

fort to remove the county seat to Van Buren again, but in vain. After Surveyor Zurmegede laid out Linn, the first lot was purchased by W. M. Lampkins, and Theodore Evans secured the first license to keep an inn or tavern there. In 1847 the first complete school enumeration was made, and the first bridge ordered, its location being on Loose Creek. On March 8, 1851, the court voted to take \$10,000 of the Pacific Railway stock if a central survey was taken, or \$5,000 if a southern survey through the county was chosen, but neither one was made, and the people afterward decided not to aid at all. In 1851 Camm Seay, as commissioner, made the first selection of swamp and school lands and had them surveyed. In 1853 Commissioner P. B. McCord secured the first poor-farm for the county, and a frame (16x24) building was erected on it; a barn was built in 1875. The first act of incorporation was that for the Linn Masonic Lodge, in 1854. In 1855 Justices Jones and Rowden resigned to become members of the new court of Maries. At this time the amount of money in the treasury was \$6,010.16. L. L. Philbert became surveyor in 1855, but it was found he was not naturalized, and J. T. Berry was chosen. In 1875 the assessment of the Missouri Pacific—excluding rolling-stock—in Osage was \$596,173.33. In 1884 the county was divided into twelve road districts. In 1885 the financial summary was as follows: Receipts, \$17,851.57; expenditures, \$12,992.75; balance, \$4,858.82. In 1888 the receipts were \$15,318.90; expenditures, \$14,608.66; balance, \$710.24. There were eighteen election precincts in 1888.

Public Buildings.—The court buildings, previous to the erection of the first court-house at Linn, were, of course, merely the log houses of Thomas Robinson, Elijah White, Adolphus Mengèse, a log house in Van Buren, and the home of Eli McJilton, clerk, a small frame near the site of Krohn's store. There was no jail. In August, 1843, bids were had for the court-house and jail, and George Cretzinger was superintendent of public works. The contract was let to Burch & Young, of Jefferson City, to build a brick structure, with two stories and plain gable roof, in front of the present court-house site and within the yard. It was to be 30 feet by 38 feet, with a court-room above (30x30)

and four rooms below, "with a fire-place in each;" there were to be two main doors, also. The bricks were burned on the site of the present drug store. Its total cost was \$3,420.79.

This building was used until it was decided to erect the present one in 1872. W. A. Weeks was made superintendent of public buildings and the contract awarded to Trentmann, Narup & Co., of Washington, Mo. The size was to be 60 feet 8 inches front by 80 feet 8 inches deep, and in almost all particulars the same as the present building. The cupola, however, was not a dome roof. The cost, including the furnishings, reached almost \$30,000 (\$28,993.41), and it was completed in 1874. It was then, as it is now, not surpassed by any but those of the wealthiest counties in the State. This was used until on Sunday night (or early Monday morning), November 15, 1880, when, by an accidental fire, first seen in the circuit clerk's office, it was burned to the ground, except the four fire-proof vaults and their contents, and the walls, which were uninjured. Plans were immediately prepared for rebuilding. The architects were Goesse & Remmers, of St. Louis, and on a bid of \$11,140 the contract was secured by H. H. Beinke, of Washington, Mo. The house was completed in September, 1881, in its present style, for not less than \$13,000. Its domed, massive cupola above the mansard, with stone-colored painting of the whole structure, presents an imposing appearance to the beholder who approaches from any direction the promontory-like point which it surmounts. Built in a sort of walled niche in the top of the point, it rises practically three stories, including basement and mansard, and facing its fine main entrance to the iron-fenced court lawn in front. Within are the clerk's offices on either side, and the hall end opens into one of the finest furnished and arranged court-rooms in all Missouri. On either side of walnut-grained halls in mansard and basement are offices for all other county officers, including jurors. From the cupola may be seen a large proportion of the domain here governed by the county fathers.

The first jail was a triple-log walled one, located on the point southeast of the present jail, and erected in 1844. Its dirt floor enabled many a poor wretch to find freedom in tunneling under the walls. In 1858 the present stone two-story structure

was erected with cells in the lower story. The first jail cost \$133.14, and the second \$2,560.

The county poor farm began with 108.72 acres in 1853, and now contains 348.72 acres, with a few frame buildings, under the management of Superintendent Aug. Maire. R. A. Campbell, who was killed by one of the inmates, had charge for many years, and was succeeded by his widow for a considerable period.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

The following is a list of the officers of the county as complete as obtainable:

Presiding Judges.—Roysden Robinson was the first president of the county court, and among his successors are the following: Reuben Terrill, Camm Seay, A. S. Rogers, Andrew Branson, John Harris, J. J. McDaniel, W. M. Davies, C. H. Burnett, Henry Schrader, L. Boillot and Henry Ernstmeyer.

Sheriffs.—Zachariah Isbell was the earliest incumbent of the sheriff's office, and has been succeeded by J. J. McDaniel, Daniel Shackelford, Jesse Evans, J. W. Blunt, J. W. Hawkins, J. B. Cooper, Aug. Kleinsorge, J. G. McKnight, J. N. Laughlin, Robert Glover, Theophile Dubrouillet, J. B. Jacques, Theodore Angennette, Hugh Jordan, T. J. Cox and W. A. Ferguson.

Clerks.—The county has given its clerks long terms. Eli McJilton was the first county and circuit clerk, succeeded by W. M. Lamkins (also spelled Lampkins), Chesley Glover and J. F. Luecke. The offices were then separated and Antone Leiweke has since served the county court, while J. Ray McCord and E. F. Boutzer have been circuit clerks.

Treasurers.—Among the treasurers have been P. G. McDaniel (first), Hugh Wilson, Samuel Miller, David Hopkins, Adam Miller, J. C. Ferguson, D. M. Lambeth, James N. Clark, Robert Henderson and Henry Gidenhagen.

Surveyors.—Seth Pryor first held the transit, and Henry Zurmegede followed soon enough to lay out the county seat; then came, among others, L. Philbert, J. T. Berry, A. L. Bovie, Samuel Berry, J. F. Laughlin and Emile Curtit.

Assessors.—David Hoops, Sr., M. W. Sevier, Samuel Walker

W. Breeding, Z. Isbell, J. C. Ferguson, G. H. Schauwecker, L. Philbert, Herman Crede, John Feuers and Gerard Plassmier almost complete the list.

Collectors.—G. H. Schauweker, Herman Crede, T. Dubrouillet and J. Feuers have served.

Probate Judges.—J. G. Fackler served before the war, but since the new law, in 1874, C. W. Miles and Adam Miller have held the position.

Circuit Judges.—William Scott, J. M. Morrow, G. W. Miller, James Owens, D. Q. Gale, P. B. McCord * (qualified only a few hours before his death), A. J. Seay and Rudolph Hirzel.

Attorneys.—The first circuit attorney was S. M. Bay, and among his successors were J. B. Gardenhire, W. D. Muir, J. W. Stringfellow, A. Gensel and A. J. and Joseph Seay. P. B. McCord and G. W. Hopkins were county attorneys, and the list of prosecuting attorneys have been: Samuel Mosby, R. S. Ryors, J. R. McCord and H. Marquand.

School Commissioners.—The duties of this office were long performed by the clerks of the courts. Chesley Glover was the first, and among his successors were: J. N. Clark, Henry Marquand, James Adams, J. K. Kidd, G. W. Tainter and L. W. Dallas.

Public Administrator.—The first one was Camm Seay.

Representatives.—Among the representatives have been: A. Alexander (?), O. P. Holmes, Z. Isbell, A. Rowden, — Mabin, C. H. Gregory, L. Zevley (twice), J. M. Clark, J. W. Blunt, John Cooper, W. J. Knott (twice), Henry Marquand, J. P. Wagner, L. A. Lambert, John H. Diercks, Charles W. Holtschneider, J. M. Dennis, Herman Gove, W. Cochran and Dr. Alonzo Tubbs.

Senators.—D. A. Waters and R. S. Ryors are the two residents who have served in the State Senate.

Delegate to Constitutional Convention.—Z. Isbell, in 1861.

County Finances.—No county, probably, has surpassed Osage in the excellent management of her finances. The first assessment was completed August 27, 1841, for which year \$457.33 in taxes was levied on a valuation of \$27,443. The valuation of taxable property in 1857 was \$188,857; in 1861 it was \$298,543;

* The only resident.

in 1871, \$1,940,327; in 1876, \$2,138,288, and in 1881 it had reached about \$3,000,000. With so much wealth and such rapid increase, it only remains to say that the county is entirely out of debt, and the statement for 1888 shows the total receipts \$15,318.90, the expenditures \$14,608.66, and the balance on hand \$710.24.

County Bonds.—The county has issued bonds in but two instances, both for funding the court-house debt of the second court-house. On November 4, 1873, there were fifty bonds of \$100 each and ten bonds of \$500 each issued, payable in ten years (or option) and bearing 10 per cent interest. On September 17, 1874, were issued for a similar time and interest, forty-five bonds of \$100 each and nine of \$500 each. The last bond was canceled January 11, 1881.

County Communication Facilities.—Osage County is well supplied with highways in fair condition. The water-way travel has always been excellent on the Missouri, Osage and Gasconade Rivers. The first road was the St. Louis and Jefferson City stage-road, built some time in the 20's. The road from Westphalia to Jefferson City was probably next, in the 30's, and one from Westphalia to Hermann. After the creation of Linn the road system began radiating from there, and among the most important ones—less than half the entire road mileage—are to Loose Creek and Bonnot's Mill and Isbell; to Chamois and Medora; to Morrison and Hermann; to Cooper's Hill; to Bland; to Rich Fountain and Vienna; to Westphalia, Koeltztown, Babbtown and St. Thomas; and the Cooper's Hill, Linn and Osage City road (old St. Louis road). These are joined by a mazy net-work of less important roads, and considerable money has been expended upon them. There are no bridges belonging to the county, and but one-half of a railway bridge of any importance, viz., across the Osage River. This is largely on account of the violence of the rivers. Ferries are licensed at Lysletown, Prince's Ford, Castle Rock and Shipley's, on the Osage, all of them very old ferries; Chamois, Medora and Bonnot's, on the Missouri, and Cooper's Hill, on the Gasconade. There are numerous skiff and private ferries.

The only railway passing through the county is the Mis-

souri Pacific, which follows the south bank of the Missouri River for the most part. This company was chartered May 10, 1850, and on March 8, 1851, after a central, northern and southern survey had been made, the county court voted to take \$10,000 or \$5,000 in stock, in case the central or southern surveys, respectively, were decided upon. Neither was taken, and the people decided by vote not to aid the railway, and they have steadily clung to that intention. The railway was not completed through the county ready for the first train until November 1, 1855, when the fatal disaster occurred at the Gasconade bridge.

County Societies.—Combination into county organization has not been very rife in the career of Osage County. There have never been any horticultural, agricultural or shipping societies, nor have the medical fraternity of the county banded together. The Good Templars had a society of brief existence, and the Grange rose and fell as in other counties. The present societies, however, are the Farmers' Alliance, the Agricultural Wheel, the Osage County Mutual Insurance Society and the G. A. R. post, which may properly come under this head, as its membership represents the whole county.

The order bearing the name of the Farmers' Alliance was organized December 24, 1888, at Linn by G. M. Lundon, under the jurisdiction of the National Farmers' Alliance and Coöperative Union of America. It began with eleven local alliances, and with the following officers: D. C. Duncan, president; W. Shirley, vice-president; M. T. Boyse, secretary; Jesse Benson, treasurer; Rev. S. D. Agee, chaplain, besides whom are two lecturers, two door-keepers, a sergeant-at-arms and an executive committee. Its object is social and financial advantage. Its membership is constantly improving.

The Agricultural Wheel was first begun in Osage County in June, 1888, and now has four local wheels: Buck Elk, Indian Creek and two near Linn. The persons most active in their organization were Joseph Shanks and J. Terrell. No county organization has yet been effected, although it doubtless will be in the near future.

The Osage County Mutual Insurance Society is exclusively a farmers' property insurance society, and, although at first in-

tended to cover the county, embraces only the settlements about Westphalia and Koeltztown at present. It was organized about 1878 by William Bode, who was its first president. The first board of directors was W. Bode, W. Schwarz and Herman Crede. Besides these officers they have a board of appraisers. At that time they had eighteen members, and these numbers have since increased to 125, the present membership. In that period they have paid about \$1,700 for losses. G. H. Schauwecker, president, W. Schwarz and C. Oatballs constitute the present board of directors. Westphalia is the home office.

Gen. George B. Boomer Post, No. 97, G. A. R., Department of Missouri, has its headquarters at Linn. Through the activity of Ferdinand David (private) of Company L, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, it was made possible for E. G. Granville, A. A. A. G., of D. of M., to effect an organization at Medora on July 14, 1883, with the nineteen following charter members and officers indicated: W. A. Ferguson, P. C.; W. Shirley, J. V. C.; J. R. Brock, S. V. C.; J. McLaughlin, Q. M.; J. Sting, Q. M. S.; F. David, J. M. Dennis, Adjt.; J. J. Wilson, Chaplain; J. Hood, J. Peters, J. Feuers, J. Thompson, O. D.; B. Capps, O. G.; Theop. Dubrouillet, H. Marquand, S. M.; T. P. Berry, J. K. Kidd, W. Barchard, J. H. Allen, N. G. Ferrier, J. B. Dodds and G. W. Tainter. Mr. Ferguson was succeeded as commander by W. Shirley, J. Peters and Theop. Dubrouillet, the present incumbent. The present officers with Mr. Dubrouillet are: W. Shirley, S. V. C.; J. T. Bacon, J. V. C.; H. Jordan, O. D.; J. Sting, Q. M.; J. Feuers, Adjt.; W. J. Johns, Chaplain; P. Radmacher, O. G.; G. W. Tainter, S. M.; M. Gress, Q. M. S.; A. Tubbs, surgeon. The society has a vigorous membership of sixty-seven persons, and property valued at about \$100. Meetings are held at the court-house monthly on Saturdays.

JUDICIAL AFFAIRS.

The legal side of Osage County's career, as compared with counties of similar wealth and population, has been very quiet; this fact is no doubt due to the large mass of German population, who are not characterized by a love for litigation as much as many of their American cousins. Then, too, the county has been

well governed, and the excellent character of those who determined the policy of the county during the trying period of the Civil War also had much to do with it.

Early Courts.—According to the provisions of the acts organizing the county the first court met at Thomas Robinson's home, and the following proceedings were had:

STATE OF MISSOURI, } *Solicit.*
COUNTY OF OSAGE. }

Be it remembered that at a circuit court begun and held within and for the county and State aforesaid at the house of Thomas Robinson, the place appointed by law for holding court in said county, on Thursday, the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, it being the Thursday before the second Monday of said month, were present the Honorable William Scott, judge of said court; Samuel Mansfield Bay, attorney-general; Zachariah Isbell, sheriff, and Eli McJilton, clerk.

In pursuance of a *venire facias* to him directed, the sheriff returned here into court the following panel of grand jurors, summoned within and for the county of Osage, to wit: Camm Seay, whom the court appointed foreman; John W. Alcock, John Gibson, William Huber, Harrison Holloway, Robert Phelps, Balis Laughlin, Joseph Morrow, James Hilton, Joseph Holloway, Phillip I. Smith, Davis S. Woody, Lemuel Toler, Henry Woody, George Wilson, James Ose (?), James Daniel and Peter Vaughan, eight good and lawful men, who, being duly impaneled and sworn, after having received a charge from the court, retired from the bar to consider their presentments.

[Here follows the first case—of debt—of Jabez B. Fisher vs. Elijah White and W. Huber, the presentment of nothing by the grand jury and their discharge; an attachment case of Robert Moore vs. John D. Cohorn; the first appeal from a justice's court—the case of James Robinson vs. James Estes; a few conveyances; an order for the manner of presenting equity cases; the report of the locating commissioners, showing 120 acres (east half northeast quarter Section 18, Township 43, Range 8, and southeast quarter southeast quarter Section 7, Township 43, Range 8) entered by the county for county seat purposes; and the allowance of sheriff's fees.]

It was then ordered that court should adjourn until court in course, the next term to be held at the house of Elijah White.

The courts then followed the county courts before described, and Judge J. M. Morrow assumed control of the second term at Mr. White's. Since the location of the court at Linn Judge Morrow has been succeeded by Judges G. W. Miller, James Owens, D. Q. Gale, P. B. McCord (whose death occurred a few

hours after qualification), A. J. Seay, and Rudolph Hirzel, the present incumbent. Although there was little business during the war the court was not perceptibly disturbed, and the records are continuous.

First Cases.—The first attorney enrolled was James K. Sheeley, in 1841, at Elijah White's; the first ejectment case, of Joseph Edmundson *vs.* Franklin County; the first application for naturalization, by Louis Rothkopf, of Prussia; the first indictment—the State *vs.* Mark Sullivan “for suffering a slave to retail spirituous liquors;” the first felonious assault case, against Reuben Billew; the first case of dram-shop kept without license, against James Singleton; the first injunction case; the admission of Benjamin M. Lisle as attorney; the first slander case, W. T. Page *vs.* Levy Mendon, and the first Sunday liquor-sale case, State *vs.* W. Lamkins, all occurred in 1841 at courts held at Elijah White's. Dram-shop cases and naturalization were the most frequent acts of the court for some years.

The first murder case—the State *vs.* Nancy Shockley, which was *nolle prossed* in 1845; the first case of trespass—W. S. Fairbank *vs.* several persons; the first larceny case—State *vs.* Thomas Reynolds and James Gibson and S. B. Penrose, and the first foreclosure of mortgage, all came up in 1842 at the courts held at the home of Adolphus Mengese, at Cave Spring. There are but few counties, probably, which will surpass Osage in the number of its cases of naturalization from 1842 down to the present.

The third attorney's (F. A. Kownslar) admission; the first gaming case—State *vs.* Alf. Smith; the first adultery case—State *vs.* James McDaniel and Louisa Hauks; the first rape case—State *vs.* Elisha Loftes, and the first divorce case—John Boon *vs.* Stacy Boon, were all brought up in the courts held at Van Buren in 1843, before September 5, when the first court was held at Linn, where during that year the first case of keeping ferry without license—State *vs.* J. Clarkson, and the first “dealing with a slave”—State *vs.* J. B. Valentine, were had. In 1844 occurred the first riot case—State *vs.* three Phelps, Hameard and Arvin, and in 1845 the first appeal from the county court, and the first bigamy case—“State *vs.* John Tenison.” In 1847 the second murder

case—"State vs. Jesse P. Loller," the verdict being "not guilty;" the first of road-overseer neglect—"State vs. M. Wilhight;" the first probate appeal—A. S. Walker vs. Z. Isbell, and the first "inhuman treatment of slave" case—State vs. Newton Carry (not guilty), all came up in court. Gaming cases were very numerous about this time.

The first case of forgery—State vs. W. H. Crouch (continued generally), and the first Sunday labor case—State vs. Isaac Miller (fine, \$1), were tried in 1848, and in the following year occurred the first case of violation of merchant and physician license laws, the former against John Pfiner and the latter against John Giles. When Judge G. W. Miller began, in 1851, gambling cases were frequently on the docket, and in 1852 were had the first cases of horse-racing unlawfully and betting on election, against George Bishop and Thomas Robinson, respectively. In 1854 came the first case of "holding stakes"—State vs. C. H. Gregory (fine, \$1), and in 1855 the first perjury case—State vs. F. Lenning (not guilty). In 1857 the first burglary case and the first "misconduct as public miller," the latter against G. W. Pryor (fine, \$10), occurred. The grand jury first reported a public building (jail) unfit for use in 1858, and in 1859 the first case of "killing a stray" was had. Disturbance of public worship was impressed as a subject of legal action for the first time in 1860. During the war unlawful sale of liquor was the most frequent case to appear; the necessary Federal oath was often administered also; gambling and general reconstruction cases up to 1866. During this year, with Judge J. W. Owens on the bench, the first arson case occurred, and the first use of the *habeas corpus* privilege. The first obituary to appear on the records was in 1867 on the death of Attorney Thad. Zevely.

Since the war the only new developments of noticeable extent were the numerous delinquent tax cases of 1878. Judge D. Q. Gale took the chair in 1868, Judge A. J. Seay in 1875, and the present incumbent in 1887.

Prominent Cases.—The cases which have attracted most attention in Osage County have been chiefly criminal, and those are few. There has never been an execution in the history of the county, nor a case of lynch-law—or lawlessness, rather.

The State *vs.* John Usher was brought to the county by venue in 1853. Usher and his father had had a sort of feudal feeling between them for some time, when one day he took some whisky and went to the old man's shoe-shop for the purpose of reconciliation. The result was the old man became "dead drunk," and John went away. His wife—John's stepmother—found her husband and went back to another room, and, barring the door, she and other members of the family remained there; the next morning the old man was found murdered, and a case was made against John. Attorney Gardenhire prosecuted and General Parsons defended, securing the young man's acquittal.

The State *vs.* William Rogers (1870) was for the murder of a peddler. A change was taken elsewhere, and he finally received a sentence of forty-nine years in the penitentiary.

The State *vs.* Buchanan was finished in 1873. Buchanan was at Chamois on a drinking spree, and as a mere diversion, which such a carousal often demands, he began slashing with his knife in every direction, finally cutting a man named Hughes very severely. Samuel Mosby prosecuted and Messrs. Ryors, Belch and Seay defended. The sentence was two years in penitentiary.

The State *vs.* John Niekamp *et al.* was closed in 1876. The Niekamp brothers, Smith, and a man named Bennart were at Loose Creek engaged in a drunken carousal in which Smith killed Bennart and escaped. The accessories were arraigned and prosecuted as such by Samuel Mosby, who secured the conviction of one—John Niekamp—and the sentence given was three months in jail and \$100 fine. Senator Ryors defended.

The State *vs.* Antone Fork was also tried in 1876, and was a peculiar case of Sunday peace-making! At Koeltztown one Sunday a drinking bout ended in a general row; Antone Fork was not in the row at first, but heard it as he was passing, more pleasantly engaged. It occurred to him that with a good wagon-spoke and his strong right arm he could go into that crowd and command peace; no sooner thought than done, but the case was too aggravated for the simple presence of his magic wand of peace, and he had to kill a man named Cox, and wound the latter's father. In court the peace-maker was acquitted. Samuel Mosby prosecuted and Messrs. Ryors, Belch and others defended.

The State *vs.* Jeffers, during the same year, has "a woman in the case." In Illinois Jeffers had too much of a Mormon inclination and secured two wives, but clung to the second one until she found out the situation. They were living in Memphis, Tenn., and it was decided that she should go North until he could secure a divorce from his first wife. Meanwhile she concluded to have a husband of her own without any incumbrances, in the person of a lawyer, A. Spencer. Jeffers concluded to kill Spencer if he learned of his whereabouts. He moved to Little Rock, Ark., and one day read a speech "delivered by A. Spencer at Linn." Jeffers immediately appeared at Linn and tried to secure his wife, but she preferred Spencer; he then went down to Thompson's saddler-shop, on the west side of the court-yard, and shot Spencer (who happened to be there) and killed him. Attorney Mosby prosecuted him and secured a sentence of ten years for him, but a new trial changed this decree. Senator Ryors and others defended.

The State *vs.* James Bishop was tried in 1879. About 1873 James Bishop and a Mr. Hoops were living on adjoining farms. Hoops had insulted Mrs. Bishop when he was under the influence of liquor, and Bishop told him he would kill him if he ever attempted such a thing again. On one occasion it fell to Mrs. Bishop's lot to do a neighborly kindness in cooking for Mr. Hoops' children at her house, and it was shown in the evidence that Hoops had found out from the children that Bishop was away from home; that he had his children all go up stairs and play while he went over to Bishop's house, and after awhile returned; that Bishop came home and found his wife crying and bruised from Hoops' assault; and that Bishop took his gun and went over and shot Hoops, killing him instantly. Attorney Ryors and others prosecuted and Belch and others defended, in Osage, after Bishop had lain for several years in various jails through changes of venue. He was cleared.

The State *vs.* James W. Phelps was first tried in 1881, taken to the supreme court, and remanded for another trial in 1883. The first trial sentenced him for ten years and the second acquitted him. Phelps had some trouble with a young man named Jett, and one day when the latter passed the house a quarrel ensued and (Phelps claimed) Jett attempted to stab him, where-

upon he turned on Jett and shot him as he started to run. The evidence came chiefly from Phelps and his family and a school-teacher near by, who heard the report of the gun and saw Jett fall near Phelps' house. Mr. Mosby prosecuted the first time and Mr. McCord the second. Senator Ryors and others defended.

The State *vs.* Wesley Green was brought from Maries County in 1883. It was a case of circumstantial evidence concerning the murder of an old woman whose body was found along the Gasconade River. It resulted in acquittal.

The State *vs.* Stephen Decker closed in 1885 with an acquittal. Decker was a youth of about seventeen years. One winter day he and an older brother were having a few words about some caps in Stephen's possession, and his brother attempted to take them from him, whereupon Stephen stabbed him. Attorney Marquand and others prosecuted, while Messrs. Mosby and Ryors defended. He was acquitted.

The State *vs.* O. Willis and G. Smith was tried in 1888. These parties were of the genus "tramp," and their appearance at Chamois with some new shoes and other goods they were offering to sell, together with the fact that a car had been broken open on the Missouri Pacific Railway between Chamois and Sedalia, made a case against them. The goods were compared with the missing ones of the car with the broken seal, and under the prosecution by Attorney Henry Marquand the older tramp was given three years and the younger two years in the penitentiary. Samuel Mosby defended.

Probate Courts.—The work of this court has been partly done in the county court and partly by independent court—chiefly since 1874. Nothing of striking interest has occurred in its business. It lasted from February 11, 1847, to February 5, 1849, and since 1874.

Attorneys.—The resident bar of Osage County has not been so numerous as the population of the county would generally indicate. In the order of their arrival or admission the members have been as follows, all except two being residents of Linn: Judge Peter B. McCord, — Buffington, Aug. Rainey, William Reynolds, J. C. Burch, Joseph Mosby, George W. Hopkins, Judge Adam Miller, Thad. Zevely, C. G. Clemens, Samuel Mosby, Sen-

ator R. Steele Ryors, J. Ray McCord, A. L. Bovie, Hon. Henry Marquand, J. W. Vosholl and William Davidson. Messrs. Bovie and Marquand were of Chamois.

Judge Peter B. McCord came from Pennsylvania, where he had been a civil engineer and later a lawyer. On his way farther west he became the victim of the great overflow of the Missouri in 1844 at Jefferson City, where he lost all he had. This compelled him to begin in the new county as her first resident lawyer, in 1844, where he at once attained a prominence ever after accorded to him. His solid and sterling qualities as a man had quite as much to do with this as his keen and logical mind, or his thorough education. As a lawyer he especially excelled as sound counsel and in accuracy and ability as a pleader, and, of course, had all the business he could manage. He was no orator nor politician, but was very popular. The most important office for which he was ever chosen was the circuit judgeship, and it was a sad misfortune to the county that his death, only a few hours after his qualification, prevented him from serving. He was excellent in general county affairs, and his service was among the best that any citizen of Osage ever performed. He died in 1875, universally lamented.

Mr. Buffington came to Linn under the same conditions and at the same time as Judge McCord, but remained only about four years, when he removed to Jefferson City, and soon died. He was one of the very ablest lawyers that ever entered the county, but in temperament and health did not seem suited to the country. He was a good general lawyer.

August Rainey was an able young man, who was admitted about 1846. He was well educated and a good speaker, and with patriotic impulse enlisted for the Mexican War the following year and soon died.

William Reynolds, a nephew of Gov. Reynolds, had a similar career in Osage County as far as time of admission, and departure for the war, and death were concerned. He died at Jefferson City on his return from the Southwest. He was able and well educated, but neither so popular nor so good a speaker as his contemporary. His excellence lay chiefly in his knowledge of law and his accuracy as pleader and counsel.

J. C. Burch was a good lawyer and very popular politician, who arrived about 1846 and remained some six years, when he removed to California, where his death occurred a few years later. In that State he rapidly advanced until he became one of its Congressmen. While in Osage County he impressed himself as a good speaker and general lawyer, whose clients were always numerous.

Joseph Mosby, now of Vienna, Mo., was admitted to the bar of Osage in 1853, and located in Vienna during 1856. A professional characterization appears in the court chapter of Maries County.

George W. Hopkins was admitted about 1854. He was a fair speaker and greatly interested in political affairs. His education was an average one. About 1877 he removed to the West.

Judge Adam Miller, the most veteran Osage County attorney, was admitted to the bar of Osage about 1858, and has been active in county affairs ever since. He is the present probate judge.

Thad. Zevely was admitted to the bar about 1864, and died four years later. He was a student of Judge McCord, and, although a young man, had a fair practice. He was a strong lawyer, well educated, a good speaker and a very popular man. Consumption was the cause of his death.

C. G. Clemens was admitted to the bar of Osage about 1867, and remained in the county a few years over a decade. Mr. Clemens was neither a speaker nor a politician, nor even as popular as most members of the bar, but he was one of the shrewdest and ablest pleaders the county ever had. He was good counsel and was well equipped educationally.

Samuel Mosby began practice in the Osage courts about 1868, and has been active in her courts ever since. He has served as prosecutor.

Hon. R. Steele Ryors enrolled among the Osage attorneys about 1868, and has been occupied legally and officially within her jurisdiction ever since. He is the present senator from his district in the State Senate.

J. Ray McCord was admitted to the Osage bar in 1870, and has since been in active practice. He served as prosecutor.

A. L. Bovie located in Chamois about 1874 and remained less than four years. He had been a good surveyor, and on entering the law evinced fair qualities as a speaker.

A. Spencer was located for a few months in 1876. [See the Jeffers' case.]

Hon. Henry Marquand, of Chamois, is a veteran resident of Osage County, but only entered the law at the beginning of the present decade. He has served as representative, and in other county affairs has been active. He is the present prosecutor.

J. W. Vosholl, of Linn, is a young attorney admitted in 1884.

William Davidson was admitted to the bar in 1888, and remained but a few weeks. He was a keen and vigorous self-made young man—a student of Samuel Mosby—and would no doubt have made an impression in Osage legal circles had he remained.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

There are few counties in Missouri which have been more peaceably inclined, more loyal and spirited in times of military need, or which have been less disturbed within her borders than Osage County, although in the heart of the State which was so rent by the Civil War. This has been largely due to the excellent character of her leaders, her large foreign population—either peaceably-inclined or less familiar with American institutions as a whole—and her peninsula-like position. It is not known that any of her citizens were connected with the wars previous to 1846, except Maj. Jesse Evans, in that of 1812.

The Mexican War.—During the 40's the general militia was well trained, and "muster-day" was well attended. When the call for volunteers to go to the State lately declared independent of Mexico was known in Osage County the militia colonel—said to have been J. W. Hawkins—called a mass-meeting at Linn in June, 1846. When they were gathered on the public square, the colonel thundered out: "All who want to go to Mexico *fall in!*" In a few minutes a company was in line. Its organization was forthwith effected by Aug. Rainey, John Scott and others. Mr. Rainey became captain, and Mr. Scott his first lieutenant. This was the first permanent organization. In May there had been an organization which spent two or three weeks at St. Louis and returned. Capt. Rainey's company went to Fort Leavenworth, and remained about six weeks, and not being needed, returned home. One of the company, William Rey-

nolds, of Linn, became a major, and died soon afterward. Capt. Rainey died on his way home. This closed the exploits of Osage in the War of 1846.

Civil War Beginnings.—In politics and slave-ownership are generally to be found the sources of the action of a county during the Civil War. Osage had voted Democratic about three to one from her organization until 1856, when the first perceptible break occurred, it being then about two to one. In 1860 all four parties were supported by large votes: Breckenridge received (308) 50 more than Lincoln (258), Lincoln received 23 more than Douglas (235), and Douglas 45 more than Bell (190). This shows 683 to 308 in favor of the Union, in round numbers, or over two to one, and this proved to be a good indication of the people's final action. As to the slave ownership, it has been seen that as early as 1821 the territory of Osage contained more slaves than any other equal territory between the Osage and Meramec; and the wealthiest slave-owner of that whole region lived within Osage boundaries. Even in 1860 it is estimated that there were over 200 slaves within the county, in the possession of such men as Maj. Jesse Evans, the Weltons, Shobes, Lambetts, and numerous others. One fact should be noticed, however, namely, that the *chief* wealth of these men did not lay in slaves.

Early Mass-Meetings.—After the election of Lincoln, and, on January 4, 1861, the inauguration of Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson, Osage County began to be agitated over the probable position of her representative, Hon. J. W. Blunt; so at the mass-meeting called by Hon. L. Zevely, Judge Glover, Adam Miller, Squire Weeks and J. W. Hawkins, to elect a delegate to the convention of February 28, 1861, the honorable gentleman was called home to make known his position. The day came, and the public square in front of the Linn mansion and court-house was crowded; from the upper veranda or porch of the "mansion" L. Zevely opened the meeting by urging that, although he was a Democrat, Lincoln had been fairly elected and every citizen of Osage County should stand by him. The effect of this was electrical, and was a pivotal point in Osage County's career. The Free-Soil element, which had stood somewhat aloof from the Democratic

overtures, were won over to united effort. Mr. Zevely then introduced Mr. Blunt, whose efforts to make an acceptable confession of Claiborne tendencies were poorly received. Mr. Zevely then introduced Judge Chesley Glover, a Free-Soiler, who urged caution upon his Free-Soil friends, and he was followed by Zachariah Isbell, whose patriotic eloquence for the Union led to the meeting closing by nominating him as one of the delegates for the district. Soon after a second mass-meeting was held at Linn. The crowding of events of March, April and May were watched with breathless interest.

Military Movements in the County.—The surrender at St. Louis on May 10th, and the passage of the "Military Bill" and the appointment of Gen. Price over the Missouri State Guard roused Osage County to a Home Guards and State Guard movement. The rapid occupation of the railroad lines by the Federals led the Home Guards organization to be more open and confident and the State recruiting to be carried on secretly. Capt. J. K. Kidd formed the first company of Home Guards at Cooper's Hill, and Medora soon became a general rendezvous, and Maj. Chesley Glover had organized others there. This was about May. The Guards were protecting the railway bridges chiefly. Among the chief captains were Sam. Miller, John and Henry Burnett, Felix Bonnot, W. W. Price, J. W. Glover and others.

Meanwhile, in June, Gov. Jackson had appointed J. T. Berry as enrolling officer for Osage to recruit State Guards. Samuel Mosby, J. Kay McCord and others attempted the organization of a company, but soon disbanded. J. T. Berry was recruiting a company at the time Gov. Jackson decamped from the capital, and those who were quite determined went away and served under Gen. Parsons during most of the war. Others scattered into various Confederate regiments. Very many, however, afterward went into the Federal Militia or regular troops.

During the summer of 1861 some of the Home Guards enlisted in the regular Federal troops. In August Capt. J. K. Kidd organized the Osage Independent Mounted Rifle Company, and went to St. Louis. In the fall Col. George W. Boomer, of Castle Rock, began recruiting at Medora, from the Guards, a regiment which did honor to Osage County—"the brave little Twenty-

sixth"—the Twenty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. They also went to St. Louis early in 1862.

During the earlier half of 1862 the removal of so many of the Home Guards, and frightful reports of "bushwhacking," and an occasional real reminder of their presence, led to the complete enrollment of counties in militia. Adam Miller was made enrolling officer in Osage County in the fall of 1862, and at once began organization throughout the county. Company A was the first enrolled at Linn, under Capt. David Hopkins; Company B, also enrolled at Linn, under Capt. Marion Davis; there followed at Linn, also, Company C, Capt. E. W. Anderson; Company D, Capt. J. W. Williams; Company E, Capt. Mat. Stieferman; Company F, Capt. P. J. Combey; Company G, at Westphalia, Capt. S. Borgmeier; Company H, at Koeltztown, Capt. H. Strobach; Company I, at Linn, Capt. J. C. Dessieux; Company J, at Westphalia, Capt. George Laverenz; Company K, at Linn, Capt. D. C. Duncan, and Company L, at Linn, Capt. G. J. McKnight. At first Capt. David Hopkins, of Company A, had directive control, but his radical measures were not generally well accepted, and a complete regimental organization was soon effected under Col. Leb. Zevely, to whose vigorous, just and peaceable policy is largely due the quiet that reigned so much more in Osage than in many of her sister counties. The "bushwhacking" element were wary about entering the Gasconade-Osage neck, where Col. Zevely had command, and whose southern entrance was guarded by the peaceable but watchful German Militia. It must be remembered that some of these companies were made up of men who had even served in Claib. Jackson's State Guards, but proved as repentant as the prodigal, and were as gladly received by the authorities. The company under Capt. J. C. Dessieux—a Union man—was so largely made up of this class that it was styled the "Reb Company." This company had the apparently paradoxical experience of being called upon at Jefferson City to arrest a "too happy" company of Wisconsin boys who became disorderly.

This militia regiment were subject to orders to Pacific, Rolla, Jefferson City, etc., either in part or as a whole; but within the county their chief duty was guarding the railway and the

southern border from "bushwhackers." Medora—then one of the largest places in the county—had been the great center of the Home Guard movement of Osage, but Linn became the headquarters of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and was made and held as a post throughout the war. Koeltztown was made an out-post, and was chiefly held by Capts. Strobach and Laverenz. Squads were sent out at bridge points on the railroad, but otherwise there were no stations. The years 1863 and 1864 passed off almost uneventfully; there were no fights or skirmishes within the borders of the county during the war, and probably no house was burned. There was but little killing and comparatively little robbery and plunder, yet there was enough. County business proceeded almost undisturbed. An occasional fright led some old lady to hurriedly throw her choice linen into an ash barrel and cover it innocently with ashes, and then snatch her hot bread and parched coffee from the stove and, with it in her apron, make undignified haste in quest of a hiding-place; or the regular troops, *en route* through the county, would send orders ahead for prepared food, which meant what coarse corn-bread could be made by greasing the whole top of the stove and covering it with batter, which the hungry horde would snatch off with their bare hands while it was half done.

Price's famous raids in one case touched Osage County—namely, on his march from near St. Louis to the capital, the first week in October, 1864. He passed with his main section over the old State road, and other sections moving on his right and left, robbing and plundering as they went, even taking the lamp-burners off and fastening them to their belts. They took in all the towns, and crossed the Osage at Prince's Ferry. Not long before this Capt. G. W. Hopkins organized a company of regular troops, and went to Rolla. No event of importance or interest then occurred until the close of the war. There were no fortifications in the county, and probably the chief destroyers were general decay and neglect—a feature later generations can hardly realize.

Military Organizations.—It is unfortunate that a record of the Confederate organizations of the county is not obtainable on account of the scattered nature of the enlistments. It is

thought that the larger number of Osage County rebels served under Gen. Parsons. It has been estimated that of the 991 voters in 1860 in Osage County about one-third (over 300) served in the State, or Confederate, troops, and about two-thirds (over 600) were in the Militia or Federal service.

The Home Guards division was not so thoroughly organized as the later Militia. They were under Maj. Chesley Glover, among whose captains were J. K. Kidd, J. W. Glover, W. W. Price, Felix Bonnot, J. and H. Burnett, S. Miller, and others. Their headquarters were at Medora. They served in and around the county, and were even at Rolla and Pacific. They were organized only during 1861 and a part of 1862; the members went into the regular troops or the Enrolled Missouri Militia.

The Osage County Enrolled Missouri Militia was organized at Linn in the fall of 1862, with the following officers: Col. L. Zevely, Lieut.-Col. Adam Miller, Maj. W. J. Williams and Adjt. Aug. Kleinsorge. The captains are given in the previous part of this chapter, where their action has been described. They were disbanded at the close of the war.

The Osage County Independent Mounted Rifle Company was organized at Medora in August, 1861, with the following officers: Capt. J. K. Kidd, First Lieut. D. A. Waters, Second Lieut. R. J. Beatty. They proceeded at once to St. Louis, where they were attached to "Curtis' (cavalry) Horse" until 1863, when these were organized into the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. They served at Ft. Donelson, Stone River, with Sherman to Atlanta, then at Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; then in Wilson's famous raid toward Andersonville, within thirty-five miles of which they were when hostilities closed, and they were discharged.

The Twenty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry was recruited by the brave Col. George W. Boomer, of Castle Rock.

Says the adjutant-general's report: "This regiment was organized in December, 1861, and soon after joined the expedition under Gen. Pope against New Madrid, and on the 26th raised its flag over the lower rebel fort. April 9, 1862, this regiment formed a part of the force that captured the rebel army (6,500) at Tip-tonville. April 22, 1865, they reached the vicinity of Corinth, participated in the battle of Farmington and the final capture of

Corinth. September 19 the regiment fought in the desperate battle of Iuka, and there won a name for firmness and bravery that will never perish; nearly one-third of its effective force was killed and wounded. Soon after followed the two days' battle of Corinth, in which the regiment particularly distinguished itself." Then followed Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Black River, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, with Sherman to the sea, and the Carolinas, to the close.

"At Champion's Hill and Missionary Ridge the battle-flag of the Twenty-sixth waved in the thickest of the fight, and was planted on the works of the enemy. Few regiments have suffered so severely in officers and men. The names of Boomer and Brown, Walker and Stoddard and other noble ones have faded from the regimental roll, but they have left good deeds behind them that will preserve their names in history.

"The Twenty-sixth presents a clear record; there is no defeat that can dim its many victories, and no failure that will tarnish its fair fame; its brave dead are buried upon fifteen battle-fields." The officers in command were as follows: Cols. George B. Boomer (killed at Vicksburg in the assault of May 24, 1863) and Benjamin D. Dean; Lieut.-Cols. John H. Holman, J. McFall and T. M. Rice; Majors L. E. Kaniuszeski, Charles F. Brown, R. C. Crowell, T. M. Rice and J. Rees; Adjutants A. Van Buren, G. W. Brown, T. M. Rice and Val. McVay; Quartermasters C. F. Brown, J. T. Berry and J. H. McKane; Surgeon J. S. Prout, Assistant Surgeon C. F. Barnett, and Chaplain Joseph Warren. The captains: (Co. A) D. Cain, W. M. Robinson, (Co. B) J. Walker, E. H. Stoddard, J. W. Perry, (Co. C) D. W. C. Brown, J. M. Dennis, (Co. D) L. D. Maynard, F. G. Schoenen, (Co. E) R. C. Crowell, R. P. Denny, (Co. F) Benjamin D. Dean, W. L. Wheeler, (Co. G) T. M. Rice, C. A. Meyers, (Co. H) J. F. F. Koops, L. Scherma, W. H. Mengel, T. M. Rice and A. E. Geyer; (Co. I) J. McFall, J. T. Crowe, J. W. Reece, J. S. Price.

The Thirty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Col. C. B. Fiske; the Tenth and Sixth Cavalry Volunteers, and Iowa regiments with the foregoing, showed in 1863 an Osage membership of 456; the most were in the Twenty-sixth (181) and Iowa troops (102).

The Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry had one company of about 120 men, organized in Linn during August, 1864. It was officered as follows: Capt. G. W. Hopkins, First Lieut. John Moore, Second Lieut. R. S. E. Bingham (of Cole County). They at once went to Rolla, where they were distributed throughout the above regiment.

Reconstruction.—There are few Missouri counties which passed as easily and quietly through this period as Osage. Oaths of loyalty, registration, etc., were carried on with no ebullitions of any note. In the campaign of 1864 Lincoln received 764 votes to 679 received by McClellan. The negroes who became free often located near their former masters. The descendants of some of these now form a small settlement east of Linn.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

General View.—Osage County seems to have taken its character as a village county from the precedent made by its early settlers, the French, who first settled in a village opposite Cote Sans Dessein. Old French Village and other defunct places, like Lysletown, Castle Rock and Van Buren, are treated in the chapter on settlement. The towns and postoffices are very evenly distributed over the county, some on the railroad, some on the streams and some inland. The following is a complete list, given in the estimated order of their population, and including all postoffices: Chamois (estimated at 1,000), Linn (400), Westphalia (375), Dauphine (200; railway name, Bonnot's Mill), Loose Creek (150), Rich Fountain (100), Medora (80; railway name St. Aubert), Koeltztown (60), Luystown (45), Boeger's Store (35), Fredricksburg, Cooper's Hill, Feuersville and McKnight—railway name, Isbell (each about 25), Babbtown, Bailey's Creek, Mint Hill, Linnwood, Useful, Byron, Lange's Store, Flora, Jersey, Quebec, Belle (on the Maries line), Englebert, Le Boeuf and Welcome.* Some of these are characterized as headquarters of the various nationalities and races in the county. About half of the population of the county (roughly estimated) are German, generally located in the south half of the county, with Westphalia as their chief town; the

* The estimates of population are averages of those given by prominent citizens.

Americans are generally scattered in the north half, being less than half the whole population, with Chamois and Linn as their main places; Bonnot's Mill is the French headquarters, these being located in the northwest, and representing about one-sixteenth of the whole population; the Irish have about the same number, and are generally in the eastern part, their main place probably being Boeger's Store; the negroes will number over 200, and in the east and at Chamois are most numerous.

CHAMOIS.

Origin and Growth.—This metropolis of the county is located in Sections 11 and 12, Township 45, Range 8, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, with a situation as picturesque as its name. Whether Morgan Harbor, when he named it, had visions of his new town bounding from its nook, like the fleet chamois, up the sides of its surrounding bluffs, can not be known, but that it has reached those heights is plainly evident. The land was entered by the Shobes in 1818, before the river had encroached so much upon the bottoms. The railway provoked the erection of Andrew Fitzpatrick's building in 1855, on North Main Street. There had been a log house years before on the Pryor's Mill road, when Chamois was a corn-field. Morgan Harbor, a year or so earlier, built a double two-story log hotel and saloon just north of the track, but it was burned down about 1859. Wheeler and Knott built near the site of the post-office, also, before they built Fitzpatrick's house. The postoffice they erected about 1856, making that the oldest business house in Chamois. Mrs. P. Saner's home was built about the same time, and also the Masonic Hall, on the site of Walker & Shobe's saloon, by J. M. Shobe, E. C. Berry, Dr. A. L. McGregor, Jesse Welton, J. T. Berry and others. On Pacific Street a log saloon was erected by P. and Thomas Green, and near that a two-story log store, kept by a Mr. Adams; south of this was Miles Chapman's place, and to the east a building used by a Mr. Jacock, an old daguerreotype artist. Near there, also, was Patrick Casey, the father of Thomas Casey. In August Lalk's place was a house owned by John T. Hunter. The town grew up about the depot. The E. A. Dudgeon residence was the first on the hill. The W. R. Mercer house, on

Cherry Street, was erected early by Joe Moelinger, and Mrs. Barchard's was built by Max Grenebaum. The Main Street House, owned by the Stempel heirs, was built by the first physician—D. W. S. McCall. The first saw-mill was built just west on the creek, by J. Rhodes and M. D. Miller, about 1857, and F. Vallet started a brick-kiln. Mrs. Schultz had a house on Market Street, and A. G. Cooper one on Cherry Street, among the first. Henry Fricke bought near the mill (present) in 1858. Welton & Hunter built the present Catholic Church for a store about 1858 or 1859. These were nearly all previous to the war.

The town was laid out in 1856, by James M. Shobe, with two tiers of lots west of Cherry Street and on both sides of the railway, and about sixteen blocks south of the railway. In the 60's, 70's and 80's were added Bridges', Knott's, Townley & Knott's, Granger's and Shobe's additions. The high-water mark of growth was about 1873, in connection with the location of the freight division here, with round-house, repair-shop, tanks, stock-yards, coal-shutes and later the ballast crusher. Among the transient business men who located here were J. A. Bowen, J. W. Ramsey, W. Shobe, K. W. Townley, W. R. Mercer, J. C. Miller, Frank Freckman and others. Another boom was created at the organization of the building and loan association in 1882, since which the growth has been gradual. Main and Pacific have always been the business streets.

Present Business.—Aside from the railway investment at Chamois, the Mutual Saving Fund, Loan and Building Association, President A. M. King, is the most important enterprise in the place; general merchants come next: Buecher & Jaeger, Speer & Steinmann, W. R. Hull, Craig & Steppleman, and W. R. Mercer. Mr. Goldberg has a clothing store, and hardwares are run by T. J. Fair and James Harper. Drugs are handled by K. W. Townley & Son. In the grocery, confection or restaurant lines are W. R. McElroy, T. R. Cuthbertson, John Nowack and Scott Martin. The Chamois Roller Mills, by Davidson Bros., is all in that line. A livery stable is owned by Charles Ernstmeyer, and meat markets are kept by Frank Stonner, L. K. Schwanderson and W. R. McElroy. The traveling or boarding public have homes at the Merchants', by E. Zumwalt; the Farmers', by Sam-

uel Hall; the Rogers, by Eli Rogers; the Cottage Hotel, by Mrs. E. C. Lane, and less prominent boarding houses. The postoffice, news and stationery store, by S. W. Laughlin, P. M., is the only one here. W. Heidt and Thomas Brown are barbers. Miller & Czeschin and W. Klimas care for wagon and iron-work; C. S. Leeman, J. T. Boyse and G. C. White take building contracts; P. Swanson and W. Boone are masons; S. W. Laughlin, Eli Rogers and L. V. Ritter attend to painting and decorating; August Lalk has a lumber-yard; the city has a stone-quarry; a brick-yard is owned by E. Zumwalt, and real estate and insurance are handled by C. R. Marquand. The tin-shop is owned by Charles Mahon, and furniture and undertaking are in the hands of H. Ernstmeyer. Harness and shoe trades are managed by L. Kraemer and J. G. Bauer. T. H. Nix is a gunsmith and George Schonard a tailor. Ladies' millinery is cared for by Miss Kitty Mahon and Mrs. Minnie McKinney. H. A. J. Sexton is railway and W. R. Hull express agent. G. Kotthoff is a jeweler. Ice and coal are sold by Charles Ernstmeyer. There are two saloons. Drs. R. M. Turner, W. T. Mahon, K. W. Townley, W. D. Townley and L. M. Rootes are the physicians, while Hon. H. Marquand is the only lawyer. Dr. G. W. Tainter, of Linn, is a visiting dentist.

Newspapers.—In October, 1871, the *Osage County Leader* began a career of some eight years under W. J. Knott. It was Democratic. About 1879 Mr. Knott issued for a few months a temperance paper called the *Battle Flag*. During the same year Frank Powell started a liberal Democratic paper, the *Chamois Liberalist*, which continued until February, 1888, when Senator Ryors, of Linn, took it over there; but among its editors at Chamois were (Republicans) Walter Evans, S. A. Rising, J. W. Johnson and A. J. Childers. The last named editor established the present Chamois paper—the *Osage County Enterprise*—March 1, 1888, and has since made it worthy of its name.

Incorporation.—The first incorporation occurred under the old law near 1868, and J. P. Wagner (chairman), R. F. Huston, S. Hall, H. Marquand and A. Dyer were trustees. They continued under this form, the chairman acting as mayor, until the present incorporation, April 3, 1878. Among those who have