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AMONG THE PRESENT SHELBY COUNTY BUSINESS MEN, PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE AND OFFICERS

"History In The Making" To Be Found In The Following Articles; Produce Business One of Largest of Shelby County

The poultry business which is one of the largest individual enterprises of today started years ago with every grocery store buying poultry and produce. About thirty-five years ago J. M. Dean of Shelbyville started to buy most of the produce of the county from both merchants and a few buyers. At that time he had wagons that he sent out to the various stores over the county and took the produce into Shelbyville and shipped eggs in car lots, but he could not get together car lots of poultry. Therefore he shipped them in coop lots to Chicago and Keokuk.

Along about 1900 Jasper Henderson, father of C. L. Henderson, the present manager of the Henderson Produce Company, was able to sell a few car lots of poultry to a New York concern and in doing so he had to buy poultry from J. M. Dean and others on west in loading cars. The party he was selling to later got into financial difficulties and Mr. Henderson and Mr. Dean decided they would load some live poultry cars together.

They started on this joint deal but it seems that Mr. Dean did not care so much about taking the chances on the market for live poultry and after this first car was loaded he sold his part to Mr. Henderson and Mr. Dean continued selling him poultry from that time on.

A little later Mr. W. S. Fox, who was then in the grocery business, and Mr. Parsons of Shelbyville, also sold their poultry to the Henderson Produce Co. Later others such as W. S. Bryan and Company of Shelbyville, who were heavy receivers of poultry, sold to this company until 1915, when Davis Cleaver Company bought the Dean store and about the same time the Henderson Produce Co. bought out Jim Snyder and started in business in Shelbyville.

During these years John Bauer of Shelbyville had been buying and shipping poultry to the company.

In 1909 Shelby county was visited by New York buyers who were buying live poultry and shipping it out in car lots. Their reason for being in Shelby county was that the Henderson Produce Company was shipping live poultry to New York to what was known as the independent receivers and getting a little more for the poultry than when shipped to what was known as regular dealers, or in regular channels. In retaliation the New York dealers sent five men to Monroe City and contacted Mr. Jasper Henderson and advised him that unless he discontinued shipping to independent receivers in New York City they were going to buy poultry through this part of the state and they would necessarily ruin his business and they would also advise the farmers in such a manner that it would be detrimental to Henderson's business. They stated that their prices would be higher than the market would afford. Henderson told them that they could run their own business as they saw fit, so they proceeded to drive out in buggies to the country and buy poultry from farmers, paying them fifty cents down and contracting poultry to be delivered at a certain date.

These men, noticing that the company was getting poultry out of Shelbyville as well as Shelbyville after they had made all the territory around Monroe City, went to Shelbyville and then to Shelbyville and loaded cars. Later they had representatives from New York City see them asking them to ship their poultry to Boston, Mass., and they had arranged with the Boston, Mass. people to pay the company more than they were getting in New York City with the independent concern. They were advised that the Hendersons would do this so long as it worked out to their advantage, but when their deal stopped or when it was not to the company's advantage to go to Boston, then would they continue their old way.

They carried poultry to Boston for two years but in the spring of 1911 they started back to New York with the independent people and the New York receivers sent five more men out. They bought around Shelbyville as Henderson's were buying from Shelbyville and loading poultry into cars.

It is presumed that they would have continued from that time on to have bought in this manner, but in the summer of 1911, thirteen of these New York poultry dealers were sentenced to three months in the penitentiary at Blackwell Island for "restraint of trade." The District Attorney, before the trial, asked for representatives from the Produce Company to come to New York to testify against these people, as they had worked this deal out through their section of the country, but as they did not consider it healthy around New York City for anyone who might be seen, they would have to testify in person.

In 1917 a buying house was opened in Shelbyville but three years later it was sold to Lee Baker, and then sold again. And in 1928 Henderson opened up again in their present house, with J. E. Hale as manager. The Henderson Produce Co. also has stations in Shelbyville, Clarence and Bethel.

The Producers Cold Storage Company was organized by the farmers of Shelby, Macon and Linn counties as a cooperative institution for marketing the eggs and poultry of the Farmers Exchanges of those counties. The charter was issued on July 3, 1921. Stock was sold to approximately 500 farmers at \$25.00 per share, some buying one share and some buying several, until a fund of approximately \$12,500.00 was reached. Part of Peter's building in Shelbyville was rented for operations. Some refrigerating machinery and cold storage rooms were installed and the plant began doing business with its volume coming chiefly from ten Farmers Exchanges in the counties named above.

This institution has grown throughout its history more or less steadily as the number of exchanges and dealers increased. More space had to be rented until a year ago the company was occupying several buildings in town and was handling the business of forty exchanges and about fifteen private dealers who deal on practically the same basis as the exchanges.

The company moved into its new plant August 1, 1934, which is one of the one-half dozen largest poultry plants of the country. The volume of business of the Producers Cold Storage Company today is exceeded by not more than one-half dozen plants in the middle west. This plant is strictly modern and has an investment of approximately one hundred thousand dollars in building equipment, trucks, machinery, etc. And for the past few weeks has employed regularly approximately 125 people.

Many new activities have been added as time has passed. Today the plant handles in addition to eggs and poultry, wool, hides, furs, feeds and sugar. The Com-

pany is equipped to handle poultry by shipping alive in car lots to eastern markets or by dressing and packing and shipping out as frozen or fresh killed, according to the wishes of the buyer. This spring an Egg Breaking department was established which has given employment to approximately fifty people, mostly girls. And approximately two million pounds of eggs have been broken, put in cans and frozen solid. These eggs, have been shipped out in refrigerated trucks and cars to bakers, ice cream manufacturers, yeast makers and others who buy frozen canned eggs.

Quite a lot of rotten eggs come into a plant of this size because eggs are a highly perishable product. It used to be that these eggs were hauled off into a ditch, but today they are sold to tanners of leather and are used for tanning purposes.

The company is doing approximately two million dollars worth of business annually and handles several hundred carloads of both poultry and eggs in a year. The territory today served by the Producers Cold Storage Company embraces practically all of northeast Missouri and a good deal of Iowa. Today the products come from about seventy-five Farmers Exchanges, part of which are in Shelbyville, and go directly to Shelbyville, but go first to our Kirksville plant where they are assembled and re-loaded for Shelbyville. Approximately fifty dealers also are cooperating with the farmers and the Producers Cold Storage.

This company is probably the biggest handler of wool and furs in northeast Missouri. Considerable produce is brought in from the north and west that comes over two hundred miles. Very likely the Producers Cold Storage Company is Shelby County's biggest business institution and touches the affairs and business relations of more people by far than any other Shelby county business concern. It is estimated by the management that between twenty-five thousand and thirty thousand farmers market their produce through this concern.

The present manager is John D. Schindler; Roy D. Hatcher of Shelbyville is President; A. T. Buckman of Shelbyville is Secretary and Treasurer; and William King of Macon is Vice-president. Wilbur Minor of Bethel and Frank Wood of New Cambria are the other two members, with the officers named above that comprise the executive board. There are nineteen members of the full Board of Directors, living in several counties over north Missouri. Shelby county has some other members of the board, among whom are A. P. Reanker of Clarence and R. W. Gillaspay of Leonard.

The company is commonly referred to as the "Cold Storage" around Shelbyville. Together with the Exchanges it is a part of the big farm organization which everybody over the whole nation refers to as the M. F. A., which means of course, the Missouri Farmers Association, which is the biggest cooperative in the United States and the most powerful. The M. F. A. operates over practically all of Missouri and has several hundred separate units handling all kinds of farm products and does approximately twice as much business in the state of Missouri in dollars and cents per year as is done by any other business institution.

The first bank in Shelbyville was organized in 1872, with John F.

HON. JAMES T. LLOYD, ONE OF SHELBY COUNTY'S MOST NOTED SONS, GIVES EXCELLENT HISTORICAL SKETCH OF COUNTY

Former Congressman and an Active Participant in the First Old Settlers Reunion Ever Held in Shelbyville, Mentions The Highlights in County's Progress During The Past Forty Years

What I have to say is to a large extent reminiscent in character and will be mainly confined to incidents and history between 1885 and 1925, the time during which I was a resident of Shelby county; and much of it will appear to be personal in character because of my own connection with it.

I came to Shelbyville March 31, 1885. I was an entire stranger to the community, but was encouraged from the outset by the good citizens of this splendid county in every reasonable way. Strange to say, I received assistance from the lawyers of the county in a manner I have never known elsewhere. The two principal lawyers of this town, J. C. Hale and P. B. Dunn, soon became my good friends. A few days after my arrival here, Judge Hale had me employed in a big slander case which was then to be tried. I could see no reason



JAMES T. LLOYD

for my employment except to give me a chance to get acquainted and secure a start in legal business.

P. B. Dunn and I soon became the owners of the only abstract of land titles in the county, and we continued this business together for years and occupied the same office as attorneys but not as partners in that business. These two men, entirely different in disposition, were two unusual men. Judge Hale was a kind-hearted, good man. He possessed more than ordinary ability. He was a reliable lawyer and true to his high ideals of legal ethics. He was probate judge of this county for a period of twelve years, beginning in 1887; and without disparagement of any others of the excellent line of judges this county has produced, he has never been surpassed for ability, fairness in the performance of his duty, and popularity with the people with whom he dealt. When he passed away, Shelby county lost one of its real benefactors. P. B. Dunn was one of the best men I ever knew. Absolutely honest in his dealings, a genuine friend and a man of the highest character and ideals. I remember well a social and moral contest in which he took part. In 1887 there were a number of saloons in this county. Nearly every town had one or more. A proposition was presented to vote on local option or prohibition for Shelby county. But apparently there was no active leadership in the attempt to secure local option and to rid the county of saloons. P. B. Dunn, John T. Perry, John Hewitt and myself voluntarily undertook the task of organizing the county for prohibition and attempted to enlist sentiment in favor of it. We each spent one month in that contest, canvassed the county thoroughly, and spoke in nearly every school house. The surpris-

ing thing was the opposition we met. Our best friends, supporters of the proposition, said to us: "You are foolish to make the fight. You are young men and ruining forever your chances for political favor. You need never expect to secure an office in this county." People were apparently afraid to assert themselves openly. Some would not attend our meetings because they feared injury to themselves. But we each pressed the battle with all the vigor we had, and at the end there was a decided victory for local option.

There was a very unusual sequel to that contest. None of us were speaking office at that time. In fact, we were disposed to accept the verdict of our friends that we were ruined politically. But shortly thereafter P. B. Dunn was a candidate for Representative of this county and had no opposition. John J. Hewitt became a candidate for county treasurer and no one opposed him for the nomination. I was a candidate for prosecuting attorney and had no opponent. John T. Perry was a candidate for county clerk and the opposing candidate made the local option contest the issue, and Mr. Perry won by nearly a thousand majority. And since that time Shelby county has always been a dry county.

When the coming stands of the Shelbyville Bank, I experienced an evidence of his abiding friendship. I was called by telegram to Springfield, Missouri, because of the disappearance of an uncle of mine. I went on the first train. I had sixty-five dollars in the bank. I drew out fifty dollars to meet my expenses. Shortly after my arrival at Springfield, where there was much excitement, and public meetings were held to help in the search for the missing man, a telegram was received which located him in New Orleans. I was requested by the conference to go to New Orleans at once. I could not, because I did not have the money. I approached the banker there, whom I had met during the conferences, and told him confidentially of my situation. He said, "I will telegraph your banker." He prepared this telegram and sent it to Mr. Dunn. "Will James T. Lloyd's check be honored for five hundred dollars?" In an hour or two the banker received this reply: "James T. Lloyd's check will be honored for five hundred dollars or any other sum he may draw on this bank." I mention this instance to show Mr. Dunn's confidence in his friends and his willingness to help. Mr. Dunn was an able and influential Representative. He was just in all his dealings and true in every relation in life, in the home, in moral enterprise, church obligations, and in loyalty and duty to the State.

When I came to Shelbyville, there was only a two-room school building—one room upstairs and one down. There was a fourth class postoffice with one mail per day. The hack started at Bethel early in the morning, went to Shelbyville, and then returned. Mail was received here from the south about four o'clock in the afternoon, if the roads were good, but frequently at a much later hour and sometimes not at all. John S. Duncan was the postmaster, and the postoffice was in a little frame building east of the present Miller corner. There was no lumber yard here. There were good stores, a safe bank, but dilapidated churches, old residences, and an old court house. But little public spirit existed. The townspeople were discouraged. But

conditions soon changed. The people became interested in public schools and built a ten-thousand-dollar school building, which was quite large for a town of that size and an unusual expenditure for that period. It employed sufficient teachers to get State recognition and was the first State accredited school in the county. It has been one of the best schools in Northeast Missouri, and is so considered now.

About this time the old court house was completely destroyed by fire, and something had to be done quickly to house the county offices and take care of the courts. To meet this condition, enterprising citizens of Shelbyville—Dr. Phil Dimmitt, John T. Cooper, J. J. Hewitt, John T. Perry, P. B. Dunn, and others—erected a large brick opera house, sufficiently large to house the courts and to take care of the offices. There was also built a mill down near the present railroad station. The town commenced building and improving homes. I built the first house, where Ernest Thompson now lives, in this onward movement, and others were soon constructed. Three new churches were erected. While this improvement was going on, a proposition to build a new court house and to bond the county for its cost was submitted to the people and was carried

largely as an evidence of the public spirit which was then shown in this town. The opera building was a financial loss to its promoters, but it served its purpose. The mill was quite successful for a time in bringing trade to Shelbyville and creating an interest in the town, but was a serious loss to its promoters. The people of today have little conception of what they owe to the wide-awake public spirit of that time, not only in Shelbyville, but in every part of Shelby county. And it is a gratification to me to know that I was an humble factor in this progress.

After I entered Congress in 1897, I lost the everyday fellowship with these men who had such vision, courage, and determination to serve as is seldom seen in these modern days when the controlling purpose seems to be "what I can make out of it". Shelby county was filled with public spirited people. One of my first efforts in Congress was to secure the improvement in the mail facilities of Shelbyville; and you older people will remember that soon thereafter you received mail from the south in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, and Shelbyville postoffice became one of the third class. Richard Collier was its first postmaster.

Early in my Congressional service there came the opportunity to develop the rural mail service. But a rule was adopted by the postoffice department that no route should be established except where it started from a town on the railroad with a third class or presidential office. This barred Shelbyville and every town in the county excepting Shelbyville and Clarence, from the benefits of rural service. I was fortunate to be a member of the postoffice committee of the House of Representatives, and managed so far as our district was concerned, to secure an exception to this rigid rule. Routes were secured from every town in the county and Shelbyville secured its full share notwithstanding it was neither on a railroad nor yet a third class office.

Early in these remarks I have spoken of two lawyers who lived in Shelbyville; but I would not

be true to the bar of Shelby county if I did not mention the names of other lawyers in Shelby county who were important. Richard P. Giles, W. O. L. Jewett, C. M. King, B. F. Dobyms, and C. S. Brown are all worthy of special mention. I have practiced law in other localities in this state and also in the states of Illinois, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, and I have never been associated with a more honorable group of lawyers than those who were the active members of the Shelby County bar. They were men who were true to their clients, fair and just to the court, and courteous to their legal opponents.

I had more association with Mr. Giles than any other one of these. We were more frequently on opposite sides of the same case and sometimes thrown together. He was a high-class gentleman, was an unusually strong lawyer, well posted, and clear and concise in statement and public speech. He was a most dangerous opponent to meet. The court believed in him; juries were influenced by him; and the people had confidence in him.

He and I had a most interesting experience in 1886. We were candidates for prosecuting attorney. The contest was made without criticism or abuse of any kind by either of us. An incident was uttered during the campaign. It soon developed to be a real race, and he was elected by seven teen votes, and he and I became very warm friends as a result of it. That friendship continued until his death.

Mr. Giles was elected to Congress in 1896 and died eleven days after election. I had succeeded him as prosecuting attorney; I also succeeded him in Congress.

After Mr. Giles' unexpected death, candidates sprang up all over the district. There were three aspirants for Congress from this county alone—W. O. L. Jewett, H. B. Shain, and myself. It was evident that, if we all continued in the race, we would all fall of the nomination. Our friends insisted that the matter be adjusted in some way so that only one should be the candidate. It was finally left to the people, and I was chosen by them; but it was a close contest with them. They acted their part honorably and faithfully in doing what they could as they had agreed to secure my nomination; and if they had not been active in their support, I would have failed. This is another evidence of the genuine character and spirit of the Shelby County bar and their devotion to duty as they saw it. Mr. Jewett has passed away, leaving a splendid record of usefulness and achievement—one of which any community should be proud. Mr. Shain has been a circuit judge and is now a judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals in this state—a credit to his community and an honor to his state. The other lawyers whose names I have mentioned—King, Brown, and Dobyms—were well-trained and superior lawyers and excellent citizens. Mr. Dobyms was a distinguished Senator in the Legislature of Missouri. A part of his family still remain in Shelby county and would be a credit to any community.

The most noted criminal case I ever brought before a Shelby County Circuit Court was the case of the State of Missouri against Joseph N. Glahn in 1886, who was charged with the murder of County Judge Joseph Hu-nolt. Richard P. Giles, prosecut-

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ATTORNEYS PROMINENT IN DEVELOPMENT OF CO.

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of a college in Pennsylvania; came to Clarence in 1895, from Pennsylvania, remaining there about a year and then returned to his native state; Republican; high degree of intelligence, forceful speaker; honest and honorable.

Judge John T. Perry, enrolled as a member of the Shelby County Bar 1898, was born in Anderson County, Kentucky, July 22, 1850; teacher 1867-84; emigrated to Shelby County 1871; County Judge, 1880-81, 1882-83, 1884-85; County Clerk, 1887-90, 1891-94, 1895-98; County Representative, 1909-10, in the 45th General Assembly; lived at Shelbyville.

Sept. 4, 1878, married Miss Rosa A. Snider, seven children, five of whom are still living, Mary M., Margaret M., John O., Myrtle, and Clarence.

John T. Gose, A. B., A. M., LL. B., LL. M., D. C. L.; was born in Monroe county, Missouri, son of John S. Gose and Margaret A. (Gillis) Gose, attended Central College, Vanderbilt University, Chicago University, and Illinois College of Law; teacher at Central College, Culver Military Academy, and Illinois College of Law; delegate from Illinois College of Law to Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at Louisiana Purchase Exposition; minister of Southern Methodist Church two years; admitted to the bar; practiced law at St. Louis four years; located at Shelby, 1906; practiced law until 1911, when he moved to Jefferson City; and served as assistant attorney general of the State of Missouri for four years; now engaged in the practice in Los Angeles, Cal.

Dec. 21, 1904, married Miss Eugenie Burris Blocker, one child, George Blocker.

William L. Hamrick, enrolled as a member of the Shelby County Bar April 11, 1903, was born in Taylor Township, Shelby County, Mo., Nov. 27, 1866; son of William F. Hamrick and Martha (Shelton) Hamrick; educated in public schools and Kirksville State Normal; practiced law at Clarence for 31 years, serving at city attorney for the whole time; prosecuting attorney for two terms, 1909-10, and 1911-12.

July 26, 1906, married Miss Grace Kemper, one child, Martha. Sylvanus Bragg, enrolled as a member of the Shelby County Bar April 4, 1904, was born in Tiger Fork Township, Shelby County, Mo., August 14, 1845; son of Sylvanus I. Bragg and Mary (McGraw) Bragg; educated in district schools and in Newark Academy; taught school in Shelby, Macon and Knox counties six years; resided at Bethel and practiced in the justice courts principally where he was very successful in winning verdicts.

Hon. Harry J. Libby, enrolled as a member of the Shelby County Bar Oct. 5, 1906, was born at Laclede, Linn County, Missouri, July 31, 1885; son of Judge Oscar F. Libby and Rebecca J. (Watson) Libby; graduated from Brookfield High School; studied law in the office of his father; admitted to the bar in Linn county, 1905; permanently located in Shelby, 1907, where he has continuously engaged in the practice of law; prosecuting attorney of Shelby County two terms, 1913-14, and 1915-16; nominated and elected Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit for a six year term, beginning Jan. 1, 1935.

Oct. 21, 1909, married Miss Carrie Belle Young, five children, Harry J., Robert, deceased, Paul, John and Carolyn.

May 16, 1931, married Miss Mary Elizabeth Daniel.

Ephraim J. Donnelly, enrolled as a member of the Shelby County Bar April 7, 1882; located first at Clarence and practiced for a few years, then associated himself in partnership with W. O. L. Jewett; candidate for county representative in 1884, but was defeated; left the county about 1886.

the Christian Church. Moved from Lewis county to Leonard. From Leonard to Clarence. Was pastor of the Christian Church at Leonard, also at Clarence. Began the practice of law at Clarence. Also served as Justice of the Peace for several years. Died in Clarence.

John W. Crow, son of E. M. Crow, studied law in the office of his father at Clarence. Was admitted to the bar by Judge Nat M. Skelton. Began practice of law at Clarence in partnership with his father, under the firm name of E. M. Crow and Son. Served as City Attorney of Clarence. He afterwards moved to Wilburton, Oklahoma, served a term or two as prosecuting attorney of Latimer County, Oklahoma. Later moved to McAllister, Okla., where he died a few years later.

Samuel H. Ellison, son of Judge Andrew Ellison and Julia H. (Hatch) Ellison, located at Shelby and practiced law for a few years in partnership with Sen. George W. Humphrey, under the firm name of Humphrey and Ellison. He returned to Kirksville where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

Alexander B. Irwin, enrolled as a member of the Shelby County Bar April 7, 1889, was born in the state of Virginia, August 18, 1835, and died in Shelby County, Missouri, Jan. 9, 1909; son of Dr. Thomas H. Irwin and Catherine (Brown) Irwin; emigrated to Shelbyville with his parents when two years of age and spent his entire life in Shelby County, with the exception of one year.

Married Miss Angeline Blanchard, 1858, who died in 1876; two sons were born of this marriage, both dying in infancy.

Married Miss Alice Dunn, April, 1879, six children, Shelby D., George W., Julia A., A. Brown, J. Frank, and Catherine.

Robert A. Cleek, enrolled as a member of the Shelby County Bar Oct. 12, 1895; son of Thomas J. Cleek and Fannie (Wilhoit) Cleek; located at Shelby; practiced in partnership with Newton E. Williams, 1897-1902, under the firm name of Cleek and Williams; also edited and published the Shelby Torchlight, 1900-02.

County two terms, 1897-98, and 1899-1900; moved to Quincy, Illinois, about 1919; married and has one son, C. Marshall Cleek.

Ron V. Moran, enrolled as a member of the Shelby County Bar June 6, 1917, and located at Shelby, Mo., remaining but a few months.

E. T. Hockaday, was a lawyer, but not enrolled as a member of the bar. He located at Shelby and practiced law for three or four years, and then left.

Arthur W. Hamilton, enrolled as a member of the Shelby County Bar Feb. 19, 1912. Was born in Knox County, Missouri, in 1879. Son of Robert and Emma Hamilton; studied law and engaged in practice at Shelbyville, Missouri. By his second marriage with Mamie Burckhardt he has two children, Warren and Weldon. He is now living in Denver, Colorado.

Frank Will Miller, enrolled as a member of the Shelby County Bar December 10, 1926. Was born at Bethel, Missouri, February 27, 1898, a son of Frank A. Miller and Cora B. (Stapleton) Miller. Attended Bethel and Shelby schools. Studied law at home. Admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court November 1926. August 1, 1920, he married Helen von Thun.

Walter D. Gerard, enrolled as a member of the Shelby County Bar April 4, 1882, was born in Ralls County, Missouri, April 8, 1858; son of Dr. Edward Nathan Gerard and Priscilla E. (Drane) Gerard; came to Shelby with his parents 1864; attended public schools, Westminster College, Fulton; taught school in rural Shelby County schools; studied law in the office of Charles M. King, and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Missouri; began practice in Shelby County, but remained only a short time, going to Texas.

Taught school at Dennison and Fort Worth, then went to Seattle, Washington, where for thirty years he was principal of Rainier School, the largest in the city; at one time was the Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Public Schools, but was defeated, though running ahead of the ticket; retired in 1918 on a pension.

Judge Hopkins B. Shain, enrolled as a member of the Shelby County Bar April 5, 1897, was born in Macon County, Missouri; educated in the public schools, Christian University (Culver Stockton), Canton, Mo., and Kirksville State Normal; taught school several years; studied law with Judge James Ellison; admitted to the bar 1886; practiced at Clarence, Mo., partner of J. Dank Dale for two years, 1896-98; moved to Sedalia, Mo.; served two terms as Judge of the 30th Judicial Circuit, 1911-1922; secretary of Judicial Council of Missouri; November, 1932, he was elected Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals for a term of twelve years.

Married Miss Kate Hockensmith of Macon County, six children, Mrs. W. A. Beckmeyer, Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Edward C. Shain, Mrs. S. Berry Haug, Matson H. Shain, and William D. Shain.

Rev. E. McKendree Bounds, enrolled as a member of the Shelby County Bar June 9, 1854. Was a son of Thomas J. Bounds, the first Court Clerk of Shelby County. Shortly after his admission to the Bar he moved to Hannibal, Missouri, and engaged in the practice of law.

Rev. C. I. Vandeventer, presiding elder of the Hannibal District, Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the "History of Methodism in Missouri," by Rev. W. H. Lewis, thus writes:

"In 1859, my first year as the presiding elder of the Hannibal District, E. M. Bounds, then a young attorney living in Hannibal yielding to a previously unsettled conviction, was licensed to preach and employed the last six months of the conference year to travel with Rev. M. R. Jones on the Monticello Circuit."

He was admitted on trial at the conference held in St. Charles in 1860 and was reappointed with M. R. Jones to the Monticello circuit. He made rapid advancement in the conference serving important churches. His greatest service for the church was as associate editor of the St. Louis and Nashville Christian Advocates. He was the author of several books on prayer; he was a man of great faith, rich in prayer life and most gracious Christian spirit. As a preacher he was profoundly spiritual and brought grace and blessing to all who waited on his ministry. The memory of his great sermon from the text, "The God that Answereth by Fire, let Him be God," preached at the annual conference in Monroe City in 1893, lingers with those who heard him.

The first step toward building the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was the holding of a meeting in 1846 in the office of John M. Clemens, father of the renowned Mark Twain. The first proposed route was through Shelbyville.

OAK DALE, THE FIRST TOWN IN SHELBY CO.

(By Mrs. Ray Rubison.)

In 1831 William B. Broughton and family left their old home in Kentucky for the west. A few months later they arrived in a country where large oaks grew. He selected a site to build on and thus became the first settler in



MRS. RAY RUBISON

Shelby county. He called the place Oak Dale. The next year he improved his home by building a stone and mortar chimney and fireplace. Years later, when the building was razed to give place to a larger structure, "1832" was found inscribed in the mortar. Some of the logs used in building this cabin home are now in use in a cattle barn on the farm owned and occupied by Earl Broughton. By the spring of 1833 twenty-six families were settled in and around Oak Dale.

First Election In 1834 it was ordered by the Marion county court that the elections in the newly organized Black Creek township were to be held at the home of William B. Broughton. The first judges of election were Thomas H. Clements, Richard Gartrell and George Parker. The first Justice of the Peace was Thomas J. Bounds; constable, Julius C. Gartrell.

The county was named in honor of Gen. and ex-Gov. Isaac Shelby of Kentucky. The commissioners to select the seat of justice were Elias Kincheloe, of Marion; James Lay, of Lewis, and Joseph Hardy, of Ralls. The Governor (Daniel Dunklin) was authorized to appoint three county judges and a sheriff "to serve until the next general election."

The act provided that the courts of the county should be held at the house of Mr. Broughton. The county courts were ordered to be held on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October.

The first session of the Shelby county court convened at the residence of William B. Broughton on Thursday, April 9, 1835. There were present as justices: James Foley, Thomas H. Clements and

Adolphus E. Wood, all of whom had been commissioned by the Governor. Upon assembling of the court, James Foley was made presiding justice, Thomas J. Bounds was appointed clerk, and Russell W. Moss was appointed assessor. Court adjourned to meet a week later.

April 17, the court re-assembled, all the judges being present. John H. Milton, who had been appointed by Gov. Dunklin the sheriff of the county, appeared and took the oath of office. J. C. Gartrell resigned as constable of Black Creek township and Samuel J. Parker was appointed in his stead.

At the regular May term the only business done was the recommending to the Governor that Robert Duncan be appointed sheriff in the room of John H. Milton, who had failed to give bond according to law.

At a special term begun May 18, 1835, Robert Duncan was appointed elisor until he could be commissioned sheriff. At this term the first roads in the county were duly and legally established.

In August 1835, W. B. Broughton was appointed treasurer, and Robert Duncan collector.

The first term of the circuit court of Shelby county convened Thursday, November 26, 1835, at the house of W. B. Broughton at Oak Dale. Hon. Priestly H. McBride, then judge of the second judicial circuit, presided. Sheriff Robert Duncan opened court and Thomas J. Bounds was the clerk.

The grand jury was composed of the following: William Moore, foreman; George Parker, George W. Gentry, William S. Chinn, Peter Stice, Bryant Cockrum, Joseph West, Elisha K. Eaton, Silas Boyce, James Blackford, Samuel Bell, Albert G. Smith, Josiah Bethard, Cyrus A. Saunders, Hill Shaw, John Thomas, Robert Reed, Russell W. Moss, Henry Musgrove and Ezekiel Kennedy.

Three attorneys were present, all of Palmyra: J. Quinn Thornton, John Herd and James L. Minor.

The grand jury reported that they had no business before them,

and were discharged. The following were the only cases before the court, and the disposition made of them: "Graham Williams vs. Sundry other heirs of Elisha Williams, deceased; petition for partition. Urel Wright appointed guardian ad litem for the minor heirs." "John H. Milton, assignee of Robert Reed, vs. Silas Boyce; petition and summons. Motion to dismiss sustained."

On the third day of the term Elias Kincheloe, one of the county seat commissioners, made a report of the actions of the commissioners; and submitted the title papers for the land on which they had located the seat of justice. On the third day court adjourned. The total expenses of the term were \$16.87 1/2, as follows: To W. B. Broughton, for house rent, \$4; Robert Duncan, sheriff's fees, \$9.50; T. J. Bounds, clerk's fees, \$3.37 1/2.

The July term, 1836, was the second term of the circuit court. It was held at Mr. Broughton's. Hon. Ezra Hunt was judge, A. B. Chambers of Pike county was circuit attorney. Other new attorneys admitted to practice before the court were Thomas L. Anderson and S. W. B. Carnegy, both of Palmyra.

In February, 1836, Broughton and Holliday were licensed to keep an inn and tavern at Oak Dale for one year, on the payment of \$10.

Homes and Furnishings A settler's first thought was a home. Therefore, he usually selected a thickly wooded place to build his house. The trees were cut and notched and a clearing made for the new house to rest on. The other neighbors came for miles to the "house raising!"

Sometimes the floors were not put in until after the family had moved in. At first these were just large logs split in half and the split side laid up. Later, when a saw mill had been set up, logs were hauled and the floors were made of wide oak boards two inches thick.

The furniture was very meager, mostly home-made. Sometimes

one or two "store" pieces were brought from their former homes. These were their most cherished possessions. Their beds contained but one post and two rails—one end and one side rail. A corner was selected for the bed. Four feet down the wall from this corner was bored a hole. A six-foot pole was fitted in here. Six feet down the other wall from this same corner was bored another hole. The end of a four-foot pole was fastened into this hole. The one post was set at the corner where the two poles came together. Holes were bored in this post and the ends of the poles were secured in it. Small holes were bored about every 4 or 5 inches and wooden pegs driven in along the inner edge of each pole, also along the two walls, joining the one end and side of the bed. Rope was fastened to the pegs and woyen from side to side and end to end across from wall to pole and back, joining the early day "springs". A large home-woven tick filled with straw, was placed on this, then one filled with feathers, and then the home-woven sheets, blankets and the crowning glory—a home-woven bedspread. The beds were usually built high, so a trundle-bed could be pushed under it in the daytime, out of sight. A trundle-bed was just four boards fastened together with the cords woven from side to side, like the larger bed. There were rollers on the corners so it could be rolled away out of sight. However, it was not long before the settlers were able to buy "store" beds of heavy walnut or maple.

A small stand to hold a candle, a spinning-wheel, and generally a loom, finished the furnishings of the front or sitting room. Also there was usually a home-made rocker for mother to rock the babies to sleep in, for in those days to have to put a baby to sleep without rocking it would have been next to a crime.

The kitchen had a home-made table, benches to sit on, flour chest, cupboard, and water stand. Each room had its fire-place.

(Continued on page 6, Sec. E)

55 YEARS OF SERVICE

We are thankful that we have been able to serve you these past years and appreciate your continued patronage.

No home is complete without a new **MAYTAG** Free Demonstration

FRIGIDAIRE — PHILCO RADIOS
SKELGAS — DELCO LIGHT

A. CONNELLY & SON
Shelbina, Mo.

FROM

Ox Team

TO

Airways!

Such Is The Progress Of Transportation

Transportation has progressed by leaps and bounds during the past one hundred years. Modern motor cars and airplanes call for a modern fuel.

Welch Bros. started the Illinois Oil Company thirty-one years ago, with the view in mind to sell petroleum products direct to the consumer. In doing so they believed they could give the consumer better products at lower cost.

The Illinois Oil Company has kept abreast with the times through those thirty-one years, by constantly improving its products, yet it still holds to the idea of giving the consumer more for his money.

Our Products Include

GASOLINE	KEROSENE
MOTOR OILS And	TRACTOR OILS And
GREASES	GREASES
CUP GREASE	GUN GREASE
AXLE GREASE	FLY SPRAY

WELCOME TO THE CENTENNIAL

Illinois Oil Co.

J. E. KELSO, Mgr.
Shelbyville, Missouri

FOR SIXTY-FOUR YEARS

THE SHELBY COUNTY HERALD

Has Brought You The

PARADE OF NEWS

FROM SHELBY COUNTY



LESTER E. FINLEY



W. C. HEWITT



LORENA CARNEY



JOSEPHINE HEWITT

On This County Centennial . . .
 We say "HELLO and WELCOME"
 with the largest edition of the
 Herald ever published

We are glad to present you on this occasion this
 Souvenir Edition of the Shelby County Herald. In it
 you will find much valuable history hitherto unpub-
 lished.

We wish to thank all who aided us in any way in
 preparing and printing this edition. By your hearty
 co-operation and faithful labor you have been of great
 service, not only to us, but also to the vast audience of
 Herald readers.

We appreciate the opportunity of welcoming the
 Centennial visitors to Shelbyville. We hope you enjoy
 the celebration and we hope that this souvenir edition
 will add to your pleasure.



WILLARD F. HILBERT



CECIL R. RALLS



RICHARD H. HARRIS

WELCOME TO SHELBYVILLE
 ENJOY YOURSELVES AND COME AGAIN

AMONG THE BUSINESS MEN OF SHELBY COUNTY

(Continued from page 1, Sec. E)

Benjamin, president, and F. P. Jackson, cashier. It was known as the First National Bank and was later turned into a private bank operated by Reed and Taylor. It was later known as the Bank of Shelbyville which was changed again later to the Old Bank and Trust Company. The Commercial Bank of Shelbyville was organized October 23, 1888, with William H. Warren as president and John J. Bragg as cashier who with C. H. Lasley, John J. Ellis, J. W. Thompson, S. G. Parsons, John T. Frederick, F. D. Crow and Thos. M. Sparks served as the first board of directors. Several years ago the Old Bank and Trust Co. and the Commercial Bank merged, forming the present Shelbyville Bank, whose officers are: J. M. Buckman, president; F. E. Lewis, cashier; R. H. Wailes, ass't. cashier; Mayme Bailey, ass't. cashier; Mrs. Rhoda Lee Hawkins and Mrs. Sue Weaver, bookkeepers.

The Farmer's Bank of Emden was organized on the 18th day of August, 1904, with the following officers and directors: E. S. Sharp, president; R. L. Davis, cashier; R. D. Goodwin, vice-president; and E. L. Turner, W. S. Wood, Thos. J. Crane, P. H. Couch and U. J. Davis, who were also directors. R. D. Goodwin was elected president and Howard Couch cashier in 1908. Mr. Couch served as cashier until 1923, when he resigned, taking over the cashiership of a Laddonia bank. At this time H. H. Rice was elected cashier and served until January, 1935, when he resigned and his place was filled by Rolla J. Davis, who is the present cashier. The personnel of the bank at the present time is U. J. Davis, president; William Glasscock, vice-president; Rolla J. Davis, cashier; H. B. Davis, treasurer, and D. M. Esqdale, C. W. Burditt, and J. B. Ragar, board of directors.

The first banking institute in Clarence was known as the Hartzel and Gaskell bank, which was started in 1881. The present bank, The Shelby County State Bank of Clarence, was organized in 1894. Its directors at that time were Edward C. Shain, president; W. D. Crow, B. P. Rutledge, vice-president; J. L. Sibley, and H. B. Shain, cashier. The personnel of the bank at present is as follows: H. R. Combs, president; B. P. Rutledge, vice-president; J. O. Callison, cashier; F. S. Forman and Miss Ethel Clutter, bookkeepers.

The Citizens Bank of Shelbyville was organized in April, 1894, with the capital stock of \$20,000, with the following people named as the first board of directors: John J. Hewitt, Alonzo Cooper, James T. Lloyd, James Edelen, James L. Feely, William A. Hughes, James M. Gentry. Mr. Lloyd is the only surviving member. Mr. Hewitt, who was elected president at the time of organization, served in that capacity until his death in 1923. W. W. Mitchell was the first cashier and served for twelve years.

The present personnel of the bank is as follows: E. M. Damrell, president; J. M. Pickett, cashier; W. B. Pickett and Elbert Turner, bookkeepers. The board of directors is composed of the following: E. M. Damrell, J. M. Pickett, H. P. Gaines, Thos.

Freeman, T. B. Damrell, Roy Cooper and W. C. Hewitt. John J. Hewitt, the first president of the bank, was born Feb. 24, 1849, on a farm northeast of Bethel. He spent his entire life



MRS. J. J. HEWITT

in Shelby county with the exception of two years when he was principal of the Newark schools. He also taught ten years in Shelby county. He was in the mercantile business in Shelbyville for fourteen years prior to becoming president of the bank. He served as county treasurer from 1892 to 1896. He was married to Miss Lillian Turner, May 31, 1881, who with the four children, Mrs. Roy Dimmitt of LaFayette, Ind., Vance Hewitt of New York City, Floyd Hewitt of Boise, Idaho and Cresap of this city, survive.

The Hunnewell bank was organized January 18, 1899. The first officers were: J. V. Cox, president; John Bohrer, vice-president; W. F. Blackburn, cashier, who with Thos. Irons and A. C. Balliet served as the first board of directors. Since that time the name has been changed to the Bank of Hunnewell. The officers at the present time are Peter Rasmussen, president; Alvin Lippincott, vice-president; John J. Horn, secretary; Byron Griggs, cashier, who with H. H. Hawker, R. D. Hillary, J. E. Byrd and Gilbert Utterback compose the present board of directors.

The Farmers Bank of Leonard was incorporated August 6, 1906, with William T. Peoples as president; B. F. Vanvactor, vice-president; B. J. See, cashier, and the first board of directors included William Peoples, B. F. Vanvactor, D. A. Carmichael, A. L. Perry, G. B. Forman, J. W. Hawkins, J. A. Gillaspay, N. W. Peoples, G. W. Greenfield. The present board of directors consists of Thos. J. Davis, N. W. Peoples, George C. Manuel, S. L. Gwynn and Leo Hardy. Mr. Peoples has served as director during the entire 29 years of the bank's organization. The present officers are Thos. J. Davis, president; Leo Hardy, cashier, and Miss Laurina Hardy, ass't. cashier.

J. M. Forman has for thirty years been in the grocery business in Shelbyville. He was born in Shelbyville and has lived practically all his life in Shelby County. His first grocery store was located in the present Temple Stephens building; in 1918 he entered into a partnership with P. E. Sanders and they carried on this business on the south side of the square for sixteen years. In 1934 Mr. Forman

bought out Mr. Sanders and is continuing his grocery business



J. M. FORMAN

alone. His present employees are Harold Springsteen and Jim Cooper. Mr. Forman, who is 52 years old, was married in 1909 to Mrs. Eva Fox.

Lloyd Boyles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Boyles, of northwest of Shelbyville, has been manager of the M. F. A. Filling station since July 4, 1933. The station



LLOYD BOYLES

was begun by Guymon Hatcher in 1928, and since that time has been owned by Lee McQuestan, John Yost and Kenneth Whitaker. It was opened in the old McDowell building and has since moved several times but is now located on the north side of town. Mr. Boyles, who is 39 years old, was married Nov. 9, 1922, to Miss Edith Schatz, and to this union were born three children, Dorothy Frances, Lois and Elwyn.

Cecil Taylor, 37 years old, Sheriff of Shelby County, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Taylor who live in Shelbyville. He was



SHERIFF C. T. TAYLOR

married in 1925 to Miss Tierna Feit and they have two children, Richard J. and Virginia Le. Mr. Taylor served the county as assessor for the eight years before he was elected sheriff.

Mrs. Flora Churchwell, daughter of Mrs. Ed Ritter of this city, has lived her entire life in Shelby County. She was married March 31, 1918, to A. W. Churchwell, and they have three chil-

dren, Gerald, Marvel, and June. She was elected county treasurer last term and for three years



MRS. FLORA CHURCHWELL

before that she worked in the collector's office.

J. B. Carmichael, 32 year old county extension agent, moved to Shelby County two years ago from Odessa, Mo. He was married November 15, 1924, to Miss Gladys Powell and they have one son, Thomas. Mr. Carmichael was superintendent of schools in Corder, Mo., before he took up the extension work. Miss Jennie Lee Fitzpatrick is at present doing stenographic work for Mr. Carmichael.

H. P. Gaines, judge of the Probate Court for the past eight years, was born and has lived all his life in Shelby County. He was married to Miss Bess Gwynn Feb. 14, 1911, and they have two children, Mrs. M. F. Mahoney of



JUDGE H. P. GAINES

Hannibal and Genevieve of this city. Before he was Probate Judge, Mr. Gaines, who is 47

FOR ACCURATE PRESCRIPTION WORK Phone 69 Complete Line of Cosmetics



Miles' Drug Store Shelbyville, Mo.

years old, taught school in Leonard for a number of years and following that he served as circuit clerk of Shelby County.

Judge J. F. McElhoe, 60 years old, judge of the eastern district, was born in Illinois and has lived fifty-two years in Shelby County.



JUDGE J. F. McELHOE

He married Miss Fannie Derringer and they have one daughter, Mrs. Ethel Rettig. Judge McElhoe was first elected judge in 1924. Before that time he farmed in Tiger Fork township.

William G. McDowell, 65 years old, has been operating the McDowell store since 1919. He was born in Polk County and has lived in Shelby County for the past thirty-eight years. He was married in June, 1897, to Miss Mary Miltenberger, who assists him in the store. They have two sons, Maynard L. and George C. For a short time after he started his store Mr. McDowell operated where Henderson's Produce store now is located, but in 1920 he bought the present building from S. B. Waite, and has since that time been located in this building, between Temple Stephens store

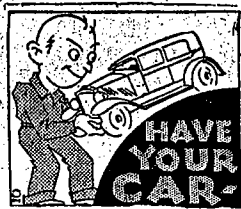
and the Shelbyville Bank building.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Goe, owners and operators of Goe's Cafe, have been in the restaurant business in Shelbyville for the past sixteen years. They were married Jan. 1, 1907. Mrs. Goe, before her marriage, was Miss Pearl Baker, daughter of the late Lee Baker. They have two children, Miss Dorothy of St. Louis and Donald of this city. The business has always been in its present location. They purchased it from Charles Spicer in 1919. Mrs. Goe is 47 and Mr. Goe is 59

years of age.

George Jordan, 53 year old mail carrier, was born in Hoboken, N. J. and has lived in Shelby county for the past thirty-nine years. He has been carrying the mail since March 1, 1909. Before that time he farmed. He was married Feb. 17, 1909, to Miss Jessie Alpaugh.

Estel Hardy, 30 year old Circuit Clerk, is the son of S. T. Hardy of Shelbyville. He was born northeast of Shelbyville and has lived all his life in Shelby County. (Continued on page 5, Sec. E)



REPAIRED

In case of a breakdown or most any kind of car trouble during the Centennial, you can depend upon our repair service.

GLOBE BATTERIES

A stronger, hotter spark from Globe batteries because they are built to give service. Reasonably priced, too.

BRICK'S GARAGE

R. B. BOTKINS, Prop. Just South of Miller's Hardware Store Shelbyville, Missouri

When You Mention

HOW ABOUT HARDWARE?

YOU NATURALLY THINK OF

MILLER'S

For Miller's have been in the hardware business in Shelbyville for 63 years.

As one of Shelby county's oldest businesses still in existence, we are glad to welcome you on

This Centennial

We hope that our future relationships with you will be as pleasant as those of the past.

While you are here during the Centennial celebration, come in and say "Hello". A welcome always awaits you at the old reliable hardware store.

N. C. Miller's Sons SHELBYVILLE, MISSOURI



THE LATE J. J. HEWITT



APPETIZING LUNCHEON DINNER Fountain Service

DINING-DANCING For Respectable People ALWAYS COOL GREAT LAKES CAFE

Bus Station Shelbyville, Mo.

AMONG THE BUSINESS MEN OF SHELBY COUNTY

(Continued from page 4, Sec. E) ty. Before he was elected Circuit Clerk, Mr. Hardy farmed.



ESTEL T. HARDY

Misses Thelma Hewitt and Mary Ralls are now serving as deputies for Mr. Hardy.

P. E. Sanders, 63 years old, owner of a grocery store on the



P. E. SANDERS

south side of the square, has lived in Shelby County thirty-three years. On Nov. 6, 1906, he was married to Mattie Forman, and to this union were born two children: Mrs. Marie Churchwell of Quincy, and Paul, who is employed in the store. For sixteen years Mr. Sanders was in partnership with J. M. Forman in the grocery business. In 1924 he bought the grocery store that was started by Day Bros., and later owned by Day and Ritter. At present he is running this store and has employed besides his son, Paul, Wm. Ritter, a native of Shelby county, who formerly owned a partnership in the store with Ira Day.

E. M. Smoot, who was born north of Bethel, has lived all his life in Shelby county. He was married Oct. 31, 1901, to Miss Pearl Minick. They have two children, Mrs. Jessie Worthen of Shelbyna, and Mrs. Beulah Botkins of this city. Mr. Smoot, who at present is operating a filling



E. M. SMOOT

station on the southeast corner of the square, owned the first garage ever built in Shelbyville. He began his garage business on Jan. 1, 1913, and continued this business for twenty-seven years until the fire in 1930 when the garage was destroyed. The filling station he is now operating was built by Rube Renner.

Harry Forman, 41 year old postmaster, was born in Shelbyville and has lived his entire life in Shelby County. He was married to Miss Grace Walters, on August 23, 1925. Mr. For-

man has served as postmaster for the past eleven years. Before this, he farmed and during the war he fought one year overseas at which time he was wounded. Mr. Forman is assisted in the postoffice by his wife and Earl E. Forman.

E. M. Cadwell, 56, is president of the Central Abstract and Loan Co. He was born in Shelby county and has lived all of his life here. He has been connected with this business since its beginning in 1916. Before this he



E. M. CADWELL

served eight years as circuit clerk of Shelby County. He was married Jan. 1, 1905, to Miss Goldie Welker and they have one son, William G., who teaches in the local school. Mr. Cadwell is assisted in his office by Mrs. Ira Day, who has been working for him for the past sixteen years.

Dr. H. B. Hammond, 63 year old dentist, was born in Troy, Mo., and has lived in Shelby County for the past thirty-seven years. He was married to Miss Anna Kuest on Oct. 22, 1897, and they have one son, Thomas B., of St. Louis. Dr. Hammond pur-



DR. H. B. HAMMOND

chased this dental office in 1898 from Dr. John R. Pendleton. The office was started in 1893 by Dr. R. L. Carter. It was formerly located in the building owned by I. B. Pickett on the south side of the square where the relief office is now located. In 1917 he moved to his present location on the second floor of the Shelby County Abstract &

Loan Company's building and has been there ever since.

E. P. Thompson, 47 years old, son of the late J. W. Thompson



E. P. THOMPSON

and wife, has been connected with the furniture business since 1903. His father purchased the store from W. C. Chick in 1903. It was started in the Pickett building and was moved to its present location in 1917. Mr. Thompson married Miss Emma Davison on April 18, 1914, and they have three children, Arline, Junior and Joyce.

The undertaking establishment which Mr. Thompson also operates in connection with his furniture store, was purchased by his father, the late J. W. Thompson, in 1903 from W. C. Chick. His father was the first man in Shelby county to practice embalming and owned the first motor-driven funeral hearse in this county. The father was active in the operation of the business until shortly before his death last fall.

E. P. Thompson became a licensed undertaker in 1912, having continued with that profession ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Williams, owners and operators of the Cap-



FRED WILLIAMS

ital Cafe, have been in their present restaurant business since

May 28, 1933. Mrs. Williams, before her marriage was Miss Katherine McNulty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Syl McNulty. Mr. Williams is also deputy sheriff.

J. E. Hale, manager of the Henderson Produce Co. of this city, has lived all his life in Shelby County. Mr. Hale is the son of the Rev. L. S. Hale of this city. He was married in 1906 to Miss Maude Brormen and they have three children, Mrs. Lucile Hollenbeck, Doris and Donald. Mr. Hale has been the manager since the business began in 1931. The building was formerly located in the old Dammell barn and has only been in its present location on the north



J. E. HALE

side of the square for the past two months.

R. W. O'Donnell, who for the past twenty-three years has been carrying the mail, was born two miles east of Shelbyna and has lived his entire life in Shelby county. March 7, 1906, he was married to Miss Annie Parker and they have four daughters, Daisy and Dorothy of Cincinnati and Bonnie and Arlene of this City. Mr. O'Donnell, who is 57, farmed before he took up mail carrying.

Jesse C. Pope and David N. Fuller, owners and operators of the Fuller and Pope Garage, are both natives of Shelby County. The business with which they are connected was started in 1914 by the Claggett Bros. Following this it was owned by Claggett and Gatchell and then

by its present owners. Jesse Pope, who is thirty years old, married Opal Brothers and they have one daughter, Dorothy Jean. David Fuller, who is 49, married Miss Annie Hiles.

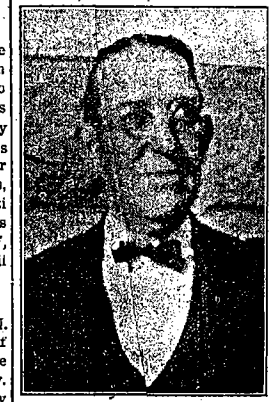
J. M. Draughn, 48 year old truck operator, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and has lived 46 years in Shelby County. He was married Feb. 26, 1908



J. M. DRAUGHN

to Miss Gwendola Fitzpatrick and they have three children, Dale, Woodrow and Nadine. Mr. Draughn, who farmed three and one half miles south of Shelbyville for twenty-five years, moved to Shelbyville in 1933.

Warren Rash, newly elected



C. W. RASH

county collector, was born in Mo- (Continued on page 8, Sec. E)

MAJONG THE PSYCHOLOGIST

DEAR READERS—It gives me great pleasure in having an opportunity to conduct a question and answer column in this paper. Those desirous of seeking advice must write the question plainly, give your name and address, but in replies only the initials will be used. Only one question is allowed to each person absolutely free of charge and only through this paper. Address your letters to MAJONG, R. F. D. No. 1, Macon, Mo.

I do not claim any super-natural or super-normal powers, but have mastered my work from a long study of Psychological concentration and visualization control.

Mention this paper when writing. Further information given at home two miles south of Macon, Mo., on Highway 63, absolutely with the purchase of my book.



"MAJONG"

ment, for if she got you the only thing I can see for her is to starve to death. Try to learn to do something before you think of getting married.

H. G. B.—No, I could not advise you to even think of running for a county office as your friends are few and you really think too much of yourself to get anywhere. In fact, I do not believe you could even get to be janitor of the court house in Shelbyville.

T. R., Shelbyna—I want to first thank you for your letter and am proud that I have been able to assist you in locating the stolen articles. I also want to thank you for the good statements you made in regard to this paper. And now I will try to assist you in regard to your younger sister, as I see she is living and in a western city and I am sure the city is Denver, Colo.

Wondering—Please do not send any money to the company advertising in the magazine as it is only a money-making scheme for them and they would get your work and claim it was not satisfactory and you would not only lose your money but also your work.

Crazy Kid, Shelbyna—Crazy Kid is right. Better leave the young man alone as I see he is married and his home is in Quincy, Ill. Don't listen too much to what strangers tell you and you had also better stay out of strangers' cars.

N. H., Clarence—Yes, I am sure you would make good in the business you now have in mind but I could not advise you to wait too long as I see there is another party who has the same thing on his mind.

Q. U. E.—My good friend, I do not want your money as I see there is no money hidden on your farm. I also wish to advise you to quit spending your money with the fortune teller as I see you have just been baited on just to get your money. I do not want any man's money if I cannot give him value received.

T. S., Kirksville, Mo.—My good lady, I am sure your thoughts are misleading you, also a certain lady, as I see your husband is telling you the truth and I am positive he is not stepping out on you. Don't listen too much to the lady that pretends to be such a good friend of yours as she is only jealous of the way you and your husband are prospering and of your beautiful home.

L. A. N., Hannibal—No, you did not lose your watch as I see it was taken by the party that you had in mind at first, and later you will get it back if you work it the right way. If you care to have further information call at my home on highway two miles south of Macon, Mo.

J. C., Kenosha, Wis.—I am sorry to state your health will never be any better as long as you continue to do as you have in the past and my advice is for you to be very careful in regard to the moves you make.

P. A., Lentner—No, I cannot advise you to make the trade at present and not for another year. Later you will have a better offer, but let it pass also.

Bill—I cannot see as you will be married for at least another year and I am sure the young lady you are now keeping company with is using good judgment.

Pet, Shelbyna—Well, Pet, I am afraid your mother has misinformed you as I see it will be a baby sister instead of a brother.

COUPON

MAJONG will answer ONE question FREE upon presentation of this coupon, or he will answer FIVE questions FREE with each one-year subscription paid to the Shelby County Herald, during the Centennial.

NAME

ADDRESS

THIS OFFER GOOD ONLY ON AUGUST 1, 2, and 3 AT WHICH TIME MAJONG WILL BE AT THE HERALD OFFICE

Welcome To CENTENNIAL

SEE and DRIVE

THE NEW

FORD V-8

\$495 AND UP, F. O. B. DETROIT—Standard accessory group including bumper and spare tire extra. Easy terms through Universal Credit Co. Authorized Ford Finance Plan.

Gilstrap Motor Co.

SHELBYNA, MO.



DROP IN

Drop in for a visit with us during the Shelby County Centennial. And if you have any shoes that need repairing, bring 'em along—for that's our specialty.

Shelbyville Shoe & Harness Repair shop

"PAT" WAITE, Proprietor

SHELBYVILLE MISSOURI

OAK DALE, THE FIRST TOWN IN SHELBY CO.

(Continued from page 2, Sec. E) These soon gave place to better furnishings as the settlers prospered.

Crops As quickly as a house could be put up, the next thing was to clear a "truck patch", if the settler was somewhat shiftless, and "truck patches" if he was industrious, as most all early day settlers were. These usually consisted of one for general garden "truck", one for popcorn, for what settler could resist popping corn on a cold, stormy night, with a bright blaze roaring up the chimney? Dried pumpkin was one of their main winter dishes, so a pumpkin patch was a real necessity. Watermelons were a summer delicacy most of them took great pride in raising. On a hot summer afternoon a settler and his family would repair to a shady spot and enjoy a feast fit for a king. A tobacco patch furnished "chawin'" for the tobacco users. The main field crop was corn. This could be used as feed for stock and poultry, also for food in corn-pone, mush, hominy, and sometimes was eaten parched. For this reason most all the corn then grown was of a white variety, while that now grown is almost exclusively of a hard yellow variety. This has come about because corn is little used in people's diet now, and the yellow variety is considered better for feeding stock, as it is generally conceded to contain more protein. Flax was another important crop. Every family had a flax field. This was raised, broken, beaten, bleached, spun and woven into material for sheets and clothing. Wheat was raised to some extent. All crops did well for there were no hogs to destroy them and the land was very fertile.

Animals This county abounded in wild animals. There were lots of large black and grey wolves, coyotes, bears, panthers, catmounts, or wildcats; deer, squirrels and wild turkeys. Rabbits, pheasants and quail were scarce.

There was excitement aplenty in the little settlement, we are told. Depredatory animals caught and ate the settlers' young stock and chickens. Occasionally some of the settlers were chased by these animals. For this reason they seldom ventured far away without a gun. Many times at night they went to sleep to the wailing call of a catamount, the hair-raising scream of a panther or the hungry howl of a wolf. We are told of coyotes coming to the settlers' homes at night and circling their cabins, their short, sharp barks warning them of their presence.

The last deer seen in this community is reported by Mrs. Jim Duncan. She told us she saw seven going north up a branch just west of her present home. This was about sixty-five years ago.

Cold Year 1834-35 was unusually cold. 1835 was known as the "cold year". Cold Friday was in February. On the night of May 13 there was a heavy frost and the ground froze to a depth of two inches.

Plants and Trees There were no jimson or poke weeds. (We have been told by other old settlers these were brought here and planted for flowers by the early settlers.) There was no clover, bluegrass or timothy in this county. There were no fruit or locust trees, but nearly every immigrant brought some.

Mills The first mill was built about 1835 by Julius A. Jackson on Black Creek. The land was known as the Dr. Lemuel Franklin farm, now owned and occupied by Guy Jordan. It was a saw and grist mill combined and was of great value to the people. It was destroyed by fire eight or ten years afterward.

William B. Broughton then built a grist mill in Oak Dale, across the road in front of his house. This was a tread mill. Mr. Frank Broughton told us he had ridden the horse on the tread lots of times. This mill was destroyed by fire about 1865 and was never rebuilt.

First Store and Post-Office All groceries, dry goods and mail came from Palmyra. In the winter of 1833-34 Mr. William B. Broughton brought on a small stock of general merchandise and

opened a sort of "store" in his own house. The same winter he procured a numerously signed petition asking for the establishment of a post office. This petition was granted. The office was established at Broughton's residence and was called Oak Dale. Mails came in from Palmyra once a week. All those that could, tried to be there to get the latest news from the outside world, even tho they were not expecting a letter. This was the first store and the first post office in the county.

Churches In the fall of 1837 there was not a church or school house in the county. The Methodists, feeling the need for a religious revival, secured the services of Rev. Richard Sharp, who lived at Sharpsburg, in Marion county. Previously a circuit had been established, of which the southeast portion of this county had been made a part. The meeting had been held in the settlers' homes. We are told the first meeting ever held in this county was in the Dr. Lemuel Franklin home, now owned and occupied by Guy Jordan.

The first camp meeting was held at a spring on the old Solomon Evans farm about one mile west of Oak Dale. The settlers came for miles from all directions in wagons and brought their dinners. These were spread with two or more families together, on the grass under the big oaks. The people were glad of a chance to go somewhere and visit as well as seek religion.

The first church was built just south of Oak Dale.

First Death 1833 was called "cholera year" because of the prevalence of that dread malady in Palmyra. William P. Matson, a step-son of Maj. Obadiah Dickerson, was in Palmyra when the cholera broke out. In a day or two he started for his home in this county, and came to the house of A. McDonald Holliday, on Black Creek, which stream was so swollen at the time as to be past fording. He concluded to remain until the next day to allow the water to subside, but during the night he was attacked with cholera and died in great agony. At the burial of young Matson, Mr. Holliday was seized with the dread contagion and died the next day. This was in June, 1833. Matson was buried on Black Creek.

Stories Told By Old Settlers Mrs. Jim Duncan told of the following fight she witnessed between a coyote and a large bald-eagle: Mrs. Duncan says she heard a peculiar noise, and looking north of the house saw a large bald-eagle swoop with a scream toward the ground. A snarling coyote leapt to meet it and the battle was on. The coyote tried to snap the eagle and strike it with its paws, while the eagle tried to claw the coyote and peck its eyes out with its hard, coarse beak. The battle raged for several minutes, without either gaining any advantage over the other. Finally the eagle, with an angry scream, spread its wings and flew away, while the coyote slinked off thru the tall prairie grass.

Roads The first roads were mere trails winding about among the trees in a general direction, generally following some ridge or winding around an exceptionally steep hill or making an angle or curve to cross some hollow where it was shallow enough to cross. The first roads that were duly and legally established was on the 18th of May, 1835, when a special term of court began. They were specified as follows: A road running from the county line between Shelby and Monroe counties at the termination of the Florida road, to intersect a road passing W. B. Broughton's, at his residence.

A road from Broughton's "to where the 'Bee road' crosses Black Creek."

The road established in front of Broughton's house is still a public road and a mail route.

Schools The first school house for Oak Dale was built on land now owned by Mrs. Jim Duncan, northwest of where Ed Mason's house now stands. A school house was then built nearby the present school building.

When the present school building was put up Miss-Mary Eliza Slagill was the first teacher. Rufus Evans, father of Edgan Evans, prominent farmer, was delegated to dig the well. He

not only dug the well, but made love to the school teacher. Shortly after the term was finished she became the wife of Mr. Evans. In its most flourishing time Oak Dale had three general merchandise stores, a telephone exchange, post office, blacksmith shop, church and school.

Will Crawford was the last postmaster and ran the postoffice in one corner of his store. Then the town was placed on a rural route and the postoffice discontinued. One store discontinued business, one burned in December, 1922, and the other was run by various people until most of the stock was sold and the remainder moved away in November, 1926. On January 3, 1931, the last store building burned. The upper story was used for a lodge hall. There were two lodges, Royal Neighbors and Woodmen, both since having been affiliated with their respective organizations in nearby towns. The blacksmith shop had previously closed. The telephone exchange closed in the spring of 1927. Telephone lines were then built into various towns. Today there remains of Oak Dale just the church, school and a Grange lodge. In the fall of 1933 this organization was perfected and a building purchased for a hall south of Oak Dale. Only five families now live on the site of this once prosperous little village.

Franklinville Franklinville is a little place about two miles west of Oak Dale, consisting of one store and a few scattered dwellings, located on small farms. R. S. Dennis purchased two acres of ground. Here he and Floyd Parriek proceeded to build a store. It was called Franklinville in honor of Dr. Franklin, who lived near by. This store soon burned. In 1908 Mr. Dennis built the present store building. He traded this to A. E. Robey in the spring of 1912. In the fall of the same year it was purchased by A. R. Spencer, the present owner.

This store was typical of all country stores, fast passing into oblivion. Flour and medicine, feed and batteries, canned goods and muslin, tooth paste and lard, bolts, face powder, and numerous other articles were passed out over the same counter. Neighbors and friends would gather to trade cash or produce for needed articles and to visit with the genial merchant and his family and anyone else who happened to be at "the store". Here ideas, patterns, neighborhood gossip, and maybe pocket knives, would be exchanged. Maybe a few games of checkers would be played. It was a friendly, convenient meeting place for the neighborhood. The building of more and better roads has carried much of the trade to the larger nearby towns, altho considerable business is still being done by Mr. Spencer, who keeps a well stocked store.

Kendall A little store built by John Henry Snider, about one-half mile north of where Kendall is now located and called "Sniderburg", is in reality the beginning of what later became known as "Kendall." Mr. Snider also had a slaughter house there. He did all kinds of butchering and rendering lard for people. This was about 1859.

Nick Utz and Samuel Baptist Hardy, grandfather of Lee Hardy, started a store where the church now stands. This was the first store in the place known as Kendall. The Snider store was moved to Humnwell. Later the Utz & Hardy store was moved across the road and the Mount Olive Methodist church was built on the site of the Utz & Hardy store.

A school house was built nearby. This, with some fine houses, comprised Kendall. At one time there were two stores. These changed hands frequently until one burned a few years ago and the other is operated by Samuel Coleman.

Altho only a dot on the map, it saw some exciting events during the Civil War, so we are told by Mrs. Belle Erwin. The soldiers came to the home of her father, John Henry Snider, and spreading thru the peach orchard began gathering the peaches. The captain ordered the men to mount their horses and ride on.

Another time, the soldiers demanded feed for the horses and themselves. After eating everything on the place, they began drinking all the milk they could find. Mrs. Snider had a stone churn full of cream. Several sol-

diers began squabbling over it. Finally, in the scuffle, the churn was broken and the cream spilled.

The captain arrived after the men had gone. He, too, asked for something to eat. He was told that everything was gone. Pointing to the stairway, where a piece of cornbread was left lying, swarming with little yellow ants, he asked what that was. When told, he said: "Give it to me." He blew the ants away and ate it.

Today, Kendall has only one store, the Mount Olive church, a school, a few dwellings, and a graveyard.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT IN SHELBY COUNTY

By Dorothy Ralls Although the telephone industry has not reached its centennial anniversary, the development of this particular means of communication marks a definite step in Shelby County's one hundred years of progress. Less than fifty years ago those magic little boxes out of which came voices from miles away were curiously to be shunned. Even Shelby countians were fearful that all the wires would only make it easier for lightning to come down to earth and destroy them. Yet in spite of these fears, today the telephone is listed among the necessities and Shelby County is covered by a network of lines that carry the voices from the more than twenty-seven hundred telephones within its boundary.

The first record of a telephone instrument in Shelbyville is dated April 9, 1879. At that time, C. B. Duncan had a line from his jewelry store and post-office to his residence. Mr. Duncan had quite a "knack" for such things and attached a microphone to his telephone so that the ticking of a watch could be heard a distance of two and one half blocks. He was one of the pioneers in the growth of the telephone industry in this county. It was largely through his efforts that a line was first erected between Shelbyina and Shelbyville. With the aid of J. C. Dussair and the monetary assistance of citizens of the two towns, he completed the line about the first of May, 1881. Both telephone and telegraph messages were sent, fifteen cents being the cost for an ordinary dispatch by telephone and 25c per hundred words by telegraph.

In the spring of 1890 the business men of Bethel began to raise the one hundred fifty or seventy-five dollars necessary to build a line from their village to Shelbyville. Henry Schriever received the consent of the county court in the fall of that year to erect the line. After some delay in the securing of the telephone boxes from a company in Kansas City, the work was finally completed and communication established during the winter.

About a year and a half later in June, 1893, Dr. J. M. McCully of Shelbyina and Henry Reinheimer completed a line from Bethel to Shelbyina. That fall trouble in regard to the kind of instruments arose and the telephones at Shelbyina, Shelbyville and Bethel were removed until February of the following year. In the meantime, messages were transmitted by telegraph over the telephone line. C. B. Duncan was the operator at Shelbyville and Tom Collins at Bethel.

The next year saw the extension of the Shelbyville-Shelbina line to Epworth and Leonard, the citizens of the two towns donating the poles. By early spring of 1895 this line extended to Cherry Box and there connected to the Novelty and Edina lines. There seemed to be no limit to the number of instruments on one circuit, there being as many as twenty-three between Epworth and Shelbyina.

The year 1895 marks the real beginning of the organization of the telephone industry in this county. In May of that year, Dr. John M. McCully and Thos. A. Gordon were granted a franchise to put in the first telephone exchange in the county at Shelbyina. In July the Shelby County Telephone Company was re-organized with a capital stock of \$6000, divided into 120 shares of 50 dollars each. Dr. John McCully, who later gained the distinction of having been a pioneer in the development of the independent telephone business in the United States, was the largest stockholder with 42 shares and held the position of president and general manager of the company un-

til he sold out to other citizens six years later. Another large stockholder, Henry Reinheimer, owner of 32 shares, was granted a franchise to put in telephone exchanges all over the state, among those definitely known outside the county being Rich Hill and Marceline. Other stock in the company was as follows: T. P. Manuel, 30 shares; Thos. A. Gordon, 17 shares; and D. L. Stuart, 1 share.

By July 1, 1896, Shelby County boasted of 75 miles of telephone line in operation and a city exchange in Shelbyina. The Humnwell Telephone Co. had been organized and a line erected from Humnwell to Shelbyville by way of Oak Dale and Emden. The contract for building the line was let to Mr. Reinheimer, agent for the Shelby County Telephone Company for \$545. The work from Shelbyville to Emden was done by "Coon" Douglass, Charlie Sanders and Charlie Copenhaver. Julian Wheeler was chief linesman between Emden and Humnwell. At this time a franchise was granted the Telephone Company and work was begun at once on installation of an exchange at Shelbyville. Talk of building lines from Burksville to Emden, from Clarence to Maud and Lentner began. By fall Dr. McCully had installed an exchange at Clarence also. Prior to this time, their only telephone was located in the Wright and Davis drug Store, but after the installation of the exchange about 30 businesses and residences subscribed. The work of installing the plant at Clarence was done by Mr. M. H. Scrutchedfield, Art Powell, and Bert Wiles. The office was located over the Shelby County State Bank building. Miss Hattie Farrell, who now resides at Columbia, Mo., was the first operator. Shelbyville's office was located over E. E. Collier's store, with Miss Anna O'Halloran as operator. There were 47 subscribers, one of whom was A. M. Priest's Drug Store, Number 14, which remains unchanged today.

In putting in the system in Shelbyville which was completed

in October, 1896, Mr. Reinheimer had some difficulty in getting anyone to take Number 13. It was first given to a physician and he requested a change, and then to a merchant, and he wouldn't have it. Today it still is an unlucky number for some people, for it rings the county Sheriff's office.

The poles at that time were just white oak with cross arms made of two-by-fours. In some cases forked poles were used instead of cross arms. Two lines instead of one were required. Many of the poles, called "seven day wonders" were made by D. L. Stuart, one of the stockholders of the company. These instruments were much larger than those in use today and were equipped with what is known as "wet batteries." Mr. Stuart also constructed several of the first switch-boards in the county.

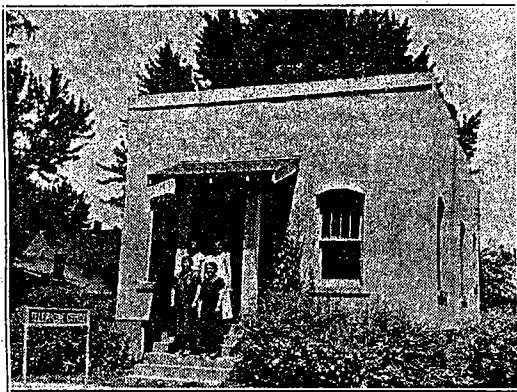
About 1900 the Shelby County Telephone Company began to break up, and the exchange sold out to private individuals. J. W. Recer purchased the Clarence plant and in 1902 sold out to James Tracey. In a short while Mr. Tracey sold half interest to

A. L. Jordan; then in 1904 W. E. Naylor bought Mr. Tracey's interest. Later, in December of 1905, Mr. Jordan sold his interest to L. Eagle. W. E. Naylor and L. Eagle bought a new switch-board and commenced building more lines, until in 1908 it became necessary to have a larger board to take care of the extra business. They decided to have their own building and installed new board, cables and poles. They continued partners until 1927 when they sold out to the present owner, the Western Telephone Corporation of Missouri.

The Humnwell exchange was purchased about 1905 by C. E. Raffensberger. Later transfers were as follows: Raffensberger to Tracey, Tracey to Hawker, Hawker to Freshwater in 1917, Freshwater to Floyd Howell in 1920, and Howell to the Western Telephone Corporation in 1927.

R. B. Parker bought the Shelbyville exchange from Frank Dimpitt in 1904, and maintained it until J. M. Freshwater purchased it in 1916. Within a few months he sold out to James Edelen and Miss Mammie Allen. (Continued on page 7, Sec. E)

TELEPHONE BUILDING IN SHELBYVILLE



Front Row—Ada Killen, chief operator and cashier, Clarence; Lillian Rash, cashier, Shelbyina. Back Row—Dorothy Ralls, chief operator and cashier, Shelbyville; Evelyn Browne, agent, Humnwell.

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TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT IN SHELBY COUNTY

(Continued from page 6, Sec. E)

In 1923 they sold out to L. A. Kaylor, from whom the Western Telephone Corporation purchased it in March, 1927. In the early morning of April 13th, before the transfer had been made known, the buildings on the west side where the office was located were burned. Mrs. Sadie Pflum, night operator, stayed at the board to summon aid until the smoke became so dense she could no longer work. The town was without telephone service about three weeks while new equipment was being installed.

The Shelby exchange was first sold to Mr. Tracey. Frank Dimmitt purchased from him and later sold a part interest to J. H. Wood, now of Canton. Mr. Wood organized the Shelby Telephone Company, which was purchased by C. E. Tracey in 1928. About a year later he sold out to the Western Telephone Corporation of Missouri, who are the present owners.

Today Shelby County has the convenience of twelve exchanges, owned as follows: Emden, Fred Brown; Burksville, Walter Oster; Leonard, J. B. Garnett; Cherry Box, Miller sisters; Bethel, J. D. Allen; Maud and Lakanan, each owned by farmers in the community; and Hunnewell, Shelbyville, Lentner, Clarence and Shelbyville, owned by the Western Telephone Corporation of Missouri.

This company has made many improvements since 1927, when it first began operations in the county. Each year part of the old cables are replaced with new, lines rebuilt, and new equipment installed to improve service. Within the past few weeks the cable capacity at Shelbyville has been doubled. Last year their office was re-decorated and re-arranged so that it would be more convenient to the public. A modern building was erected at Shelbyville after the fire in 1927, and new equipment installed at that time.

The state headquarters of the company were located at Clarence and all work supervised from that point until March 1925, at which time the headquarters was moved to Kansas City. However, the district office is still maintained at Clarence under the supervision of E. R. Luckett, District Manager. Frank Kewell is the local manager in charge of the Lentner and Clarence exchanges, and Edward Maddox at Hunnewell, Shelbyville and Shelbyville. The work of collecting and bookkeeping is done at each office by the following cashiers or agents: Mrs. Ada Killen, Clarence; Miss Gertrude Wood, Lentner; Mrs. Evelyn Browne, Hunnewell; Miss Lillian Rash, Shelbyville; and Miss Dorothy Ralls, Shelbyville.

After a half century of development and progress, the telephone industry today holds a place all its own, and Shelby county operators, owners and employees are still going forward with the same old spirit that inspired the pioneers—the spirit of service to mankind.

THE SHELBY COUNTY ABSTRACT & LOAN CO

The abstract records upon which the business of the Shelby County Abstract & Loan Company is based, were started in the early 1860's. Hence, this business is the oldest in existence in Shelbyville.

An attorney named E. P. Burlingame, and a school teacher named M. J. Manville, realizing the need for correct abstract records of Shelby county property, began the compilation of a set of abstract record books sometime shortly after 1860.

These early records were sold to P. B. Dunn, an attorney and banker, who continued them and enlarged them. Mr. Dunn, in turn, sold the books after several years to J. T. and S. R. Lloyd. Other owners and men interested in the business since those early days include Lewis A. Hayward, John C. Priest, A. M. Dunn, P. B. Dunn, Jr., John T. Perry, Charles E. Wailes, Joseph F. Doyle, E. M. Damrell and Wm. R. Moran.

Mr. Moran, who is president of the company at the present time, purchased an interest in the business with three other men in 1906. Previously the business had been carried on under the names of the various owners, but at this time the name was

changed to the Shelby County Abstract & Loan Company.

It was not until 1912, however, that the business was incorporated under the same name, by A. McMurtry Dunn, Wm. R. Moran and the late John C. Priest. Mr. Priest was the first president of the new corporation, but his death only a short time after the incorporation, left the presidency vacant.

Upon Mr. Priest's death, Mr.



WILLIAM R. MORAN

Moran was elected president of the business and he has continued to serve in that capacity ever since.

Mr. Moran was born near Epworth, a son of Judge J. F. Moran and his late wife, and he has lived in Shelby county all of his life except for a year spent in Oklahoma City, Okla.



A. W. STEINBACH

He is 53 years old. He began his adult career as a teacher in the Shelby county rural schools. For three years, he served as Deputy County Recorder, an office that gave him much information and instruction which proved valuable to him upon his



EURIE D. DODD

entry into the abstract business. He was married in April, 1907, to Miss Lillie P. Miller.

Other active officers in the Shelby County Abstract & Loan Company are A. W. Steinbach, who serves as secretary, and Miss Eurie D. Dodd, who is assistant secretary. Prince Dimmitt and J. B. Lowman hold the vice-presidencies and Nathan Winetroub is treasurer.

The growth of the business of the Shelby County Abstract & Loan Company is indicated by the fact that when originally incorporated in 1912, the capital stock was \$12,000, but in 1917 the business was re-capitalized for \$25,000, and in 1920, it was again re-capitalized, this time for \$50,000.

At one time this company had charge of \$3,000,000 worth of active farm loans in good standing, in Shelby and adjoining counties, which they had negotiated for

eastern concerns, Quincy, St. Louis and Kansas City banks and other investors. And despite the decline in farm land values in recent years, the company is still active in the farm loan business.

Closely associated with the Shelby County Abstract & Loan Company is the General Finance Company, which was incorporated in 1923 for \$12,000, and later re-capitalized for \$20,000.

The General Finance Company's business is separate and distinct from that of the Shelby County Abstract & Loan Company, except that it is operated by the same office force and does business in the same building.

The finance company was organized for the purpose of doing automobile banking and a general finance business. It has enlarged its services to include the financing of electric washing machines, electric refrigerators, radios and similar articles.

Officers of the finance company are Nathan Winetroub, president; Wm. R. Moran, vice-president and secretary, and A. W. Steinbach, treasurer.

The Shelby County Abstract & Loan Company's building is located on the east side of the square at the south end of the block. The two-story building was purchased by the company from W. A. Dimmitt, and it originally measured sixty-six feet in length. A fourteen-foot addition on the east end was later made, this being the section that now houses the Shelbyville Variety Shop.

In 1924, the abstract and loan company built another addition to the east end of the building for use as a post office. This addition measures forty-five feet in length and is strictly fireproof, having concrete floors on both lower and upper stories, and being separated from the original building by a fire-wall; the opening in the connecting hall on the second floor is equipped with an approved automatic fire door. The lower floor of the addition was leased to the United States government as soon as it was completed, and it has housed the Shelbyville post-office since that time. It was originally leased to the government for another ten-year term.

At the same time that the fireproof addition was made to the company's building, a waterworks and sewage disposal system and a steam heating system were installed in the entire building, making the structure completely modern.

That conditions in Shelbyville are on the up-trend, is indicated by the fact that this year for the first time since the building was erected, it is completely occupied.

The west suite of rooms on the ground floor is occupied by the Shelby County Abstract & Loan Company's office and is also the home of the General Finance Company. The offices are well-equipped and modern, and they include ample room for conducting both businesses. Private consultation rooms are provided, and a fireproof safe and vault, and modern filing equipment are in use.

The next room on the east has been used as a barber shop for about thirty years. The shop is now operated by Milo Terry. Next door to the east of the barber shop is the Shelbyville Variety Shop, operated by Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Fullerton. The east end of the building is occupied by the post-office.

The suite of rooms on the west end of the second floor comprises the law offices of Judge V. L. Drain and Morris E. Osburn. The next rooms on the east are occupied by Dr. P. C. Archer, who has had his office in that location for the past twenty-five years. Just east of Dr. Archer's office is the Cut & Curl Beauty Shop, operated by Mrs. Lester Finley, and the next suite of rooms is occupied by the Shelbyville office of Drs. S. L. and Gladys Simpson. At the extreme eastern end of the hall is located the dental office of Dr. H. B. Hammond. The second floor is also equipped with modern toilet facilities. The interior of the building has been recently re-decorated and the outer woodwork has been repainted, making it one of the nicest and best-appearing office buildings in this section of the country.

Whiskey sold at 25 cents per gallon and 6 1/2 cents per pint in Shelby county in 1840.

PIONEER EDUCATION IN SHELBY COUNTY

By Mrs. J. B. Lowman

After April, 1831, up to 1834, what is now Shelby county was a part of Warren township, Marion county. In May, 1834, the Marion County Court created this into a municipal township to be known by the name of Black Creek township and transmitted to the Secretary of State a description of said township.

In November, 1834, the Marion County Court formed a new township out of Black Creek township to be known as North River township, the northern boundary the Lewis county line, the eastern boundary the range line between 8 and 9, the other boundary was a line drawn from a point on the western boundary of Warren township in a north-westerly direction along the ridge which divides the waters of Black Creek and the waters of North River.

This section of the country settled so fast, and was so far from Palmyra, the Marion county seat of justice, that there was a demand made for its organization into a separate county. This was granted, as prayed, on January 2, 1835, by the legislature then in session, Daniel Dunklin being the governor at that time.

Today, one hundred years have passed, years filled with joy and sorrow, years of privation and sacrifice that must needs be undergone in the settlement of any new country, years of war torn horror and years of smiling peace, years of depressions and many years of prosperity, and we are now recounting the history of the early schools of Shelby county.

The information I am bringing you has been received from Missouri history, Shelby county history, from Mr. James Vankike, Mr. Walter Dimmitt, Sr., Mr. Lee Shouse, Rev. M. L. Gray, Rev. L. S. Hale, Rev. L. Wilkins and Mrs. Bettie McNeill Hirlinger.

From Missouri History we learn the first Constitution (1820) provided "that one school or more shall be established in each township as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis," thus making it possible for the poorest and humblest to receive, at least, a primary education.

The establishment of the public school system was not perfected until 1839 during the administration of Governor Boggs.

The idea of a public, or free school as it was called, was not favorable, especially among those of aristocratic notions, and much aristocracy came to Shelby County with the pioneers. They felt to uphold the public school would compromise their own standing with their neighbors, and bring disgrace upon their children. In other words—to use a pioneer expression—it went "against the grain" for Johnnie and Susie, children of slave owners, to go to school and associate daily with Willie and Mary, children of an overseer "down south," and with all those children of that "po" white family living across the branch. For this reason public schools grew slowly in favor, many years passed before they became popular, and their "blessings and benefits" appreciated.

Since 1839 Missouri schools have undergone many changes, always for the better.

Under the Constitution of 1875 the present system of public schools was inaugurated. Since then Missouri schools have kept pace with the schools of other states. Also under this Constitution schools for children of African descent were established. At first these schools were peopled over by white teachers, but because the teachers especially aspired to such a position, but because there were no blacks qualified for the place. At this time Missouri's schools for the blacks are presided over by those of their own race, many having attained to a high degree of education.

Before the public school system was inaugurated, schools were held in private homes, as were early religious services.

When enough settlers came into a neighborhood the children of all the families were gathered together in the most convenient residence and an instructor procured for them. A school of this type was held by one Wm. Moffet in about 1837. His cabin was built about two hundred yards from the present site of Mt. Zion church. Mr. Moffet was

quite an important man in his neighborhood. He drew up deeds and other legal papers, kept a pretty fair stock of medicine, prescribed for the sick, taught school and exhorted at religious meetings. A house on the Alexander Buford farm in the same neighborhood was also used as a school house.

In the Winchell neighborhood (this is known to many Shelby county people as Cherry Dell) a school was taught in the home of Mr. Jas. Lear (Mr. Lear was the grandfather of the Forman sisters living northeast of Shelbyville, and the great grandfather of Mrs. Cresap Hewitt and our present postmaster, Harry Forman.) This school was taught in the summer of 1838 by Miss Fannie Winchell, then sixteen years of age. She later married Col. Thos. L. Anderson of Palmyra and became an ancestor of a long line of able lawyers.

In later years a school of this type was taught in what is now known as the Duncan Chapel neighborhood, by Mr. Daniel McNeil. This was prior to the building of the school house now standing in Duncan District. In the years immediately following the Civil War, children of this vicinity attended the Gurdane and Freeman schools. As these schools were quite a distance away, the families were glad to avail themselves of Mr. McNeil's services. Even the Mr. McNeil had been disqualified from teaching in the public schools because he would not subscribe to the "test oath," that did not prevent him from holding a private school and the school was taught in a home belonging to William O. Lowman, located about one-fourth mile southwest of the present Duncan school house.

Children attending this school were the McNeil children, Charles and Elizabeth Coard, (Mrs. Joseph Thompson), children of Wm. Moore, the Boyds and the older children of Levin Duncan, the Fletcher and the S. B. Lowman families.

In January, 1838, the first school district in the county was organized and preparations were begun to build the first school house in Shelby County. The official name of the school was Van Buren but it became better known as the Dunn School. Its location was in the Dunn and McMurry neighborhood and on the banks of the Dunn branch. This is about three-fourths mile northeast of the present site of Kellerville. The description of this school will fit all the early school buildings. This house was built of logs, had a puncheon floor, a clap-board roof. The benches were made of split logs with four stakes, two at each end, driven into the rough round side as supports. There were no desks but a board was arranged against the wall of one side of the room at which the pupils stood when they wrote. In some of the schools greased paper was used as window panes. This district was composed of the territory now occupied by the Red Star and parts of the Chick Robinson and Freeman districts of today. Early teachers of this

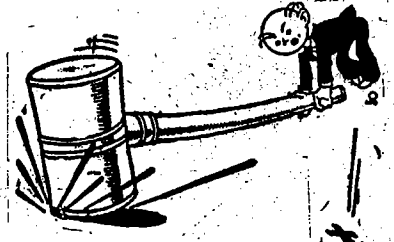
school were Mr. Wm. Dunn, Miss Hellen Bounds, daughter of Thomas Bounds who figured so prominently in early Shelby County history. They were followed later by Mr. Marve Whitby and others. An incident of interest has been told me which happened while Miss Bounds was teaching this school. I do not retell it to arouse old animosities, but to show the courage with which the pioneers defended their convictions. This was when Civil War clouds were dark on the horizon. Miss Bounds being a strong southern woman, raised the flag of secession, which afterwards became the flag of the Confederacy, in the school yards. This caused quite an agitation in the neighborhood. She was first advised, then requested, then demanded to take it down. This she positively refused to do and the flag of secession remained aloft during that term of school.

Two other secession flags were raised in the county about this time with elaborate ceremonies. One was raised in the northwest

part of the county where Cherry Box now stands, in the yard of a man named Baker, and the other in the court house yard. Mr. Joshua Ennis drove seventy miles to Canton in a buggy for the principal speaker for the latter occasion. The speaker was a man named Green.

After much discussion, pro and con, the Dunn district was divided and the Chenoweth district was formed. This is the Red Star district of today. Pupils of this school were the Grahams, the Chenoweths, Perry and Clark. Miss Sallie Perry was known as Mrs. Lon Cooper; Miss Eliza Clark we know as Mrs. John Cooper. Among other pupils of this school were Rev. M. L. Gray, his brothers, and sister, Mrs. Anna Ballard. This school house served as a house of worship for the German settlement northwest of town until their present house of worship was built.

In 1841 a school house known as the Bragg School was built. R. B. Settles was the first teacher. (Continued on page 8, Sec. E)



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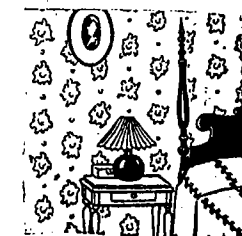
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AMONG THE BUSINESS MEN OF SHELBY COUNTY

(Continued from page 5, Sec. E)

aska County in Iowa and has been living in Shelby County for the past forty years. For nine years he was connected with the bank in Shelby. Following that he operated a filling station on Highway 36. He was married Jan. 14, 1908, to Miss Cordelia Churchwell. Mr. Rash is assisted in the collector's office by Kenneth Krueger, son of Fred Krueger of Shelby.

L. A. Kaylor, 41 years old, son of Mrs. Lula Kaylor who is now living in Palmyra, has lived practically all his life in Shelby County.



L. A. KAYLOR

He was married to Miss Burns Matlock on Dec. 22, 1909, and they have one son, Ralph. Mr. Kaylor operated a general merchandise store in Steffenville for eight years. He moved to Shelbyville in 1923, where he was owner and manager of the Shelbyville Telephone Company for four years. In 1932 he was elected Assessor of Shelby county.

The town of Bethel was incorporated Nov. 6, 1883, with Fred Stecher, Henry Will, W. C. Bower, Philip Steinbach, and George Bauer its first board of trustees.

PIONEER EDUCATION IN SHELBY COUNTY

(Continued from page 7, Sec. E)

er with twenty-five or thirty pupils, children of S. I. Bragg, Thomas Claggett, Hugh Anderson, Thomas Lear and William and Harry White. This school is located in the northeast part of Tiger Fork Township. This was one of the first parts of the county settled, the first settlers coming in 1832.

In what is now Taylor township a school was taught in 1841 by Judge Samuel Huston. Jack Griffin is another teacher of this township. In 1838 the first school was taught in Salt River township by John B. Lewis, in a house on the present site of Bacon Chapel Church.

Some of Mr. Lewis' pupils were Isaac, John and Mary Wailes, Anderson, Cornelia and Mary Tobin, and Geo. and Mary Lewis. The pupils of this school numbered around twenty. An early teacher of the Walkersville school, about 1855, was Rev. Geo. Hillia.

S. B. Lowman taught two terms of school in the Gurdians school district in the late '50's. The brick school northwest of Bethel was taught by Mr. Walter Dimmitt about the close of the Civil War and Mr. John Hewitt taught the Garrison school northwest of Bethel.

Some years later Mr. Holloway taught the Neabit school southeast of Bethel. This is the district where Wm. Moffett, previously mentioned, taught his private school.

In 1845 about 500 German colonists came to Bethel township. In 1848 the Colony Church was erected, a large brick structure with heavy walls and a "commanding" tower. It was in this church the first school was taught by Moses Miller. He had 130 scholars of all "ages" and attainments, and both sexes, under his care and instruction. Charles Pugh succeeded him, followed by Harrison Bair and Chas. Knight. The elementary English branches were taught and the English language used exclusively in the school room. The colonists learned German at home.

Captain G. W. Barker, a sol-

der of the Mexican War, taught at the Eaton School in 1855. This school was attended by the Barkers, Bakers, Eatons and the Hales (Lewis, James and Rev. L. S.).

The schools of the south side of the county did not come into existence generally until the advent of the Burlington railroad, (completed through Shelby county in 1857.) Shelby, with its present fine system of schools, built its first institution of learning in 1859, located in the southwest part of town. Chas. M. King was among the first teachers.

The Shelby Collegiate Institute was built in 1877 at a cost of \$6000. Among its teachers were E. L. Ripley, Mrs. Caroline A. Ripley and Mrs. Ida Minter. Hunnewell also built her first school house in 1859. A frame structure, located south of the railroad in the west part of town. The first teacher was a native of Massachusetts, a Harvard graduate. His name was Shaw.

The first school taught in Clarence, about 1860, by a Mr. Strong, who did not finish his term and was followed by Dr. D. H. Mathews. The first school building was of brick about one half mile north of the railroad. Another early teacher was a Miss Galbreath. The first room used as a private school was owned by Higbee and Brown on the north side near the Presbyterian church. Duncan district was created and the school house built in 1870. The first teacher was Miss Ruth Strair.

Names of some of the early commissioners are Benj. F. Taylor, John Holmes, E. P. Burlingame, McGrunder of Leonard, Mr. John Hewitt, Mr. Holloway, Mr. M. Whitby, Prof. Ira Richardson, Samuel Myers. To Miss Mabel Owen falls the honor of last to hold the office of Superintendent and the first woman to hold either office. Miss Owen held the office four years, followed by Mrs. Myrtle Threlkeld, sixteen years; J. L. Gwynn, eight years, and Mrs. Virginia Bethards, the present official, four years.

Shelby county history states: There was not a church or a school house in the county in 1837. By 1848 there were perhaps ten or twelve in different parts of the county; from these scattered schools the number has grown to sixty-seven grade schools, seven consolidated (grade and high schools) and five schools for negroes.

These schools are maintained in well kept, well equipped buildings, presided over by conscientious teachers endeavoring to instruct our boys and girls that they may be prepared to take their places in life and keep Shelby county on the "honor roll" in educational lines. I would not close without adding to the names of teachers already mentioned, Mr. Amos Brownell, Mr. Ollie Ballinger, Miss Kate Cooper, Miss Kate Claggett, Mr. J. W. Lear, Mr. Eugene Baker, Mrs. Bettie McNeill Hirlingler, Mrs. Ella Nevius, Misses Mary and Lillian Weedon, Mrs. Ella Freeman, Mrs. Eva Perry, Mrs. Margaret Perry Digby, Mrs. Myrtle Threlkeld, Mrs. Martha Singleton Miller, Misses Sue and Ellen Singleton, Mrs. Edna Baker Duncan, Miss Gretta Dunn and Mrs. Ruth Beggs Fry, who have been factors in the upbringing of our public schools, instilling much of their own character and high principles into the pupils with whom they had daily contact, and who are men and women today.

Shelby county has sent forth from her school rooms a vast army of men and women well equipped for all walks of life. Space forbids mentioning all of them. To those who read this, you might each add your list. I will mention those occurring to my mind at this time: Bishop McMurry, Rev. Webdell, Rev. C. B. Duncan, Rev. George Barton, Rev. M. L. Gray, Rev. Tanquary, Rev. George Hale, Rev. Lewis Hale.

Lawyers—Hons. P. B. Dunn, Bascom Dines, Charles King, Judge V. L. Drain, E. M. and Roland O'Brien, Ben F. Glahn, Harry Hale, Jas. Hale, Vance Hewitt, our present representative, Morris E. Osburn, and our Prosecuting Attorney, Fred C. Bollow.

Teachers—Roy Dimmitt, Carson Carmichael, George Glasgow, Leslie Ziegler, Clarence Bower, Margaret Ruth, Thomas, Elmh-

Devin, Goldie Coard Ball (music), Wilma McMaster, Milt and Nell Muldrow, N. L. Garrison.

To foreign lands as teachers and missionaries—Rev. and Mrs. Sam Wainright and Miss Gertrude Feely to Japan; Rev. Frank Connelly to China, and Miss Lora Garrett to South America.

Physicians—Dr. Charles Wainright, New York City; Dr. A. M. Wood, Shelby, services in France during World War; Dr. Howard Maupin, child specialist, Quincy, Ill., World War service; Dr. L. L. Smith, Bethel, to a southern cantonment during the World War; Dr. Fred Drennan, Chicago; Dr. Wm. Ziegler, Central, Missouri; Dr. Lyle Collins, St. Louis, and Dr. M. McMurry, of Paris, Mo.

Press.—Frederic Haskin and Jos. Doyle, Washington, D. C.; Naeter Bros., Cape Girardeau; Thomas Thompson, New Mexico.

LLOYD'S HISTORICAL SKETCH OF COUNTY

(Continued from page 1, Sec. E)

ing attorney, represented the state, and Judge J. C. Hale and I represented the defendant. The murder of Judge Hunolt was a cold-blooded and dastardly act. He was killed in a large wooded pasture of six hundred and forty acres, known as the section southwest of Leonard. Whoever committed the murder should have been hanged, everybody agrees. The feeling against Glahn was intense. There was talk of lynching him, but no organization was effected for that purpose. Outside of Glahn's immediate family he had no sympathizers. The Grand Jury preferred indictments against J. N. Glahn and Christian P. Glahn, but after Christian P. Glahn had remained in jail for six months, Mr. Giles dismissed the case against him, and stated at the time that he did so because there was not sufficient evidence to warrant his conviction. The case against Joseph Glahn was a purely circumstantial one for no one could be found who was within one-half mile of the scene of the murder. The case was taken by change of venue to Paris where it was tried. There were more than one hundred witnesses in the case. The best legal talent that could be found was employed to assist both the state and the defendant. Detectives were employed on both sides and the country was completely scoured by them for evidence on either side. It took thirty-five days to try the case and it resulted in a mistrial. After a thirty days rest it was tried again and thirty days were required for the second trial and resulted in the conviction of Glahn and he was sentenced to be hanged. The defense appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Missouri. That court reversed the case because of the refusal to submit an instruction asked by the defendant at the trial, and it was remanded to Paris for re-trial. And when it came up for consideration, at the instance of the prosecuting attorney, it was dismissed and Glahn was set free. Mr. Giles told me after the trial of his disappointment in one of the witnesses for the state. He said that witness was expected to swear that within about thirty minutes after hearing the fatal shots, he was at the cross roads at the northwest corner of the section, and saw Joe Glahn running from the direction of the place of the murder across his own farm toward his house. But on the witness stand he was asked what he then saw. He was expected to tell of seeing Glahn running toward his home, but to the chagrin and dismay of the prosecution he answered, "Nothing." Giles immediately dismissed the witness and the defense did not submit him to cross examination.

I think it would not be out of place to call attention to the achievement of some of the Shelby county boys who have gone out from this county to other fields of labor. I shall call attention to only a few. There are others that may be entitled to more recognition than some of these, and I do not pretend to leave the impression that this list will include all those who should be mentioned. Shelby had a poor boy, Fred Haskin, who came up through adverse conditions. He is now a resident of Washington, D. C. He has in his business traveled all over the world, first as a special reporter of many daily papers in syndicate letters from

various points in the world and then for the establishment of a news agency and information bureau which is entirely unique in its field. Fred Haskin is a credit to any community.

A boy from Shelbyville, Roy Dimmitt, an instructor in Agricultural History and Development, has gained a national reputation in his line, and has been employed in various agricultural colleges in different parts of the country.

Oliver J. Lloyd, my own son, has been secretary and vice-president of the St. Louis Federal Land Bank almost since it started and has secured a standing not surpassed by any other such officer in the United States. Another Shelby county boy, Vance Hewitt, now of New York City, has made himself a man of prominence in the legal profession and was special Assistant Attorney General of the United States for several years.

In an entirely different field a Shelby county young man is one of the greatest missionaries in the world today. A resident of Japan and has been for forty-seven years, he has endeared himself to many of the leading officials of Japan and is more closely connected with official life in Japan than any other missionary. He has had more to do with securing recognition of the Christian religion amongst leading Japanese than any others have done. I have reference to Samuel H. Wainright. Bishop McDowell of Washington, D. C., one of the greatest Bishops of his church, who has had charge of the mission fields for several years in Japan, China, and India, said of Sam Wainright that he was the greatest and most influential missionary in the world today in any church.

I think I may properly speak of two Shelby county residents who have passed away, Dr. Charles F. Wainright and Bishop W. F. McMurry. Dr. Wainright was practicing medicine here when I came to this town. He was regarded as one of the best physicians in the county and especially recognized for his ability in diagnosing a case. He went from here to Kansas City where he was regarded as one of the best diagnosticians there. He sought a broader field and went to New York and soon gained recognition as one of the best physicians in his line in that great city.

W. F. McMurry was a school boy in Central College in 1885. But he rose rapidly as time passed until he attained the highest position in his church and was recognized as the best authority in the church on its finances and in the management of its fiscal affairs.

In the field of what Shelby County has meant to the world and its various achievements which have been made in the county, I have confined myself to the period since 1835. I came here in a semi-centennial year, 50 years since the county was founded. Of that first fifty years I know much by tradition. I know of many of the men who made early history. I have known persons who lived here in 1835 and have converged with them about its early progress. But I leave to others the investigation of that field and the history of that time. I wish to say in passing, however, that these pioneer settlers were men of character, enterprise, and daring and had an unusual standard of morals. These people built our schools, erected our churches, established our roads, and are responsible for the splendid civilization today. I know of no county in Missouri in which moral worth means more than in the county of Shelby. And this moral worth of today is brought about through the influence, training, and life work of these pioneers of the years gone by, who have passed away. Many of them are forgotten. Their history is not known. Their achievements cannot be measured. But their work goes on. Like the pebble thrown in the lake, the waves produced will be felt on the farthest shore. So with these: their work is unknown and like the pebble which produced the waves, is not seen. And they lie buried beneath the soil, yet their influence for good goes on. I have been dealing with history, with incidents with which I am personally familiar. I have mentioned the names of a few who have made their record of achievement. But there are numerous people who have lived

in our midst, hardly known outside the community in which they lived, who have exerted an influence for good, and in the development of Shelby county, whose value cannot be estimated. They are dead and forgotten. We will soon pass away and be known no more. Our people live today, and not in the memories of the past. We are prone to forget how much we owe to those whose names are not remembered and whose deeds are not known, but who did a mighty work in the field of their own activity. Genuine heroes are not all known to fame. Most of them are not. The humble citizen in the midst of his daily toil may be doing a work which will mean much more in the hereafter than the deeds of some of the great heroes. Life is what we make it, and the true life may be measured by the good there is in it and not by the honors with which it has been attended. These who have been forgotten are living on, unknown in the influence exerted. Today we are living in a new and uncertain age. Purpose is not so well fixed; character not so well established; devotion to home, to church, to society, to the state, is not as great as in other days. In this respect, perhaps, the movement is backward. But along with this backward movement is the development of the freedom of thought and action, and a different conception of human existence which may finally prove to be equal to the convictions of those of earlier periods in Shelby County history. This is Centennial Day, taking the place for this year of Old Settler's Day. I have an abiding interest in the value of Old Settler's Day and was an active participant in the first Old Settler's reunion of a number of years ago. I was present for sixteen successive years after that first

reunion and have attended frequently since that time. It is Shelby County today. More enjoyment comes from it, more friendships are renewed, more kindly feelings are expressed, and greater good is accomplished by these associations than any organization of a similar kind I know of. It is one of the fixtures in Shelby county, and I hope it will continue to be. There were those at the first reunion who were here when Shelby county was organized, but none of them are here now; and but few of those are here who attended that first reunion. Time has wrought havoc in citizenship. Those of that time who were responsible for that first reunion have nearly all passed away, and a younger element are now the old settlers; and soon the youngest settlers here will be the old ones again, as the cycle of time carries away those who live here.

May I say a word personally? The happiest days of my life were spent in this county, during my residence of forty years. These were the days of my greatest activity, and I rejoice that I had something to do with the progress of the last fifty years of this century. I made friends here, and lost those who have gone to the beyond. A few re-

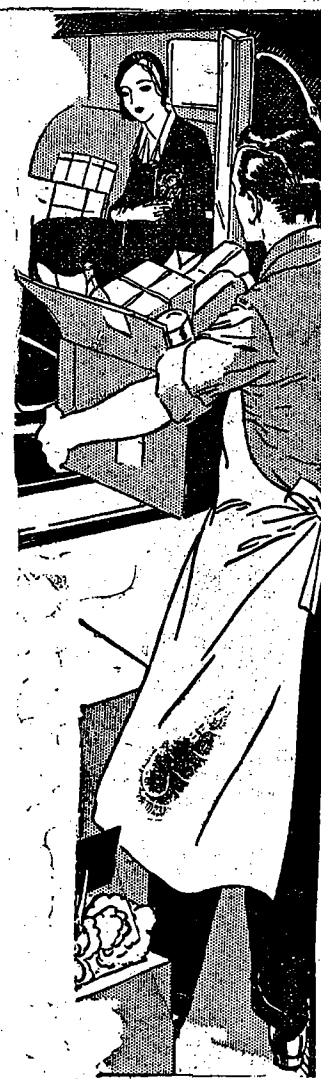
main, to whom I am very much attached. Especially is that true of your chairman of today—Vernon L. Drain—with whom I had as close relation as I did with any of the element younger than myself. Many days we have spent together. I rejoice in his achievement, and I am gratified at the excellent standing he has and the universal respect that is given to him. He has occupied a place amongst you and has performed his duties there in an honorable way, and I think I can safely say, no one stands higher in this county than does he.

A century of existence so far as Shelby County is concerned, but a century of progress. What was Shelby County one hundred years ago compared with what it is now? I shall not take time to make that comparison. But I venture the hope that Shelby County will make progress in the next century greater than that of the past, and that it shall continue to occupy its high place amongst counties, and that in 2035, as another century meeting is held, it may be said with rejoicing that Shelby County has advanced more rapidly in all that is good and of real merit in the second century than it did in the first.

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