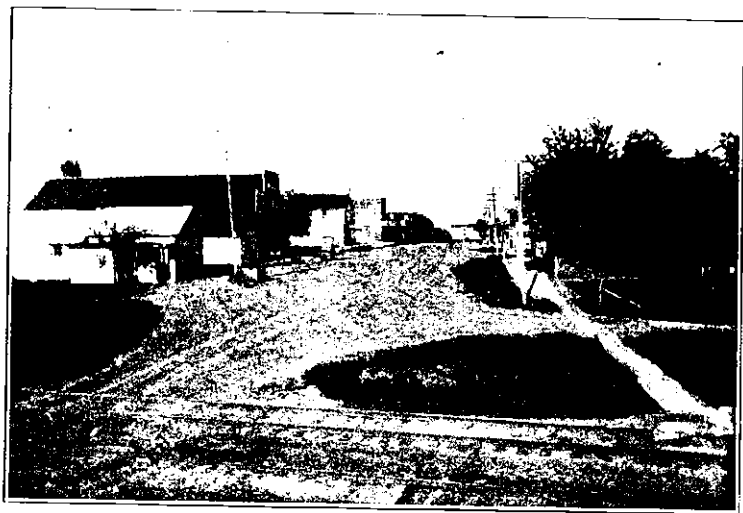
CHAS. R. COLLINS

Is the manager of the J. C. Jones & Son Lumber Co.'s yard in Strasburg. The stock comprises the best grades of rough and dressed lumber of all dimensions, lath, shingles, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, lime, cement, plaster and building materials in general. Through the able and efficient management of Mr. Collins the yard has made a great advancement since 1903 the year he took charge. Mr. Collins was born in Cass county one mile west of Strasburg, is a graduate of the Pleasant Hill high school, and gave one year of his time to study at the Columbia Institute. Two years after taking charge of the yard he met and married Miss Francis Peck, daughter of W. H. Peck, the president of the Bank of Strasburg. Mr. Collins owns and lives in a nice little cottage near his place of business, he has set his face

to the front and as a consequence has succeeded in making his business one of the best paying in the town. In politics a Democrat and a worker for the party, also a member of the band.

JOHN RONAN

The subject of this sketch has had a most interesting life. Mr. Ronan is a native of Kansas. In 1898 he went to Alaska as a laborer, but by his industrious ways and by hard work had in the year 1908 a gold mine that netted him one million and one-half. He still owns and operates other mines. Mr. Ronan, since meeting with such success has purchased 1,000 acres of Cass county land; same includes the entire site of Hadsell in the eastern part of this county. the intention of Mr. Ronan is to make a first-class stock farm out of this fine body of land. Mr. J. W. Seaton of Strasburg was the land man that sold this 1,000 acres of land that hasn't a ditch on the tract.



Main Street Drexel.



Farm Scene Near Drexel.

CHAPTER XXV.

RAYMORE, A FINE LITTLE TOWN.

Raymore is located in the northwestern part of Cass county two and a half miles from the Jackson county line, and about seventeen miles from Harrisonville, the county seat, on the K. C. C. & S. railroad, and is one of the most enterprising, and wide-awake little towns in the county. It is situated in a most charming and productive agricultural country and is a prominent hay, grain, and live stock shipping point. Raymore has an excellent graded school of which Mr. C. G. Conn is the learned principal, four church buildings—the United Brethern, South Methodist, Presbyterian and Mennonite; a bank, general stores, hardware stores, drug and grocery stores, restaurant, blacksmith shop, hotels, lawyers, physician, etc. A large elevator, milk separating plant, and in fact, everything necessary to make a live town. The present efficient city government is composed of the following members: Elmer G. Nichols, mayor; Frank Sapington, marshal and street commissioner; and Henry Fox, Dr. W. F. Chaffir, J. N. Barron and James Crosby members of the board.

The first church in town (Presbyterian) was built in 1876. The inhabitants of the town at that time consisted of the following families: E. Wanamaker, Dr. L. F. Gray, T. B. Hanna, first merchant; N. F. Houston, A. B. Kessinger, S. M. Davis, Joe Bailey, Lee Glandon (then unmarried) was married about 1875. Alex. Hays, G. B. Hillock, M. T. Black, and Ed. Easley, all single men at that time, were living in the town.

The first school in town was established in the winter of 1877-1878 and was taught by Miss Maggie Dick.

The first school building was erected in 1881, the second room built in 1885, and the third in 1895.

The Methodist Protestant church was built in 1881, Dr. L. F. Gray being the principal promoter.

The United Brethern church was built in 1895. A Mennonite church was built in 1883, Mr. William Miller being the principal promoter. He came from Lancaster county, Penn., in 1881.

Raymore was laid out in 1874 by Rea, Moore and Leas, and was named in honor of George H. Rea, and H. C. Moore, of St. Louis, Missouri—being called Raymore. James Near erected the first house (residence) in the town, in 1871. J. C. McManes, was the first shoemaker. The first postmaster was Dr. L. F. Gray, who kept the office at his residence, about one and a half miles from Raymore and was called Hazen Postoffice.

Raymore, in April, 1893, witnessed the worst wind storm in the history of the county. The following account is taken from the columns of a local paper bearing date of April 28:

"Tuesday was perhaps the most eventful day our quiet village ever witnessed. About six o'clock nearly every family for two terrific cyclones were forming in all their gigantic grandeur only two and one half miles northwest of town. The writer was only 160 rods north of the scene when the gray clouds began to boil like liquid death in a huge caldron. A small black arm dropped to the earth with a roar, twisting and writhing like a serpent. For nearly fifteen minutes the cloud moved about in a small circle each minute multiplying its force and ghastliness a hundred fold. Suddenly a similar cloud formed, or seemed to be cast off from the original cloud, with a whirl which assumed the shape of a funnel large enough for the flood gates of heaven to fill up a sea. One slowly moved west and the other east. The one going west we have not heard from as there were no buildings in its immediate track, but the other encountered the writer and divesting him of some of his raiment, ily patterned after the American aborigines and became dwellers in caves. Their fears of the worst were truly justi-

proceeded to destroy Mr. Gore's barn and outbuildings which it did completely. The house was about 100 feet, far enough to the south to escape with only a few holes in its sides produced by flying rails and hail. Every member of the family sought safety in the cellar. From the first appearance of aerial commotion up to the destruction of these buildings hail fell like spent balls from an enemy's fortress, measuring six or seven inches in circumference. Several balls of solid ice were found measuring over eight inches around. The thunder and lightning was terrific, and in the track of the storm the rain fell in torrents. Just here in the story the writer poked his battered cranium out of a neighboring cave and saw the gray lusterless sun.

"We now come to the most terrible and sickening part of our history. The tornado made directly for the large two story house surrounded by large maple trees, and the large substantial bank barn on Mr. Daniel Funk's farm, one and a half miles northeast of town. Mr. Alex Lightcap and family have been living here the past year and when they saw the cloud sought timely shelter in the cellar, for in an instant the house was lifted clear from its foundation and carried sixty feet without leaving a chip or stone, and ground into kindling-wood. Trees ten inches in diameter, and pumps were twisted off like pipe stems. Mr. Dave Clendenen and children were in the cellar with the family and miraculously escaped without injury excepting bruises from the hail stones. A colt grazing twenty rods west of the house was thrown over the heads of crouching parents and children into the opposite corner of the cellar, badly injured. The barn, which was one of the largest in the neighborhood and a land mark for years, is now a ruin down to the masonry. Only a few hogs and sheep were killed. The Funk School house one mile further east is a complete wreck. The next building to meet a similar if not worse fate was the house on the Quisinberry farm occupied by Mr. George Long and family. This house was picked up and carried from north to south and dashed to atoms, and scattered over the adjoining fields. The buggy shed was torn from the barn leaving the latter uninjured. The cloud then

rose from the earth and passing over Mr. Tupes' and John Arnolds' houses reserving its furious power for other quarters from which we have heard no report, but it left the inmates of these two houses an impression of its intense heat. The hail in Raymore was light, but the gale was only strong enough to move some houses an inch or two on their foundations. In the country on all sides of the different storm courses many windows and chimneys are gone and stock suffered severely. So far we have heard of no one having sustained severe injury. The bedding, carpets and clothing belonging to these homeless families can be seen clinging to the highest trees and torn into shreds.

"Mr. Alex Mullen's farm was destroyed and himself and son badly injured. Mr. Ware, Mr. Horrage and John Spealman purchased window glass by the wholesale yesterday to repair the damage done by hail.

"Mr. Gore's loss is heavy. He had the best young apple and peach orchard in the country. The trees are ten years old and were thrifty. Two-thirds of them are either twisted off near the ground or uprooted. Out of a row of fifteen large apple trees only one remains.

"The damage here will amount to nearly \$1,000, partly insured.

"Every building on Mr. Funk's home place, excepting one corn crib filled with corn, is in the worst conceivable pile of ruins and smeared with mud. In the old orchard but one tree remains. Large sycamore trees are broken off ten feet from the ground and the bark completely peeled from their trunks. Over 100 chickens were killed; of such fury was the storm that many of them can be seen among the debris bereft of feathers. The large, new hay barn supported by six immense cedar posts firmly set in the earth is completely cleared from the ground where it stood, the posts being carried over and five rods beyond the barn site. The basement of the barn was full of horses and other stock uninjured. The track of the storm here was all of twenty-five rods wide. The loss to Mr. Funk will reach \$2,500, with no insurance.

"Mr. Alex Lightcap and family will lose heavily. All

the household goods they have been able to dig from the ruins will not be worth \$25, to say nothing of the ruined farm implements. A new self binder was blown through the barn floor onto the ground below and wrecked.

"Two horses were seen high in the air when the storm was doing its deadly work here, racing around one after the other upon an ethereal race course, escaping with some injuries and a coating of mud and slime.

"Dr. Chaffin's horse was carried over fences and fields and landed near the ruined barn, stiff and sore and with a coating of Cass county rich soil as complete as though put there with a mason's trowel."

Many of Raymore's first citizens yet remain here, some have moved away, and others have passed to the great beyond. Those engaged in business here in the early eighties were as follows:

D. W. Castle, drugs; H. A. Castle, physician; W. H. Evans, justice of the peace; Mrs. G. B. Fenn, milliner; L. F. Gray, physician; D. H. Grant, blacksmith; J. R. Griffith, furniture; Lee Glandon, depot agent; F. Hixon, general store; George Hope, lumber; Kalb, Fenn & Co., hardware and farm implements; J. C. McManes, shoemaker; Wanamaker & Lasley, grain dealers; E. Wanamaker, justice of the peace.

Among the leading business men of the town today we wish especially to mention the following:

J. N. BARRON.

The hardware and implement establishment of J. N. Barron, at Raymore, has enjoyed a steady growth since its inception in 1899. The complete line handled by Mr. Barron and the attractive prices he quotes has resulted in one of the most prosperous concerns in the county. Everything generally found in a store of this kind is on hand and there is no excuse for patronizing the larger towns for anything in this line. Mr. Barron came to this county in 1870, has been closely identified with every movement for the upbuilding of his town and surrounding community, owns his own home and store building, and is one of the most substantial citizens of the county. He is a member of

the local school board and is known all over the county as an arden Democrat.

JAMES R. BARKER, RAYMORE.

Mr. Parker is a native of Greenvally, Ill., where he lived for 48 years, where he served the public in various business enterprises. He organized and constructed the first Farmers Elevator in Illinois, and takes great pride in this fact.

Mr. Barker has been in Raymore but one year but by his aggressive business ways he has buflt himself a nice business. He entirely rebuilt the elevator and has ample facilities for handling all elevator products.

He is the inventor and holds the patent on a new iron railroad tie which causes the joints of the rails to be absolutely rigid and thus perfectly smooth, also holds patent on an automobile wheel that will do away with rubber tires in that the wheel contains all the springs that are necessary to the machine.

S. E. LIGHTCAP.

The dry goods store of S. E. Lightcap is known all over the county as one of the best stores anywhere. Mr. Lightcap handles dry goods, shoes, hats, notions, etc., and has an excellent stock to select from. He is a native of Pennsylvania, was educated in Warrensburg, Mo., and taught school in this county and state for twenty years before embarking in business in Raymore six years ago. He is known all over the county as one of the most substantial citizens. He is an ardent Republican and temperance worker, is held high in the councils of his party.

CHAPTER XXVI.

PECULIAR AND CLEVELAND.

PECULIAR.

Peculiar has a population of about 150 and derived its name in a Peculiar way. In 1861 application was made for a post office and names were suggested twice and as many times were sent back. Finally the assistant postmaster general was requested to name it, "and let it be some peculiar name." Hence Peculiar. That was what is now known as Old Peculiar, and with which are connected many names that have become a part of Cass county's history. John Hawkins, C. W. Fisk, Dr. R. A. Conover, Prof. T. Wood, Robert Sloan and Curtis Worden are some of the familiar names, who once were its citizens but now are numbered with the dead. Its first merchant was J. W. Urton, the present presiding judge of our county court. The first postmaster, Jas. Thompson, and it was through his wife while in a vision many years ago, that she looking west from her residence, beheld the present beautiful little hamlet, which is now what some people style New Peculiar. But things have changed. The freight wagon that hauled the merchandise from Pleasant Hill has given way to railroad trains. The United States mail which was carried once a week from Harrisonville with a horse was considered a grand step in the way of civilization, has in like manner surrendered that labor to five daily mail trains.

J. B. URTON

of Peculiar needs no introduction to the people of Cass county, he being one of the oldest residents of his town, and having been in public service a greater part of his life. He is now running one of the best hotels in the county, with the able assistance of his wife. Their house has been made

second to none. At one time Mr. Urton served lunches to the traveling public on the Frisco Railway, until the demand became such that they were forced to give this up in order to devote the proper attention to their hotel. Mr. Urton is a leader in all things for the advancement of his town, and has held many of the municipal offices in the gift of his fellow townsmen. Mr. Urton also has an elevator that has proven of great benefit to the town.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, is one of the newest towns in the county, and has shown a splendid growth. Today it is one of the most important shipping and trading points on the Kansas City Southern Ry. The town is located in one of the richest farming sections of the state, and the town naturally reaping the benefit of this, will some day be a much larger place. There are several stores here and all the many other establishments incident to the foundation of all good towns.

CHAPTER XXVII.

AUSTIN, WEST LINE, GUNN CITY AND LONE TREE.

AUSTIN.

Austin was laid out in the fall of 1855, by John T. Philip. The first house in the town was erected by him the year before, for a general merchandise business owned by Charles Keller. The town was named in honor of William Austin, one of Keller's clerks. The first residence was also built in 1856 by John T. Philip.

Esquire Jackson operated a blacksmith shop in the fall of 1855. A. H. Deane and T. A. Manning established a plow factory in the fall of 1856. Dr. J. W. Warren was the pioneer physician in the township, but Dr. Talliferro was the first to locate in Austin. John Whalen ran the first saloon. James Cochran, Dr. Phillip Slaughter, Dr. T. P. Montgomery, Hugh Weldon, John L. Jackson, Alexander Arnett, A. H. Deane, were among the early settlers of the town.

The first birth in the town was that of Eddy Cochran in the winter of 1856. The first death was that of Richard Manning, in the spring of 1857. Manning was from Woodford County, Kentucky, and went to Austin in 1856.

Dr. Philip Slaughter taught the first school in the town. Dr. Philip Slaughter taught the first school in the town in 1856.

The first steam saw mill in the township was owned and operated by Tarlton Railey. It was half a mile west of Austin, on Grand River.

Topay Austin is one of the best inland towns in the county. Every branch of the mercantile business is represented, their church and schools are among the very best,

and the entire community is of that class of citizens who stand only for what is best in the educational and moral advancement of their neighbors. Near this town each year is held the well known G. A. R. encampment or "Austin Bean Eating."

WEST LINE..

West Line, situated near the border of the state, has of recent years become an important town. Here will be found a small trading point with practically all lines of business under the direction of wide-awake, energetic business men. Their school is known as one of the best in the county, several fraternal organizations are represented, and every provision has been made for the worship of the several denominations. West Line is on two lines of railroad—the M. K. & T., and the Kansas City Southern. It is known as one of the heaviest shipping stations in the county and the town enjoys the fruits of a heavy retail business in the general mercantile lines.

W. S. THOMAS, WEST LINE.

W. S. Thomas was born in Kentucky in 1854, where he lived until he removed to Cass county in 1885, and followed farming until he took up the blacksmith trade at the same stand where he is now located. Mr. Thomas was married in Kentucky and had two children. His father still makes his home with him. Is a member of the Fraternal Aid, and was elected constable of West Dolan township in 1896, which office he has held to date. Enjoys a large patronage in his shop, and you can make no mistake in calling on Mr. Thomas when you need anything of a blacksmith.

E. D. PERRY, WEST LINE.

E. D. Perry was born in Morgan county, Indiana, in 1852, where he farmed until 1883, when he came to Cass county to farm and in 1886 he moved to West Line and purchased the livery business he is now running. Mr. Perry has ten head of horses, trunk wagon and rigs that go

to make a complete livery barn. He is handling a well known and advertised imported Belgian horse. Mr. Perry has been married twice, his last wife being a Miss E. L. Carr. Their two children still live in the county close to West Line. His politics are Democratic.

GUNN CITY.

Gunn City was named for a railroad brakeman by that name when the town was laid out in May, 1872, by Levens and Bunce. The town is situated on the line of the M. K. & T. Ry., in the midst of a fine farming community. The location is on a broad, handsome prairie. The first house here was built in 1871 by M. K. Zook. The town was incorporated in August, 1881. The business interests are represented by live and wide-awake merchants who are enjoying a lucrative patronage.

J. E. RICHARDSON, GUNN CITY.

Mr. Richardson is a successor to his father, David Richardson, in the general merchandise business at Gunn City. The father was in business at Gunn City for fifteen years, until the time of his death in 1896. J. E. Richardson was born in Cass county and has lived in Gunn City for the past twenty years, and can still be found in single blessedness.

After the severe fire at Gunn City in 1905 the only store left standing was Mr. Richardson's. The store now does a thriving business, and does a large poultry and egg business in connection. The already successful business of the father is being ably conducted by the son. Mr. Richardson is a warm Democrat.

T. J. GEORGE.

T. J. George, one of the most successful and practical stock raisers of Cass county was born near Boonville in Cooner county on May 8, 1852, and came to Cass county in 1866. Mr. George is a farmer and lives near Gunn City where he operates one of the largest stock farms in the county, and possesses some of the finest cattle to be found of their kind in the state. He is a Democrat in politics and while never having held office has by his unerring efforts helped to bring success to the party that he aids.

Mr. George's farm was formerly a deer ranch and he made good money at the business while thus engaged, but his attention was turned in the direction of Hereford cattle. He was a witness of the remains of the tragedy at Gunn City, the time a portion of the county court was killed and helped to clear away the same. Mr. George is married and has six children.

T. W. HUNT.

T. W. Hunt, associate judge of the county court, from the South district, is one of the oldest settlers in this county. The Judge was born in Johnson county, August 8, 1849. His mother was a Virginian and his father a Kentuckian.

Judge Hunt was married to Miss Sarah K. Parker, August 17, 1876, and to this union have been born eight children: John L., Edna M., Jimmie Parker, Frankie, Willie, George Edward, Emma and Louise.

The Judge owns one of the finest stock farms in the county, about two miles west of Latour, is very popular with all who know him, and has made such an excellent officer of the county court that there can be no question that he will be retained for another term.

LONE TREE.

Lone Tree, on the Missouri Pacific Ry., was established soon after the building of that road, and has always been a heavy shipping point. Live stock, grain, poultry, etc., is brought here from miles around, and the general store is doing a thriving business.

H. G. HOPKINSON

Is not only postmaster of Lone Tree but has a large and commodious general store, is stocked to repletion with an elegant array of dry goods, clothing, hats, shoes, and flour, choice staple and fancy groceries and country produce, buys and sells feed by the car load. Mr. Hopkinson is an Iowaian by birth, there he met and married Miss Thomas in Afton, Iowa. One child was born in Iowa. Harold, now 9 years old. Raymond, age 4, was born in Lone Tree. Under Mr. Hopkinson's able management this store has established a most enviable reputation for keeping up a fresh, well selected stock.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OTHER TOWNS OF THE COUNTY.

or Daugherty Station, Everett, Main City, Jaudon, West Union, Coleman, Dayton, Lisle and Ore.

Eight Mile is located on the K. C. C. & S. Ry., about eight miles southeast of the county seat. The postoffice was established here in 1879, and Phillip Longnecker was the postmaster. The first store building was erected in 1880 by John Hendrix. Various lines of industry are established here, and a great amount of trading is carried on.

Everett and Main City, located in Everett township, are both fine trading points and supply many of the needs of the people in that, one of the best farming communities in the county.

Jaudon and West Union are both located in Union township, in the northwestern part of the county.

Jaudon is on the K. C. S. railroad, West Union is one of the best known inland towns in in the county.

Dayton is located near the center of Dayton township, and has a large territory of fine farming country from which to draw its trade.

Lisle, in Cold Water township, is on the K. C. S. Ry., and is enjoying a healthy trade.

Ore, mid-way between the county seat and Pleasant Hill, is again graced by the establishment of a general store. Considerable shipping of live stock and farm products is done from this point.

Coleman, although at present without a store, will not remain in that condition long, as this is a very important shipping point.

CHAPTER XXIX.

A GENERAL DIRECTORY.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

President—Theodore Roosevelt of New York, salary
per annum. \$50,000
Vice-President—Chas. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, salary
per annum. 12,000
(Salary, \$12,000 per annum.)
Secretary of State. Elihu Root of New York
Secretary of the Treasury.
. George B. Cortelyou of New York
Secretary of War. William H. Taft of Ohio
Attorney-General. Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland
Postmaster-General. George Von L. Meyer of Massachusetts
Secretary of the Navy. . . Victor H. Metcalf of California
Secretary of the Interior. . . . James R. Garfield of Ohio
Secretary of Agriculture. James Wilson of Iowa
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.
. Oscar S. Straus of New York

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Salary of *Chief Justice*. \$13,000; of *each Justice*, \$12,500.)
Chief Justice, Melville W. Fuller of Illinois; *Associate*
Justices, John M. Harlan of Kentucky, David J. Brewer of
Kansas, Edward D. White of Louisiana, Rufus W. Pack-
ham of New York, Joseph McKenna of California, Oliver
W. Holmes of Massachusetts, William R. Day of Ohio and
William H. Moody of Massachusetts.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Brigadier-General. J. Franklin Bell, *Chief-of-Staff*
George Dewey. Admiral

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, salary \$5,000.....Joseph W. Folk, St. Louis
 Lieut.-Governor, salary \$3,000.....

.....John C. McKinley, Unionville

Sec'y of State, salary \$3,000.John E. Swanger, Milan

Treasurer, salary \$3,000.....Jacob F. Gmelich, Boonville

Auditor, salary \$3,000.....Wm. W. Wilder, Ste. Genevieve

Atty. General, salary \$3,000. Herbert S. Hadley, Kansas City

Supt. Schools, salary \$3,000.....

.....Howard A. Cass, Jefferson City

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—John A. Knott
 Hannibal; Frank A. Wightman, Springfield; H. R.

Oglesby, Warrensburg.

Commander-in-Chief State Militia.....Jos. W. Folk

Adjutant General.....James A. DeArmond, Butler

Secretary of Agriculture.....Geo. G. Ellis, Columbia

Labor Commissioner.....J. C. A. Hiller, Glencoe

Building and Loan Commissioner.....

.....W. L. Watkins, Chillicothe

Beer Inspector.....Ernest Marshall, St. Louis

Secy. State Historical Society....F. A. Sampson, Columbia

Supt. of Insurance.....W. D. Vandiver

Warden State Penitentiary.....Matt W. Hall, Marshall

Judges of Supreme Court of Missouri—James B. Gent,

Chief Justice; Waller W. Graves, Archellus M. Wood-

son, James D. Fox, LeRoy B. Valliant, Gavon D. Bur-

gess, Henry Lamm.

United States Senators from Missouri—Wm. Joel Stone,
 Jefferson City; Wm. Warner, Kansas City.

Representative in Congress, from Sixth District....

.....D. A. DeArmond, Butler

State Senator (17th Dist.)....R. H. Brown, Harrisonville

Circuit Judge (17th Dist.).....

.....Nicholas M. Bradley, Warrensburg

Representative of Cass County.....W. F. Houston, Belton

Presiding judge county court. John W. Urton. Pleasant Hill

Judge county court, N. Dist..H. V. Hurst.....H'ville

Judge county court, S. Dist..F. W. Hunt.....H'ville

Judge of probate.....Leslie M. Crouch.....H'ville

Clerk circuit court.....	Leslie A. Bruce.....	H'ville
Clerk county court.....	Wm. E. Beck.....	H'ville
Recorder of deeds.....	C. B. Price.....	H'ville
Prosecuting attorney.....	Jas. S. Brierly.....	H'ville
Sheriff.	Sid J. Hamilton.....	H'ville
Treasurer.	J. H. Foust.....	H'ville
Coroner.	T. A. Runnenburger..	H'ville
Public administrator.....	Ethelbert Barrett....	H'ville
Surveyor.	Albert F. Easley.....	H'ville
Highway engineer.....	F. W. Barker.....	H'ville

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Note—The various township officers are designated by letters as follows: "M," for members of township board; "J," for justices of the peace; "T," for trustee; "A," for assessor and clerk; "C," for constable; "R," for roadoverseer; "Col," for collector.

AUSTIN.

M—George A. Harger, D. W. George; J—G. A. Harger, T. B. Hall; T—C. E. Smith; A—E. L. Schuyler; C—T. M. York; R—B. Bennett, T. L. Holloway, I. W. Page, J. B. Day; Col—H. S. Sliffe.

BIG CREEK.

M—J. G. Smith, Hay Hockaday; J—J. G. Smith, Hay Hockaday; T—A. J. Small; A—E. L. Brannock; C—Ervin Payne; R—J. L. Trundle, F. L. Kite, W. J. Wedd, W. A. Henry; Col—J. T. Payne.

CAMP BRANCH.

M—William Kanzler, Fred Kenney; J—Wm. Thorpe, H. T. Darrow; T—Bud Cox; A—W. T. Smith; C—Mack Feeback; R—D. D. Oesch, R. E. Campbell, D. A. Miller, C. T. Darrow; Col—E. S. Hartzler.

COLDWATER.

M—J. C. Arwood, F. M. Gillham; J—T. B. Prater, J. L. Bradbury; T—J. B. Wilson; A—J. S. Davis; C—L. W. Dunnington; R—J. C. Gilkerson, R. D. Hawker, I. W. McCarl, J. W. Broadhurst; Col—J. R. Lacy.

DAYTON.

M—Robert Stowers, Dr. Palmer; J—Martin Houth, W. H. Edwards; T—J. C. Gloyd; A—G. W. Talbott; C—Arthur Toles; Col—J. K. Miller.

DOLAN.

M—J. G. Lyon, H. A. Maloney; J—C. M. Majors, S. A. McSpadden; T—G. H. Watson, A—C. S. Nelson; C—O. W. Wilson; R—M. McKinzie, S. M. Strong, John Vanmeter, Roy Parks; Col—J. K. Irvin.

EVERETT.

M—H. L. Masters, A. J. Bradbury; J—J. H. Donsett, J. E. Helms; T—T. C. George; A—A. E. Dorsett; C—J. E. Hawker; R—R. S. Reynolds, W. M. French, T. R. Hawker, Frank Dawson; Col—J. E. Hawker.

GRAND RIVER.

M—C. A. Hammonds, A. T. Chamber; J—C. A. Brous, Jno. Lamar, J. T. Parker; T—T. W. Akers, A—A. S. Prettyman; C—W. T. Fredricks; R—Minor Vancamp, T. G. Briles, Dick Berry, I. N. Badgley; Col—J. C. Owens.

INDEX.

M—H. M. Dodd, A. Leadbetter; J—James A. Adams, I. H. Hutton; T—W. S. Nelson; A—A. J. Fields; C—John A. Eicholtz; Col—J. R. Clemens.

MT. PLEASANT.

M—R. F. Trullinger, Chas. Lamar; J—W. A. Smoote; T—W. A. Holloway; A—J. A. Jaudon; C—J. A. Jones; R—Adam Goschmen, Granville Moss, E. A. Rider, Isaac Smith; Col—J. E. George.

PECULIAR.

M—W. H. McCall, Albert Gentry; J—W. H. McCall, Albert Gentry; T—W. H. Hon; A—Wm. Brady Brown; C—Wm. Brady Brown; R—John Rools, T. W. Burnett; Col—R. L. Dameron.

PLEASANT HILL.

M—P. H. Marriott, Lawrence Knorpn; J—W. W. Mason, R. T. Hedrick; T—S. T. Flemming; A—Alvin Adams; C—James A. Prater; R—H. C. Fleming, Chas. Kircher, Jr., L. E. Skelley, Sam Hall; Col—Geo. A. Smith.

POLK.

M—T. N. Croake, P. M. Martin; J—T. N. Croake, P. M. Martin; T—I. W. Seaton; A—R. W. Henley; C—H. A. Stock; R—Ed Sanders, John Farley, Moses Mahaffey, I. M. Wilmott; Col—W. M. Cox.

RAYMORE.

M—Geo. J. Evans, Amos Huber; J—Geo. J. Evans, Amos Huber; T—Wesley King; A—Curtis Hon; C—Hiter Shipley; R—Floyd Butler, J. K. Garten, M. F. Shipley, John Sjaarda; Col—Lee Glandon.

SHERMAN.

M—D. H. Pullen, William O'Bannon; J—E. H. Mitchell, J. E. Weldon; T—F. E. Coe; A—W. S. Walker, Const. J. L. Randolph; R—W. J. Huston, J. M. Poleman, C. R. Moody, G. G. Albritten; Col—C. C. Grossheart.

UNION.

M—H. A. Graves, J. B. Brown; J—H. A. Graves, J. B. Brown; T—G. N. Noyes; A—C. W. Butts; C—W. I. Noyes; R—Wm. Bane, Fred Bokelman, Wm. Hutchinson, Sam Martin; Col—F. R. Rice.

WEST DOLAN.

M—F. A. Ratliff, J. C. Bryant; J—J. A. Endicott, Thompson Maken; T—H. F. Zion; A—C. J. Wortham; C—W. S. Thomas; R—Wm. Donaldson, R. W. Corder, C. C. Smyth; Col—A. L. Musick.

WEST PECULIAR.

M—J. H. Funk, J. T. Liggett; J—J. H. Funk, J. T. Liggett; T—J. M. Powell; A—J. M. Steyer; C—C. L. Wills; R—J. L. Evertson, Isaac Ervin, Martin Knight, Frank Hair; Col—J. H. Brockhouse.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.

REPUBLICAN.

Thomas J. Akins, St. Louis.

DEMOCRATIC.

Wm. R. Roswell, Moberly.

CHAIRMAN STATE COMMITTEE.

W. S. Dickey, Kansas City.

Harry Rubey, Macon City.

MEMBERS OF SIXTH DISTRICT.

John B. Egger, Appleton City.

J. S. Pence, Roscoe.

Wm. Raubinger, Everton.

J. W. Jamison, Rich Hill.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE SIXTH DISTRICT.

A. L. Fox, Butler, Chairman.

Peyton Parks, Clinton, Chairman.

R. H. Merrill, Greenfield, Secretary.

Mason Talbutt, Greenfield, Secretary.

Committee.

Ben F. Wix, Butler..... Bates..... S. F. Warnock, Butler.

E. W. Deane, Harrisonville..... Cass..... O. W. Byram, Harrisonville.

J. Fred Rhodes, Eldorado..... Cedar..... Wm. S. Martin, Eldorado.

W. C. Butler..... Henry..... Peyton A. Parks, Clinton.

O. G. Boisseau, Holden..... Johnson..... J. J. Anderson, Warrensburg.

C. P. Bowden..... St. Clair..... J. C. Hargis, Osceola.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

C. W. Hight, Harrisonville, Chmn. H. M. Halcomb, Garden City, Chmn.

N. D. Hartzler, Harrisonville, Sec. W. S. Byram, Harrisonville, Sec.

Committeemen.

B. B. Tonn, Archie, Archie, R. L. Wright, Archie.
 Geo. Gifkerson, Austin, Austin, Mack Stahl, Harrisonville.
 John Moore, Pleasant Hill, Big Creek, J. G. Smith, P. Hill, R.F.D.
 E. S. Dartzler, East Lynne, Camp Branch, W. E. Wiley, East Lynne.
 Homer Beatty, Drexel, Goldwater, J. B. Stuart, Drexel.
 D. H. Kirk, Garden City, Dayton, F. Armstrong, Garden City.
 E. W. Coombs, Freeman, Dolan, Chas. M. Major, Freeman.
 W. G. Ward, Drexel, Ever, H., T. C. George, Archie, R. F. D.
 W. L. Shick, Garden City, Garden City, H. M. Halcumb, Garden City.
 Wm. Huffman, H'ville, Grand River, W. S. Byram, Harrisonville.
 J. T. Kenegy, Gunn City, Gunn City, J. B. Brierley, Gunn City.
 J. C. Gifkerson, Lisle, Lisle, E. L. Beck, Freeman, R.F.D.
 Earl Loveridge, H'ville, Lone Tree, C. A. Hammond, Lone Tree.
 Frank Huber, Bolton, Mt. Pleasant, Alex. Roberts, Bolton.
 E. B. Usery, Peculiar, Peculiar, J. P. Calloway, Peculiar.
 B. Zick, Pleasant Hill, Pleasant Hill, S. L. Billigoss, Pleasant Hill.
 Joe Davis, Strasburg, Polk, J. W. Searon, Strasburg.
 J. W. Graybeal, Raymore, Raymore, J. N. Barron, Raymore.
 R. H. Ross, Creighton, Sherman, E. P. Parker, Creighton.
 E. D. Nelson, Garden City, Sugar Creek, Claud Trickett, Garden City.
 C. P. Vankirk, Cleveland, Union, H. A. Graves, Jaudon.
 J. R. Lusher, West Line, West Dolan, C. J. Wortham, Freeman.
 J. H. Baker, Peculiar, West Peculiar, J. P. Calloway, Peculiar.

POPULATION OF MISSOURI CITIES AND TOWNS

ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1900.

St. Louis.	575,233	Kansas City.	163,752
St. Joseph.	102,979	Joplin.	26,023
Springfield.	23,267	Sedalia.	15,231
Hannibal.	12,780	Jefferson City.	9,664
Carthage.	9,416	Webb City.	9,201
Moberly.	8,012	St. Charles.	7,982
Nevada.	7,461	Independence.	6,974
Chillicothe.	6,905	Aurora.	6,191
Kirksville.	5,966	Columbia.	5,651
DeSoto.	5,611	Brookfield.	5,484
Trenton.	5,396	Louisiana.	5,131
Mexico.	5,099	Marshall.	5,086
Clinton.	5,061	Fulton.	4,883
Cape Girardeau.	4,815	Warrensburg.	4,724
Maryville.	4,577	Cartersville.	4,445
Boonville.	4,377	Poplar Bluff.	4,321
Lexington.	4,190	Macon.	4,068
		Rich Hill.	4,053

THE DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY.

NOTE:—Considerable difficulty was experienced in taking the census for reason that many were unwilling to state their political preference. It is given as best we have been able to obtain same from the most reliable sources. The list includes names of all heads of families and voters.

"Dem." stands for democrat.

"Rep." for republican.

"Soc." for socialist.

"Prob." for prohibitionist.

"Ret." for retired.

"Mer." for merchant.

"Far." for farmer.

Figure indicates R. F. D. number.

AUSTIN TOWNSHIP.

Atkinson, Mrs. Harrisonville, 3
 Armstrong, Joseph, far, dem, Austin
 App, Geo S, far, rep, Adrian 2
 Arckinson, H A, far, rep, Archie
 Allen, Ed, far, rep, Archie, 1
 Blaine, Wm, far, rep, Garden City, 3
 Burgess, Frank, far, Archie, 1
 Babcock, M L, far, rep, Archie, 1
 Bennett, B, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Baker, A M, far, rep, Adrian, 2
 Barton, Jas, far, dem, Archie, 1
 Barker, far, rep, Archie, 1
 Barker, Isreal, far, rep, Archie P O
 Barker, James, far, rep, Archie, 1
 Bell, Chas, far, dem, Archie P O
 Bell, Jno, far, dem, Archie P O
 Bridges, J C, far, rep, Adrian, 2
 Butler, T P, far, rep, Lone Tree
 Barnard, Arthur, far, dem, Austin
 Barnard, Albert, far, rep, Archie P O
 Barnard, Geo, far, dem, Austin
 Cox, Wm (coll), far, rep, Archie P O
 Carver, Hubert, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Cramer, J, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Childers, Mr, far, Garden City, 3
 Cantrell, Val, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Connelly, Ed, far, dem, Garden City, 3
 Connelly, Fred, far, dem, Garden City, 3
 Couthon, J T, far, dem, Austin
 Childers, Fred, far, rep, Archie, 1
 Calby, W A, far, dem, Archie P O
 Cordell, Jno, far, rep, Archie P O
 Christianson, far, rep, Archie P O
 Carver, Wm, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Cole, J A, far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Davidson, H T, far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Day, J B, far, rep, Adrian, 2
 Downey, Marion, far, dem, Adrian, 2
 Davis, L W, far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Dickey, W O, far, dem, Austin
 Daniels, Wm, far, rep, Austin
 Decker, Oliver, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Duncan, Tom, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Draper, H E, far, rep, Harrisonville, 4
 Dykes, Reuben, far, rep, Austin P O
 Ecton, Boyd, far, dem, Adrian, 2
 Ecton, J D, far, dem, Adrian, 2
 Ecton, A D, far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Elsbury, E C, far, rep, Garden City, 3
 Ferrill, J H, far, Garden City, 3
 Frazier, Albert, far, rep, Garden City, 3
 Fields, T W, far, dem, Garden City, 3
 Ferguson, J W, far, Harrisonville, 2
 Frost, D B, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 French, Joe, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Francis, Jim, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Geyer, Geo W, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Geyer, D F, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Geyer, Sisters, far, Harrisonville, 3
 Goodbar, Harve, far, rep, Archie P O
 Guiner, Fred, far, rep, Archie P O
 Gossard, Jno, far, rep, Adrian, 2
 Gross, E V, far, rep, Archie P O
 Goodbar, Newton, far, rep, Archie, 1
 Goodbar, Edward, far, rep, Archie, 1
 Gilbert, Eugene, far, rep, Archie P O
 Graham, E J, far, rep, Adrian, 2
 Gibbs, Tom, far, rep, Archie, 1
 Goodrich, E M, far, rep, Archie, 1
 Gordan, Frank, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 George, Dan, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Gold, G H, far, rep, Austin P O
 Garrett, Ott, far, rep, Garden City, 3
 Gilkeson, G W, far, rep, Austin P O
 Gold, Wm, far, rep, Austin P O
 Garnett, Cad, far, dem, Austin P O
 Graves, Geo W, far, rep, Archie P O
 Hughes, Mel, far, dem, Garden City, 1
 Hallett, Mr, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Hodges, M, far, rep, Archie P O
 Hodges, James, far, rep, Archie P O
 Hodges, Elmer, far, rep, Archie P O
 Hodges, Earl, far, rep, Archie P O
 Hodges, Jess, far, rep, Archie P O
 Hodges, Ed, far, rep, Archie P O
 Holloway, Marion, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Handley, Mrs, far, Harrisonville, 3
 Hunter, Henry, far, dem, Lone Tree
 Hartsell, Geo, far, dem, Austin
 Harger, Geo A, far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Hurst, H H, far, dem, Austin P O
 Hayden, A J, far, dem, Garden City, 1
 Hayes, Elmer, far, rep, Archie, 1
 Harper, E W, far, rep, Austin P O
 Holloway, M J, far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Hayden, Wm, far, dem, Archie P O
 Hall, Thomas, far, rep, Archie P O
 Hobbs, Mrs Betty, far, Archie, 1
 Hewitt, H L, far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Harper, Wm, far, dem, Archie P O
 Hoffman, Wm, far, dem, Archie, 1
 Holloway, T L, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Hamintree, Jno, far, rep, Adrian, 2
 Hamintree, Bert, far, rep, Adrian, 2
 Jesse, Henry, far, rep, Archie P O
 Jesse, Nat, far, rep, Archie P O
 James, Manuel, far, rep, Archie P O
 Jones, W W, far, dem, Garden City, 3
 Jesse, Arnold, far, rep, Archie, P O
 Kirk, Ed, far, Harrisonville, 2
 Kemper, R M, far, dem, Adrian, 2
 Kinney, B M, far, dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Kelley, Tim, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Knox, Byram, far, rep, Lone Tree
 Kessler, J R, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3

- Kinney, James, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Knowl, G. W., far, dem, Austin P. O.
 Kemper, Joseph, far, dem, Adrian, 2
 Lowery, Harry, far, dem, Archie P. O.
 Leavel, P. A., far, rep, Austin P. O.
 Jamus, J. P., far, dem, Garden City, 3
 Love, Newton, far, rep, Garden City, 3
 Lague, S. M., far, dem, Garden City, 1
 Lawson, Sam, far, rep, Archie, 1
 Lawson, Wm, far, rep, Archie, 1
 McEton, Frank, far, dem, Archie P. O.
 Meyers, Milton, far, Garden City, 1
 Meyers, Ludwig, far, Garden City, 1
 Murrell, Delmar, far, dem, Archie, 1
 Murrell, Geo, far, dem, Archie, 1
 Metcalf, Geo, far, rep, Austin P. O.
 Morse, Ambrose, far, dem, Garden City, 2
 Morse, Geo, far, dem, Garden City, 3
 Metcalf, Mary, far, Harrisonville, 2
 Mulken, W. E., far, dem, Austin P. O.
 Messinger, L., far, rep, Adrian, 2
 Moody, B. C., far, rep, Garden City, 3
 Monard, Lee, far, rep, Garden City, 3
 Moore, Chas, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 McCoy, Wm, far, dem, Archie, 1
 McKee, James, far, rep, Adrian, 2
 McRay, Moses, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 McCaslin, Jno, far, dem, Austin P. O.
 McClanahan, mail R. F. D., dem, Archie, 1
 McWilliams, A. A., far, dem, Adrian, 2
 McLanen, M. O., far, dem, Adrian, 2
 McDonald, Jas, far, dem, Adrian, 2
 McCoy, G. D., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Nibbs, Mr, far, Harrisonville, 3
 O'Dell, J. M., far, dem, Adrian, 2
 O'Dell, Mr, far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Pullman, Mrs A., far, Adrian, 2
 Purvis, A. M., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Patterson, Walter, far, rep, Archie P. O.
 Pointer, Jas, far, Archie P. O.
 Page, Henry, far, rep, Archie, 1
 Page, Wilson, far, rep, Archie, 1
 Patton, C., far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Page, Preston, Saw Mill, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Ritter, Mrs, far, Garden City, 3
 Rickard, Geo, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Russell, Ervin, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Russell, Wm, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Royce, O. O., far, no politics, Archie P.
 Reed, Jno B., far, dem, Adrian, 2
 Reed, Joseph W., far, rep, Austin P. O.
 Randols, Tom, far, dem, Adrian, 2
 Randall, Geo, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Shipley, Wm, far, rep, Archie, 1
 Stroud, Frank, far, Archie, 1
 Stroud, Chas, far, Archie, 1
 Stevens, Albert, Jr, far, rep, Garden City, 3
 Stevens, Albert, Sr, far, rep, Garden City, 3
 Silve, Floyd, far, dem, Archie P. O.
 Stultz, Henry, far, rep, Adrian, 2
 Scott, Wm, far, dem, Archie P. O.
 Scott, Frank, far, dem, Archie P. O.
 Stair, Mack, far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Stevens, Wm, far, rep, Garden City, 3
 Stevens, A. H., far, dem, Garden City, 3
 Stiffe, Wm, far, dem, Garden City, 3
 Steele, J. W., far, rep, Adrian, 2
 Shoate, Marion, far, Adrian, 2
 Seamore, Robt, lab, rep, Adrian, 2
 Shiff, H. M., far, dem, Adrian, 2
 Swearinger, G. W., far, dem, Adrian, 2
 Smiley, Dugan, far, rep, Garden City, 3
 Trammel, Mrs Feol, far, Garden City, 3
 Titton, Jacob, far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Tatman, G. O., far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Tifison, W. B., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Tipton, Sam, far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Tipton, A. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Vandeventer, A. V., far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Vannatton, far, rep, Archie P. O.
 Vansand, far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Vansand, M. S., far, rep, Archie P. O.
 Vansand, C. L., far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Whitby, Wm, far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Weseman, G. W., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Williamson, W. J., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Winders, Will, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Winders, Sol, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Wright, J. L., far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Warner, Frank, far, dem, Adrian, 2
 Williams, Mr, far, rep, Garden City, 1
 Woods, Dean, far, dem, Garden City, 1
 Wood, W. A., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Warner, Mr, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Wilson, J. M., far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Wright, L. C., far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Weaver, Simon, far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Whitby, Geo, far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Warden, Frank, far, dem, Lone Tree

TOWN OF AUSTIN.

- Peamer, Joseph
 Beamer, Alex, lab, rep
 Becker, Milton, merchant, dem
 Clark, Jno, far, rep
 Coffman, David, blacksmith, rep
 Coffman, Geo, blacksmith, rep
 Cummings, R. L., far, dem
 Clark, R. A., lab, rep
 Douglass, Wm, Att at Law, dem
 Frazier, Duffy
 Hackenberg, Peter, druggist, dem
 Howell, Mr, contractor, dem
 Kirtly, T. J., dem
 Little, Ira, far, rep
 Moom, S. E., gen mlse, dem
 Mooney, Mr, carpenter
 Moore, Mrs
 McDowell, F., carpenter, dem
 Mullen, Mrs
 McDowell, Roland, far, dem
 Magill, T. F., far, dem, Adrian, 2
 Magill, T. G., far, dem, Adrian, 2
 Nash, Mrs
 Neal, James, carrier for Star route, dem
 Perry, Samuel, far, dem
 Ray, Ira, far, rep
 Ray, Monzo, plasterer, rep
 Ray, Mrs
 Rupe, Joe, barber, rep
 Rupe, E. Z., barber, rep
 Shields, Mrs
 Small, Dr, physician, dem
 Spearman, J. C., far, dem
 Schuyler, E. H., merchant, dem
 Silver, Reuben, far, rep
 Silver, Nathan, far, rep
 Schooley, Mrs
 Sparks, S., far, rep
 Sidebottom, Bert, far, rep
 Schooley, A. E., far, dem
 Tembrook, Mrs
 Tennbrook, Andy, lab, rep
 Tennbrook, Ezra, carpenter, rep
 Thomas, A., machinist, rep
 Thomas, Walter, lab, rep
 Thomas, J., blacksmith, rep
 Welch, J. A., lawyer, rep
 Woodward, J. L., far, rep
 Weldon, J. A., harness maker, rep
 Weldon, Frank, lab, rep
 York, Tom, Jr, far & constable, dem
 York, J. E., far, dem
 York, Tom, Sr, far, dem

ARCHIE.

Atchison, Robt, cash bank, rep
 Apt, Sam, ret far, rep
 Anderson, Robt, carpenter, dem
 Alexander, Sid C, merchant, rep
 Aderek, Mrs. Cora, clerk, widow
 Adair, T W, physician, dem
 Blacks, Thos, painter, rep
 Bill, Alth, far, dem
 Becker, Calvin, tel mgr, rep
 Barclay, J H, carpenter, rep
 Brewer, G A, sec foreman, dem
 Bridge, John, ret, rep
 Bright, E V, lab, dem
 Bullock, North, ret, dem
 Burns, J H, mer, dem
 Calhoun, J W, ret, rep
 Carter, Amos, lab, dem
 Chapman, John, barber, dem
 Chapman, Ora, lab, rep
 Chapman, Troy, barber, dem
 Chapman, Wm, lab, rep
 Clark, Mrs E L, widow
 Daley, Walter, far, rep
 Davis, Wm, ret, rep
 Davenport, J H, far, dem
 Decker, G O, banker, rep
 Dewesse, Thos, ret, rep
 Dillon, Edward, lab, dem
 Elder, Alfred, lab, rep
 Elder, Jerry, far, rep
 Embank, Mrs E A, widow
 Garland, Chas, blacksmith, rep
 Garland, H L, blacksmith, rep
 Garland, Mrs Maude M, postmistress
 George, Frank, blacksmith, dem
 Gross, O E, far, rep
 Hamilton, Wm, liverman, rep
 Harper, J H, hotel, dem
 Hartzel, Onie, lab, rep
 Hayes, John, plasterer, rep
 Houston, E M, buyer, rep

Hunt, Mrs, widow
 James, W F, sawmill, dem
 Johnson, Wm, lab, rep
 Kratz, A, mgr for yard, rep
 Large, Joseph, lab, dem
 Leonard, W E, furniture deal, rep
 Lewesse, L, lab, rep
 Longwell, E E, clerk, rep
 Longwell, E E, mer, rep
 Longwell, E W, mer, dem
 Longwell, Jas R, mer, rep
 McCambles, G A, farmer, dem
 McCoy, Brice, ret, prof
 McKinley, Wm, far, rep
 Murrell, Orville, far, dem
 Nett, Mrs. Sallie, widow
 Nett, W T, jeweler, rep
 Ogden, J W, minister, prof
 Patton, A, ret, rep
 Phillips, A L, far, rep
 Pletcher, Chas, clerk, rep
 Porter, J W, lab, dem
 Porter, Walter, lab, dem
 Radlin, J N, mer, dem
 Rippy, Geo, ret, rep
 Schooley, Chas E, mer, rep
 Sherfield, Chas, lab, rep
 Stevens, Albert, mer, dem
 Stevens, Thos, hotel, dem
 Taylor, J H, mer, rep
 Tent, B H, phy & drugs, rep
 Tent, Geo A, lab, rep
 Tent, L W, painter, rep
 Twichel, Mrs E A, widow
 Washburn, Chas, engineer, dem
 Waters, Harry, carpenter, rep
 Waters, H L, carpenter, rep
 Webb, John C, far & marshal, rep
 Winde, Mrs Margaret, widow
 Wray, W L, carpent r, rep
 Wright, Robt L, clerk, dem

BIG CREEK TOWNSHIP

Arnold, J Robt, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Arnold, J R, far, dem, Raymore, I
 Asford, Wm, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Auer, C, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Blyhold r, J L, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Biebert, Albert, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Biebert, August, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Burton, L E, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Beggs, O H, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Bunnell, M E, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Beggs, Geo R, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Belt, H E, far, dem, Greenwood
 Belcher, J M, Jr, far, dem, Raymore, I
 Bowman, A L, far, dem, Raymore, I
 Belcher, John M, far, dem, Raymore, I
 Belcher, L W, far, dem, Greenwood
 Brigher, J L, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Belcher, J S, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Brannock, C W, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Bruce, W A, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Perry, Lee, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Blacksoe, J W, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Brannock, E L, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Chipley, C P, far, dem, Raymore, I
 Chipley, Ole, far, dem, Raymore, I
 Cline, W C, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Corder, P K, far, dem, Greenwood
 Copenhoyer, S O, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Colville, J R, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Colville, C C, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Clemens, J H, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Dixon, Mrs Harriett
 Dobson, E D, far, dem, Harrisonville

Doulton, W J, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Dobson, J A, far, dem, Peculiar
 Dobson, Roy, far, dem, Peculiar
 Dunlap, J L, far, Peculiar
 Emison, Wm, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Emison, Floyd, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Ervin, M M
 Finter, C H, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Foster, Frank, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Ferguson, E F, far, rep, Raymore, I
 Finter, Wm, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Finter, E V, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Fuhart, Geo, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Gayton, F H, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Guyton, G L, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Grey, W P, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Gage, J C, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Gray, Jas, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Griffith, S S, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Gray, John, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Green, O H, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Griffith, S A, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Griffith, G W, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Hendrickson, J E, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Harrison, A D, far, dem, Greenwood
 Hartzelaw, T A, far, dem, Greenwood
 Holloway, S R, far, Pleasant Hill
 Hulien, T L, far, Greenwood
 Harker, W D, far, dem, Raymore
 Hartzelaw, P L, far, dem, Greenwood
 Heaton, E M, far, rep, Greenwood
 Hartzelaw, T D, far, dem, Greenwood
 Hockaday, J H, Jr, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Hayes, S P, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Hockaday, W W, far, dem, Pleasant Hill

Ditt, H. T.
 Henry, W. A. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Henry, Wm. H. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Hayes, W. D. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Jennings, Heath far, dem, Greenwood
 Johnson, A. W. far, dem, Greenwood
 James, Lee, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Jones, A. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Keithley, J. A. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Kellogg, R. M. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Kennedy, J. E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Kerr, S. E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Kim, F. L. far, dem, Raymond
 Kirt, J. H. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Kitchman, Chas. far, Pleasant Hill
 Kyle, S. L. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Lewis, Chas. far, dem, Greenwood
 Lewis, D. W. far, dem, Greenwood
 Law, J. L. W. far, dem, Greenwood
 Lucia, Wm. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Maurer, Thos. far, rep, Greenwood
 Martin, Micah, far
 Martin, Greenville, far
 Miles, C. G. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Nichols, J. R. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Moore, J. G. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 McClure, W. C. far
 Moore, John & Sons, furs, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Morrison, J. N. mail carrier, rep, Pleasant Hill
 McKenli, Mrs. C. D.
 Mitchell, J. W. farmer
 Neal, J. B. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 O'Connell, Mrs. Frances, far
 Foster, John, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Patton, Geo. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Patterson, A. J. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Harris, W. A. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Harris, L. A. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Harris, Zibbons, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Platt, A. E. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Payne, J. A. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Parris, John, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Pindexter, Wm. A. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Ricker, Logan, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Robins, L. E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Robbins, John, far
 Roper, F. A. far, rep, Raymond
 Roberts, T. E. far, Pleasant Hill
 Ryker, L. W. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Swaine, J. E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Sloan, Geo. far, rep
 Spence, J. E. far, rep
 Spencer, L. E. far, rep
 Stone, A. W. far, rep
 Strong, Nelson, far, Raymond
 Strong, A. H. far, dem, Greenwood
 Smith, L. G. far, dem, Raymond
 Stegers, A. J. far, dem, Greenwood
 Stone, W. W. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, Sule
 Smith, J. O. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, E. J. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Scott, A. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, A. L. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, G. C. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, J. R. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, H. P. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, J. L. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Taylor, W. S. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Vansant, G. L. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Vansant, W. A. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Vansant, J. E. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Vansant, N. R. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 White, Eugene, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 White, S. M. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Wyck, E. A. far, rep, Greenwood
 Wedl, W. J. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Weidner, F. L. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Wolfe, Chas. far, dem
 Wolfe, Wm. far, dem
 Wray, James, far, dem
 Watson, O. M. far, dem
 Watkins, J. W. far, rep
 Walker, C. L.
 Wachow, L. W. far, dem
 Walkey, L. far, dem

CAMP BRANCH TOWNSHIP.

Austin, R. W. dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Allison, J. M. dem, Eight Mile
 Allison, Geo. C. dem, Eight Mile
 Allison, J. E. dem, Eight Mile
 Adams, Newton T. dem, Garden City
 Anderson, G. B. dem, Garden City
 Bromough, Saml H. dem, Garden City
 Boyd, W. L. dem, Garden City
 Ball, G. W. rep, Garden City
 Boggs, James L. Garden City
 Ryker, Lacy, rep, East Lynne
 Densen, Fred, dem, East Lynne
 Bricker, Wm. dem, East Lynne
 Brady, Ben. prof, East Lynne
 Peegles, Sam. dem, East Lynne
 Boydstein, Wm. dem, East Lynne
 Beamer, Jno. A. dem, Garden City, 2
 Gammer, Mark, dem, Garden City, 2
 Broom, O. E. rep, Garden City, 1
 Bagges, G. W. dem, Garden City, 1
 Blair, J. N. dem, Garden City, 1
 Brookhart, J. C. dem, Garden City, 1
 Blyden, C. A. dem, Garden City, 1
 Britten, D. W. prof, minister, Eight Mile
 Brown, C. O. dem, Garden City, 1
 Bigley, A. rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Bigley, Arthur, rep, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Brady, J. H. rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Boljack, Ben. Pleasant Hill, 1
 Bliss, T. rep, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Baldwin, A. L. rep, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Connely, J. R. dem, Garden City
 Cox, Bad, dem, East Lynne
 Collins, Wm. dem, Eight Mile
 Clark, Geo. rep, Eaton, 41
 Clark, S. J. rep, Eaton, 4
 Chas. Fred, dem, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Chas. Van, rep, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Chas. Ind. rep, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Chas. com, Mrs. E. rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Connecker, And. Pleasant Hill, 1
 Conrad, Dan, dem, Garden City, 1
 Conn, A. rep, Eight Mile
 Cramer, M. rep, Garden City, 2
 Clark, C. B. rep, rep, Eight Mile
 Campbell, R. E. dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Duffman, Levey, Ind. Garden City
 Dunn, J. A. dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Dunn, J. L. dem, Harrisonville, 6
 DeLand, C. E. dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Davis, Geo. dem, Eight Mile
 Deas, Wm. dem, Eight Mile
 Decker, H. T. rep, Garden City, 1
 Dunken, Fred, dem, Garden City, 1
 Efinger, Fred, rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Fekinger, Geo. rep, Harrisonville, 6
 Gass, J. P. rep, Garden City, 1
 Gass, J. W. rep, Garden City, 1
 Gies, C. S. rep, Garden City, 1
 Elton, D. E. dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Elton, C. L. dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Elton, C. J. dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Edrington, Heman, rep, Garden City, 1
 Edrington, Geo. Sr. rep, Garden City
 Edrington, Jonathan, rep, Garden City

- Faanulinen, Chas. rep. Garden City.
 Fay, Jas. T. dem. Garden City.
 Frazee, Sarah, dem. Pleasant Hill, 1.
 Feebach, Elmer, dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Frazee, L. dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Ford, Cyd, rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Fredrickson, Dan, rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Fumling, Geo. Jr. rep. Garden City, 1.
 Froh, Sam'l, rep. Garden City.
 Gannon, W. B. rep. Garden City.
 Green, James, rep. Garden City.
 Garrett, Geo. rep. Garden City.
 Gillaspie, L. rep. East Lyme.
 Gilmard, Robert, dem. Latour, 41.
 Graham, Albert, dem. Pleasant Hill, 6.
 Graham, A. B. dem. Pleasant Hill, 1.
 Garsen, W. H. dem. ply Jean, Eight Mile.
 Green, R. H. dem. See Harrisonville, 1.
 Garsen, J. E. rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Gersen, J. rep. Latour, 1.
 Garrett, G. W. rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Garrett, C. E. rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Garsen, R. E. rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Garrison, Eugene, dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Garsen, Wm. dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Gilken, T. E. rep. Garden City, 1.
 Gordon, J. M. rep. Pleasant Hill, 1.
 Graves, A. L. dem. Garden City, 1.
 Gilken, Geo. rep. Garden City, 1.
 Hodges, Geo. rep. Garden City.
 Helmuth, T. J. rep. Garden City.
 Hucholt, Jerry, rep. Garden City.
 Hartzel, Seth, rep. Garden City.
 Henderson, S. B. dem. Garden City.
 Hartzel, T. Z. rep. East Lyme.
 Hixon, W. A. dem. East Lyme.
 Hostetter, Byron, rep. East Lyme.
 Hostetter, Davis, rep. East Lyme.
 Hochberger, Sarah, Latour.
 Hartzel, N. K. rep. Latour, 2.
 Hinson, Louis, dem. Latour, 41.
 Hartzel, Ed. rep. Latour, 41.
 Hull, W. L. rep. Pleasant Hill, 6.
 Hough, W. N. dem. Pleasant Hill, 1.
 Hixon, H. rep. Pleasant Hill, 6.
 Hagay, Emory, dem. East Lyme.
 Hayes, Henry, dem. Pleasant Hill, 4.
 Hayes, David, dem. Pleasant Hill, 4.
 Hayes, J. W. dem. Pleasant Hill, 4.
 Hodges, Seth, dem. Harrisonville, 6.
 Huch, Joe, rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Hartzel, S. J. rep. Garden City, 1.
 Hucholt, J. rep. Garden City, 1.
 Hisker, A. E. dem. Eight Mile.
 Hostetter, A. C. Harrisonville, 1.
 Hostetter, Leon, Harrisonville, 1.
 Hartzel, R. E. dem. Garden City, 2.
 Hostetter, Eli, dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Hunter, Jno. L. rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Handers, C. S. dem. Garden City, 1.
 Hartzel, Amos, rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Hostetter, Mrs. F. J. Harrisonville, 1.
 Hudson, W. T. dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Hocken, Wm. J. rep. Garden City, 1.
 Jones, Carrie, dem. Latour, 41.
 Jennings, W. H. dem. Pleasant Hill, 6.
 Jennings, D. P. dem. Pleasant Hill, 1.
 Johnson, Markin, dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Johnson, Nathan, dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Kirby, E. W. rep. East Lyme.
 Kohler, J. L. dem. Harrisonville, 6.
 Kirk, J. rep. Harrisonville, 6.
 Kenagy, Mrs. Elizabeth, Latour, 41.
 Kaser, C. E. dem. Latour, 41.
 Kenagy, Jacob, rep. East Lyme.
 Krupp, J. H. rep. East Lyme.
 Kohl, H. C. rep. Harrisonville, 6.
 Kirk, J. W. rep. Harrisonville, 6.
 Kirk, Rev. rep. Harrisonville, 6.
 Kautler, Wm. rep. Garden City, 1.
 Kaufman, F. P. rep. Garden City, 1.
 Kautler, S. rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Kurtz, Michael, rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Kurtz, J. M. rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Krupp, Levi, rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Kaufman, Adam, rep. Latour, 41.
 King, Elmer, Garden City, 1.
 King, Emma, Garden City, 2.
 King, L. D. rep. Garden City, 1.
 Krupp, S. J. Harrisonville, 1.
 King, C. H. rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Knox, A. H. Harrisonville, 1.
 Kirk, J. A. rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Kinsman, L. rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Kiecher, P. D. dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 King, Jonah, rep. Garden City, 1.
 Kinner, Fred H. dem. Garden City, 1.
 Kottwitz, Gus, rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Kiecher, J. E. dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Kiecher, C. L. dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Kohler, A. dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Kenagy, Alvin, rep. Garden City, 1.
 Lantz, S. M. rep. Latour, 41.
 Lewis, M. M. rep. East Lyme.
 Lewis, C. M. rep. East Lyme.
 Lynn, Walter, dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Ledingham, F. E. dem. Eight Mile.
 Maddox, F. M. dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Martin, A. E. Garden City, 1.
 Maddox, Wm. dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Maxwell, G. C. dem. East Lyme.
 Miller, R. rep. dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Morrison, W. A. dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Moore, T. J. dem. Garden City, 1.
 Morrow, G. L. dem. Garden City, 1.
 Marshall, J. B. rep. Garden City.
 Meyers, Leonard, rep. Garden City.
 Meyers, Vinzenz, rep. Garden City.
 Miles, W. B. rep. Garden City.
 Moore, L. L. dem. Garden City, 1.
 Middelkauff, dem. Garden City, 1.
 Miller, D. K. rep. Garden City, 1.
 Murry, H. W. rep. Garden City, 1.
 Mueck, Mrs. G. C. Harrisonville, 6.
 Miller, David, rep. Garden City, 1.
 McBrade, W. L. dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 McBrade, A. D. dem. Well Miller, Eight Mile.
 McBrade, B. A. dem. McBrade, Eight Mile.
 McTune, Walter, dem. Pleasant Hill, 6.
 Newman, J. A. rep. East Lyme.
 Neunschwander, John, Garden City.
 Neunschwander, Noah, Garden City.
 Neunswander, H. L. rep. East Lyme.
 Neunschwander, H. dem. Garden City.
 Noel, R. D. dem. Eight Mile.
 Nettles, Ezra, dem. Eight Mile.
 Newman, Frank, dem. Latour, 41.
 O'Sell, J. C. rep. Garden City.
 Ogente, F. H. rep. Harrisonville, 6.
 Oesch, D. D. rep. Latour, 41.
 Oesch, F. W. rep. Garden City, 1.
 Oesch, Mrs. Anna, Garden City, 1.
 Oesch, W. J. rep. Garden City, 1.
 Oesch, John, rep. Garden City, 1.
 Oert, Chas. rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Oert, Henry, Eight Mile.
 Plank, S. L. rep. Latour, 41.
 Phillips, W. H. dem. Harrisonville, 6.
 Phillips, T. W. dem. Harrisonville.
 Plank, Simon, rep. Garden City.
 Phillips, J. A. dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Pennington, R. W. dem. Harrisonville, 1.
 Pinner, T. W. rep. Harrisonville, 1.
 Plank, D. H. rep. Harrisonville, 1.

Runshaw, E. L., rep, Latour, 41
 Runshaw, F. S., rep, Latour, 41
 Renner, Philip, gro, Garden City
 Rehder, A., dem, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Reid, Preston, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Ryan, Matt, dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Roberts, W. L., rep, Garden City, 1
 Richardson, rep, Eight Mile
 Rufenacht, rep, Latour
 Seelman, Henry, dem, Eight Mile
 Smith, W. T., rep, Garden City
 Sevy, Perry, rep, East Lynne
 Seakey, Fred, dem, East Lynne
 S. Frank, C. W., dem, Garden City, 1
 Schreck, N. J., dem, Garden City, 1
 Schrock, Ed., rep, Garden City, 1
 Schrock, S. M., Harrisonville, 1
 Snow, J. W., rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Snow, W. E., rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Sullivan, J. T., rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Stuart, Alex., rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Smith, Oscar, rep, East Lynne
 Stuart, Mrs. N. C., rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Schrock, D. M., rep, Garden City, 2
 Selkey, Bert, rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Zundick, Mrs., Eight Mile
 Stowers, R., rep, Garden City, 1
 Steiker, O., dem, Eight Mile
 Steiker, J. J., dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Stine, Mrs. L. M., Harrisonville, 6
 Stine, Louis, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Smith, G. W., dem, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Stutzman, Stas., dem, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Stine, J. E., dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Stine, Francis, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Stewart, M. C., rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Schmoll, H. W., rep, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Schmoll, Jno., rep, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Stair, Mrs. Mary, Latour, 41
 Schmoll, J. F., rep, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Thompson, J. R., rep, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Tucker, Branch, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Terrell, L. C., rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Thomas, J. W., rep, Latour, 41
 Thompson, W. A., rep, East Lynne
 Thomas, N. H., rep, Latour, 41
 Tinley, D. M., dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Thomas, N. C., rep, Latour, 41
 Taylor, E. W., rep, Garden City, 1
 Church, Ben, Harrisonville, 1
 Church, Cristian, dem, Garden City, 1
 Church, David, rep, Garden City, 1
 Crophary, J. H., dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Voyle, T. N., rep, Gum City
 Weigh, I. K., prob, Garden City, 1
 Walker, Chas., rep, Garden City
 Wought, Jno., rep, Garden City
 Wheeler, Tom, dem, Latour, 41
 Wherry, C. C., dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Wilhite, Henry, dem, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Walters, Cynthia, rep, Harrisonville, 6
 Walters, C. C., Harrisonville, 6
 Weary, B. Henry, rep, Garden City
 Weemen, T. L., rep, Garden City, 1
 Wefferts, E. F., dem, Garden City, 1
 Weaver, J. R., rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Weaver, D. W., rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Warren, James, dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Wright, C. E., Eight Mile
 Wildour, Jacob, rep, Garden City, 1
 Wildebeor, Geo., dem, Garden City, 1
 Yoder, T. L., rep, Garden City
 Yoder, M. L., rep, Garden City
 Yoder, Emady, rep, Garden City
 Yoder, Ira T., rep, Garden City
 Yoder, S. K., rep, Garden City
 Yoder, S. R., rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Yoder, Mrs. Henry, Garden City, 1
 Yoder, Wesley, rep, Garden City, 1

Yoder, Ben, Latour, 41
 Yoder, C. D., rep, Latour
 Yoder, Roy, rep, East Lynne
 Yoder, Miss S., East Lynne
 Yoder, Gm., rep, Latour
 Yoder, J. B., rep, Garden City, 1
 Yoder, J. L., rep, Garden City, 1
 Yoder, N. W., rep, Latour, 41
 Ziegler, Frank, rep, Garden City, 1
 Ziegler, Martin, prob, Garden City, 1
 Zook, Dave, rep, Eight Mile
 Zook, Sisters, Garden City
 Zook, Jno. D., rep, Garden City
 Zook, Sam, rep, East Lynne

EAST LYNN.

Ammons, Wm, plasterer, dem
 Ammons, H. C., laborer, dem
 Ammons, S. S., plasterer, dem
 Beaman, Sam, far, rep
 Beaman, Chas., far, dem
 Burton, Sam, rep, R. R.
 Benham, Geo., Sec. R. R., dem
 Broadbents, J. M., ret, dem
 Binger, Geo., laborer, dem
 Burton, L. O., ad, Sec. R. R., dem
 Byler, Levy, far, rep
 Burton, Chas., blacksmith, dem
 Boydston, Sam, far, dem
 Brooks, W. E., sec. Fore, dem
 Campbell, F. L., laborer, dem
 Campbell, Mrs. J. J.
 Carlyle, J. W., meat shop, dem
 Carlyle, Geo. E., laborer, rep
 Clark, G. H., far, rep
 Carlyle, W. L., far, dem
 Davis, Maudie
 Dinkaver, H., laborer, dem
 Davall, H. C., capitalist, rep
 Emerson, G. W., gard ner, rep
 Ewing, W. C., far, dem
 Frasure, J. L., carpenter, dem
 Fraser, Charlie, carpenter, dem
 Fraser, G. W., carpenter, dem
 Gosh, Peter, trader, rep
 Hinton, J., feed mill, dem
 Hubble, C. S., far, dem
 Hartzel, H. B., travels, rep
 Haynes, Calc, far, dem
 Hartzel, S., mer, rep
 Howard, W. F., real estate, dem
 Jones, Mrs. E. C., widow
 Brian, I. W., physician, pro
 Jackson, J., far, soc
 Leonard, I. C., suit school, dem
 Leane, Wm, barber, dem
 Carley, R. A., packing, dem
 Marcus, L. E., painter and paper hanger, dem
 Moon, Mae, far, dem
 Morrow, Olie, Sec. R. R., dem
 Meyers, Geo. H., shoemaker, rep
 Miller, W. L., minister, dem
 Morrow, Mrs. M. A., widow
 Plank, F. B., soap & excrower, rep
 Powell, F. M., far, dem
 Powell, A. L., painter, dem
 Payne, Howard, far, dem
 Newell, A. E., postmaster, rep
 prob, Sam, dem
 Richardson, Will, laborer, rep
 Scott, J. S., clerk, rep
 Smith, M., far, rep
 Solser, John, machine shop, dem
 Selvy, A. W., carpenter, rep
 Smith, Mrs. L., widow
 Sheham, E. I., depot agent, dem
 Siney, D. N., bardware, dem

Sweeney, Mrs. B. A., widow
 Varis, Nelson, grover, prob.
 Ward, Phares, far, rep.
 Williams, W. E., transfer, rep.

Wiley, W. E., lumberman, dem.
 Wheeler, Mrs. J. J., widow
 Watson, Mrs. Mary, widow
 Zook, I., lined oil, rep.

COLDWATER TOWNSHIP

Arwood, J. E., far, dem, Lisle
 Bagas, J. H., far, dem, Freeman
 Blains, T. D., far, dem, Lisle
 Burns, T. E., far, dem, Drexel, 3
 Burns, C. M., far, rep, Drexel, 3
 Broadhurst, G. W., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Broadhurst, J. R., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Braty, J. B., far, rep, Drexel
 Bugliss, Jno., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Book, Jacob, far, Lisle
 Bundy, H. C., far, dem, Lisle
 Bybee, A. E., far, dem, Lisle
 Bybee, N. B., far, dem, Lisle
 Bradbury, J. L., far, dem, Lisle
 Bradbury, A. L., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Cutcher, D. E., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Carmickle, W. H., rep, Drexel, 3
 Greger, Jno., far, Lisle
 Corbin, I. S., dem, Drexel, 1
 Childers, F. H., rep, Drexel, 3
 Cutcher, J. R., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Gould, D. M., far, rep, Drexel, 3
 Core, C. M., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Cier, J. L., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Clements, J. W., far, dem, Lisle
 Correy, E. E., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Cox, Mrs. D. A., Drexel
 Davidson, J. B., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Dean, R. C., far, rep, Lisle
 Dunnington, E. A., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Davis, E., far, Drexel
 Daniel, C. L., far, rep, Lisle
 Dewey, C. N., far, rep, Lisle
 Dewey, Wm., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Daniel, J. C., far, rep, Lisle, 1
 Eberhart, Susan, Lisle
 Ferris, A. H., far, dem, Freeman
 Ferrell, Thomas, far, rep, Drexel, 1
 Gentre, Thomas, far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Gilgove, A. M., far, rep, Drexel, 2
 Gentre, R. R., far, dem, Drexel, 2
 Gibb, Jno., far, dem, Lisle
 Gill, Jim, far, dem, Lisle
 Gibson, J. C., far, rep, Lisle
 Gillam, F. M., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Gillispie, A. W., far, rep, Freeman
 Harper, Mrs. S., Drexel, 1
 Hearson, C. H., rep, Drexel
 Henry, W. W., far, rep, Drexel
 Horton, R. E., far, dem, Drexel
 Hoh, J. A., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Holt, W. M., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Huston, A. R., far, dem, Lisle
 Harner, J. W., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Hinge, C. H., far, Lisle
 Hayes, J. S., far, dem, Drexel
 Harbison, H. H., rep, Lisle
 Hennigh, W. H., far, dem, Lisle
 Hish, H. L., far, rep, Drexel, 1
 Johnson, D. S., far, dem, Drexel, 1

Johnson, J. T., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Kolen, egg, Al., far, rep, Drexel, 1
 Kiser, O. G., far, rep, Drexel
 Knapp, E. E., far, rep, Lisle
 Lewis, Mrs. M., Drexel, 1
 Lisl, Susan, Drexel
 Lisle, Frank, far, dem, Lisle
 Linvill, Jas., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Lion, W. T., far, dem, Lisle
 Lacey, Mrs. R. R., Freeman
 Lacey, J. R., far, dem, Freeman
 Lacey, Horace, far, dem, Freeman
 McSpadden, J. E., far, dem, Freeman
 McPherson, W. H., far, rep, Drexel, 1
 Moore, A. C., Drexel, 1
 Miller, W. S., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Miller, Mrs. N. R., Drexel, 1
 McGill, J. N., far, dem, Lisle
 McGowan, M. A., far, dem, Lisle
 Miskie, Oliver, far, dem, Lisle
 Massey, Jno., far, rep, Drexel
 Murphree, J. L., dem, Drexel, 1
 May, S. A., far, dem, Drexel, 3
 Napton, F. W., far, dem, Lisle
 Pence, J. D., far, rep, Lisle, 1
 Porter, Robt., far, rep, Drexel, 1
 Peet, Jno., far, dem, Drexel, 2
 Phillips, F. E., far, dem, Drexel, 3
 Powell, J. H., far, Drexel, 1
 Peet, H. L., far, dem, Drexel, 2
 Rouch, David, met, dem, Lisle
 Rouch, M., Drexel
 Ralston, L. A., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Robinson, E. C., far, dem, Lisle
 Rex, G. W., far, rep, Lisle, 1
 Rowden, Mrs. S. E., far, Lisle
 Rex, F. R., far, rep, Lisle
 Runt, Wm. A., far, Lisle
 Sims, W. E., far, rep, Drexel, 2
 Sims, E. B., prob, Drexel
 Sprawl, G. B., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Stuart, J. B., far, dem, Drexel
 Shorts, C. C., far, rep, Drexel, 1
 Stewart, A. C., far, dem, Drexel, 2
 Tipton, Jno., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Tabb, E. A., far, Drexel, 3
 Topley, W. E., far, dem, Lisle
 Topley, J. T., far, dem, Lisle
 Topley, G. W., far, dem, Lisle
 Topley, W. L., far, dem, Lisle
 Vaden, J. B., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Vaden, J. D., far, dem, Lisle
 Warren, W. C., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Winlish, W. H., far, rep, Lisle
 Wilburn, A. J., far, rep, Drexel, 3
 Williams, D. R., far, dem, Lisle
 Williams, Z. A., far, dem, Lisle
 Wilson, Wm., far, dem, Lisle
 Zion, G. W., far, dem, Drexel, 1
 Zion, W. R., far, dem, Lisle

DREXEL

Adams, Wm., stone mason, rep.
 Beatty, J. B., far, rep.
 Pines, Mrs. M. A., widow
 Pinkney, J. A., electrician, dem.
 Braent, R., met, dem.
 Brown, C. A., blacksmith, rep.
 Burnett, J. A., photographer, dem.
 Benty, Homer, barber, rep.
 Boyer, G. W., dentist, rep.
 Brummett, W. C., met, rep.

Broadhurst, W. E., far, dem.
 Britten, Maynard, laborer
 Clark, Walter, hotel, rep.
 Cundley, E. W., confectionary, rep.
 Cox, Edna, painter, dem.
 Cox, A. J., painter, dem.
 Campbell, Will, mail carrier, rep.
 Coulter, Joe, rep, far, rep.
 Clayton, Geo., druggs, rep.
 Caulfield, F. N., machinist, dem.
 Chatten, K., preacher, rep.

Cotton, J. A., carpenter, rep.
Cook, Mrs. C. E.
Coble, C. C., banker, dem.
Collins, Susan J.
Cox, I. J., teamster, dem.
Davis, H., clerk, dem.
Collins, O. E., fed mill, rep.
Davis, J. S., ret. far, dem.
Dunnington C. W., marshal, dem.
Dawson, E., ret. far, dem.
Dawson, R. E., contractor, dem.
Ellis, M. E., mer, rep.
Ellis, C. B., mer, rep.
Eastham, I. P., plasterer, rep.
Elliott, Clarence, clerk, rep.
Farnsworth, D. A., doctor, dem.
Faulkner, G. W., drayman, rep.
Faulkner, C. E., real estate, rep.
Gilbert, , laborer, dem.
Groves, Mrs., wife G. D.
Gillispie, G. G., carpenter, rep.
George, J. W., shipper stock, dem.
Gill, David, carpenter, rep.
Groves, G. D., carpenter, dem.
Galey, D. B., section foreman, dem.
Gillett, T. C., agent K. C. Journal, rep.
Gibbons, C., plasterer, rep.
Hines, F. T., ret. far, rep.
Hay, F. B., mer, dem.
Holloper, Thomas, stone mason, rep.
Hill, Mary E., widow.
Hayes, Jas. & Bonnie Hayes, mer, dem.
Jackson, Mrs. G. W.
Jones, W. P., postmaster, rep.
Karr, J. W., mer, rep.
Kelsey, J. L., butcher, dem.
Kizer, O. G., far, rep.
Kershner, L., agent R. R., rep.
Henry, W. W., drayman, dem.
Leith, W. T., far, rep.
Lane, Mrs.
Land, Chas., clerk, dem.
McLain, gardener, poultry, rep.
Masters, C. C., bank clerk, dem.
Marh, C. S., ret, dem.
Mudd, S. A., mer, dem.

DAYTON.

Armstrong, F. J., dem, R. 3 Garden City
Andrews, Theo., rep, Garden City
Bishop, C. B., rep, G. C. R. 3
Brownfield, J. W., dem, G. C. R. 3
Becker, A., dem, G. C. R. 3
Byler, E. W., rep, G. C. R. 3
Blain, Wm., rep, G. C. R. 3
Baker, R. B., dem, G. C. R. 3
Bullock, J. W., dem, G. C. R. 3
Conover, Ino., dem, G. C. R. 3
Curran, R. E., rep, G. C. R. 3
Curran, H. D., rep, G. C. R. 3
Cummins, Wm., dem, G. C. R. 3
Cox, W. H., rep, G. C. R. 3
Coles, A. S., rep, G. C. R. 3
Cook, G. M., rep, Creighton R. 2
Cantrell, S. B., rep, G. C. R. 3
Cathon, J. E., rep, G. C. R. 3
Colvin, G. F., dem, G. C. R. 3
Campbell, Mollie, G. C. R. 3
Dunham, A. M., dem, G. C. R. 3
Dunham, O. L., dem, Creighton R. 2
Dodd, Dr., physician, G. C. R. 3
Edwards, W. H., blacksmith, rep, G. C. R. 3
Eberly, I. B., rep, G. C.
Erez, Henry, rep, G. C.
Fischer, G. D., rep, G. C. R. 3
Fritz, A. S., rep, G. C. R. 1
Fitzwater, O. P., dem, G. C. R. 3
Fulkerson, Wm. J., dem, G. C. R. 3

Morrison, Ino., horseman, rep.
Miller, T. A., mer, rep.
McAnally, Jas., laborer, rep.
Masterson, Wm., far, dem.
McBride, Mrs. M. E., millinery
Mullan, Wm., ret, dem.
McDonald, J. H., mer, rep.
Massey, John, horseman, rep.
Noble, W. S., jeweler, dem.
Nichols, Mrs. J. C., widow.
Oaks, G. T., laborer, dem.
Packey, J. W., mail carrier, rep.
Prayther, T. B., ret, dem.
Parks, J. M., drayman, dem.
Rhea, Geo., editor, rep.
Rhea, John L., hotel, rep.
Rex, W. T., stockman, rep.
Reed, Harvey, mill, dem.
Ray, W. A., laborer, rep.
Rex, C. D., far, rep.
Reid, Geo., drayman, dem.
Reid, T. A., stockman, rep.
Smart, S. L., manager lumber yard, rep.
Scott, H. M., ret. far, rep.
Shumard, W. R., painter, school, rep.
Styces, M. E., laborer, rep.
Smith, Sarah E., widow.
Sprawl, G. B., ret. minister, dem.
Smith, John, far, rep.
Sayles, W. J., horseman, dem.
Stewart, Oliver, clerk, rep.
Sayles, Geo. R. R., dem.
Sayles, Ed., R. R., dem.
Tamblain, Mrs. E., widow, Drexel.
Twyman, G. M., livery stable, dem.
Towers, C. H., carpenter, rep.
Twyman, W. H., barber, dem.
Tate, Chas., mail carrier, dem.
Wilson, Jas. L., with Drexel Produce Co., dem.
Wunick, A. C., doctor, rep.
Webb, L. S., confectionary, rep.
White, Henry, ret, dem.
Witter, Ino., ret. far, rep.
Wilson, I. B., real estate, dem.
White, J. H., druggist, rep.
Williams, Ino., liveryman, dem.
Williams, Roy, Drexel Produce Co., rep.

Ferris, Mrs. E. C., R. 3
Gibmore, W. B., dem, Creighton
Gibmore, J. S., dem, Creighton
Gaston, F. W., rep, G. C. R. 1
Gloyd, W. J., rep, G. C. R. 3
Gloyd, J. C., rep, G. C. R. 3
Griffin, W. L., dem, Creighton R. 2
Hopkins, Mrs. A. M., G. C. R. 2
Hopkins, E. M., dem, G. C. R. 2
Harrington, James, dem, G. C. R. 3
Harrington, T. L., dem, G. C. R. 3
Harrington, C. L., dem, G. C. R. 2
Hibory, W. L., rep, G. C. R.
Hibory, C. S., rep, G. C. R.
Hibory, G. A., rep, G. C. R. 3
Hunt, Henry, rep, G. C. R. 3
Huggins, J. W., rep, G. C.
Huckle, Henry, rep, G. C. R. 3
Hunt, A. M., dem, G. C.
Dandis, Martin, rep, G. C.
Hemph, S. D., rep, G. C. R. 3
Hall, W. F., dem, Creighton
Hayes, J. R., dem, G. C. R. 3
Jones, T. J., dem, G. C. R. 3
Johnston, J. T., dem, G. C. R. 3
Kandman, Nic., rep, G. C. R. 2
Kenney, E. G., rep, G. C. R. 2
Knowles, Oliver, dem, Creighton
Kelly, Wm., dem, Creighton
Kirk, D. H., rep, G. C. R. 3
Kunzlinus, C. A., dem, G. C. R. 3

King, E. H., rep, G C
 Lenhart, H. A., rep, G C R 3
 Lenhart, Mrs. I. A., R 3
 Leslie, Ed., rep, G C R 3
 Leslie, I. L., rep, G C R 3
 Langston, A. W., rep, G C R 3
 McCulloch, Geo. S., rep, G C R 3
 McCulloch, J. H., rep, Creighton R 2
 McCulloch, W. G., rep, Creighton R 2
 McCulloch, Grant, rep, Creighton R 2
 McCulloch, Blain, rep, Creighton R 2
 McKee, J. W., dem, G C R 3
 McCartney, R., dem, G C R 3
 Mosser, J. B., rep, G C R 3
 Matter, Sam'l., rep, G C R 3
 Matter, Otto, rep, G C R 3
 Mills, J. R., dem, Creighton R 2
 Marcal, A., dem, Garden City R 3
 Main, H. C., dem, G C R 3
 Main, J. D., dem, G C R 1
 Milley, J. K., rep, G C
 Martin, Pen., rep, G C R 3
 Moon, J. L., dem, G C R 3
 Nelson, G. W., dem, G C R 3
 Pollard, Joe, rep, G C R 3
 Pollard, R., dem, G C R 3
 Pratt, J. H., dem, G C R 3
 Pulliam, L. B., dem, G C R 3
 Pulliam, W. B., dem, G C R 3
 Patterson, Wm., rep, G C R 3
 Patton, W. D., rep, Creighton
 Patton, J. D., rep, Creighton
 Peck, A., dem, G C R 3
 Peck, W. L., dem, G C R 3
 Rhodes, J. I., rep, G C R 3
 Roney, Nell, rep, G C R 3
 Roney, W. A., rep, G C R 3
 Rice, C. E., dem, G C
 Reeder, G. H., rep, G C R 3
 Rains, J. F., dem
 Robbins, I. R., G C R 3
 Smith, Wm., dem, Barber, G C 3
 Smith, J. A., dem, G C R 3
 Smith, I. M., dem, G C R 3
 Smith, W. H., sr., mer, G C R 3
 Smith, O. C., G C R 3
 Smith, R. F., mer, dem, G C R 3
 Smith, W. H., jr., dem, G C R 3
 Stevens, W. A., rep, G C R 3
 Stevens, A., rep, G C R 3
 Stevens, A. M., rep, G C R 3
 Stevens, J. L., rep, G C R 3
 Sexton, J. W. H., dem, G C R 3
 Sexton, A. L., dem, G C R 2
 Sexton, C. W., dem, G C R 3
 Shomo, I. D., dem, G C R 3
 Shomo, N. W., mer, dem, G C R 3
 Shomo, J. W., dem, G C R 3
 Sims, Wm., rep, G C R 3
 Suffern, L. H., dem, G C R 3
 Staley, D. S., dem, Creighton R
 Staley, I. E., dem, G C R 3
 Schurz, J. E., dem, G C R 2
 Snider, Wm., dem, G C R 3
 Stewart, C. H., dem, G C R 3
 Simpson, J. F., Creighton R 2
 Troyer, F. J., rep, Creighton
 Troyer, Mrs. C.
 Talbot, Mrs. M. E., G C R 3
 Talbot, G. A., rep, G C R 3
 Trumbo, J. B., rep, G C R 3
 Vogler, Wm., rep, G C
 Vogler, O. H., rep, G C R 3
 Wells, Mary A., G C R 3
 Wells, L. S., rep, G C R 3
 Wells, J. T., rep, G C R 3
 West, G. M., dem, G C R 3
 West, Mrs. E., G C R 3
 Ward, Geo., rep, G C R 3
 Ward, Isaac, rep, G C R 3
 Ward, I. W., rep, G C R 3
 Wilkoms, L. J., rep, G C R 3
 Wilkoms, M. L., rep, G C R 3
 Wagner, Lucy M., G C R 3
 Wooley, Lloyd, dem, G C R 3
 Yoder, J. R., dem, G C R 3
 Zimmerman, J. A., G C R 3
 Zimmerman, Adam, G C R 3
 Zimmerman, P. A., rep, G C R 3
 Zimmerman, O. G., rep, G C

DOLAN TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Frank, dem, Freeman
 Armstrong, Bud
 Begley, Henry, dem, Peculiar
 Bailey, A. J., dem, Freeman
 Bennett, Ora, rep, Freeman, 1
 Bennett, A. J., rep, Freeman
 Bennett, G. R., rep, Freeman, 1
 Bennett, F. J., rep, Freeman, 1
 Bennett, James, rep, Freeman, 1
 Blake, D. W., dem, Freeman, 1
 Bogar, A. G., dem, Freeman, 1
 Bradley, I. A., Cleveland, 1
 Brown, Will, dem, Freeman, 1
 Brown, Sarah, Freeman, 1
 Bundy, Mrs. Sarah, Freeman, 1
 Bundy, D. A., dem, Freeman, 1
 Burlingame, T. W., dem, Freeman, 1
 Burton, W. H., dem, Freeman, 1
 Rybee, W. E., dem, Freeman, 1
 Brown, J. H., dem, Freeman, 1
 Brown, Bonnie, dem, Freeman, 1
 Carpenter, O. A., dem, Freeman, 1
 Catron, R. M., dem, Peculiar
 Chandler, T. M., rep, Freeman, 2
 Clark, G. A. S., dem, Freeman, 2
 Cockrell, A. F., Freeman, 1
 Cockrell, Walter M., dem, Freeman, 1
 Cockrell, Logan A., dem, Freeman, 1
 Channing, P. C., dem, Freeman, 1
 Cole, A. J., dem, Freeman
 Cook, G. A., dem, Freeman, 1
 Cook, F. H., dem, Freeman, 1
 Cordell, J. H., dem, Freeman, 2
 Colloway, W. S., dem, Peculiar
 Duncan, J. C., dem, Freeman, 1
 Duncan, J. A., rep, Freeman, 1
 Duncan, H. H., dem, Freeman, 1
 Duncan, Harry, dem, Freeman, 1
 Dudley, W. R., dem, Freeman, 1
 Duxall, David W., dem, Freeman, 1
 Evin, J. K., dem, Freeman, 1
 Easter, Will, Freeman, 1
 Duncan, J. H., dem, Freeman, 1
 Duncan, Grant, dem, Freeman, 1
 Flanery, E. A., dem, Freeman, 2
 Flanery, M. C., dem, Freeman, 2
 France, K. E., dem, Freeman, 1
 Gray, Frank, dem, Harrisonville
 Griffin, W. C., Freeman
 Good, Mrs. Josephine, Freeman
 Hall, Maggie, Peculiar
 Hall, J. R., dem, Freeman
 Harrison, J. L., dem, Freeman
 Hobbs, J. B., dem, Freeman
 Hockaday, F. H., dem, Peculiar
 Hollands, J. S., rep, Freeman, 1
 Hook, J. W., dem, Freeman, 2
 Hook, T. M., dem, Freeman, 2
 Hook, Frier, dem, Freeman, 2
 Hall, Geo. R., dem, Freeman
 Halley, S. E., rep, Freeman, 2
 Hatten, Fred, dem, Harrisonville
 Hulemb, J. W., dem, Freeman, 1

Jackson, J. H., fair, city
 Jordan, Shelby, dem, Freeman, 2
 Look, R., dem, Freeman, 2
 Kyle, E. C., dem, Freeman, 2
 Laffoon, W. J., dem, Freeman
 Lieberum, Karl, dem, Freeman
 Lyon, J. G., dem, Freeman, 1
 Lacey, Geo W., rep, city
 Lacey, W. L., rep, Freeman, 1
 Lacey, A. J., rep, Freeman, 1
 Miller, A., Freeman
 Marrs, D. A., dem, Freeman, 2
 Majors, C. M., dem, Freeman
 Majors, C. A., dem, Freeman
 Majors, Fred, dem, Freeman, 2
 Majors, Geo P., dem, Freeman, 1
 Majors, H. A., dem
 Majors, Ivory, dem, Freeman, 2
 Majors, J. R., dem
 Maloney, H. A., dem, Freeman, 1
 Maloney, J. D., dem, Freeman, 1
 Maloney, Rebecca, Freeman, 2
 Masterson, J. W., rep, Freeman, 2
 McGill, C. H., dem, Freeman
 McGill, T. G., dem, Freeman, 2
 McGuire, Marion, Freeman, 1
 McKenzie, Melville, rep, Freeman, 2
 McKenzie, Wm W., rep, Freeman
 McMurry, M. W., rep, Freeman
 McSpadden, J. E., rep, Freeman
 McSpadden, S. A., rep, Freeman, 2
 Miller, Henry, dem, Lisle
 Myers, J. E., rep, Freeman, 2
 Myers, Mary A., Freeman
 Majors, Nettie, Freeman
 Muler, Ada, Freeman
 Noland, J. D., dem, Freeman, 2
 Nelson, C. S., dem, Freeman, 1
 Nelson, M. E., rep, Cleveland, 1
 Orr, John, dem, Freeman, 2
 Park, Roy E., dem, Freeman, 1
 Park, H. T., dem, Freeman, 1
 Peterson, G. B., dem, W. Line, 1
 Park, J. J., dem, Freeman, 1

FREEMAN.

Arnold, J. M., far, dem
 Armstrong, Mary
 Austin, Hubert, clerk, rep
 Bewley, F. A., mer, dem
 Chroninger, F. E., far, 4 m
 Connard, Lizzie
 Coombs, F. W., agent M. K. & T., rep
 Coombs, Mattie
 Cole, J. M., laborer, dem
 Dudley, W. S., dem, laborer
 Dolan, Wm, contractor, dem
 Dale, Sidmar, blacksmith, dem
 Dunn, C. M., barber, rep
 Doran, Sarah
 Dudley, Shirk, stockman, dem
 Dolan, Clyde, druggist, dem
 Euloe, W. H., blacksmith, dem
 Ervin, Susan
 Francisco, Geo, dentist
 Gregg, Ino, mer, rep
 Glass, Alex, mer, dem
 Hughes, Margaret E.
 Houston, Elizabeth
 Hart, H. A., mer, rep
 Hart, A. L., plasterer, rep
 Hite, J. E., carpenter, dem
 Johnson, I. M., ret far, dem
 Johnson, J. S., stockman, dem
 Keller, R. G., physician, rep
 Lacy, Robt, stockman, dem
 Laitoon, Wm, banker, dem

Peterson, T. J., dem, W. Line, 1
 Peterson, D. J., dem, W. Line, 1
 Pitte, Arch, dem, Peculiar
 Price, John, dem, Freeman
 Price, Wm L., dem, Freeman
 Parker, J. W., dem, Freeman
 Ramsey, L. A., dem, Freeman, 2
 Richardson, F. W., rep, Freeman, 1
 Reynolds, T. E., dem, Freeman, 1
 Ralshack, J. T., Freeman, 2
 Richardson, Robt, rep, Freeman, 2
 Suddarth, W. W., dem, Freeman, 2
 Smallwood, S. P., rep, Freeman, 1
 Smith, H. C., dem, Freeman, 2
 Sutton, J. B., dem, Freeman, 2
 Sutton, R. J., dem, Freeman, 1
 Steel, G. J., dem, Freeman, 1
 Saint, O., rep, Freeman, 1
 Stowers, F. M., rep, Freeman
 Stark, I. R., dem, Freeman, 1
 Starr, J. H., dem, Freeman, 1
 Stark, E. H., dem, Freeman, 1
 Staley, Oscar, dem, Freeman, 1
 Suddarth, E. E., dem, Freeman
 Strong, S. M., Freeman, 2
 Tabby, Mark, dem, Cleveland, 4
 Thompson, J. M., rep, Freeman
 Tabb, H. N., dem, Freeman, 2
 Thomas, John B., dem, Freeman, 1
 Upton, William, Freeman, 1
 Van Meter, W. H., dem, Freeman, 1
 Van Meter, John, dem, Freeman
 Van Meter, Imme, dem, Cleveland, 1
 Waggener, Virgil, dem, Freeman, 2
 Williams, L. C., dem, Freeman
 Weathers, B. Z., dem, Peculiar
 Waggener, H., dem, Freeman, 1
 Wethers, Zack, dem, Peculiar
 Watson, H. C., dem, Freeman
 Williams, W. L., dem, Freeman, 1
 Walker, W. R., dem, Freeman, 2
 Yockey, C., dem, Freeman, 1
 Zion, J. M., dem, Freeman, 2

Long, R. A., clerk, rep
 Lort, M. A., laborer, rep
 Lundy, W. H., banker, dem
 Majors, Elizabeth
 Majors, C. M., far, dem
 Majors, I. M., barber, dem
 McGill, G. E., mer, dem
 Musiek, A. J., laborer, rep
 Musiek, Tony, laborer, rep
 Musie, Lou, laborer, rep
 Misenden, Wm, clerk
 Price, Wm, mer, rep
 Parsons, J. E., postmaster, rep
 Parrish, Mrs. C.
 Quinn, Jas, stockman, dem
 Quinn, Hunter, clerk, dem
 Ryan, T. D., ret, dem
 Richardson, C. W., laborer, rep
 Richardson, T. E., mail carrier, rep
 Robt, J. B., section foreman, rep
 Shaff, Mrs. W. E., milliner
 Settle, Mrs. Nancy J.
 Stewart, R. H., mer Hope Lbr Co, rep
 Stanfield, Taylor, ret far, dem
 Turner, Martin, laborer, dem
 Van Meter, Lee, clerk, dem
 Van Meter, Arthur, blacksmith, dem
 Wright, W. A., ret far, dem
 Wilson, O. W., hotel, dem
 Wilson, Sumner, clerk, rep
 Watson, G. H., ret far, dem
 Zion, Martha J.

EVERETT TOWNSHIP.

Names Politics R. F. D.
 Arnold, J. W., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Arnold, J. F., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Ann, J. D. F., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Allen, Kula, far, d m, Archie, 1
 Beckham, H. A., far, rep, Drexel
 Brown, J. R., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Brown, W. E., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Browning, F. M., far, Archie, 1
 Brewer, A. E., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Baumgardner, A. L., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Burchett, Bart., far, dem, Freeman, 1
 Burchett, Roe, far, dem, Freeman, 1
 Bishop, C. P., far, dem, Drexel
 Bishop, W. J., far, dem, Drexel
 Berry, M. A., far, dem, Harrisonville
 Banc, T. L., far, dem, Drexel
 Barnard, E. R., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Barnard, B. L., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Bradbury, A. J., far, dem, Drexel
 Bradbury, J. A., far, dem, Drexel
 Berry, O. D., far, rep, Drexel
 Cox, S. M., far, Archie, 1
 Cary, J. W., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Cramer, J. G., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Childress, S. L., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Childress, Fred., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Davis, H. H., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Davis, E. J., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Donsett, A. E., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Donsett, J. H., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Donaldson, L. P., far, prob, Archie, 1
 Ehler, C. E., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Eider, B. C., far, rep
 Endicott, A. G., far, dem, Freeman, 1
 Francis, H.
 French, W. W., far, dem, Archie, 1
 French, J. M., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Farris, Mrs. C. A., Freeman, 1
 Fife, P. J., lay, dem, Drexel
 Flannery, P. C., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Fenton, C. F., far, dem, Drexel
 Firtner, E. H., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Gearhart, W. H., far, dem, Drexel
 Gearhart, J., far, dem, Drexel
 Gure, G. F., far, rep, Drexel
 Garrett, E. F., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Garrett, G. W., far, rep, Archie, 1
 George, J. E., far, dem, Archie, 1
 George, F. M., far, dem, Archie, 1
 George, T. C., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Gray, W. E., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Goddard, Morris, far, dem, Archie, 1
 Gouldar, J. W., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Greer, E. L., far, Archie, 1
 Hord, A. F., far, dem, Drexel
 Hoffman, C. A., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Hoffman, W. C., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Hunter, E. P., far, dem, Freeman, 1
 Hensley, A. J. Jr., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Hawkins, F., far, Archie, 1
 Hooker, J. E., far, dem, Drexel
 Hooker, J. R., dem, Archie, 1
 Huston, W. H., far, dem, Drexel
 Helms, J. E., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Hamantree, A. S., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Herrick, A. I., far, Archie, 1
 Harris, J. M., far, Archie
 Hues, F. B., far, rep, Freeman, 1
 Jones, J. B., far, rep, Freeman, 1
 Jones, Naomi, M.
 Jones, Adams, R., far
 Jants, E. J., far, Archie, 1
 Jona, J. W., far, Main City
 Kimbro, Jno M., far, Archie, 1
 Kerr, H. I., Archie, 1
 Limpus, Henry, far, dem, Archie, 1

Limpus, F. M., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Limpus, G. H., far, rep, Archie
 Limpus, H. C., far, rep, Archie
 Limpus, H. M., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Loperman, Mrs. S. J.
 Loperman, E. B., far, Freeman
 Ledge, E., far, Freeman, 1
 Lawson, Calvin, far, Archie, 1
 Lyons, G. M., far, Archie, 1
 Miller, J. E., far, rep, Main City
 Miller, W. S., far, d m, Archie, 1
 Mitchell, Rosa, far, dem, Drexel
 Mitchell, C. A., far, dem, Freeman, 1
 Mitchell, Geo., far, dem
 McCoy, J. D., far, dem, Archie, 1
 McNeil, F. M., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Mason, Olie K., far, Freeman
 Morrow, J. J.
 Moses, M. J., far, rep, Archie, 1
 McNulty, R., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Maben, H. I., far, Freeman
 McLain, Edward, far
 Moore, A. D., far, Freeman
 Mills, E. M., far, dem, Drexel
 Numan, W. L., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Newman, J. C., far, Archie, 1
 Noeland, J. L., far
 Osborn, S. G., far, dem, Drexel
 Osborn, Thomas, far, dem, Drexel
 Owens, E., dem, Archie, 1
 Omscoe, W. B., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Oram, Mrs. Alice M., Archie, 1
 Ollert, P. J., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Pyle, J. W.
 Limpus, J. A., far, dem, Freeman
 Poland, J. A., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Poland, E. J., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Parrish, D. D., rep, Archie, 1
 Parrish, A. H., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Parrish, C. H., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Parrish, E. F., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Peer, A. P., far, dem
 Pitt, H. L., far
 Roberts, R., far, Archie, 1
 Roberts, Thomas, far, Archie, 1
 Reynolds, W. S., far, Archie, 1
 Rains, C. A., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Richardson, Wm., far, Freeman
 Reiger, J. C., far, Freeman
 Rhoades, I. V., far, dem, Freeman
 Strode, C. W., Archie, 1
 Studyvin, C. C., far, Archie, 1
 Smith, W. E., far
 Scott, J. E., far, Freeman
 Showalter, D. H., far, Drexel
 Stevens, J. E., far, dem
 Stevens, J. L., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Stevens, O. H., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Stevens, O. B., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Stevens, W. C., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Stevens, Roy H., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Steyns, J. L., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Smith, M. P., far, Archie, 1
 Sims, R. A., far, Archie, 1
 Stanhope, A. J., far
 Sulzer, Char., far
 Swaidner, A. V., far
 Swangler, D., far, dem, Freeman
 Shipley, P. P., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Steen, W. H., far, soc, Archie, 1
 Tinton, J. M., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Tipton, J. H., far, dem, Archie, 1
 Thompson, T. M., far, Archie, 1
 Vanfossen, C. E., Archie, 1
 Ward, W. G., far, rep, Drexel
 Wilcox, V. V., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Wilcox, C. E., far, rep, Archie, 1
 Wilcox, D. E., far, rep, Archie, 1

Wilcox, F. F., far, rep, Archie, 1.
Weddington, J., far, dem, Archie, 1.
Weddington, S. W., far, dem, Archie, 1.
Weddington, J. L., far, dem, Archie, 1.
Williamson, Mrs. M. V.,
Williamson, Oscar.
Wilson, E. F., far, dem, Archie, 1.
Wilson, H. E., far, dem, Archie, 1.
Wittberhold, N., far, dem, Drexel, 1.
Wischer, C. R., far, dem, Drexel.
Warner, G. W., far.
Wilson, G. F., far, dem, Drexel.
Wilson, Milton, far, dem, Drexel or Archie.
Young, C. A., far, dem, Archie, 1.

GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Allen, R. C., far, rep, Harrisonville, 1.
Allen, J. T., far, dem, Harrisonville.
Atkinson, Lucy, far, Harrisonville, 2.
Atkinson, M. A., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Amend, E. T., far, rep, Harrisonville, 1.
Arnold, C. W., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4.
Akers, T. W., far, dem.
Anderson, G. L., far, dem, Harrisonville.
Anderson, C. J., far, dem, Harrisonville.
Anderson, A. J., far, dem, Harrisonville.
Arlt, Wm., far, dem, Harrisonville, 3.
Ament, Med., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Aryan, John, A., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2.
Bel, Peter, far, dem, Harrisonville.
Burke, G. D., far, rep, Harrisonville, 1.
Bales, J. B., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Bagley, A. N., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1.
Bryant, H. R., far, dem, Harrisonville.
Bevins, J. L., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4.
Biles, T. G., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Bagley, B. A., far, dem, Lone Tree.
Biederback, H. B., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Burchett, W. F., far, dem, Lone Tree.
Bomchenston, C., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Brooks, Chloe, Harrisonville, 3.
Bevine, J. C., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2.
Ballard, N., far, rep, Eight Mile.
Burke, R. E., far, rep, Harrisonville, 3.
Bybee, Frank E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Berry, J. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Bradley, Mack, far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Bradley, Bud, far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Brown, Wm., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Bybee, Wm., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1.
Biles, C. C., far, rep.
Bingaman, J. H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5.
Bingaman, O. J., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5.
Brooks, J. L., clerk, rep, Lone Tree.
Barthhurst, Mrs. S. E., Lone Tree.
Carlson, Ed., far, rep, Harrisonville.
Coxley, W. H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2.
Cutler, D. H., far, Harrisonville, 3.
Cummings, B. B., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Chambers, A. T., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4.
Christenson, Shm., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4.
Carter, Clara, far, Harrisonville, 4.
Colbertson, G. H., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4.
Chry, Rotun, far, rep, Eight Mile.
Dafey, Jas., far, rep, Harrisonville, 1.
Davis, I. W., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Davis, I. W., Jr., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Davis, S. D., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4.
Douglass, J. B., far, dem.
Davis, W. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2.
Duro, J. T., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Delap, P. T., dem, Freeman.
Davenport, J. T., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1.
Dwyall, J. T., dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Emerick, Miss, Lone Tree.
Erxin, I. N., far, rep, Harrisonville, 1.
Ellison, J. W., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4.
Edmundson, Ed., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Easton, W. H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2.
Evans, D. D., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Evans, D. Z., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Evans, A. S., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Evans, S. J., far, dem, Freeman.
Eaton, E. P., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Eaton, T. G., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1.
Eck, Frank, far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Eliason, J. O., far, rep, Lone Tree.
Flynn, C. A., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Eaton, W. P., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Eaton, C. H., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4.
Eaton, G. C., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4.
Eckey, Wm., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1.
Eckert, J. P., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4.
Edmonson, J. E., far, rep, Lone Tree.
Greenen, D. E., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Graham, H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2.
Garrison, W. H., far, rep, Harrisonville, 6.
Gray, Mrs. M. L., far, Harrisonville, 2.
Gray, Sam. M., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5.
Garmon, J. T., far, rep, Lone Tree.
Garmon, C. W., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Gray, P. H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2.
Grandold, Geo., far, Harrisonville, 3.
Guilliams, R. B., far, rep, Harrisonville, 3.
Gidd, C. W., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Gidd, Susan, far, Harrisonville, 2.
Ginsinger, C., far, rep, Freeman.
Gibbs, Lee, far, dem, Archie.
Greenle, C. W., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5.
Glass, Albert, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3.
Glass, Geo., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5.
Hammonde, W. T., section, rep, Lone Tree.
Henry, Walter, far, dem, Harrisonville, 2.
Hagenbuch, J. J., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Henry, R., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2.
Hindard, E. J., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Daves, Jack, far, dem, Harrisonville, 2.
Hunt, I. M., far, soc, Harrisonville, 4.
Hobson, J. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5.
Richard, H. B., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2.
Hopwood, Wm., far, dem, Harrisonville, 3.
Hays, J. C., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Hammonds, C. A., far, dem, Harrisonville.
Hammonds, J. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2.
Huffman, W. W., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Henderson, D. K., rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Hawes, A. W., far, rep, Freeman.
Hedgows, Alvin, far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Huge, A. E., far, rep, Lone Tree.
Hart, I. H., far, dem, Peoria.
Harris, Ann, far, rep, Freeman, 4.
Hendry, A. H., far, dem, Freeman, 1.
Hammonds, Jesse, far, dem, Vein.
Hammonds, Ann, Archie.
Horton, R., Archie.
Hart, E., far, dem, Freeman.
Heste, J. L., blacksmith, dem, Lone Tree.
Horton, J. N., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Johnson, Katherine, far, Harrisonville, 4.
Luton, Mrs. Oliver, far, Harrisonville, 4.
Jackson, J. L., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Kirk, E. M., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Kobler, A. W., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1.
Kobler, C. M., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1.
Korn, G. A., far, Harrisonville, 3.
Kreier, G. C., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Kuchler, L., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1.
Kinrade, C. R., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5.
Kane, Geo., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4.
Loveridge, A. D., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2.
Loveridge, E. L., far, rep, Harrisonville, 1.
Liggett, W. S., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1.
Lynch, C. L., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1.
Ludlow, J. N., far, rep, Archie.
Lacy, P. M., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5.
Low, H. A., far, dem, Harrisonville, 3.

- Low, E. H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Lawson, R. L., far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Logue, Joseph, far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Lester, Frank, far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Laswell, J. B., far, dem, Freeman
 Long, W. A., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Lightner, R. H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Long, Quince, far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Lemmer, Harriet, Freeman
 Lemmer, W. H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Lat. B. L., lab, rep, Lone Tree
 Moore, Thomas, far, dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Moore, C. W., far, dem
 Moore, N., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Miller, Chris, far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Miller, Edelm., far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Milam, Sidney, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Moore, C. H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Milington, J. E., far, rep
 McKimney, Thbe., far, Harrisonville, 4
 Miller, W. E., far, dem, Peculiar
 Mond, J. W., far, rep, Freeman
 Mond, Jno., far, rep, Freeman
 Moody, O. A., far, dem, Peculiar
 McClung, Mrs. Lone Tree
 Neely, Wm., far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Nichols, W. T., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Noll, J. C., clerk, dem, Lone Tree
 Ober, Chas., far, rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Osborne, O. M., rep
 Osborne, Mrs. L. O.
 Osborne, W. L., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4
 Payne, E. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Phillips, T. W., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Prettyman, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Parsons, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Brewitt, Mark, far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Pennington, J. H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Perkins, W. A., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4
 Pertenan, T. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Prettyman, A. S., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Powell, Laura, Harrisonville, 3
 Prettyman, Mary, far, Harrisonville, 4
 Parker, J. O., far, dem, Freeman
 Price, J. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Russell, Will, far, dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Russ, Jas., mer, dem, Lone Tree
 Reeder, R. E., far, dem, Eight Mile
 Reid, E. H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Reese, C. B., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Rome, W. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Roll, J. E., far, Harrisonville, 4
 Richards, Chas., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Richardson, F. D., far, dem, Eight Mile
 Russell, Bess, far, rep
 Russell, Walter, far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Russ, F., Danvers, far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Russ, F., Martin, far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Russell, J. E., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4
 Ryle, P. S., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Ryle, P. S., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Ryle, S. L., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Ryle, C. M., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Ryle, D. M., far, dem, Freeman
 Sanders, Chas., far, dem
 Smith, T. D., far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Sienker, I., far, dem
 Steed Bros., far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Smith, Henry, far, dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Settles, C. A., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Smith, W. H., far, rep
 Seun, W. A., far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Sharp, Chas., far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Shannon, L. D., far, dem
 Smith, A. E., far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Smith, Enoch, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Slenker, H. K., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Sweitzer, G. W., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Stair, D. H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Schmitt, G. J., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Shultz, C. A., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4
 Stuplin, W. F., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4
 Stuplin, C. E., far, rep, Harrisonville, 4
 Schmitt, G., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Stubbs, J. C., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Suter, Frank, far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Stoutmore, E. E., far, dem, Freeman
 Stoutmore, G. E., far, dem, Freeman
 Smith, D. E., far, rep, Peculiar
 Stevens, Daniel, far, Harrisonville, 4
 Tanner, Fred, far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Tabor, G. M., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Tipton, M. L., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Taylor, I. D., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Taylor, Harry, far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Taylor, Frank, far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Tull, L., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Underwood, W., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Vance, J. C., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Vance, M. S., far, rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Vance, Don, far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Vance, R. D., far, dem
 Vandevort, A. D., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Williams, Abner, far, Harrisonville, 2
 Wenner, R. S., far, rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Warner, Fred, far, rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Ward, C. S., far, rep, Harrisonville, 1
 Wooster, Jno. W., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Whitel, Chas., far, dem, Harrisonville, 2
 Wenner, G. B., far, dem, Harrisonville, 1
 Winters, Ben, far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Whitney, E. M., far, rep, Harrisonville, 3
 Wright, R. L., far, rep, Harrisonville, 2
 Woods, G. B., far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Woods, J. L., far, dem, Harrisonville, 3
 Woods, W. R., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Wolf, Jno., sec, dem, Lone Tree
 Whitel, Malon, far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Willett, Jno. R., dem, far, Harrisonville, 3
 Woods, R. L., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Wright, H. A., far, rep, Peculiar
 Wagner, Jno., far, dem, Harrisonville, 4
 Yoke, Nels, far, rep, Freeman
 Yoke, Arthur, far, rep, Freeman
 Yoder, F. A., rep, Garden City

HARRISONVILLE, MO.

- Atkinson, T. J.
 Allen, Chas., barber, dem
 Adams, R. W., banker, dem
 Anger, John, dem
 Agnew, J. R., dem
 Agnew, Mrs. S. V.
 Allen, J. L., horseman, dem
 Allen, Mrs., rest room
 Allen, Joseph, sec R. R., dem
 Allen, C. E., veterinary, dem
 Adams, Lola E.
 Arnold, Mrs. L.
 Allen, Jesse, tel. concrete worker, rep

- Allen, W. H., lab, rep
 Allen, Paul M., carpenter, dem
 Adams, Ora, lab
 Aber, J. E., teacher
 Abe, C. E., druggist
 Atkinson, J. P., mgr Tel. Co., rep
 Allen, Burns, lab, dem
 Ament, Will, lab, dem
 Allen, Sandy, lab
 Burch, John, mer, rep
 Barry, T. L., vet, dem
 Burke, R. L., mer, rep
 Brous, S. L., mer, rep
 Bailey, H. D., barber, dem

- Burch, Will, mer, rep
 Bailey, Perry, mer, dem
 Brown, Mrs. Ruth
 Brennan, W. M. lab., dem
 Barrett, Arvin, lab., dem
 Barrett, Cal, lab
 Brown, B., painter, dem
 Brennan, F., lab., dem
 Brown, W. J. lab., dem
 Barrett, John, lab., dem
 Brown, W., lab., dem
 Bailey, Ed, milk dealer, dem
 Bird, Geo, engineer, rep
 Bundy, C. C. druggist, dem
 Barrett, Dr. W. H. druggist, dem
 Bush, Jim (et), concrete worker, rep
 Brown, I. Bud (et), concrete worker, rep
 Brown, Maggie (et)
 Brokaw, M. H., mail carrier, rep
 Burch, A. L., mer, rep
 Barnard, R. A., lab., dem
 Bates, H. S., trav, salesman, dem
 Bryant, O. W., lawyer, dem
 Bryant, W. S., lawyer, dem
 Bohon, A. B., real estate, dem
 Barnett, D. C., lawyer, dem
 Brous, C. A., real estate, dem
 Bricken, J. W., harness, dem
 Burchett, J. M., painter at p. o., rep
 Balch, T. W., plumber, rep
 Burch, Tom, far, rep
 Brierty, J. S., lawyer, dem
 Bateman, J. M., carpenter, dem
 Base, Fred, far, dem
 Brennan, Wm, lab., dem
 Burkhalter, E. C., Sr., painter, dem
 Burkhalter, E. C., Jr., painter
 Bonduzo, Wallace, saddler, rep
 Brokaw, J. W., ret, rep
 Bratton, J. J., ret, rep
 Binney, W. L. P., lawyer, rep
 Burch, Wm, Sr, ret, rep
 Brown, Harry, clerk
 Barnett, Rudolph, painter, dem
 Barely, J. H., dem
 Burch, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Brown, S. E., ret mer, dem
 Bird, Chas., real estate, dem
 Bullock, W. B. F., farmer, dem
 Burford, James C., stockman, dem
 Bloomer, S. C., travelingman, rep
 Baker, W. F., Liveryman, rep
 Britt, R. A., civil engineer, dem
 Britt, W. M., minister, dem
 Britt, E. W., lawyer, dem
 Britt, Judge J. W., ret, d m
 Beck, W. E., county clerk, dem
 Burke, J. L., real estate, rep
 Barnett, hno, painter, rep
 Brown, Olen (et), cook, rep
 Brown, Harry (et), porter, rep
 Bell, A. B (et), prof at school, rep
 Baston, Frank, dairyman, rep
 Brown, Robt (et), lab, rep
 Barnard, R. A., far, dem
 Bradley, H. A., real estate, rep
 Barney, Chas., bank clerk, rep
 Barney, A. L., banker, rep
 Benjamin, Elmer, farmer, d m
 Benjamin, T. E., far, dem
 Bridges, J. C., mayor, rep
 Brown, Roy, R. R., rep
 Bryant, H. R., far, dem
 Burchett, G. S., R. R., rep
 Burford, J. W., ret, dem
 Bryant, Thornton, bookkeeper, d m
 Bone, G. P., dayman, dem
 Barker, John, ret, dem
 Bonna, P. M., far, dem
 Cannon, A. H., agt. Mo. Pac
 Cunn, Wilbur, engineer, rep
 Chas., Joel
 Collins, Thos., clerk, dem
 Collins, E., travelingman, dem
 Griswell, Mrs. Bessie
 Collins, Foster, A., carpenter, dem
 Carl, Wm
 Craig, Dae, H., Osteopath
 Cook, J. M., city weighmaster, dem
 Cash, Chas. F., harness maker, rep
 Corning, Philip, far, rep
 Clark, Mary, M
 Godsmun, Mrs. Fannie
 Caywood, H. S., physician, rep
 Clements, J. W., mer, d m
 Curry, Jas, far, dem
 Collier, P. B., lab., rep
 Christopherson, W. C., mer, dem
 Clements, Mrs.
 Clements, W. H., hardware, dem
 Carroll, Mrs. Salie
 Cummings, Mrs. Lizzie
 Conch, R. L., hardware, rep
 Cunnison, Wm, ret far, rep
 Clifton, Frank, ret
 Crouch, L. M., probate judge, dem
 Cline, Frank, far, dem
 Colsen, Joe (et), porter hotel, rep
 Cox, Mrs. Ada
 Cochran, J. W., saw' factory, dem
 Coover, Mrs. Lettie
 Clatworthy, T. E., photographer, d m
 Collins, B. C., ret, dem
 Chadman, A. T., far, dem
 Clements, Chas, green, dem
 Cray, W. D., minister, dem
 Cagle, G. E., mer, dem
 Craig, Eugene, clerk, d m
 Craig, Geo. A., carriage-maker
 Chandler, Walter, far, dem
 Clark, Dora, R
 Clark, Harley E., editor, Democrat, rep
 Clark, Homer E., pros. Democrat, dem
 Carron, Chas. A., real estat., dem
 Cook, F. E., far, rep
 Clark, L. E., minister, dem
 Conger, Arthur, a's tracts, rep
 Clark, F. L., expressman, rep
 Dorsett, Otis H., ret fireman, dem
 Davis, Albert E., mail carrier, rep
 Denham, Geo. S., barber, rep
 Denham, Harry N., stockman, rep
 Denham, hno N., liveryman, rep
 Deacon, Robt. R., ret, rep
 Dean, A. H., ret, minister, rep
 Deacon, hno, ret, rep
 Davis, hno A., lawyer, dem
 Deacon, A. S., far, dem
 Davis, Jake, lab., rep
 Dunn, Geo. A., mer, dem
 Deacon, A. G., ret, rep
 Deamont, J. H., far, dem
 Deacon, W. W., far, d m
 Davidson, C. L., barber, rep

- Davis, Len N. lab. rep.
 Deacon, W. C. clerk, rep.
 Daniels, Hal C. real estate, dem.
 Dehl, Carl, poultry clerk, rep.
 Dill, J. R. clerk, rep.
 DeLeon, E. C. ret. rep.
 Dickinson, Harry, bushelman, rep.
 Dickinson, Mrs.
 Davidson, Wm. (et), lab. rep.
 Duncan, C. R. pool hall, rep.
 Donaldson, C. E. drayman, rep.
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 Genn, Allen, lawyer, dem.
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 Gilliam, Mrs. (et).
 Gordon, Ida (et).
 Gilliam, R. (et), lab. rep.
 Gallagher, Jas. helper at Pac.
 Godwin, E. R. marble cutter.
 Ginn, John (et), far, rep.
 Gorkaday, C. E. mer, dem.
 Harris, Will, lab.
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 Hendley, G. C. lab. rep.
 Hone y, Lorain, dem.
 Roman, Robt. far, rep.
 Roman, Robt. Jr. far, rep.
 Hunt, Cass, carpenter and contractor.
 Hunt, Mrs. Mary A.
 Hargis, Mrs. Anna M.
 Harbell, Mrs. A. M. teacher.
 Hurst, W. B. poultry dealer, r. p.
 Hawkins, Will, drayman, dem.
 Hall, Chas. R. far, dem.
 Huhe, Mrs. Anna.
 Huber, Mrs. Anna.
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 Howard, F. H. druggist, dem.
 Hutton, J. H. ret. dem.
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 Hatfield, W. L. blacksmith, dem.
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 Harris, F. R. printer, rep.
 Haines, W. L. monuments, rep.
 Harris, Mrs. M. J.
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 Holton, J. W. engineer.
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 Hockenmuth, D. J. dem.
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 Jones, E. S, carpenter, rep
 Jones, Clem, carpenter, rep
 Jones, C. Dem, contractor, rep
 Jackson, I, Chas, lab, rep
 Jones, H. W, lab, rep
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 Jones, Jackson C, far, dem
 Jackson, Jim, employe poultry yard
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 Jackson, E. O, stenographer, rep
 Jewell, Geo, restaurant, rep
 Jackson, Lee (et), driver meat wagon, rep
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 Kennedy, D. W, clerk luncheon yard, dem
 Kimberlin, Geo, deputy co clerk, dem
 Kohler, John, ret far, rep
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 Kelley, C, dem
 Kyle, A, far, dem
 Kyle, H. S, far, dem
 Keith, Wm, painter, dem
 Keith, E. M, city collector, dem
 Koad, S, John, stockman, rep
 Knize, E. O, Jr, jeweler & optician, dem
 Knize, L. O, jeweler, dem
 Keller, S. P, ret, dem
 Kelley, T. M, Mrs
 Kennedy, Z. L, laundry, dem
 King, J. C, carpenter, dem
 Kennedy, Ed E, owner laundry, dem
 Kennedy, Wm, engineer
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 Lester, B. S, ret, rep
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 Lynch, Mary E, tailor
 Logan, Ray, plasterer, soc
 Logan, Loge, mason, soc
 Logan, J. T, printer, soc
 Logan, T. H, plasterer, soc
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 Ludwig, W. H, ironworker, dem
 Lee, John (et), drayman, rep
 Lacy, Frank, millworker, rep
 Lewis, L, delivery, dem
 Ludlow, J, lab, rep
 Langhecker, P. S, carriage manufacture, rep
 Lee, J. H, lab, rep
 Lewman, Chas, employe elec light plant, rep
 Lamar, John, dem
 Lemons, W. H, lab
 Martin, B. P. (et), blacksmith, rep
 Meyers, S. A, printer, dem
 Maxey, F. E, solicitor, rep
 McIntire, C. E, mail carrier, rep
 Mathew, Ward, lab
 McAbon, Wm, carpenter, dem
 McAdon, Jno
 Metcuden, Mrs (et), cook
 Moore, Edmund (et), far, dem
 Moody, H. B, traveling man, dem
 Mappin, G. M, mer, dem
 McCool, Floyd, clerk, dem
 Midky, H. E, veterinary, dem
 Munich, Geo, lab, rep
 McUnloh, H. A, capt co I, rep
 Mathews, James, Jr, clerk, rep
 Mappin, Earl F, clerk, dem
 Miller, Mrs. Downing
 Moody, W. B, grain dealer, rep
 McCormick, T. E, rep
 McGee, W. E
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 Moore, Mollie
 Moore, Virginia
 Moore, Martha
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 Martin, Ben, blacksmith, rep
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 Morris, R. B, ret far, dem
 Mullins, M. C
 Macatney, W. R, haul man, dem
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 McGardner, Isaac, lab, rep
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 Newice, C. B, tailor, dem
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 Osburn, J. M, carpenter, rep
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 Ott, W. M, barber, dem
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 Overholser, M. P, physician, rep
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 Perkins, C. E, far, rep
 Patrick, J. E, real estate, rep
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 Price, W. E, civil engineer, dem
 Price, J. E, studying law, dem
 Price, Clarence B, Jr, far, rep
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 Polk, J. C, miller, rep
 Polk, C. L, miller, rep
 Polk, E. J, miller, rep
 Patterson, John H, electrician, rep
 Pog, H. L, traveling sales-man, rep
 Price, Wm T, jeweler, dem
 Pearson, H. R, mer, dem
 Pearson, Nettie Mrs, widow
 Parson, Fred, clerk, dem
 Parsons, Bert, clerk, rep
 Parsons, J. C, mer, rep
 Pullham, Mrs. M
 Patrick, J. W, carpenter, dem
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 Preston, A. E, clerk, rep
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 Pearson, Mrs. Maggie
 Perkins, A. T, mer, rep

- Phillips, J. M., far, dem
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 Page, Lee (c), blacksmith, rep
 Robertson, W. W., Rev., minister, dem
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 Railey, T. T., lawyer, dem
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 Russell, John, stockman, dem
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 Ryan, Mrs. S., widow
 Robinson, M. C., drayman, rep
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 Rich, Will, clerk, rep
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 Rogers, D. B., clerk, rep
 Rodgers, J. S., ice cream & confectionery, dem
 Rummenberger, Frank, mer, dem
 Reimenberger, Turner, A., mer, dem
 Rhodmer, J. J., blacksmith, dem
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 Rooks, R. R., drayman, rep
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 Spicer, L. C., manager lumber yard, dem
 Limley, N. E., lab.
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 Smith, Fred A., electrician, rep
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 Sanders, C. W., far, dem
 Shannon, L., far, rep
 Snyder, H. C., gardener, rep
 Sharp, A. J., machine shop, rep
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 Seruggs, W. B., banker, dem
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 Sexton, D., railroad, dem
 Smith, H. T., stonemason, rep
 Sexton, A. J., tanning, rep
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 Hageloms, J. B., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Halecomb, Mrs. C. M.
 Harris, Chas., far, rep, Latour, 41.
 Hunt, T. W., far, dem, Latour, 41.
 Hannen, D. W., far, dem, Latour, Mo.
 Harshbain, J. H., far, dem, Latour, 41.
 Hartzler, R. G., far, Garden City, 2.
 Haddings, John P., far, Garden City, 2.
 Hostler, A., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Horning, N. D., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Halecomb, S. W., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Hunt, Chas., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Hunt, J. E., far, dem, Latour, 23.
 Johnson, B., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Johnson, Frank, far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Jones, G. A., far, dem, Latour, 23.
 Jenkins, Ann, Mrs., Latour, 41.
 Kappenstein, Joseph, far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Kappenstein, J. E., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Kappenstein, David, far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Kaufman, S. R., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Krier, David, far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 King, C. K., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 King, C. A., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 King, A. A., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Kossler, Frank G., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Kozacy, J. T., far, rep, Gunn City.
 Keppel, C., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 King, W. W., far, prob, Latour, 41.
 Lewis, F. H., far, rep, Hadsell.
 Lee, J., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Landfester, A., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Landfester, E. G., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Landers, J. W., far, rep, Latour, Mo.
 Leuck, Peter, far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Leuck, M., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Leuck, L., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Miller, Levi, far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Merry, H. O., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 McGowan, J. H., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Murphy, H. T., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 McBride, J. M., far, dem, Latour, 41.
 Mills, J. C., far, dem, Latour, 41.
 Mickelson, Frank, far, dem, Latour, 41.
 Mills, S. N., far, dem, Latour, 41.
 McNeil, Mrs. E. C., Latour, 23.
 Maitz, Fred, far, rep, Georgetown, 1.
 McFarland, G. C., lab., dem, Gunn City.
 McFarley, J. L., far, dem, Gunn City.
 McGeorge, Mrs. M. G., Gunn City.
 McHenry, W. R., far, dem, Gunn City.
 McHugh, Thomas, see Hadsell, rep, Hadsell.
 McGowan, Geo., lab., dem, Hadsell.
 Mickelson, L., far, rep, dem, Hadsell.
 Mickelson, A., far, rep, Latour, 41.
 Nicklan, C., far, rep, Latour, 23.
 Nichols, E., far, rep, Latour, 23.
 Nichols, E. Davis, far, prob, Hadsell.
 Natziger, B. John, far, prob, Garden City, 2.
 Natziger, H., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Negeuschwander, John, far, dem, Garden City.
 O'Bannon, R. O., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 O'Bannon, A. S., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Pottzman, John, far, rep, Latour, 23.
 Pine, Andy, far, dem, Latour, 41.
 Payne, Fred, far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Payne, R. G., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Payne, D. C., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Parry, Taylor, far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Peter, J. W., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Plank, Emory, far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Plank, Oliver, far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Plank, Alon, far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Plank, Oliver, far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Plank, M. H., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Plank, C. G., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Rhoads, W. H., lab., rep, Garden City.
 Roggy, E. G., far, rep, Garden City, 1.
 Renner, M. D., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Randsell, Allen B., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Roggy, C., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Renner, Adam, lab., rep, Latour, 23.
 Reed, R. E., far, rep, Latour, 41.
 Roberts, G. W., far, dem, Latour, 41.
 Russell, F. B., far, dem, Latour, 41.
 Schrock, J. H., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Schrock, J. B., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Schrock, J. D., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Schrock, D. E., far, rep, Latour, 41.
 Schrock, W. N., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Schrock, J. E., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Shick, J. B., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Shick, J. L., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Smith, J. L., far, rep, Latour, 23.
 Seaton, Chas., far, dem, Latour, 41.
 Stadyon, Geo., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Swick, Mrs. Joe, Garden City, 2.
 Schindler, Dan., far, rep, Garden City, 2.

Swick, J. M., far, rep, Garden City.
 Stahl, Chas., far, rep, Garden City.
 Stahl, C. S., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Stahl, E., far, rep, Garden City.
 Snow, Timothy, far, dem, Latour, 41.
 Sallee, H. R., far, dem, Gunn City.
 Sallee, W. H., far, dem, Gunn City.
 Simons, E., mer, dem, Hadsell.
 Twyer, Mattie, Garden City, 2.
 Tallou, N. B., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Terrill, R. C., far, dem, Latour, 23.
 Terrill, G. C., far, dem, Latour, 23.
 Thompson, J. M., far, rep, Gunn City.
 Underwood, W. M., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Van Hoy, W. R., veterinary, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Wagner, P. S., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Wall, C., far, dem, Garden City, 2.
 Woods, R., lab, dem, Latour, 41.
 White, Todd, far, dem, Gunn City.
 Williams, D. E., painter, rep, Garden City.
 Wadler, W. J., lab, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Wils, Mrs. M. M., Garden City, 2.
 Woodman, F. W., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Wright, L. S., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Yeoder, Saloma, far, rep, Latour, 41.
 Yeoder, J. K., far, rep, Garden City, 2.
 Yeoder, J., far, dem, Garden City.
 Yolin, D. P., carpenter, dem, Garden City.
 Young, J. H., far, dem, Gunn City.
 Young, E. M., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 6.
 Young, G. W., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 6.
 Zook, Levi, far, dem, Latour, 41.
 Zook, Johnathan, far, dem, Latour, 41.

GUNN CITY

Adams, R. L., lab, dem.
 Adams, I. A., carpenter, dem.
 Briery, I. B., doctor, dem.
 Blank, I. H., rep.
 Butler, Mrs. L., Gunn City.
 Conder, I. M., far, dem.
 Collins, Joe, lab, dem.
 Durall, Mrs. T.
 Durall, T. C., ret far, dem.
 George, W. J., stockman, dem.
 George, C. B., gardener, dem.
 Harris, Wm., lab, dem.
 Hutchinson, H., far, rep.
 Heavner, I., Mrs.
 Heavner, G. R., far, rep.
 Houll, E., lab.
 Hogg, Mrs. L., Gunn City.
 Hyatt, Nathan, Gunn City.
 Heavener, J. K., barber, rep.
 Johnston, I. E., Gunn City.
 Murphy, Mrs. N. E., hotel.
 Mackelson, N., lab, dem.
 Moberly, H., far, rep.
 No and, Wm., rep.
 Richardson, Mrs. D., widow.
 Romans, W. E., Gunn City.
 Richardson, J. E., mer, dem.
 Simons, G. M., mer, dem.
 Stewart, S., foreman.
 Stoltz, Mrs. Geo.
 Scott, Miss Jane.
 Turner, W., rep.
 Yeoder, Rev. D., minister, rep.

GARDEN CITY

Byler, S. P., contractor, rep.
 Benfield, J. A., banker, dem.
 Bowlin, Chas., real estate, dem.
 Bogess, Walter, clerk, rep.
 Bogess, P., ret far, rep.
 Bundett, C. A., real estate, dem.
 Buckley, W. H., clerk, rep.
 Baker, J. M., blacksmith, rep.
 Bloom, S., carpenter, rep.
 Braswell, Rev., minister, dem.
 Bullock, Geo., miller, dem.
 Bishop, I. P., ret, rep.
 Birdsey, J. E., ret far, dem.
 Brasfield, W. R., druggist, dem.
 Bogess, O., lab, rep.
 Blaug, P. P., ret, rep.
 Blolock, R. R., minister, dem.
 Breed, J., miller, dem.
 Bishop, D. L., postmaster, rep.
 Bullock, M. R., coal dealer, dem.
 Bishop, Bert, asst postmaster, rep.
 Cochran, J. B., lab, dem.
 Crooks, S. H., ret far, rep.
 Cartwright, J., editor, dem.
 Canuthers, Chas., drayman, rep.
 Crook, W. B., janitor, dem.
 Clements, Geo., barber, dem.
 Clements, Don, teacher, dem.
 Clements, I. R., barber, dem.
 Clements, Dave, ret far, dem.
 Cooper, A., telephone manager, rep.
 Carthon, W. P., lab, rep.
 Dealpe, J. B., ret far, rep.
 Decker, W. E., ret far, rep.
 Doffenbaugh, Chas., banker, rep.
 Dinegan, W., mer, rep.
 Drake, Horace, independent.
 Eicholtz, J., constable, dem.
 Eicholtz, E., teamster, rep.
 Ellis, F. P., Dr., doctor, rep.
 Eppley, E. P., lab, rep.
 Edmunds, E., far, rep.
 Fields, W., mail carrier, rep.
 Floeck, J. C., stockman, rep.
 Ferrell, Herbert, mer, dem.
 Ferrell, H. S., mer, dem.
 Fritz, L., ret far, rep.
 Fields, I. J., lab, dem.
 Getz, John, far, rep.
 Gachath, I. K., engineer, rep.
 Gannon, H., mer, rep.
 Gross, Jim, far, dem.
 Gross, C. H., horseman, dem.
 Gohlard, W. T., lab, rep.
 Gross, J., far, dem.
 Gannon, Bell, mer, rep.
 Gross, C. H., horseman, dem.
 Gungrich, Jonas, carpenter, dem.
 Heay, E., horseman, dem.
 Helmuth, D., marshal, rep.
 Hory, C. C., hivesman, dem.
 Hubbard, R. E., Dr., dentist, dem.
 Halcomb, I. S., druggist, dem.
 Hopkins, N., carpenter, dem.
 Heann, Dick, lab, dem.
 Hobart, H. L., ret far, rep.
 Hays, Grant, ret, rep.
 Haeley, L., ret far, rep.
 Hurten, I. H., real estate, dem.
 Harris, W. L., Rev., minister, dem.
 Hunt, I., telephone employe, dem.
 Heary, T., lab, dem.
 Hayden, J., mer, dem.
 Johnson, H., ret, rep.
 Kaufman, J. L., mer, rep.
 Kenagy, S., mechanic, rep.
 Kaufman, Mrs. Alice.
 Kaufman, Jess, milkmaker, rep.
 King, I. B., carpenter, rep.
 Kimberlin, W. A., banker, dem.

Kimberlin, G. C. mer. dem.
Kaufman, C. ret. far. rep.
Kaufman, D. G. far. rep.
Kenagy, P. A. far. rep.
Lushy, Jim. ret. far. dem.
Lewin, I. A. mer. dem.
Lowe, I. C. poultry, dem.
Lewin, Sam. ret. far. dem.
Littie, real estate, rep.
Langin, Chas. teamster, rep.
McCallib, F. R. H. manufacturer, rep.
McSpadden, M. M. ret. far. dem.
Moreland, E. P. mer. rep.
Miller, Bud. blacksmith, rep.
McMillin, E. lab. dem.
Nelson, Fred. lumberman, rep.
Nelson, W. L. barber, dem.
No. 10, J. N. ret. far. dem.
Nesbit, G. F. painter, rep.
Nelson, J. ret. far. dem.
Northcutt, W. E. horseman, dem.
Northcutt, A. A. barber, dem.
Oglesby, Bud. mer. dem.
Osch, S. machinist, rep.
Phillips, Wiley, clerk, dem.
Piddick, John, ice man, rep.
Reidinger, P. contractor, dem.
Fanny, R. E. Dr. doctor, dem.
Remington, J. W. mail carrier, rep.
Rowell, W. ret. far. dem.
Rundle, H. C. teacher, rep.
Ruchbottom, Z. painter, dem.
Shepp, N. ret. far. rep.
Schoor, G. I. Dr. doctor, rep.
Schront, W. poultry, dem.

Simcock, W. ret. far. dem.
Schrock, J. E. carpenter, rep.
Simcock, J. E. mer. dem.
Schmoker, Chas. mer. rep.
Schmoker, Luke, mer. rep.
Simp, R. M. blacksmith, dem.
Sorum, J. M. produce, dem.
Schneider, P. H. Dr. doctor, rep.
Stacks, B. F. harness make, dem.
Simpson, W. S. butcher, dem.
Smith, J. H. mer. dem.
Stutzman, O. jeweler, rep.
Seboore, E. Dr. doctor, rep.
Simcock, L. manufacturer, rep.
Smith, J. W. teacher, dem.
Shapert, M. cooper, rep.
Schick, M. L. undertaker, rep.
Stinson, C. S. banker, rep.
Tinsdale, A. ret. far. rep.
Tschewski, M. B. ret. far. dem.
Wyke, Paul, clerk, rep.
Wist, A. A. ret. far. dem.
Washington, T. A. painter, dem.
West, R. E. carpenter, rep.
Woodley, J. ret. far. dem.
Wright, J. S. machinist, rep.
Wilde, W. F. lab. dem.
Williams, D. Dr. ret. far. dem.
Walker, Geo. mail carrier, rep.
Walker, Tom. ret. far. dem.
Walker, W. M. ret. far. dem.
Walker, Tom. mer. dem.
Walters, Alvin, mer. dem.
Vick, T. engineer, rep.
Zimmerman, Ed. burg. treasurer, rep.

MT PLEASANT

Alderson, D. B. far. dem. Belton, 2
Alderson, G. C. far. dem. Belton, 2
Alderson, O. C. far. dem. Belton, 2
Alderson, E. F. far. dem. Belton, 2
Alderson, G. D. far. dem. Belton, 2
Alderson, W. G. far. dem. Belton, 2
Allea, R. D. far. dem. Belton, 1
Ames, Z. A. far. rep. Belton, 1
Ashbaugh, S. T. far. dem. Belton, 1
Bain, Clayton, far. dem. Belton
Banc, W. R. stockman, dem. Belton
Barr, W. S. stockman, dem. Belton
Barr, Mrs. Barbara
Barr, John, far. rep. Belton
Barrigadner, A. D. far. dem. Belton, 1
Barrigadner, F. M. far. dem. Belton, 1
Bergson, I. H. far. dem. Belton
Bergson, I. H. Jr. far. dem. Belton
Bergson, Joseph, far. dem. Belton
Breche, Jos. far. dem. Belton, 1
Blair, C. R. far. rep. Belton, 2
Bowers, N. G. far. dem. Belton, 1
Bowers, S. G. far. dem. Belton, 1
Boyer, J. S. far. dem. Belton, 2
Brewer, F. far. rep. Belton, 1
Bright, F. C. far. rep. Belton, 2
Brown, J. M. far. rep. Belton, 2
Butler, G. W. far. dem. Belton
Barns, Merion far. dem. Belton
Bullock, J. L. far. rep. Belton
Carr, J. F. Jr. far. dem. Belton, 2
Cawell, C. E. far. dem. Belton, 2
Chandler, J. A. far. rep. Belton
Chandler, D. A. far. rep. Belton, 1
Chandler, J. E. far. rep. Belton, 1
Chapman, J. M. far. dem. Belton, 1
Chom, J. far. dem. Belton, 2
Clark, C. E. far. dem. Belton, 2
Dehart, W. J. far. dem. Belton
Downing, C. A. far. rep. Belton, 2

Downing, Wm. far. rep. Belton, 2
Dunsmuir, Mrs. J. M. widow, Belton, 1
Dye, J. P. far. dem. Belton, 2
Elliott, D. A. far. dem. Belton, 1
Farmer, Mrs. M. A. Belton, 1
Fennell, J. E. farmer, dem. Belton, 1
Fitch, C. G. far. dem. Belton, 1
Fitzgerald, W. E. far. dem. Belton, 1
Flammang, Chas. far. rep. Belton, 1
George, J. E. far. dem. Belton, 1
George, J. K. far. dem. Belton, 1
Gochman, A. far. rep. Belton, 1
Griffin, D. L. far. dem. Belton, 1
Hale, J. M. far. dem. Belton, 1
Hale, J. M. far. dem. Belton, 1
Harker, Isaac, far. rep. Belton, 1
Harker, H. T. far. rep. Belton, 1
Harrison, Mrs. J. W. widow, Belton
Harrison, F. S. far. dem. Belton, 1
Hartman, W. M. far. dem. Belton
Hess, A. M. far. dem. Belton, 1
Heron, J. E. far. dem. Belton, 1
Hogard, Mrs. Mary, Belton
Hogard, F. J. far. rep. Belton, 1
Hooper, O. B. far. dem. Belton, 1
Huber, Ben. ret. dem. Belton, 1
Huber, Cook, far. rep. Belton, 1
Huber, H. L. far. dem. Belton, 1
Hudson, H. C. far. rep. Belton, 2
Jackson, G. L. far. dem. Belton, 2
Jackson, J. H. far. dem. Belton, 2
Jand, J. A. assessor, dem. Belton
Jeffrey, J. I.
Johnson, A. M. far. rep. Belton
Lackon, Ben. mer. dem. Belton, 1
Edgson, R. M. far. dem. Belton, 1
Johnson, G. W. far. dem. Belton, 1
Jones, Rec. J. far. dem. Belton, 2
Koeney, F. M. far. dem. Belton
Kerr, C. D. far. dem. Belton, 1
Kerr, Mrs. J. E. widow, Belton, 1

Kerr, G. T., far, dem, Belton.
 Kerr, G. K., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Kerr, M. T., far, rep, Belton, 2.
 Kerr, Lee, far, rep, Belton, 1.
 Kerr, V. C., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 Kisinger, J. T., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Lamar, B. B., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Lamar, C. H., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 Lamar, Henry, far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Lamar, W. E., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Lamar, T. W., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Lamar, W. E., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Lamar, J. C., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Landis, Geo. W., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Lawton, J. L., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Lovelace, R. L., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 March, E., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 March, A. R., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 Marx, F., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 Meador, W. L., Jr., far, dem, Belton.
 McHenry, Mrs. A. W., widow, Belton, 1.
 Milburn, Alanzo, far, rep, Belton.
 Miller, A. E., far, rep, Belton, 1.
 Miller, E. W., far, rep, Belton, 1.
 Mock, C. M., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Moss, G., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Noyes, F. E., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Odeh, J. C., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 O'Donnell, D., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Parks, W. D., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 Perkins, M. E., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Quilin, G. R., Belton, 2.
 Reese, J. A.
 Reynolds, W. B., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Rider, E. A., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 Rider, C. E., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 Roberts, D. H., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Scott, G. E., far, rep, Belton.
 Shadlow, Frank, far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Shouse, J. M., far, dem, Belton.
 Skilman, D. L., far, dem, Jaudon.
 Smalley, C. W., rep, Jaudon, 1.
 Smith, C. H., far, dem, Jaudon, 2.
 Smith, N. B., far, rep, Jaudon, 2.
 Smith, Mrs. Mahinda J., widow, Jaudon, 2.
 Smith, J. L., far, dem, Jaudon, 2.
 Smith, J. R., far, dem, Jaudon, 1.
 Smith, Chas. T., far, dem, Jaudon, 1.
 Tarr, T. R., far, rep, Belton, 1.
 Tullinger, R. F., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Wales, C. A., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 Wales, E. G., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 Walker, E. J., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Walters, Ben, far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Walters, Geo. D., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 Watson, J. E., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 Weiss, R. L., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 West, F. A., far, dem, Belton, 1.
 White, A. M., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 White, James H., far, dem, Belton.
 Woke, C. E., far, rep, Belton, 2.
 Woke, J. H., far, dem, Belton, 2.
 Woke, Peter, far, dem, Belton, 2.
 Wright, G. M., far, rep, Belton, 1.
 Wyatt, Geo. W., far, dem, Belton.
 Zumwalt, A. J., far, dem, Belton.
 Zumwalt, W. H., far, dem, Belton, 1.

BELTON

Arnold, Jno., concrete worker, dem.
 Akers, J., barber, dem.
 Akers, Jas., lab, rep.
 Allison, O., real estate agent, dem.
 Arnold, E., jockey, dem.
 Brown, Robt., carpenter, dem.
 Baldwin, Chas., painter, dem.
 Perry, Jno., grain dealer, dem.
 Bradford, W. J., real estate, dem.
 Bailey, J. Guy, dentist, rep.
 Blair, A. E., banker, rep.
 Browne, Geo., real estate, rep.
 Bovee, E. M., ret, dem.
 Bales, J., ret, far, dem.
 Buckers, J., lab, dem.
 Buntin, R. E., blacksmith, rep.
 Conner, Frank S., loans and abstracts, rep.
 Cope, F. C., traveling man, rep.
 Corbin, A. C., section foreman, soc.
 Cunningham, E. M., traveling man, rep.
 Craycraft, Robt., painter, dem.
 Cline, S. H., lab, dem.
 Calvert, T. H., ret, dem.
 Godice, Lonie, carpenter, rep.
 Clouthier, Ed., ret, rep.
 Cleveland, Walter, lab, rep.
 Cissel, James, far, dem.
 Curr, N., saw mill, dem.
 Cravens, Earl, depot ass't, dem.
 Calvert, Richard, horseman.
 Cunningham, H., druggist, rep.
 Chaffin, R. E., physician.
 Chandler, J. A., rep.
 Dewe, S. W., ret, rep.
 Dickenson, Jno. B., minister, dem.
 Duncanson, Wm., blacksmith, dem.
 Ecton, C. W., ret, rep.
 Ecton, Mrs., seamstress.
 Elerson, Lucinda.
 Eld, W. S., physician.

Flager, Mr., carpenter, rep.
 Fitch, C., hotel, dem.
 Gsell, G. W., dentist.
 Gimes, Henry, far, rep.
 Garrison, W. B., banker, dem.
 Green, T. P., banker, dem.
 Gooden, A. C., physician, dem.
 Garrett, Dr., physician, rep.
 George, Frank, traveling man, dem.
 Gooden, Asa, capitalist, rep.
 Gimes, Chas., traveling man, rep.
 Graw, Mr., bakery, dem.
 Holloway, G. I., dem.
 Harris, W., far, rep.
 Heron, K. M., painter, dem.
 Hale, Jno., ret, dem.
 Harris, W. H., lab, rep.
 Hargston, F. R., far, dem.
 Hawthorne, F. E., met, dem.
 Houston, W. P., attorney, dem.
 Haney, A., lab, rep.
 Homan, Robt., mgt. tel. co., rep.
 Harey, Arthur, painter, rep.
 Hnath, Frank, liveyman, rep.
 Humbley, Wm., far, rep.
 Howard, Macey, far, dem.
 Hizer, J. C., saddler, dem.
 Davis, B., painter, rep.
 Hayn, Chas., ret, dem.
 Holloway, W. A., far, dem.
 Howard, A. B., far, dem.
 Heron, Milford, machinist, rep.
 Hedrick, Miss.
 Ed, D. C., carpenter, dem.
 Ed, Roy, painter, dem.
 Ingram, J. T., ret, rep.
 Ingram, Jno., far, dem.
 Jones, R. E., dayman, dem.
 Jaudon, J. A., assessor, dem.
 Jones, B., lab, dem.
 Jones, N., butcher, rep.

Kerney, Jess, far, dem
 Killinger, C. F., stonemason, dem
 Kimey, Mr. gunsmith, rep
 Kerr, A. T., lab, rep
 Lee, F. K., miller, rep
 Lewis, F. A., painter, dem
 Lacey, H. H., vet, dem
 Luckins, T., far, dem
 Lufboom, G. W., lumberman, dem
 Meeks, Jonas, lab, rep
 Mosley, G. L., mcn, dem
 Muddel, W. R., oilier, dem
 Miller, J. heryman, dem
 Mills, A. M., waste cr, rep
 McNutt, R. J., whiskey gauger, dem
 McSpadden, J., vet, dem
 Morris, W. A., carpenter, rep
 Muthany, N. T., supt stock farm, rep
 Miles, George, far
 Moore, F. O., minister, prob
 Marshall, J. A., dem
 Mullen, G. E., real estate, dem
 Maich, Wm, scierter, dem
 Millar, D., liveymen, dem
 Mack, J., lab, rep
 Miller, Dick, lab, dem
 McCarthy, J. B., tinner, dem
 Marshall, J. E., ret, dem
 Matheney, C., mail carrier, rep
 McCarthy, J. M., tinner, dem
 Miller, Frank, herseman, rep
 Moore, F. M., electrician, dem
 O'Dell, Mr., harness, dem
 Odham, W. N., mcn, dem
 Powell, W. A., lab, dem
 Post, Frank, traveling man, rep
 Powell, Washington, stockman, soc
 Parish, Jack, carpenter, dem
 Peters, Moses, far, dem
 Powell, J. W., clock dealer, soc
 Pettigold, Jno, rep
 Pettis, Walter, merchant, dem
 Powell, Wm, lab, dem
 Reed, C. Carber, dem
 Roster, Roy L., clerk, dem
 Ranne, Walker, printer, rep
 Roster, Wm, grocman, dem
 Roberts, W. A., insurance agent, dem
 Ruch, Fred, blacksmith, rep
 Roster, Glen, grocer, dem

Robinson, B. V., dem
 Reynolds, G. W., sexton of cemetery, dem
 Reynolds, C. V., grocer, dem
 Reynolds, Joe, tel lineman, dem
 Reynolds, Mr., lab, dem
 Roberts, J. T., ret, rep
 Strahan, T. J., depot agent, dem
 Strick, Mr., mason, dem
 Sprinkle, Apple, carpenter, dem
 Smith, J. N., section foreman, rep
 Stansberry, P. J., grocer, rep
 Swinkey, M. L., blacksmith, ret, rep
 Swankey, Dan, ret, rep
 Smith, Arthur, baker, dem
 Smith, A., baker, rep
 Szabikle, S. D., mcn, dem
 Smoot, W. A., ret, dem
 Snider, J. W., far, dem
 Taylor, Mrs
 Todd, B. T., lab, dem
 Thompson, L. J., lab, dem
 Todd, Tom, lab, dem
 Thompson, Mr., lab, dem
 Tander, Luckster
 Tam, stak, dem
 Vanhook, W. S., ret, rep
 Vest, R., mcn, dem
 Wade, L. E., musician, dem
 Wades, David, lab, dem
 Walker, T. L., supt schools, dem
 Wales, Geo. W., ret, dem
 Walker, W. H., physician, rep
 Wiley, W. H., coal dealer, dem
 Wells, A. W., machinist, dem
 West, Ed, mcn, dem
 Wells, J. I., carpenter, dem
 Williams, W. T., mcn, dem
 Wilson, S. P., laborer, dem
 Wel's, Wesley, driller, dem
 Wales, D., lab, dem
 Wyatt, W. L., ump dealer, dem
 Wyatt, W. E., rep dealer, dem
 White, Wesley, ret, rep
 White, J. W., lab, dem
 White, J. A., far, soc
 Yost, W. E., capitalist, dem
 Young, J. H., far, dem
 Yorum, Mrs. Nan, boarding house
 Zennuth, W. H., dogman, dem

PECULIAR TWP

Arnold, Robt, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Anderson, Jeff, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Annet, Jno W, far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Atrey, Jno, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Allen, J. W, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Allen, G. R, far, Harrisonville, 6
 Arnold, W. T
 Arnold, W. T, far
 Bridgewater, Wm, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Brown, Albert, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Bunch, J. P, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Brown, W. G, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Brown, W. R, Jr, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Boher, S. S, far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Bishop, G. L, far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Biggs, S. D, far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Brown, R. A, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Brown, W. G, Sr, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Blackwell, W. M, far, ret, Harrisonville, 5
 Bausel, C. A, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Barritt, T. W, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Burchett, J. H, far, rep, Pec No 2, Harrisonville, 5
 Bringolf, S, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Benton, J. H, far, dem, Pec, 6
 Bricker, Wm, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Baker, J. N, far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Blazer, Harry, far, rep, Harrisonville, 6
 Begeman, Geo, far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Benson, W. E, far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Berkerson, Geo, far, rep, Harrisonville, 6
 Bricker, F. H, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Palinger, Jno, far, rep, Harrisonville, 6
 Berkstrom, Fred, far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Bricker, Albert, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Begeman, H, far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Cannon, Ernest, far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Cannon, Geo, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Coleman, J. L, far, dem, Coleman
 Casaday, R. B, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Cannon, J. M, far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Colville, W. R, far, rep, Pec
 Conner, Pos, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Cook, Geo, rep, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Conner, Joe
 Coffey, Jessy
 Cook, Baben
 Davis, T. J, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Davis, Frank, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Davis, J. K, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Doyas, A. P, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5

- Dodson, Chas., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Davis, Elmer, far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Davis, C. K., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Dealy, F. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Dealy, C. A., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Davis, J. T., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Davis, Chas., far, soc, Harrisonville, 5
 Deny, W. H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Dodson, B. F., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Dodson, Earl, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Dolson, J. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Dolson, J. F., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Hamerion, R. L., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Duncan, J. S., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Davis, Jno., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Du son, Geo., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Edwards, W. R., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Emanuel, Chas., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Easley, Harry, far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Edlin, H. B., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Easley, W. A., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Easley, A. F., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Easley, G. T., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Endley, Earl, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Ford, R. E., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Ferguson, Jno., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Ferrell, Mr., Harrisonville, 6
 Foster, Jno., far, rep, Coleman
 Foutz, Wm., far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Fisher, J. M., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Fowler, T. F., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Fowler, B. F., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Ferguson, E. B., far, dem, Coleman
 Goodman, H., far, soc, Harrisonville, 5
 Gray, J. P., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Grimsley, A. P., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Griffith, E. L., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Gentry, A. S., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Gray, Wm., far, rep, Harrisonville, 6
 Gannon, A. B., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Griffith, J. M., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Hoy, Frank, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Hurst, E. J., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Hammonite, F., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Hoke, Geo., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Hocking, Jess, Harrisonville, 5
 Howard, J. C., far, rep, Coleman
 Horn, J. M., far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Hayes, Chas., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 H. H., J. E., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Hawkins, J. W., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Hurst, H. V., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Hoy, Geo., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Heron, J. N., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Handley, G. C., far, Harrisonville
 Harris, O., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Horn, W. H., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Jones, Jas. F., far, dem, Peculiar
 Jones, Frank, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Jones, Er., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Jeffery, W. S., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Kincaide, Lee, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Kimbrell, Geo. K., far, Harrisonville, 6
 Kinnadee, J. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Kuth, J. P., far, dem, Coleman
 K. K. K., Tom, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Kure, S. F., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Keely, Jno. E., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Kimbrell, Ben., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Kimbrell, W. L., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Kager, Jno., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Kager, Jno. S., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Kennedy, R. B., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Kennedy, Taylor, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Lane, R. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Land, E. E., far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Linkeler, Herman, far, rep, Peculiar, 2
 Lawson, J. B., far, Harrisonville, 6
 Lee, Zany, far, Harrisonville, 6
 Lindzey, Wm., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Longacre, S. B., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Lafoon, J. W., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Metter, C. C., far, rep, Harrisonville, 6
 McGuire, Jno., section foreman, dem, Harrisonville
 McPherson, S. A., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 McCall, W. A., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 McDermott, far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Marshall, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Moffett, Charles, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Moffett, Robt., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Moffett, Owen, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Martin, E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Martin, B., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Moody, G. G., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Mayors, R. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Mitten, F. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Muerich, Ben., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Maddox, A. B., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Miller, R. E., far, Harrisonville, 6
 Miller, J. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Mettee, I. A., far, rep, Harrisonville, 6
 Morris, Roy, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Newman, A. D., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Price, C. B., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Price, J. M., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Lacks, J. H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Peck, E. L., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Perry, Jno., far, rep, Harrisonville, 6
 Phillips, J. H., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Rump, Pop., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Roberts, Geo., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Fenwick, J. G., far, Harrisonville, 6
 Rice, W. P., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Roschalm, W. L., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Rowland, W. E., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Rowland, W. E., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Shields, Earnst, far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Savage, R. S., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Sheppard, E. P., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Smart, R. S., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Smart, F., far, rep, Harrisonville, 5
 Sultz, Jess, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Skinner, R. B., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Sandtree, Jno., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Sexton, A. L., far, Harrisonville
 S. L. L., A. J., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 S. L. L., B. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Skinner, R. S., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Salons, J. E., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 S. L. L., J. O., far, dem, Harrisonville, 6
 Tantz, Wm., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Taylor, J. P., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Thompson, J. H., far, Harrisonville
 Taylor, J. E., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Taylor, J. W., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Thuro, G. W., far, rep, Harrisonville, 6
 Taylor, J. L., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Tisher, W. B., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Welch, A. L., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Wier, J. J., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Wilder, G. W., far, dem, Coleman
 Wright, W. C., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Wm., W. Mrs., Harrisonville, 5
 Williams, J. W., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Whit, Roy, far, Harrisonville, 4
 Winders, R. A., far, Harrisonville
 Yancy, Sam., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5
 Yancy, Wm., far, dem, Harrisonville, 5

PLEASANT HILL TOWNSHIP

- Bronough, Miss M. E., Pleasant Hill, 4
 Bronough, Miss Mice, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Bronough, Miss W. A., Pleasant Hill, 4
 Brandt, W. P., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Bronough, R. B., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Bricker, Clifford, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Biedler, J. H., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Bastian, T. O., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Carter, C. C., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Corbin, Ed., far, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Calvin, Robt., far, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Clark, Laram, far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Campbell, F. M., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Chandler, Jas., far, Pleasant Hill, 2
 Cook, Thomas, far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Clay, R. H., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Davidson, Wm., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Dinges, Jas. W., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 DeArmond, Cecil, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Dinges, W. H., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Dinges, R. W., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Easley, W., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Eastman, Thos., far, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Floyd, Andy., far, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Freeman, R. T., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Frohn, Oat., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Farmer, W. A., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Frohn, R. A., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Ferrell, Dennis, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Frende, W. A., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Frende, Geo., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Frende, Mary, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Frende, Otto, far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 French, L. W., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Heid, O., far, far, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Heid, G. K., far, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Hale, T. W., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Hae, Thos. W., far, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Heid, G. O., far, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Hedrick, R. S., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Hardy, Paul, far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Hon, J. V., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 2
 Jones, H. A., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Kiercher, Chas., Jr., far, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Knorr, Clark, far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Kiercher, Chas., Sr., far, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Kennedy, Frank, far, Pleasant Hill, 2
 Kiddle, Will, far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Kelley, T. E., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Kagerer, W. C., far, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Ludwig, Ellen, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Ludwig, & Hon., far, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Mond, J. H., far, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Moriatti, P. H., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Moriatti, T. J., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 2
 Miel, R. Jacob, far, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Meyers, Marshall, far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Moriatti, R. C., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Neff, G. M., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Neff, J. O., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Parker, S. C., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Paugborn, R. A., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Palmer, C. K., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Palmer, W. N., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 6
 Phillips, E. L., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 2
 Preston, G. E., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Pennington, Jno., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Rafferty, James, far, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Rafferty, C. A., far, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Rowe, H. C., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Rowe, E. E., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Riffle, B. S., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 2
 King, Keller, far, dem
 Ragsdale, Geo. W., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Simpson, C. R., rep, dem, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Smith, F. A., far, rep
 Schmal, J., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Schmal, Geo. F., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Schmal, Tobias, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Schmal, Wm. L., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Seaton, C. F., Pleasant Hill, 6
 Storms, Mrs. Anna, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Storms, George, far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Shelton, Perry, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Suser, Wm., far, soc, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Shultz, L. W., far, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Shultz, Mrs. L. E., Pleasant Hill, 4
 Shultz, Jno. A., Pleasant Hill, 4
 Simpson, Jas. T., far, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Skelley, L. E., far, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Shultz, T. W., far, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Thomas, H., far, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Tropp, O. L., far, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Thornton, P. H., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Thornton, O. T., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Virgin, Joel W., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 4
 Van Hoy, J. C., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 2
 Van Hoy, R. E., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Williamson, E., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Wittenberg, T. P., far, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Walker, J. W., far, Pleasant Hill, 5
 Watkins, T. A., far, rep, Pleasant Hill, 3
 Walker, Elizabeth, far, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Wheeler, Irene J., far, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Wetzel, H., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 1
 Wood, Geo. C., rep, Pleasant Hill, 2
 Zeigler, J. W., far, dem, Pleasant Hill, 1

PLEASANT HILL

- Allen, Silas, salesman, dem
 Amworth, Jas., painter, rep
 Allen, C. W., ret far, rep
 Adams, J. A., clerk, dem
 Archison, W., dem
 Anderson, J. K., lab, dem
 Arnold, Geo., ret far, dem
 Allison, Angus, lab, rep
 Anderson, Jas., painter, soc
 Allen, W. H., far, dem
 Allen, Walter, far, dem
 Anderson, Andy, cer, lab, rep
 Anderson, H. L. W., real estate, dem
 Armstrong, Frank, mer, dem
 Bach, C. R., teamster, dem
 Bramcock, W. R., stockman, dem
 Bagshaw, Wm., lab, dem
 Black, Chas. R., lab, rep
 Belcher, Geo., lab, dem
 Busk, David, far, dem
 Beasley, J. W., foreman scale factory, dem

- Bradley, H. E., ins agt, dem
 Edwards, Willard, far, rep
 Bryant, Wm. C., lab, rep
 Bryant, Dan C., lab, rep
 Bryant, Allen C., lab, rep
 Bryant, Wayman C., lab, rep
 Brown, R. L., capitalist, rep
 Beeler, F. A., mer, rep
 Ball, Guy, mer, dem
 Burton, Carl, carpenter, rep
 Bernard, T. N., dem
 Blakey, Allen C., lab, rep
 Bachet, Mr., physician, rep
 Buggis, N., ret far, dem
 Bailey, Chas., painter, dem
 Bailey, Otto, painter, dem
 Bastra, Zack, carpenter, rep
 Bastin, John, clerk, rep
 Bryant, Lester C., lab, rep
 Beggs, Chas., far, dem
 Blake, H. W., far, dem
 Branson, Gauss, far, rep

- Blakney, Jno. (ct), lab, rep
 Blevins, Jno, dem
 Blevins, Robt, clerk, dem
 Brickner, Thos, ret far, dem
 Belcher, J. C, physician, dem
 Bierley, Jno. L, lab, dem
 Brewer, Leo, barber, dem
 Beasley, O. L, mer, dem
 Buchanan, Rog'r (ct), lab, rep
 Back, D. C, teamster, rep
 Belver, Seth, far, rep
 Barnes, J. T, garbier, rep
 Bala, J. J, bartender, soc
 Brannock, Rice, mer, dem
 Cernius, J. E, far, dem
 Campbell, Jas, far, dem
 Cobb, L. O, far, rep
 Chilton, C. C, far, soc
 Clark, L. (ct), Garbier, rep
 Cashner, Wm, carpenter, dem
 Cook, Ed, cook, rep
 Cook, Frank, lab, rep
 Crouch, Guy, drng clerk, rep
 Cleaton, Ben, lagman, rep
 Campbell, J. S, liveryman, dem
 Clements, Jno, lab, rep
 Clements, Jno, Jr, lab, rep
 Coons, E. E, boot, dem
 Chapman, Ed, florist, dem
 Calness, J. B, ret, d m
 Craig, Dave (ct), far, rep
 Collier, T. J, mail carrier, dem
 Cook, Geo, contractor, rep
 Cook, W. H, minister, dem
 Goran, Tobia (ct), lab, rep
 Gorman, Jno, liveryman, rep
 Church, Thos, lab, rep
 Clements, Jno, lab, dem
 Clements, Geo, lab, dem
 Clements, Chas, lab, dem
 Cummings, C. L, barber, dem
 Cooper, Marvin, painter, dem
 Clements, Fred, mer, dem
 Chandler, Magnus, lab, rep
 Carlisle, Jno, lab, dem
 Corwin, Dan, lab, rep
 Collins, L. D, lab, dem
 Collins, Earl, lab, dem
 Clawson, Abe, lab, soc
 Carlisle, Chas, lab, dem
 Clements, Emory, lab, rep
 Collins, C. H, chemist, rep
 Cline, H. M, mail carrier, rep
 Chandler, Wm, lab, dem
 Cloud, Roy, editor, dem
 Cloud, T. H, lawyer, dem
 Craig, Perry, ret farmer, dem
 Charles, Dan (ct), lab, rep
 Clay, Geo. A, florist, rep
 Cooper, O, carpenter, rep
 Crandell, G, far, rep
 Dixon, Will (ct), lab, rep
 Devaney, B. J, lab, rep
 Danjou, Geo, clerk, dem
 Davis, Aaron (ct), lab, rep
 Davis, Will (ct), lab, rep
 Duto, Miller, lab, dem
 Dykes, J. H, lab, dem
 Dykes, Rease, lab, dem
 Duncan, Smith, mer, dem
 Douglas, Gail, mer, dem
 Deitz, E. J, laundryman, rep
 Davis, Garland (ct), lab, rep
 Dunlap, C. S, far, dem
 Dypwader, Jno, mer, dem
 Dugas, Jno, mer, dem
 Duncan, F, carpenter, dem
 Dotzy, Andy, machanic, dem
 Dolly, Robt, lab, dem
 Dickson, J. E, far, dem
 Dill, Call, fireman, rep
 Dickson, W. A, capitalist, dem
 Dace, Sam, teamster, rep
 Dobbins, Chas, contractor, rep
 Egly, Jno, mer, soc
 Everett, Harvey
 Elliott, J. M, ret far, dem
 Elk, Jno, machinist, dem
 Egger, Carl, salesman, rep
 Everett, Geo, far, dem
 Elliott, R. S, engineer, rep
 Elliott, Dale, lab, dem
 Flannery, Miles, mer, dem
 Felloes, Jno, lab, dem
 Fenton, Fred, lab, dem
 Fox, Geo, mgr Clark's lbr yard, dem
 Farmer, Jas. P, salesman, rep
 Farmer, W. A, far, rep
 Faulkner, Elmer, mer
 Fadner, G. B, photographer, soc
 Farrel, Geo, ret farmer, dem
 Freeman, Smith, lab, dem
 Foote, Ed, mgr Ind Tel Co, rep
 Foote, T. M, lab, dem
 Foster, Thos, lab, dem
 Froman, Thos, carpenter, dem
 Flumer, R. G, minister, dem
 Gardener, Wm, ret far, rep
 Gray, M. L, ret far, rep
 Gunn, Hugh, lab, dem
 Gunn, Johnny, lab, dem
 Grant, H. M, physician, dem
 Gowney, E. A, telegrapher, dem
 Gordon, S. N, druggist, dem
 Gosh, Geo, banker, dem
 Greenup, Geo C, postmaster, rep
 Gibson, Henry, ret far, dem
 Gustin, Wm, mer, dem
 Gibson, Luis (ct), lab, rep
 Gibson, J. A (ct), lab, rep
 George, R. H, clerk, dem
 Grant, Mass (ct), lab, rep
 Goodman, I, tailor, dem
 Gustin, Wm, mer, rep
 Gibson, P. C (ct), lab, rep
 Gibson, Jno, lab, rep
 Gudge, C. H (ct), lab, rep
 Goyton, W. H, ret far, dem
 Green, H, lab, rep
 Gordon, D. J (ct), minister, rep
 Gregg, Thos, veterinary, dem
 Hughes, O. P, mer, dem
 Hunt, W. D, far, soc
 Hunt, Ben, mer, dem
 Heistand, Theo, far, dem
 Hartley, Chas, lab, dem
 Bentley, Jas, ret far, dem
 Hunt, Marion, mer, dem
 Hook, Will, painter, dem
 Hunt, Robt, mer, dem
 Haden, Claude, mgr Jones' lbr yard, dem
 Hess, A, ret mer, dem
 Holloway, Jno, mer, dem
 Hinkle, Emil, supt schools, dem
 Hittigoss, N. C, city clerk, dem
 Holland, L. W, lab, dem
 Hood, J. V, ret far, dem
 Hoffhaus, Wm, florist, rep
 Hendenhall, J. B, drayman, rep
 Hook, H. B, carpenter, dem
 Hopkins, P. P, saloon, dem
 Hayes, Parrott, lab, dem

Hauck, Robt, harness, rep
Hall, Wm, lab, dem
Hayes, Frank, mer, rep
Hayes, Thomas, mer, dem
Hayes, Jas, mer, dem
Hion, W W, mer, dem
Henley, H P, far, dem
Hamilton, J P, lab, dem
Hughes, I T, far, dem
Hugart, W W, ret far, rep
Hook, Arch, lineman, dem
Hook, Jno, lab, dem
Hartzler, Wm, salesman, rep
Hemsley, R P (c), lab, rep
Isom, Arthur, salesman
Inskepp, H R, lau, rep
Ingram, Jos (c), lab, rep
Irvin, Jno (c), lab, rep
Jones, Ben, engin cr, rep
Jerard, H, physician, rep
Jerard, Hal, harness, rep
Jones, A J, real estate, rep
Johnson, J C, florist, rep
Jones, Jas, lab, dem
Koons, Clary, drug clerk, dem
Kazee, Judd, marble yard, rep
Knorpp, Wm, taker, rep
Kinnman, Jeff, mer, rep
Kosky, W G, barner, rep
Knorpp, Morris, tinker, rep
Kostead, T, lab, dem
Kirkpatrick, W D, rep
Kennedy, Lee, blacksmith, dem
Kennedy, A F, lab, dem
Kellugg, G M, florist, rep
Knorpp, Wm, mer, rep
Knorpp, Raymond, far, rep
Knorpp, Lawrence, far, rep
Knorpp, Jno, far, rep
Knorpp, Harry, far, rep
Lightfoot, J E, salesman, dem
Lynn, Harvey (c), lab, rep
Levasy, J C, lab, rep
Leakey, Robt, lab, dem
Lain, D H, sec foreman, dem
Leonard, Zenas, capitalist, dem
Lynn, Frank (c), lab, rep
Levasy, Michael, lab, rep
Litt e, F W, ins adjuster, dem
Leech, H E, lab, rep
Leatherman, W J, carpenter, dem
Lock, Blain (c), lab, rep
McCullough, H C, ret far, rep
Moore, Frank, lab, dem
Moore, Garnett, brakeman, dem
Moore, Wm, expressman, dem
Moore, F W, salesman, soc
Morris, J L, far, dem
McDonald, B T, prop scale factory, dem
Monday, Dick (c), lab, rep
Martin, J W, lab, rep
McArthur, Sherman, lab, dem
Morris, W S, lab, dem
Mason, W W, justice peace, dem
McGlathery, A R, far, dem
McArthur, W A, lab, rep
Mossley, Wm, sec foreman, rep
McKee, Wm (c), blacksmith, rep
Mason, G P, contractor, dem
Montgomery, Wm (c), lab, rep
McKinzie, L (c), lab, rep
Miller, W H (c), lab, rep
Mahan, Pat, ins agt, rep
Norton, Theo, barber, rep
Neel, W E, dentist, dem
Noe, Chas, lab, rep

Nichols, Lee, painter, rep
Nelson, Walter (c), lab, rep
Nichols, Jas, lab, rep
Ostermeyer, C, mer, rep
Owens, Jno (c), lab, rep
Phillips, Harrison, ret far, dem
Prosser, Fred, yardmaster, rep
Prewitt, G W, barber, dem
Poe, James, far
Prentiss, H S, physician, rep
Prater, Jas, constable, dem
Prater, Ben, lab, dem
Park r, Everett, liveryman, dem
Pearce, G D, dentist, rep
Palmer, C K, far, dem
Palmer, W N, far, dem
Pelsor, J C, lab, rep
Parker, H C, carpenter, dem
Powell, Jno, lab, dem
Prater, A D, real estate, dem
Pearce, Ernest, mer, rep
Parker, Greubury, ret far, dem
Parker, Ervin, ret far, dem
Parker, M F, florist, dem
Preston, Ben, expressman, dem
Parker, E Roy, mer, dem
Page, L M, lab, dem
Parker, Earl, mer, dem
Rolley, Chas, ret carpenter, rep
Rolley, Frank, far, rep
Rolley, Harry, mer, rep
Rolley, Howard, salesman, rep
Rolley, Clark, salesman, rep
Roof, Dave, lab, rep
Rohn, Bert, mgr Mo K Tel Co, dem
Rouse, J H, far, dem
Rogers, Jas, lab, dem
Rayborn, L A, salesman, dem
Robertson, H T, druggist, dem
Roland, W J, lab, dem
Reid, Ben (c), lab, rep
Ryder, Wm, far, rep
Rice, Frank, engineer, dem
Reece, Jno, ret far, dem
Rowe, G T, druggist, rep
Rice, Edmund, minister
Ryker, Hayes, florist, rep
Ryker, A V, lab, rep
Rhodes, Thos, lab, rep
Sill, Frank, salesman, dem
Scott, Anthony (c), soc
Schoaff, Henry, far, dem
Shoenmaker, Wm, ret far, rep
Suer, Jno, far, soc
Sulser, Fred, lab, soc
Stephens, Ben D, mgr Lake, dem
Stelling, H, mer, dem
Stillwell, R R, mer, rep
Ston street, Jno, far, dem
Stonestreet, Jas, lab, dem
Scott, C H, far, dem
Stitt, Harry, mail carrier, rep
Stonestreet, E W, marshal, dem
Smith, Geo, lab, dem
Smith, Ahe, lab, dem
Schonfeld, P D, ticket agt R R, rep
Selson, Ed, lab, dem
Satterfield, J W, lab, dem
Sefemore, F M, engineer, dem
Shinkle, Chas, lab, dem
Smith, G W, sec foreman, rep
Swanbunt, Ness, saloon, rep
Shorthridge, T F, ret far, dem
Snead, Robt (c), drayman, rep
Smith, T J (c), lab, rep
Suead, Henry (c), lab, rep

Smith, D. C. lab. rep.
 Smoot, Wm. ret. dem.
 Sigler, J. C. lab. rep.
 Seymour, Frank, far, dem.
 Soran, Sam. (ex), lab. rep.
 Sullivan, Michael, far, rep.
 Staller, J. D. lab. rep.
 Thompson, D. R. (ex), teacher, rep.
 Turner, J. T., carpenter, soc.
 Turner, H. C., carpenter, soc.
 Turner, Howard, carpenter, soc.
 Taylor, Riley (ex), lab. rep.
 Thompson, Otis, lab. rep.
 Traane, Price, carpenter, dem.
 Tridune, Cass, drayman, dem.
 Thornton, J. A. far, dem.
 Thompson, Chas. (ex), lab. rep.
 Thompson, Monroe, (ex), lab. rep.
 Thomas, James, blacksmith, rep.
 Theus, W. R., salesman, dem.
 Thompson, Jno. florist, rep.
 Tripp, A. Z., teacher, rep.
 Thomas, H. F., livestock, dem.
 Taylor, Wm. (ex), lab. rep.
 Tabbott, T. C. night watch, dem.
 Utton, Jno. W., presiding judge, dem.
 Underwood, J. S. far, dem.
 Underwood, Thos., far, dem.
 Valentine, Chas. lab. dem.
 Van Fleet, W. H. far rep.

Warren, Ben. lineman, dem.
 Willis, H. K., minister, rep.
 Wilson, Owen, salesman, dem.
 Williams, Alex., salesman, dem.
 Wilson, B. H., clerk, dem.
 Walden, D. R., real estate, rep.
 Williams, Homer, salesman, dem.
 Wilkerson, A. P. (ex), lab. rep.
 Williams, J. W., ret. far, dem.
 Wilson, J. E., ret. far, dem.
 Walker, Chas., barber, rep.
 Walker, Jas. E., clerk, rep.
 Wilson, C. A., carpenter, rep.
 Weitzel, C. A., telegrapher, rep.
 Woodmaney, Wert, mail carrier, rep.
 Wood, L. M., physician, dem.
 Walker, Jno. lab. dem.
 Wade, Geo. lab. dem.
 Wilson, H. W., mer. dem.
 Wherrett, A. R., real estate, dem.
 Wilson, Henry, mer. dem.
 Wilson, Tom., mer. dem.
 Webster, F. E., carpenter, dem.
 Wilson, J. S., blacksmith, dem.
 Yengle, R. E., physician, dem.
 Young, A. W., mayor, rep.
 Zick, Joseph, banker, rep.
 Zick, Barney, politician, rep.
 Zimmerman, C. P., far, rep.

Aldridge, Jno. N., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Aldridge, W. T., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Aldridge, J. L., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Ashcraft, Jno. far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Anderson, Joseph, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Bell, James, far, rep., Pleasant Hill
 Bell, Chas., far, rep., Pleasant Hill
 Baggis, C. H., far, rep., Pleasant Hill
 Beggs, J. O., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Beggs, G. A., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Brock, J. C., far, dem., Kingsville
 Brooks, G. W., far, dem., Kingsville
 Baunstein, J. M., far, dem., Hadsell
 Berkshire, Nellie, ret., Strasburg
 Blaine, W. O., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Brucely, T. E., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Burr, R. D., far, rep., Pleasant Hill
 Burton, Warren, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Byrnum, J. P., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Baird, W. E., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Cox, W. R., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Cox, M., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Cunn, J. H., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Carroll, G. W., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Cury, F. M., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Cury, C. E., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Cury, J. H., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Cates, J. B., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Chandler, D. M., far, rep., Pleasant Hill
 Conman, C. M., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Chapple, S. P., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Cole, J. H., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Clawson, Fred, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Cokun, Minon, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Cravens, J. R., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Canady, Geo., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Curry, Jno., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Curtis, Irvn, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Carey, Henry, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Cook, Jno. T., far, dem., Kingsville
 Cook, Ed., far, dem., Kingsville
 Devall, W. F., far, rep., Hadsell
 Dealey, S. T., far, dem., Kingsville
 Duncan, H. C., far, dem., Strasburg
 Dixon, Ed., far, rep., Pleasant Hill
 Dealey, Nancy, far, Pleasant Hill

Dike, N. L., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Davis, J. H., far, rep., Pleasant Hill
 Dahman, Geo., far, rep., Pleasant Hill
 Evans, S. P., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Eddy, S. E., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Evers, J. W., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Estes, Rufus, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Hart, B. T., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Hodge, S., Jno., far, rep., Pleasant Hill
 Benson, Fred, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Haynes, C. C., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Farley, Peter, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Farley, Geo., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Farley, J. E., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Farley, Chas., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Fisher, J. W., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Fennell, Chas., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Fredrickson, A., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Fencell, J. M., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 F. Lee, John, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Foster, Henry, far, rep., Pleasant Hill
 Gish, N. W., far, rep., Pleasant Hill
 George, Willis, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Griffin, Lou, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Goditz, R. H. D., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Hone, W. P., far, rep., Pleasant Hill
 Hoke, Chas., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Hovey, Val., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Hamilton, Cleve, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Harriman, Fred, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Hails, J. T., lab. rep., Pleasant Hill
 Hull, L. A., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Hunsberry, C. P., far, dem., Kingsville
 Hill, Wm., far, dem., Kingsville
 Hill, Jas., far, dem., Kingsville
 Jackson, D. W., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 James, P. R., far, rep., Pleasant Hill
 Jackson, Van, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Jackson, J. H., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Jackson, J. E., far, rep., Pleasant Hill
 Johnson, Jesse, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Johnson, R. M., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Johnson, Geo. L., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Johnson, H., far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 James, John, far, dem., Pleasant Hill
 Kimsey, W. D., far, dem., Kingsville

- Kennedy, W. W. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Karg, Henry, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Karg, Robert, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Kennedy, J. E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Karr, Ed. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Karr, J. F. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Karr, Ralf, far, dem, Hadsell
 Karr, Roy, far, dem, Hadsell
 Long, Geo. C. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Lyons, C. M. far, dem, Strasburg
 Lyons, J. A. far, dem, Strasburg
 Lyons, Mary A. far, dem, Strasburg
 Lyons, Mary A. far, Strasburg
 Leach, S. S. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Lancaster, F. C. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Lancaster, H. G. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Lancaster, N. G. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Lancaster, A. L. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Lancaster, John, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Lancaster, E. B. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Lancaster, Ora, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Livengoods, Ed. far, dem, Strasburg
 Livengood, Geo. far, dem, Strasburg
 May, H. C. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Mark, H. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Martin, S. E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Marrett, T. J. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Morris, B. F. far, dem, Kingsville
 Miller, I. J. far, dem, Strasburg
 Miller, Burn, far, dem, Strasburg
 Maxwell, F. M. far, dem, Strasburg
 Mote, J. M. far, rep, Strasburg
 Mullinix, D. E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Mehrer, Wm. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Moore, Jesse, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Moore, B. E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Moore, J. W. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Moore, P. M. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Mahaffey, I. S. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Mahaffey, M. G. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Mahaffey, Chas. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Mahaffey, Robt. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 McBride, R. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 McGlathery, Geo. far, dem, Strasburg
 McGlathery, J. E. far, dem, Strasburg
 McGlathery, Walt. far, dem, Strasburg
 Mers, Stan. far, dem, Strasburg
 McWherter, Wm. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Miles, A. E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 McCloud, J. B. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 McCloud, S. H. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 McCloud, L. C. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 McCloud, Luther, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Mullinix, Geo. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 McClintock, H. K. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 McGuire, Allie, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Neidenbuser, C. G. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Noland, Col. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Noland, Robt. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Neff, Tuck. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Nichols, Robt. far, dem, Hadsell
 Nichols, Arnettie, far, Hadsell
 Nay, Tucker, far, dem, Hadsell
 Owens, Jno. G. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Owais, Andy, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Phillips, Ler. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Phillips, Clare, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Phillips, T. F. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Parker, H. R. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Powell, I. H. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Poff, W. M. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Ploff, Harry, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Preston, J. M. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Popst, W. far, dem, Strasburg
 Powell, G. N. far, dem, Strasburg
 Powell, A. W. far, dem, Strasburg
 Prewitt, Jess, far, dem, Strasburg
 Prewitt, H. C. far, dem, Strasburg
 Peck, W. H. live stock & far, Strasburg
 Perdue, W. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Perdue, W. C. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Perdue, Dan. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Perdue, Jno. H. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Pileher, Jona, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Rowland, A. L. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Rowland, O. K. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Riggs, M. E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Riggs, Geo. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Rice, A. B. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Rouse, Martin, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Rouse, Theo. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Rouse, T. J. G. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Rouse, J. M. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Rice, G. M. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Roush, C. W. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Rouse, Jas. M. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Stock, T. F. far, dem, Strasburg
 Stock, far, dem, Strasburg
 Stock, G. W. far, dem, Strasburg
 Stock, Albert, far, dem, Strasburg
 Schmalt, Jno. C. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Scheuchle, Jacob, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Schader, Ernest, far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Schader, Jno. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Steel, Jas. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Short, G. R. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Seymour, Frank, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Shelton, P. G. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, G. E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, Oscar, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, G. A. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, T. R. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Sides, H. H. Hadsell
 Smith, W. B. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Schindorff, P. E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Schindorff, J. S. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Schindorff, Paul, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Sloan, W. R. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Stratton, Arnettie, Pleasant Hill
 Stratton, Thuer, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Sloan, C. F. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Sloan, W. S. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Sloan, Bir. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Sloan, R. W. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Sloan, Jas. W. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Storms, J. A. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Sloan, N. W. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Stewart, Jas. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Shores, G. W. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, Susan, far, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, Jas. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, Alfred, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Smith, W. D. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Sanders, E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Sanders, R. L. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Sechrest, Annie, far, Pleasant Hill
 Sechrest, L. M. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Scott, Ed. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Stokes, Jas. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Thompson, Lopez, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Thompson, M. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Thornton, I. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Tannahill, C. L. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 T. Trick, A. F. far, rep, Pleasant Hill
 Tridlett, E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Templeton, S. A. far, dem, Strasburg
 Templeton, W. E. far, dem, Strasburg
 Templeton, H. K. far, dem, Kingsville
 Valentine, G. H. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 West, S. K. lab. rep, Pleasant Hill
 West, J. I. far, dem, Strasburg
 Wester, W. E. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Wester, A. D. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Warner, G. A. far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Warner, W. R. far, rep, Pleasant Hill

Williams, E. A. far, prob. Pleasant Hill
 Young, C. A. far, rep. Pleasant Hill
 Yankee, J. A. far, dem. Pleasant Hill

Yanker, F. far, dem. Pleasant Hill
 Yankee, L. P. far, dem. Pleasant Hill
 Yankee, Thos. far, dem. Pleasant Hill

STRASBURG

Alexander, Jesse W. lab, dem
 Alexander, Noble, far, dem
 Alexander, Geo. W. far, dem
 Alexander, Louis, far, dem
 Alexander, Wm. far, dem
 Alexander, William, far, dem
 Alexander, David, far, dem
 Albridge, A. B. far, dem
 Albridge, Z. T. far, dem
 Albridge, J. W. far, dem
 Albridge, Jno. M. far, dem
 Albridge, A. D. far, dem
 Beasley, J. R. far, rep
 Britton, James, far, rep
 Boscell, Val, far, dem
 Bunchard, G. A. far, dem
 Beckman, Wm. physician, dem
 Bliss, Port, far, rep
 Burgess, T. G. far, rep
 Barron, R. E. mer, dem
 Ballard, T. E. far, dem
 Burns, Jno. far, dem
 Burns, Otto, far, dem
 Berkshire, Nellie, ret
 Bier, L. W. far, dem
 Bleich, Henry, far, dem
 Bleich, Geo. far, dem
 Boye, W. S. far, dem
 Cox, W. M. far, dem
 Crayton, Nathan, butcher, dem
 Crayton, Elmer, far, dem
 Clawson, R. M. far, dem
 Clark, J. L. druggist, dem
 Clarkson, M. far, dem
 Clarkson, Walter, far, dem
 Croke, T. N. far, dem
 Croke, Jno. far, dem
 Courtney, Albin, far, dem
 Courtney, Walter, postmaster, rep
 Courtney, Wm. far, dem
 Courtney, Sarah, ret
 Carter, L. H. far, dem
 Carter, Packer, far, dem
 Carter, Geo. far, dem
 Colvin, Davis, far, dem
 Colvin, I. M. far, dem
 Colvin, A. R. far, dem
 Cook, W. H. far, dem
 Carpenter, Geo. far, dem
 Carpenter, Taylor, far, dem
 Carpenter, J. S. far, dem
 Collins, R. W. ret, doctor, dem
 Collins, Chas. lumber dealer, dem
 Crary, W. H. far, rep
 Downog, Tim, far, dem
 Downing, Wm. far, dem
 Dunn, W. B. far, dem
 Darg, P. hotel, dem
 Epode, Henry, far, dem
 Epode, Wm. far, dem

Few, Sam. far, dem
 Graham, R. J. harness man, dem
 Hobbs, Millard, far, rep
 Halcomb, Elizabeth, ret
 Hurst, J. E. mer, dem
 Henley, R. W. far, dem
 Huggins, R. F. far, dem
 Hadwin, W. H. agt r. r. dem
 Johnson, W. C. mechanic, rep
 Johnson, A. E. far, rep
 Johnson, Riley, lab, dem
 James, J. A. far, rep
 Kellar, Geo. F. miller, dem
 Kellar, Everett, miller, dem
 Keston, R. F. far, rep
 Keston, M. C. far, dem
 Kettenan, J. N. far, dem
 Ketteman, L. far, dem
 Kane, F. M. far, dem
 Kennedy, Wm. far, dem
 Kellar, Alex. far, dem
 MacLall, Jno. blacksmith, dem
 Nay, D. W. minister, dem
 Phillips, W. C. ret, dem
 Patrick, Eugene, lab, dem
 Patrick, Thomas, lab, dem
 Peak, James, lab, dem
 Peak, Rolla, banker, dem
 Phillips, Elmer, section foreman, dem
 Rollins, C. E. far, dem
 Rollins, C. W. ret, dem
 Rowland, D. W. ret, dem
 Roush, J. A. far, rep
 Roush, M. E. ret, rep
 Riddle, I. M. far, dem
 Riddle, Sarah, ret
 Rice, J. H. far, dem
 Reeves, J. H. far, dem
 Roberts, J. W. far, rep
 Ravenscroft, E. C. ret, dem
 Rieder, Chas. ston mason, dem
 Ruckman, Geo. far, rep
 Ruckman, L. far, rep
 Strangham, Boone, lab, dem
 Seaton, J. W. real estate, dem
 Shelton, W. R. traveling man, dem
 Shores, Sam. dray & far, dem
 Vestal, J. A. ret, dem
 Voyles, W. E. blacksmith, rep
 Voyles, Jno. blacksmith, rep
 White, W. W. far, dem
 Wheeler, Phil. groceryman, rep
 Warner, J. J. ret, rep
 Winnett, J. M. road overseer, dem
 Winnett, W. R. lab, dem
 Winnett, Chas. lab, dem
 West, W. H. ret, rep
 Wade, Geo. lab, dem
 Younger, Eli, hotel, rep
 Younger, W. C. mechanic, rep

RAYMORE TOWNSHIP

Arnold, Homer, far, rep. Raymore, 1
 Ash, L. N. far, rep. Raymore, 1
 Allen, G. E. Raymore, 1
 Allen, W. S. far, dem. Raymore, 1
 Butler, Floyd, far, dem. Raymore city
 Branten, C. O. far, rep. Peenikar, 3
 Beck, T. J. far, rep. Raymore
 Bride, John, far, dem
 Bride, Joe, far, dem. Raymore, 1

Barron, Mrs. N. H. Raymore
 Farr, B. far, rep. Raymore, 1
 Buzard, F. J.
 Bushin, A. D. far, rep. Raymore
 Pyholder, A. B. far, dem. Raymore, 1
 Laker, Frank W. Raymore
 Campbell, H. H. Raymore, dem
 Calloun, L. M. far, dem. Raymore
 Craig, W. J. far, dem. Raymore
 Celler, Peter, far rep. Raymore

Elliott, John, far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Evans, Fred, far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Evans, Geo. J., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Evans, W. N., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Etkins, J. E., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Funk, C. M., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Funn, Chas, far, dem, Belton
 Funk, J. S., far, rep, Raymore
 Funk, Robt, far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Ferguson, Walter, far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Foster, J. E., Raymore, 1
 Garton, J. K., rep, Raymore
 Goodpasture, Tom, far, dem, Raymore, 1
 Goodfreg, R. M., Raymore, 1
 Gaines, C. H., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Garton, G. W., far, Raymore
 Gray, H., far, rep, Raymore
 Grove, F. H., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Campbell, J. A., far, dem, Raymore, 1
 Champion, Chas R., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Clay, Geo B., Raymore
 Campbell, F. H., far, dem, Raymore, 1
 Crosby, Wm, far, rep, Raymore
 Cummings, Jas
 Coughenour, Lelia, far, Raymore, 1
 Crim, W. M., far, dem, Belton
 Clendenen, J. B., far, Raymore
 Dowd, W. H., far, Pleasant Hill
 Dunsmuth, S. A., far, Raymore, 1
 Durtch, J. C., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Deffenbaugh, M., far, rep, Raymore
 Dryden, A. D., far, Raymore, 1
 David, L. M., far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Dobson, G. M., far, dem, Harrisonville
 Harker, D. E., far, rep, Belton
 Hauley, P. E., far, rep, Belton
 Harper, Chas, far, Raymore, 1
 Heirley, W. O., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Howard, R. S., far, dem, Pleasant Hill
 Huer, A. M., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Hook, John, far, dem, Belton
 Hopkins, W. F., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Harwood, J. M., far, rep, Raymore
 Hook, Grover, far, dem
 Huber, Van, far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Irvin, D. J., far, Belton
 Jester, Geo S., far, Raymore, 1
 King, Wesley, far, rep, Raymore
 King, Mari, far, rep, Raymore
 King, Earl, far, rep, Raymore, 1
 King, W. H., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 King, Jasper, far, Peculiar, 3
 Kentigh, I. A., far, rep, Raymore
 Lightcap, W. A., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Lightcap, S. E., far, rep, Raymore
 Lasley, Joseph, far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Lasley, A., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Lasley, Lefe, far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Lawrence, W. T., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Lawrence, J. E., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Leonard, Sam, far, dem, Raymore, 1
 Lane, G. B., far, dem, Raymore, 1
 Lasley, E. A., far, rep, Raymore
 Leonard, J. W., far, dem, Raymore
 Lightcap, S. A., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Lasley, Wm, far, rep, Raymore
 Miller, Dad, far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Mullen, Ralph, far, dem, Raymore, 1
 Mossman, O. L., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Moneymaker, Ed, far, dem, Raymore
 Mills, J. P., far, Raymore
 Mills, J. S., far, Belton
 Miller, J. B., far, dem, Raymore
 Matthews, T. B., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Miller, Arch, far, Raymore, 1
 Miller, B. F., far, Raymore, 1

McClunahan, far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 March, W. G., far, Belton
 Mangum, A. J., far, rep, Belton
 Nichols, J. R., far, rep, Belton
 Nicely, A., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Nicely, Harry, far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Pearson, A. H., far, Raymore, 1
 Penn, Oscar, far, rep, Raymore
 Palmer, G. O., far, Peculiar
 Pearce, McClard, No 1 Raymore
 Pellicord, H. S., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Ratches, Fred, far, Peculiar, 1
 Runyon, A. S., far, Raymore, 1
 Snaad, N. J., far, Raymore, 1
 Shipley, E., far, dem, Raymore
 Shipley, M. H., far, dem, Raymore
 Shipley, E. M. C., far, dem, Raymore
 Shipley, C. T., far, dem, Raymore
 Shipley, M. E., far, dem, Raymore
 Swope, G. W., far, Raymore
 Scott, Chas, far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Simeral, R. A., far, rep, Raymore, 1
 Shackelford, J. A., far, rep, Peculiar, 3
 Simmons, G. B., far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Sandy, S. B. M., far, rep, Raymore
 Snaad, Herchel, far, Raymore, 1
 Spain, I. W., far, Belton
 Trebble, J. T., far, dem, Raymore
 Turner, A. E., far, dem, Raymore
 Turner, H., far, dem, Raymore, 1
 Thomas, Mrs, Raymore
 Thompson, J. H.
 Tarr, J. R., far, rep, Raymore
 Trolope, R. C., far, Raymore
 Vest, W. M., Belton
 Wentz, F. E., far, rep, Raymore
 Woodward, P. C., far, Raymore, 1
 Winkler, E. H., far, Raymore, 1
 Webb, G. W., far, rep, Peculiar, 3
 Waltemire, W. W., far, rep, Peculiar, 3
 White, Wm, far, dem, Raymore
 Webb, Frank, far, rep, Raymore
 Wales, Vine, rep, Raymore
 Yosi, Hopkins, far, Belton

RAYMORE.

Bierer, Mrs. Martha, Central
 Barrett, A. M., preacher
 Barron, J. N., hardware, dem
 Clendenen, Dave, carpenter, prob
 Carl, A., far, rep
 Carey, A., milk co mgr, rep
 Crosby, Will, painter, rep
 Chaffin, W. T., doctor, rep
 Coileck, J. L., restaurant, rep
 Clay, Geo, lab, prob
 Crosby, Jim, carpenter, rep
 Conn, C. G., school supt, rep
 Clay, A. B., minister, prob
 Clendenen, Orville, farm hand, rep
 Clendenen, Mrs R R
 Carl, A., far, rep
 Darr, Joe, blacksmith, dem
 Funk, Robert, far, prob
 Fox, Henry, harness and cobbler, rep
 Glandon, Lee, agr, rep
 Graybeal, C. C., painter, rep
 Glandon, Roy, bank clerk, rep
 Graybeal, Curtis, painter, rep
 Graybeal, J. M., separators, rep
 Graybeal, S. L., tel opsr, rep
 Hanna, R. S., bank cashier, dem
 Houston, N. F., far, dem
 Hillbush, Chas, buckster, dem
 Hilbeck, I. B., ret, dem
 Hilbus, C. P., buckster, dem

Hoffacre, Rev., minister.
 Jones, John J., drayman, dem.
 King, Matt, Breweryman, dem.
 Knefeigh, hardware, prob.
 King, Alex, grocer, rep.
 Kromem, J. W., lumberman, dem.
 King, R. Stanley, druggist, rep.
 Lechard, L. C., ret, dem.
 Lightcap, S. E., dry goods, rep.
 Long, Dave, carpenter.
 Leonard, Levi, ret bar, dem.
 Lightcap, C. M., grocer, rep.
 Lacey, Ed, grocer, rep.
 Miller, Henry, blacksmith.
 Mill, J. Mart, painter, rep.
 Matthews, Org., concrete sidewalks, dem.
 Matthews, M., concrete sidewalks.
 Miller, H. S., pair and blacksmith.
 Massie, B. H., stockholder, dem.
 McCool, Rev., minister, rep.

Roberts, J. W., painter, rep.
 Sears, A. G., druggists, dem.
 Seymour, Mrs.
 Smith, Jim, ret, dem.
 Sappington, Frank, marshal, dem.
 Shipley, H. T., bar.
 Towner, Arthur A., barber, dem.
 Titus, A., ret, dem.
 Thomas, Mrs. F. E.
 Wentz, Frank, blacksmith, dem.
 Wentz, L. E., blacksmith, prob.
 Webb, E., carpenter, rep.
 Wiley, E. C., dry goods, rep.
 Wratz, S., sawmill, dem.
 White, W. M., stonemason, rep.
 Wilson, Mrs. D., boarding house.
 Walsh, Tom, clerk, dem.
 White, Will, lab.
 Williamson, J. G., postmaster, rep.
 Wrenitz, S. C., sawmill, dem.

SHERMAN TOWNSHIP

Albritton, Geo., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Lackey, F. C., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Brown, Jas. G., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Boyes, M. D., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Boyes, J. H., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Brown, L. L., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Bonar, J. M., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Baker, Mrs. E. B., bar, Garden City.
 Blaymy, W. V., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Boyes, C. W., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Chapman, E., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Cox, A. M., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Cleman, J. M., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Cochran, J. L., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Cully, G. B., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Coke, W. W., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Chandler, J. H., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Cox, W. A., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Chapman, S. E., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Cornett, J. B., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Chamberlain, G. L., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Clewing, Albert, bar, dem, Creighton.
 Cornett, Robt., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Coke, B., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Chandler, R. H., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Coe, R. S., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Cox, W. G., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Cason, A. M., bar, rep.
 Cox, H., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Decker, Alverta, bar, dem, Creighton.
 Dale, M., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Ewing, James, bar, dem, Creighton.
 Fulton, Jno., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Findley, A., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Findley, H. E., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Forsythie, A. G., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Gartin, W. A., bar, Creighton.
 Gilmer, Elias, bar, dem, Creighton.
 Gregg, W. N., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Gifford, J. P., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Garber, H. R., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Gregg, A. N., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Gregg, P. C., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Grosshart, C. T., Jr., dem, Creighton.
 Grosshart, J. A., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Grosshart, S. J., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Gifford, W. S., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Gilmer, Alvin C., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Garber, Joseph, bar, rep, Creighton.
 Gifford, H. L., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Gregg, J. M., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Goodrum, E. P., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Gardener, E. A., bar, rep, Garden City.

Goodrum, Jas., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Gregg, J. W., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Goodwin, W. H., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Gregg, L. A., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Gregg, W. N., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Gregg, Jacob, bar, rep, Creighton.
 Gregg, G. W., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Grosshart, C. T., Sr., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Grosshart, G. W., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Goodson, A. E., bar, Creighton.
 Harris, O. L., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Hough, S. E., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Harner, Thos., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Hughes, J. E., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Huston, W. D., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Hsey, L. E., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Horsch, Henry, bar, rep, Creighton.
 Huston, Harvey, bar, rep, Creighton.
 Huston, J. E., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Hulet, Mark, bar, dem, Creighton.
 Hough, Daniel, bar, rep, Creighton.
 Helms, P. S., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Heady, J. E., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Harbar, Chas., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Helms, Mrs. J. D., bar, Creighton.
 Huston, W. J., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Jones, B. S., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Jenkins, Will, bar, dem, Creighton.
 Jones, L. P., bar, rep.
 Koch, J. W., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Kepper, Nancie Ann, bar, Creighton.
 King, H. T., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Logue, C. E., bar, Creighton.
 Lundeck, Jno., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Lonsreich, J. G., bar, dem, Creighton.
 McAlmon, Roy H., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Martin, Fritz, bar, rep, Garden City.
 Masonbink, Geo., bar, rep, Creighton.
 McCoy, Jno., bar, dem, Creighton.
 McCash, L. A., bar, rep, Garden City.
 McCash, Henry, bar, rep, Creighton.
 McCash, T. O., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Moody, J. L., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Montgomery, R. N., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Maum, Jas., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Masonbink, H. A., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Masonbink, W. H., bar, rep, Creighton.
 Mueller, A. H., bar, dem, Creighton.
 McHersin, S. B., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Mitchell, E. H., bar, rep, Garden City.
 Means, J. M., bar, dem, Urich.
 McCoy, J. A., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Moran, A. E., bar, dem, Creighton.
 Moran, E. J., bar, rep, Creighton.

Moran, D. W., far, rep.
 Martin, Joseph, far, rep, Creighton
 Meyers, C. H., far, Creighton
 McDermott, Wm., far, dem, Creighton, 2
 McVicker, J. H., far, dem, Creighton, 2
 McVicker, John H., far, dem, Creighton, 2
 McVicker, J. C., far, dem, Creighton, 2
 Newhall, C. E., far, rep, Creighton, 1
 Neill, W. E., far, rep, Creighton, 1
 O'Bannon, G. W., far, dem, Creighton, 1
 O'Bannon, D. B., far, dem, Creighton, 1
 O'Bannon, E., far, dem, Creighton, 1
 O'Bannon, J. W., far, dem, Creighton
 O'Neil, F. H., far, rep, Creighton, 1
 Page, B. E., far, rep, Creighton, 2
 Lozin, Geo., far, dem, Creighton, 1
 Parker, B. A., far, dem, Creighton
 Pugh, D. H., far, rep, Creighton, 2
 Page, J. H., far, dem, Creighton
 Park, G. E., far, dem, Creighton
 Reynolds, W. T., far, dem, Creighton, 1
 Randolph, J. W., far, rep, Creighton, 1
 Roggy, E. J., far, rep, Creighton, 1
 Raymond, J. H., far, Creighton, 2
 Reitz, H. N., far, dem, Creighton
 Ross, J. A., far, rep, Creighton, 2
 Ruckle, G. W., far, dem, Creighton, 2
 Ruckle, D. B., far, dem, Creighton, 2
 Randolph, M. M., far, rep, Creighton, 1
 Ruckle, C. H., far, dem, Creighton, 2
 Randle, J. H., far, dem, Creighton, 1
 Sick, J. N., Jr., far, dem, Creigh, 29
 Smith, L., maud, Creighton
 Strange, G. W., far, dem, Creighton, 1
 Stanton, A., far, dem, Creighton, 1
 Smith, J. P., far, Creighton
 Sherz, J. E., far, dem, Garden City
 Stark, M. G., far, rep, Creighton, 1

CREIGHTON.

Akins, Thos., mer, dem
 Arnold, R., mer, dem
 Bamford, W., druggist, dem
 Bowers, W. M., ret, rep
 Barker, E., miner, rep
 Bedford, Thos., mer, rep
 Byram, W. A., mer, rep
 Brooks, W. T., hotel, rep
 Bowers, ret, rep
 Bosson, Frank, mail carrier, rep
 Brumley, Luther, miner, rep
 Bursley, John, miner, dem
 Chisley, Joe, stockman, dem
 Carter, Geo., mer, dem
 Caddwell, hotel, rep
 Chamberlin, J. L., ngr clay wks, rep
 Clemmings, W., clerk, rep
 Crevison, W. T., miner, rep
 Crevison, Mart., miner, rep
 Crawford, J. A., plasterer, rep
 Crane, W. A., publisher, dem
 Creighton, M. O., far, dem
 Clemmings, W. L., clerk, dem
 Cochran, Mrs.
 Colomank, miner, rep
 Coleman, John, ret, rep
 Dickinson, E., lab, rep
 Dunham, W. J., mer, rep
 Daugherty, M. M., butcher, dem
 Ewing, W. F., liveryman, dem
 Forsythe, A. G., ret, rep
 Hannigan, M. J., ret, dem
 Forsythe, Louis, clerk, dem
 Gregg, Geo., lab, dem
 Grosshart, M. G., ret, dem
 Goodson, N., stockman, dem

Short, G. A., far, rep, Creighton
 Saunders, C. M., far, dem, Creighton
 Stacey, T. R., far, dem, Creighton, 2
 Staley, W. S., far, dem, Creighton
 Soan, Mrs. Ollie, Creighton, 1
 Tabor, W. J., far, rep, Creighton, 1
 Thomas, E. F., far, d m, Creighton, 2
 Tomoskin, W. W., far, Creighton
 Taylor, J. M., far, dem, Creighton, 2
 Tucker, J. I., far, dem, Creighton
 Underwood, A. W., far, Creighton
 Vanhoen, L. H., far, dem, Creighton
 Walker, J. T., far, dem, Creighton
 Ward, E. N., far, d m, Creighton, 1
 Woodring, D. A., far, dem, Creighton, 1
 Wooley, J. R., far, dem, Creighton, 1
 Williams, J. O., far, rep, Creighton, 2
 Woodring, Myra, far, Creighton, 1
 Woodring, Winn, far, Creighton, 1
 Wade, G. W., far, dem, Creighton
 Wacker, W. S., far, rep, Creighton, 2
 Woodard, C. H., far, dem, Creighton, 2
 West, S., far, dem, Creighton, 2
 Wade, S. W., far, rep, Creighton, 1
 Wade, W. H., far, rep, Creighton, 1
 Wade, Nora, far, rep, Creighton, 1
 Wilds, G. W., far, dem, Creighton, 1
 Winn, D. C., far, d m, Creighton, 1
 Williams, Almace, far, rep, Creighton, 1
 Whittington, C., far, rep, Creighton
 Ward, Wm., far, rep, Creighton
 West, J. T., far, dem, Creighton, 2
 Walker, S. P., far, rep, Creighton, 2
 Wade, C. B., far, dem, Creighton, 2
 Ward, Edw., far, rep, Creighton, 2
 West, J. A., far, dem, Creighton
 Byram, Grant, miner, dem
 Randolph, N., optician, dem

Gilbert, J. W., mer, dem
 Gregg, W., lab, rep
 Grosshart, J. W., ret, rep
 Holloway, Geo., restaurant, d m
 Harvey, C., postal clerk, dem
 Helas, C., baker, dem
 Herald, C. C., ret, rep
 Helms, Chas., thresher, rep
 Huff, Louis, lab, dem
 Harris, Geo., clerk, dem
 Helms, Mrs. Kane
 Jenkins, J., paper hanger, dem
 Jones, Dr. R., doctor, dem
 Jenkins, Mrs. Oscar
 Lovegrove, J. W., carpenter, rep
 Lemons, L., ret, rep
 Lewis, Rex, miller, rep
 Land, R., clerk, dem
 Looney, Jack, r y agt, d m
 Moran, E. W., mer, rep
 Moran, O., mer, rep
 Myer, Dueth, far, rep
 McVey, lab, rep
 Mohand, E. P., real estate, rep
 McCallum, J., carpenter, rep
 Mampin, Dave, drayman, rep
 Ma'ory, E. D., miner, dem
 Malory, J., miner, dem
 Miller, J. W., school sept, rep
 O'Bannon, W., far, dem
 Parker, Clara, ret, dem
 Parker, Lee, photographer, dem
 Page, L., bridge worker, rep
 Palmer, W. D., barber, dem
 Palmer, John, brickmason, dem
 Ross, E., miner, rep
 Randolph, L., far, dem

Ramsey, J. "O." rep
 Ramsey, J. far. rep
 Ross, R. H. attorney, dem
 Reidy, John, mer. dem
 Reeder, R. J. ret. dem
 Rose, Elmer, miner, dem
 Scott, John, miner, dem
 Shadowens, J. C. postmaster, rep
 Simpson, R. B. attorney, dem
 Short, Geo. lab. rep
 Shadowens, P. P. mer. rep
 Shears, Harvey, lab. dem
 Simpson, ret. dem
 Swanson, V. E. miller, rep
 Still, J. blacksmith, dem
 Scott, Dick, drayman, dem
 Sweet, W. J. clerk, rep
 Southerly, Geo. carp. mer. rep
 Stoll, Chas. ret mgr. dem
 Shultz, D. ret. dem
 Starks, E. junk dealer, rep

Samuel, W. T. optician, dem
 Swearington, gardener, dem
 Swearing, J. M. musician, dem
 Turner, S. O. ret. rep
 Tompkins, O. carpenter, rep
 Thomas, James, drayman, dem
 Taylor, J. E. banker, rep
 Tandy, D. W. physician, dem
 Thurston, A. L. stonemason, rep
 Vanderslice, E. lab. dem
 Vaughn, W. T. grain dealer, dem
 Vernon, Mrs. W. L.
 Weldon, J. M. ret. rep
 Weldon, R. real estate, rep
 Weldon, J. S. ret. rep
 Winkler, ret. rep
 Winkler, F. carpenter, rep
 Yeager, A. miner, dem
 Zimmerman, J. miner, rep
 Zimmerman, Luther, miner, rep

UNION.

Alderson, Ben. dem, Cleveland
 Alderson, Andrew, dem, Cleveland, 1
 Alderson, Amp. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Boblett, E. H. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Brown, J. W. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Brown, J. R. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Bokeman, H. F. W. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Bahu, E. C. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Brown, F. M. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Boblett, W. L. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Bamford, J. L. dem, Cleveland
 Brown, A. H. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Bickel, A. rep, Cleveland
 Butts, C. W. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Corey, G. H. rep, Cleveland
 Colby & Son, rep, Cleveland
 Chandler, W. H. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Conitt, J. B. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Craycroft, S. J. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Clemons, S. J. dem, Cleveland
 Craycroft, J. L. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Clemmons, W. N. dem, Cleveland
 Dodson, G. B. Cleveland, 1
 Dodson, B. P. Cleveland, 1
 Dalton, S. J. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Dalton, Thos. J. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Davidson, A. G. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Dall, Fred. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Devilliss, H. W. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Doton, A. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Edelin, Wm. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Eisle, O. A. dem, Cleveland
 Ellis, G. W. dem, Cleveland
 Ellis, G. O. dem, Cleveland
 Fisher, John M. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Frazee, J. W. Jr. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Frost, A. A. dem, Cleveland
 Fritz, Fred. far. dem
 Frost, M. F. dem, Cleveland
 Frazee, Geo. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Frazee, T. M. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Frazee, W. M. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Frazee, C. W. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Frazee, J. W. Jr. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Frazee, H. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Grouls, H. A. dem, Cleveland
 George, C. M. rep, Cleveland
 Groh, Wm. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Gavin, W. M. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Groh, Edward, dem, Cleveland, 1
 Grant & Frasier, rep, Cleveland, 1
 Godfrey, L. dem, Cleveland
 Hooper, J. H. rep, Eisle

Hendrickson, W. C. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Hoag, W. C. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Hipshire, H. R. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Hipshire, J. H. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Hoag, C. M. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Hoag, Chas. rep, Cleveland
 Hendrickson, J. H. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Hutchinson, W. L. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Horkaday, F. O. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Horkaday, C. S. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Hall, J. J. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Hipshire, R. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Hunter, Tharber, Cleveland, 1
 Hunter, J. B.
 Hawkins, D. W. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Inks, W. F. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Johnson, K. E. dem, Cleveland
 Janson, G. K. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Kincaid, C. A. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Keeney, C. J. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Lofland, R. E. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Lofland, P. E. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Longshore, H. L. Belton
 Larkin, C. A. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Lee, Wm. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Latcher, H. A. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Laffoon, J. L. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Laffoon, J. O. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Laffoon, R. E. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Laffoon, S. A. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Lutgeon, H. L. rep, Cleveland
 Lofland, W. H. Cleveland, 1
 Meadow, J. V. Jr. dem, Cleveland, 1
 McKatee, E. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Martin, Elizabeth, rep, Cleveland, 1
 McCoy, O. M. rep, West Line
 Magill, Jno. dem, West Line
 Miller, David, dem, Cleveland, 1
 Masterson, R. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Miller, J. J. dem, Cleveland
 McAninch, W. H. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Mohl, J. W. H. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Martin, S. H. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Masterson, Thos. rep, Cleveland
 Mossman, J. E. dem, Cleveland, 1
 McClarnon, W. A. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Morgan, N. B. dem, Cleveland, 1
 Meadows, Allen, dem, Cleveland, 1
 Maxwell, T. T. Jr. dem, Cleveland, 1
 McBrath, H. W. rep, Cleveland
 Maxwell, T. T. Sr. dem, Cleveland
 McAninch, H. B. rep, Cleveland, 1
 Monnts, Henry, dem, Cleveland
 McAninch, Henry, rep, Cleveland, 1

Morgan, J. J., d m, Cleveland, 1
 McAnally, J. W., rep, Cleveland
 McSpadden, W. H., rep, Cleveland, 1
 Morgan, W. E., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Noyes, Joo, d m
 Noland, Jas., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Noyes, A. A., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Noros, B. A., Cleveland, 1
 Noyes, G. D., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Nelson, G. R., rep, Cleveland
 Noland, W. E., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Nelson, Stas M., rep, Cleveland, 1
 Noyes, W. I., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Odell, J. C., Cleveland, 1
 Powell, Richard, dem, Cleveland, 1
 Pitts, R. W., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Patterson, Wm., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Powell, M. R., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Powell, C. B., d m, Cleveland, 1
 Pitts, R., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Quate, D. F., rep, Cleveland, 1
 Rice, F. R., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Roy, Chas., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Reynolds, Maggie L., Cleveland, 1
 Ross, R. E., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Ramsey, Henry, dem, Cleveland, 1
 Rowland, R. D., Cleveland, 1
 Rowland, L. M., Cleveland, 1
 Reedy, T. E., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Rohr, Ed., Cleveland, 1
 Ray, J. W., Cleveland, 1
 Rose, G. A., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Shores, Chas., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Shores, Z. R., dem, Cleveland, 1
 St. Clair, C., Cleveland, 1
 Speir, F. E., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Sears, C. R., rep, Cleveland, 1

Sears, J. H., rep, Cleveland, 1
 Sullivan, dem, Cleveland, 1
 Swearingen, W. M., Cleveland, 1
 Spicer, O. F., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Salts, J. E.
 Seer, St. C. E.
 St. Clair, J. W.
 Shores, R. H., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Smith, Geo. R., rep, Cleveland, 1
 Smith, R. C., rep, Cleveland, 1
 Sheehan, J. W., rep, Cleveland, 1
 Shurert, J. L.
 Shockley, Perry
 Slusher, S. J., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Shelton, F. M.
 Taylor, M. A.
 Timelake, W. J., Cleveland, 1
 Taun, L. L., R
 Utten, Roy
 Vankirk, F. J., rep, Cleveland
 Vanolken, erg, G. H., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Vankirk, O. J., rep, Cleveland, 1
 Vanolken, erg, O. D., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Ward, B. W., dem, Cleveland
 Whiteel, A. W., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Wyatt, J. R.
 Williams, H. L., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Wisen, C. C., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Williams, G. J., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Williams, J. R., dem, Cleveland
 West, Chas., Cleveland
 White, M. S.
 Weeks, J. S., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Weeks, F. W., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Williams, Fred., Cleveland
 Young, R., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Young, E. C., d m, Cleveland, 1

CLEVELAND.

Alderson, B., liveryman, dem
 Brown, J. B., grain dealer, dem
 Bick, L. A., R. R. agt., rep
 Clemon, W. M., physician, dem
 Colde, R., far, rep
 Ellis, J. E., mer
 Ellis, G. O., mer
 Gallop, G. M., mer, rep
 Godfrey, L. T., blacksmith, dem
 Hawkins, D. W., barner, dem
 Hoag, C. H., mail carrier, rep
 Jones, W. E., hotel, dem
 Johnson, K. E., lynch, dem

Lyne, T. G., mer, dem
 Miller, E., far, d m
 Masterson, J. N., far, rep
 McClarnen, D. W., salesman, dem
 Masterson, T., ret, rep
 Masterson, J. R., postmaster, rep
 McAnally, J. W., mer, dem
 Nelson, S. M., ret, rep
 Powell, R. M., ret, dem
 Quate, D. F., far, dem
 Vankirk, T. J., druggist, rep
 Williams, H. D., far, dem
 Ward, B. W., miller
 Young, Rodin, carpenter, dem

WEST DOLAN TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Chas., far, d m, Cleveland, 1
 Anderson, J. C., far, dem, West Line
 Arnold Floyd, far, dem, West Line, 1
 Arnold, F. W., far, dem, West Line, 1
 Best, E. H., far, City West Line
 Benson, David, far, dem, City West Line
 Berry, J. W., far, dem, West Line, 1
 Blevins, Ben., far, dem, Freeman, 1
 Boggs, A. M., far, rep, City West Line
 Bowes, C. E., far, dem, City West Line
 Brown, P. R., far, dem, Cleveland
 Brown, C. D., far, dem, West Line, 1
 Brown, J. W., far, dem, West Line
 Brown, J. C., far, dem, West Line
 Bryant, J. C., far, dem, West Line, 1
 Carle, J. L., far, rep, City
 Cash, D. S., far, dem, West Line, 1
 Corder, R. W., far, dem, West Line
 Corder, J. S., far, dem, West Line, 1
 Clemens, James, far, dem, West Line
 Clemens, C. S., dem, West Line
 Cutler, J. C., rep, West Line

Cragger, L. L., dem, Drexel
 Crosby, Peuce, dem, West Line
 Corder, Paul K., dem, West Line, 1
 Davenport, W. H., dem, Freeman, 1
 Davenport, H. T., dem, Freeman, 1
 Davenport, O. B., dem, West Line, 1
 Duncan, Noah, dem, West Line, 1
 Donaldson, Wm., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Edie, Herbert, rep, West Line
 Edie, Chas., rep, West Line
 Edie, Clark, rep, Cleveland
 Edwards, Mrs. J., Cleveland, 1
 Ellis, J. E., dem, Cleveland
 Emerson, James, dem, West Line
 Evans, Raymond, dem, West Line
 Flannery, M. M., dem, West Line, 1
 Gibson, Mrs. Wm., West Line
 Hale, Elbert, rep, Cleveland, 1
 Hawkins, D. W., dem, Cleveland
 Hinks, E. H., dem, West Line
 Hutchinson, T. F., dem, Cleveland, 1
 Jones, W. W., dem, West Line
 Jones, R. L., dem, West Line, 1

January, G. W., dem., Freeman, 1
 Jones, A. W., rep., Cleveland
 Jones, F. L., rep., Cleveland
 Jones, W. B., rep., Cleveland
 Karr, W. E., rep., West Line
 Kerschner, Lewis, rep., Drexel
 Laggett, W. A., dem., Cleveland, 1
 Laggett, W. C., dem., West Line, 1
 Lagun, H. W., dem., West Line, 1
 Linsker, F. R., rep., West Line
 Lusher, J. H., rep., West Line
 Lysen, F. O., dem., Cleveland
 Lusine, J. E., rep., West Line
 Lyall, J. A., dem., West Line
 MacFerson, John, dem., Lisle
 MacFerson, J. L., dem., West Line, 1
 MacFey, P. E., dem., West Line, 1
 Meador, R. M., dem., West Line
 Moore, W. A., dem., West Line
 Miller, John, rep., West Line
 Miller, J. C., dem., West Line
 MreAnally, Chas., rep., Cleveland, 1
 Melvian, Thompson, dem., Freeman, 1
 McBride, S. R., dem., West Line, 1
 Mueck, J. C., dem., Lisle
 Meek, A. L., dem., West Line, 1
 Mevart, J. N., dem., Cleveland, 1
 Morgan, J. D., rep., West Line, 1
 Murrison, Elizabeth, West Line
 Murrison, W. C., rep., West Line
 Murphy, J. M., dem., Cleveland, 1
 Muth, L. G., dem., Cleveland, 2
 Mycall, L. F., dem., West Line, 1
 McCoy, Chas., rep., West Line
 Nelson, Geo., rep., Cleveland
 Nelson, J. T., dem., West Line, 1
 Patterson, P. P., dem., West Line
 Patterson, Clarence, dem., Cleveland, 1
 Peyton, J. O., d. m., West Line
 Perry, E. D., dem., West Line
 Prettyman, J. E., dem., Cleveland, 1
 Perry, Robt., dem., West Line
 Quinn, S. Z., rep., Lisle
 Quinn, J. B., rep., Lisle
 Quinn, F. J., rep., Lisle
 Randles, E. A., dem., West Line, 1
 Rathbun, I. H., dem., West Line, 1
 Rathbun, F. A., dem., West Line, 1
 Richardson, Forest, dem., West Line
 Richardson, W. H., dem., West Line, 1
 Richardson, R. T., dem., West Line
 Roof, Lucy, Cleveland

Simms, Floyd, d. m., West Line
 Scott, R. E., dem., West Line, 1
 Smith, A. J., dem., West Line, 1
 Smith, J. S., dem., West Line, 1
 Smith, F. C., dem., West Line, 1
 Smith, J. W., dem., West Line
 Smith, P. C., dem., West Line, 1
 Smith, J. B., dem., West Line, 1
 Smith, C. C., dem., West Line
 Smith, L. W., dem., West Line, 1
 Smith, C. A., West Line, 1
 Shaker, E. W., West Line, 1
 Shaler, D. E., dem., West Line, 1
 Stevenson, A. P., dem., West Line
 Stone, J. E., dem., West Line, 1
 Sutton, Frank, dem., West Line, 1
 Stark, M. N., dem., West Line, 1
 Stark, Mary E., West Line, 1
 Stark, D. W., dem., West Line, 1
 Stark, J. B., dem., Freeman
 Shipley, Arthur, dem., West Line, 1
 Stark, E. H., dem., West Line, 1
 Stark, E. L., dem., West Line, 1
 Thomas, W. S., dem., West Line
 Thomas, J. D., dem., West Line
 Thomas, G. A., rep., West Line
 Todd, Daniel, dem., West Line, 1
 Toll, M., rep., West Line, 1
 Toll, Wm., rep., West Line
 VanMeter, E. H., dem., Cleveland, 1
 VanMeter, J. H., dem., Drexel
 Wattenarger, Roy, dem., West Line, 1
 Wattenarger, J. E., dem., West Line, 1
 Wattenarger, Chris, dem., West Line
 Wilcox, W. H., dem., West Line, 1
 Wilcox, J. T., rep., West Line, 1
 Wilcox, W. H., Jr., rep., West Line, 1
 Whitten, C. W., rep., Freeman
 Weller, J. W., dem., Freeman, 1
 Williams, T. J., dem., Freeman, 1
 Williams, T. E., dem., Freeman, 1
 Williams, G. K., dem., Freeman, 1
 Williams, Logan, dem., Freeman, 1
 Wilson, M. A., dem., Cleveland
 Wortham, C. J., d. m., Freeman, 1
 William, J. F., dem., West Line
 Young, C. F., dem., Cleveland, 1
 Ziegler, J. G., rep., West Line, 1
 Ziegler, E. P., rep., West Line, 1
 Ziegler, Chas., rep., West Line, 1
 Ziegler, Eli, rep., West Line, 1
 Zion, H. E., dem., West Line, 1

WEST LINE.

Anderson, Marion, Sec. R. R., rep.
 Anderson, J. C., carpenter, rep.
 Boggs, A. N., far, rep.
 Benson, David, far, rep.
 Brown, J. C., stockman, dem.
 Boggs, Mrs. J., widow
 Cash, Jas., mer., rep.
 Cutler, J. C., carpenter, rep.
 Carr, Ernest, teamster, rep.
 Embert, J. A., teacher, dem.
 Emerson, Jas., ret., dem.
 Evans, Mrs. Anna, widow
 Evans, Raymond, clerk, dem.
 Foster, Pierce, sec. R. R., dem.
 Gaud, Miss Ann
 Gibson, Mrs. Nellie, widow
 Garvey, W. W., sec. R. R., rep.
 Lusher, Ralph, far, rep.
 Lusher, T. H., ret. far, rep.
 Luster, John, druggist, rep.
 Meador, R. M., far, dem.

McCoy, Chas., blacksmith, rep.
 Moore, M. A., doctor, rep.
 Mills, Howard, lab., dem.
 Peyton, Clay, far, rep.
 Perry, E. D., hygienist, dem.
 Perry, Robt., hygienist, dem.
 Patterson, Pearl, far, dem.
 Peyton, J. O., painter, dem.
 Richardson, R. T., far, dem.
 Sidelbottom, J. C., agt., pop.
 Toll, John L., sec. R. R., rep.
 Thomas, J. B., gardner, dem.
 Thomas, J. L., hotel, rep.
 Toll, Wm., far, rep.
 Thomas, Truman, far, rep.
 Thomas, Chas., far, rep.
 Smith, Geo., gardner, rep.
 Smith, J. W., far, d. m.
 Williams, L., mer., dem.
 Williams, G. K., far, rep.
 Zion, H. E., carpenter, dem.

WEST PECULIAR TOWNSHIP

Adlen, L. C. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Britton, L. Jr. far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Britton, L. Sr. far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Burney, C. M. far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Bughaw, Clarence, far, rep, Peculiar, 2
 Bughaw, Geo. far, rep, Peculiar, 2
 Bughaw, Chaney, far, rep, Peculiar, 2
 Brookhouse, Chas. far, dem, Peculiar
 Conover, Sarah, Peculiar, 3
 Cleaton, J. E. far, dem, Peculiar
 Cole, M. J. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Callaway, T. M. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Cleaton, J. H. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Cleaton, Wm. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Cawger, D. A. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Callaway, T. A. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Cowger, J. E. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Clegg, Loyd
 Clegg, Jas.
 Doosote, M. far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Davis, Wright, far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Duvett, S. H.
 Davis, H. M. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Davis, V. E. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Dorch, W. T. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Dorch, Butler, gone
 Dorch, E. H. gone
 Davis, R. E. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Downy, R. G. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Dorch, Cecil, far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Ewers, C. B. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Everston, J. T. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Ecton, J. Z. far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Ewers, Mary, Peculiar, 2
 Frahm, Ed. Peculiar, 1
 Floyd, B. O. far, soc, Peculiar, 2
 Funk, N. H. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Funk, L. A. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Funk, J. H. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Funk, J. R. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Funk, W. H. far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Foust, E. F. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Fiedeluhon, far, Peculiar, 1
 Hoekaday, Frank, far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Hart, J. P. far, Peculiar, 1
 Hair, F. P. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Hook, Jas. far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Harm, Caud, far, rep, Belton
 Hildebrand, J. T. far, rep, Peculiar, 3
 Hopkins, Elman, far, Peculiar, 3
 Hutton, C. M. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Hughes, T. R. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Hashbarger, J. T. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Hildebrand, Mattie, Peculiar, 3
 Hainline, J. R. far, dem, Peculiar
 Hawkins, Cora E. Peculiar, 3
 Holloway, Walter, far, Peculiar, 3
 Irvin, L. far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Jenkins, B. T. far, rep, Peculiar, 1
 Johnson, G. A. far, rep, Peculiar, 1
 Jenkins, G. W. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Jones, James, far, rep, Peculiar, 1
 Knight, J. M. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Kothner, J. W. far, rep, Peculiar, 2
 Klaus, Levi, far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Keeney, H. W. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Keeney, Henry, gone to Clinton
 Lamo, W. T. far, rep, Peculiar, 3
 Laylock, S. far, Peculiar, 2
 Leiland, G. A. far, rep, Peculiar, 1
 Lathoun, M. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Lathoun, J. H. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Lewis, Silas, far, Peculiar, 2
 Lawler, J. T. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Liggett, C. A. far, dem, Peculiar, 2

P. Lawson, far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Clawson Bros., far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Marshall, H. L. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 McEwen, Daul, far, rep, Peculiar
 Molesworth, J. M. far, rep, Peculiar, 2
 McGraw, A. D. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Miner, F. M. far, Peculiar, 1
 McCullough, T. E. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 McGee, C. M. far, Peculiar, 1
 McEwen, A. W. far, rep, Peculiar, 1
 Marshall, J. A. far, dem, Peculiar
 McCrory, G. N. in Texas
 McNaab, J. C. far, Peculiar, 2
 McEwen, L. M. far, rep, Peculiar
 Moore, T. E. far, rep, Peculiar, 3
 Morris, W. K. far, rep, Peculiar, 3
 Martin, E. far, dem, Harrisonville
 Morris, E. J. far, rep, Peculiar, 2
 Moore, Joe, far, rep, Peculiar, 2
 Moses, Mr. far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Notand, P. B. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Onsley, W. S. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Orr, Sam. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Orr, S. J. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Osterfloss, E. D. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Obert, Andy, far, dem, Peculiar
 Panstian, Geo. far, rep, Peculiar, 1
 Powell, J. M. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Phillips, A. J. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Towel, W. S. far, rep, Peculiar, 1
 Powell, W. I. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Phillips, A. M. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Phelps, L. W. far, Peculiar, 2
 Phelps, O. far, Peculiar, 2
 Pitts, E. B. far, dem, Belton
 Porter, F. W. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Potts, W. L. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Prettyman, Wm. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Pantz, Wm. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Perry, W. N. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Painter, C. C. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Ramey, T. R. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Reeder, Mary E. Peculiar, 2
 Ramsey, W. R. far, dem, Peculiar
 Robinson, J. V. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Ramsey, J. W. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Ralston, Sam'l. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Rust, F. P. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Rasmussen, Fritz, far, Peculiar, 3
 Rindler, A. P. far, Peculiar, 3
 Swanson, J. A. far, Peculiar, 3
 Smith, F. D. far, rep, Peculiar, 1
 Shephard, A. W. gone to Southern Mo
 Sloan, O. W. far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Stroud, J. W. far, rep, Peculiar, 2
 Stroud, R. M. far, rep, Peculiar, 3
 St. Clair, Clint, far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Scott, Herbert, far, rep, Peculiar, 2
 Staff, E. C. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Samuelson, P. A. far, Peculiar, 1
 Stephenson, D. far, rep, Peculiar, 2
 Swager, Mollie, far, Peculiar, 2
 Smith, W. H. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Shackelford, W. W. far, rep, Peculiar, 1
 Sieger, G. W. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Thedens, P. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Trog, C. A. far, Peculiar, 3
 Ulery, C. N. far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Ulery, W. J. far, dem, Peculiar
 Utton, J. T. far, rep, Peculiar, 2
 Ulery, C. T. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Utton, Taylor, far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Utton, Jas. A. far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Vaughn, C. W. far, rep, Peculiar, 2
 Vaughn, Geo. foreman, rep, Freeman
 Wills, C. L. far, dem, Peculiar, 1

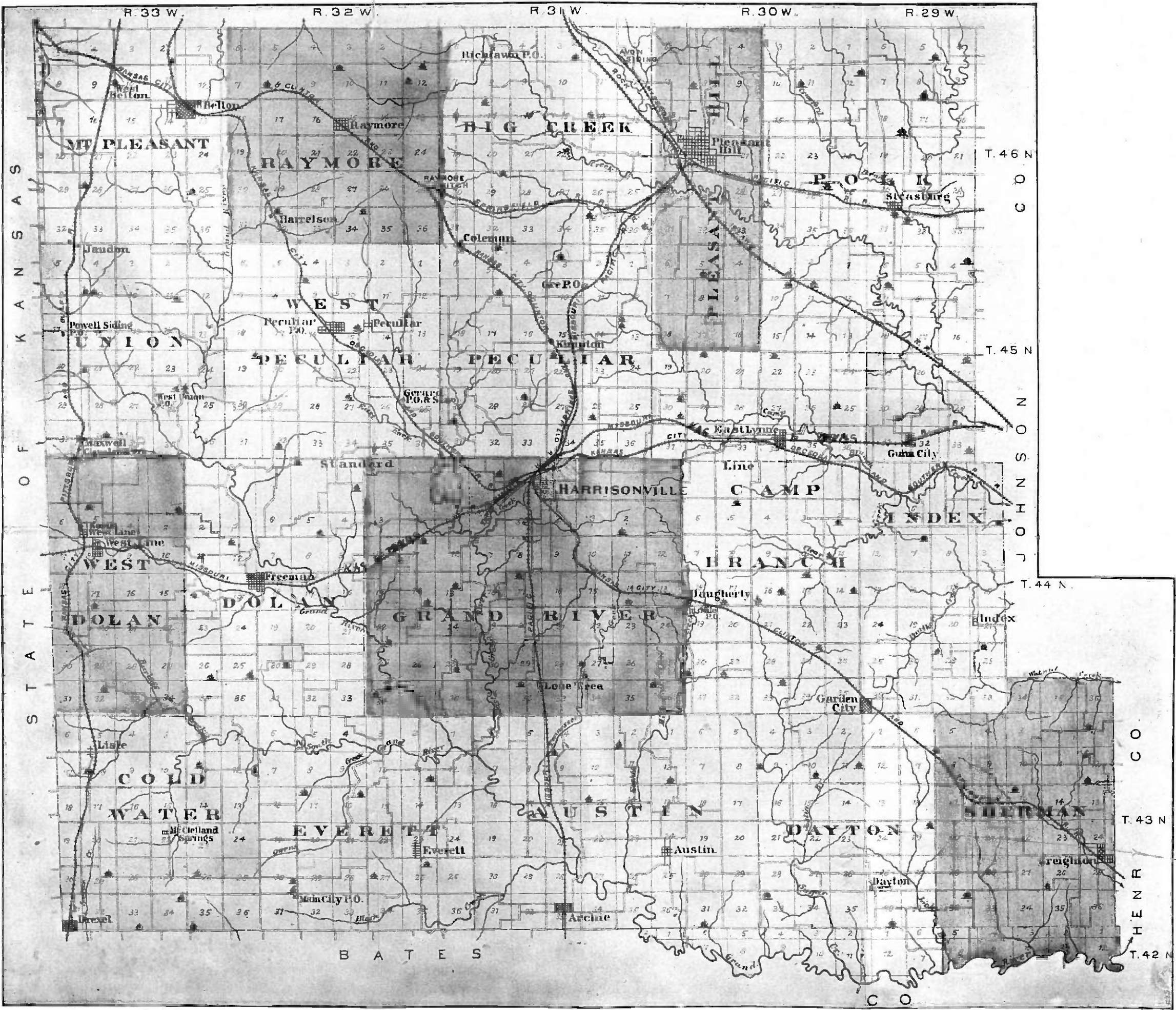
Wellborn, W. J., far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Wright, Andrew, far, r. p., Peculiar, 2
 Wright, Thos., far, rep., Peculiar, 2
 Williams, A. C., far, dem, Peculiar, 1
 Wellborn, S. R., far, rep., Peculiar, 2
 Wass, J. H., far, dem, Peculiar, 2

Wills, Wm., far, dem, Peculiar, 2
 Wills, Thos. J., unknown, Peculiar, 3
 Watson, N. W., far, dem, Peculiar, 3
 Yancey, T. C., far, d m, Peculiar, 2
 Yohe, Jno., far, rep., Peculiar, 2
 Zimmerman, J. N., far, rep., Peculiar, 2

PECULIAR

Brierly, H. A., doctor, dem
 Brockhouse, J. H., trader, dem
 Brockhouse, C. W., carpenter, dem
 Blanton, W. J., blacksmith, dem
 Baker, J. H., ret far, rep
 Burney, R. S., ret, dem
 Bishop, C. O., bank cashier, dem
 Bush, Taylor, hotel, dem
 Blanton, Jack, blacksmith, dem
 Coulter, Thos., real estate, dem
 Cooper, Bettie D., widow
 Craig, Robt, mer, dem
 Callaway, J. F., mer, dem
 Craig, M. H., ret, dem
 Craig, Thomas, lab, dem
 Dowden, S. E., carpenter, dem
 Ewers, E. E., liveryman, dem
 Garrett, J. F., tel opr, dem
 Groh, P. P., mail carrier, rep
 Gilson, A. S., postmaster, rep
 Halcomb, V. E., mer, dem
 Haun, F. T., mail carrier, rep
 Hainline, J. H., ret far, dem
 Kurppu, H. A., capitalist, rep
 Liggett, J. F., drugs, dem
 Lofland, S. H., ret far, rep
 Moses, R. L., clerk, dem

Mosby, W., lab, dem
 Mosby, Chas., lab, dem
 Moore, T. M., saw mill, rep
 Patton, Rev. A., minister, dem
 Park, G. W., lab, dem
 Pitts, C. S., farber, dem
 Rickey, R., lab, dem
 Rodgers, S. A., buckster, rep
 Ramsey, W. C., carpenter, rep
 Ramsey, S. W., miller, rep
 Shackelford, H., drayman, rep
 Strouse, painter, rep
 Sloan, A. F., ret far, dem
 Stubblefield, Geo., lab, dem
 Smith, Mary A., widow
 Shackelford, D. G., real est, rep
 Stubblefield, Thomas, ret, dem
 Thompson, J. B., clerk, dem
 Ullery, Eliza A., widow
 Urton, J. B., hotel and mill, rep
 Urton, J. E., carpenter, dem
 Wellborn, W. A., mer, dem
 Wills, O. S., carpenter, dem
 Whitaker, S. W., lab, rep
 Wills, B. F., clerk, dem
 Wilborn, J. H., ret, dem
 Wills, A. G., trader, dem



Map of County.