

# SHELBY COUNTY HERALD.

VOL. 65, NO. 29

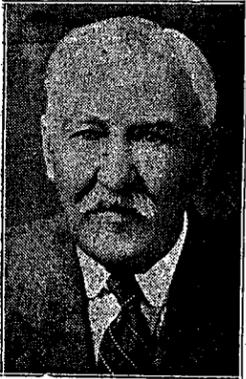
SHELBYVILLE, MISSOURI, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1935

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR

## AMONG THE SHELBY COUNTY BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

**Winetroub's Store was Largest In County; N. C. Miller's and Priest's Among the Oldest**

A. M. Priest, 76 year old druggist, was born and has lived all his life in Shelbyville. On May 10, 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Gertrude



A. M. PRIEST

Smith and they have two children, Albert F. of New York and Alice of this city. Mr. Priest's drug store was first owned by M. H. Marmaduke, who sold it to Kirk Drugg, who sold it to Mr. Priest on Feb. 16, 1886. The store has always been located where it is today, on the west side of the block with the exception of three months after April 13, 1927, at which time the block was burned out. However, Mr. Priest immediately rebuilt and has been carrying on the business ever since.

N. C. Miller's Sons Hardware Store has been in the same family since 1872, when N. C. Miller, who had been learning the



N. C. MILLER

trade since 1864, went into business for himself. The building was first located where the present Illinois Oil Station is. He then moved into the building lo-



GEORGE L. MILLER

cated on the now vacant lot next to Priest's Drug Store, and stayed there until 1904, when he

moved to the present location. In 1913 Mr. Miller's two sons, George and Brent, bought a one-third interest each in the business. Before that time George had been working in the store and Brent had been attending school and working as a civil engineer. In 1919 the two boys bought Mr. Miller's remaining one-third interest and have retained sole possession ever since. Besides these two sons, N. C. Miller has another son, Dr. J. S. Miller of Liberal, Kan., and one daughter, Mrs. Lillie Moran of this city. On May 8, 1901, George was married to Miss Byrde Davis. In March, 1914, Brent was married to Miss Fannie Dimmitt and they have two children, Maurine and Elizabeth, who live at home.

N. C. Miller is 87 years old. For 80 years he lived in the house which his father, Joseph C.



J. BRENT MILLER

Miller purchased in 1848. In 1875 N. C. Miller bought it from the Joseph C. Miller estate and lived there until about two years ago, when he went to make his home with his son, George, and wife. Brent Miller and family now occupy the house.

Shelby county's largest store and the largest store in northeast Missouri at the time of its



NATHAN WINETROUB

operation, was that established in Shelbyville by William Winetroub and continued by his sons, Nathan, Sol and Ben.

William Winetroub was born in Russian Poland near Warsaw, August 14, 1846. At the age of 16 he came across the waters to New York, where in 1864 he was married to Hannah Cohen. It was in New York that his son Nathan, was born on April 19, 1865.

The family moved to Shelby county, Missouri, in 1876, when Nathan was 11 years old. His father established a store in what was known as "tight row" on the south side of the square

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## HISTORY OF SHELBY CO. FROM ITS ORGANIZATION ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO UP TO THE PRESENT TIME

The High-lights of the County's Activities Through Good Times and Bad; the First Court House and the Present Capitol

At the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the territory now known as Shelby county belonged to the District of St. Charles. On Dec. 14, 1818, it became a part of Pike county, and on Nov. 16, 1820, it was included in Ralls county. Upon the organization of Marion in December, 1826, the territory was attached to that county.

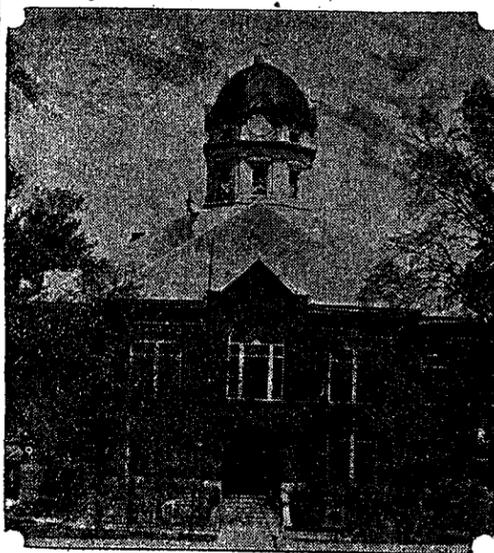
It is said that as early as 1817 a party of explorers from Kentucky, consisting of Edward Whaley, Aaron Foreman and others, made explorations in what is now Shelby county, but finally settled in Marion and Ralls. The first permanent settlements were probably made here in 1831. In the spring of that year a Mr. Norton came from Monroe county and built a cabin near the mouth of Black Creek, and in the fall of the same year Maj. Obadiah Dickerson from Marion county settled just north of Salt River, near the present Highway 16 between Shelbyville and Shelby. He was the first bona fide white settler in Shelby county. Other pioneers who came in 1831, 1832 and 1833 were John Thomas, Russell W. Moss, Henry Saunders, Samuel Buckner, William J. Holliday, Robert Duncan, William B. Broughton, George Parker, Abraham Vandiver, Thomas Bounds, Peter Roff, Nicholas Watkins, James Blackford, Elijah Pepper and James Swartz.

On Jan. 2, 1835, the Missouri Legislature upon the presentation of a petition signed by a number of citizens, created the county of Shelby, naming it in honor of General Isaac Shelby, ex-governor of Kentucky.

Elias Kincheoloe of Marion, James Lay of Lewis and Joseph Hardy of Ralls were appointed commissioners to select the seat of justice. Daniel Dunklin, governor of the state, appointed James Foley, Thomas H. Clements and Adolphus E. Wood as county judges, and John H. Milton as sheriff, to serve until the next general election. However, Milton failed to give bond and was replaced by the appointment of Robert Duncan as sheriff.

James Foley was made presiding judge at the first meeting of the court held at the home of William B. Broughton at Oak Dale. Thomas J. Bounds was appointed clerk; Russell W. Moss, assessor; Mr. Broughton, treasurer; and Mr. Duncan, collector.

The first election in Shelby county after its organization was held in August, 1835, at which time there were 85 votes cast. There were two voting places, one in each of the two



THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE

townships, Black Creek and North River.

Thomas J. Bounds was elected county clerk; Thomas Holman, assessor; and William J. Holliday, surveyor. Most of the voters in the county in 1835 were Whigs, or "Clay" men, and their opponents, "Jackson" men. Andrew Jackson was President of the United States at that time and Daniel Dunklin was Governor of Missouri.

Court was held at Oak Dale until July 6, 1836, when the first term was held in Shelbyville at the home of Abraham Vandiver.

The first term of circuit court of this county convened Nov. 26, 1835, at the home of Mr. Broughton, with Hon. Priestly H. McBride, judge of the second judicial circuit presiding. There were only two cases before the court for disposition. The first Grand Jury, which reported no business to investigate, was composed of: William Moore, foreman; George Parker, G. W. Gentry, William S. Chinn, Peter Stice, Bryant Cockrum, Joseph West, Elisha K. Taton, 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.

The first steps for the building

of a court house were taken at the November term of court, 1836. Maj. Obadiah Dickerson was appointed superintendent of public buildings and was ordered to submit a plan for the court house. This he did, and in February, 1837, the county court appropriated \$5000 for the erection of a court house.

The first court house covered an area of forty feet square. It was built of brick laid in cement with a stone foundation. The first story was fourteen feet high and the second, eight feet six inches. The contract for the brick work was let to Charles Smith for \$1870, and the wood work to Wait Barton for \$2175, in September, 1837.

The brick in the building was made and burned on the premises of Josiah Bethards near Shelbyville, and the lumber was sawed at Gay's mill on North River in Marion county. Nearly all the material for the wood work had to be hauled from Hannibal and Palmyra.

It required more than a year for the completion of the building and in November, 1838, the work was accepted, Barton being paid \$215 more for extra work.

The State Legislature of 1842-43 changed the boundaries of Shelby county to include twenty-

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## SHELBYVILLE; A HISTORY OF BURNING DOWN AND BUILDING UP

Many Fires in Business District Have Played Large Part in History of the County Seat Town

The first white settler near the site of the present city of Shelbyville was Lewis H. Gillaspay, who built a log house a little southeast of the site of the town. The town, itself, was laid out in the fall of 1835. Three commissioners, Joseph Hardy of Ralls county, James H. Lay of Lewis county, and Elias Kincheoloe of Marion county were appointed by the State Legislature to locate a permanent seat of government in Shelby county.

On Oct. 5, 1835, they came to Shelby county and viewed the various sites proposed by the citi-

laspay, and ten by Samuel J. Parker. Mr. Dickerson also made a donation of \$50.

The first house erected within the boundaries of the town was built by Abraham Vandiver late in the fall of 1835. It was of hewed logs, was a story and a half high, and located just south of the extreme southwest corner of the square, or just south of the present site of the Renner Service Station.

This was the first tavern, the first store and where the first terms of court were held within the city boundaries. The first sale of town lots in Shelbyville took place in March, 1836.

The first marriage in the town was that of Gilbert Edmonds and Minerva J. Vandiver at the Abraham Vandiver home on Nov. 12, 1836, with the Rev. Richard Sharp officiating.

Edmonds was later elected county collector and it is said that during hard times if a man did not have enough money to pay his taxes, Edmonds would take the money out of his own pocket to pay them. He is buried in a cemetery near Bethel.

The first child born in the town was probably John Irwin, son of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Irwin, the date being 1836.

In the spring of 1837, Joseph and Thomas Holman, Robert Blackford and Robert Brewington started grocery stores. In the summer of the same year, Thomas O. and Hamlet W. Eskridge opened a tavern.

The first frame house built in Shelby county was erected in Shelbyville in 1836 by "Uncle Jimmie" Ralph. It was located on the present site of the Shelbyville Christian church and was torn down July 17, 1893. Mr. Ralph also built the first frame house in Quincy in 1836. He conducted a lumber yard here on the location now occupied by the Shelbyville Cleaners. His death occurred May 3, 1894, at the age of 87.

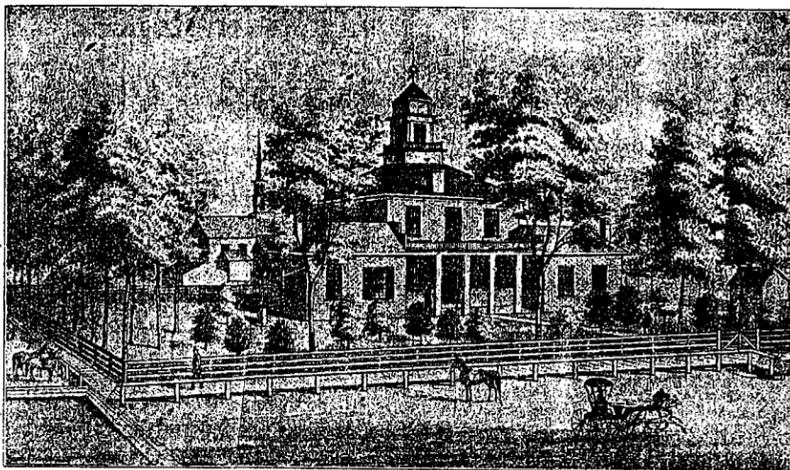
The first brick business building was called the City Hotel and was built on the corner now occupied by the Renner Service Station. It was a building measuring 70 feet north and south and 35 feet east and west and was built about 1839 by Joseph Ennis, grandfather of Mrs. F. L. Schofield and A. M. Priest of this city. It was torn down in 1891 to make room for a new brick building. It is interesting to note that Joseph Ennis, a grandson of the Joseph Ennis mentioned above, was one of the workers who helped construct the new brick building on the same site where his grandfather had built the old building.

In September, 1837, the contract was let for the building of the court house, at a cost of approximately \$4000. Prior to this, the ground now occupied by the court house square was a strawberry patch, according to the late D. W. Graham, one of the pioneer settlers.

The court house was completed in November, 1838. From 1840 to the time of the Civil War the growth of Shelbyville was slow. And during the war-times of 1861-1865, the town became a military post and a headquarters for soldiers, the court house, itself, being used as soldiers' quarters.

The first incorporation of Shelbyville as a town was made on Jan. 5, 1859, on the petition of seventy-nine residents. In the session acts, 1859, page 244, is found the act incorporating the town of Shelbyville. This act was approved March 14, 1859, and the first board of trustees was composed of John F. Benja-

(Continued on page 4, Sec. G)



SHELBY COUNTY'S FIRST COURT HOUSE, DESTROYED BY FIRE ON JUNE 29, 1891



MAYOR ARTHUR BURK

zens of the county for the county seat. An act of the Legislature restricted the location of the county seat to a point three miles from the geographical center of the county.

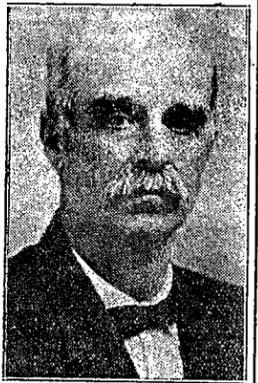
The commissioners selected seventy acres within a mile and a half of the center. Fifty acres of this land was donated by Abraham Vandiver and Obadiah Dickerson, ten by Lewis H. Gil-



ROY MCKITTRICK  
Attorney General McKittrick will speak here Saturday afternoon.

AMONG THE BUSINESS MEN OF SHELBY COUNTY

The late F. H. Johnson was a prominent Shelby countian for many years. He was born in Bethel July 1, 1850. His marriage to Elizabeth Webster occurred March 23, 1873. For several years after the marriage they lived near Elgin, but in 1877 they purchased a farm near Epworth



THE LAE F. H. JOHNSON

and operated this farm until 1904. During this year, he began a general merchandise store at Epworth, a business which he continued until 1915. Mr. Johnson died Dec. 21, 1915, and his widow now lives in Shelbyville. There are five living children, Miss Ella Johnson, living here; W. W. Johnson of Burlington, Wash.; E. B. Johnson of Shelbina; F. O. Johnson of East St. Louis; and P. V. Johnson of St. Louis. Miss Ella Johnson was postmistress at Epworth for some time.

F. V. Johnson, 40, who is manager of the P. V. Johnson Commission Company in St. Louis, was born at Epworth. Sept. 20, 1912 he was united in marriage to Miss Essie Stevens and they have two sons, Weldon and Donald. Mr. Johnson is an experienced



P. V. JOHNSON

stock man and receives large numbers of shipments from Shelby County.

Milo Terry, 29 years old, owner of a barber shop near the post-



MILO TERRY

office, was born in Lewistown, but has lived eleven years in Shelby county. In January, 1918, he was married to Miss Katherine Garner. He has been in the barber business since 1928.

Dr. H. M. LeFevre, 63 year old doctor, has lived in Shelby County for the past ten years. He was born in Belle, Mo., and on April 2, 1899, was married to Miss Lula Agee. They have six children, Everett of Hunts-

ville, Earl of Labadie, Boyd of Palmyra and Reta, Buell and Russell of Shelbyville. Dr. LeFevre has been an M. D. since 1898. He was graduated from the Hospital College of Medicine in Louisville, Ky., and practiced for twenty-three years in Osage County at Aud, Mo., and three and one half years at Belle. In 1925 he moved to Shelbyville and has been practicing here ever since.

E. M. Damrell, president of the Citizens Bank of Shelbyville, was born in Monroe county but has lived practically all his life in Shelby county. Mr. Damrell, who is 96 years old, was married Sept. 18, 1904, to Miss Etta P. Forman. For the past twenty years Mr. Damrell has been connected with the bank. Before that time he served as circuit



E. M. DAMRELL

clerk and recorder of deeds of Shelby county.

E. D. Jameson, 60 year old hotel owner, has lived in Shelby county for the past twenty-two years. On Nov. 26, 1902, he was married to Miss Cozbi Davis, who died Feb. 26, 1933. Mr. Jameson has two children, Gawbenton and Bettie. The hotel which Mr. Jameson now owns was begun in 1893 by Robert Powell. It then changed hands frequently. In 1905 Walter A. Dimmitt, L. A. Hayward, Charlie Hayward, John Carmichael and Ben and Nathan Winetroub took over the hotel and lived there. They hired Martha Minter to do their cooking and they ran the hotel to suit themselves. On August 25, 1913, Mr. Jameson purchased the hotel and has been managing it ever since, assisted by his children.

C. R. Spicer, who operates a cleaning establishment on the northeast side of the square, was born in Ky., and has lived in Shelby County for the past 23 years. On May 24, 1922 he married Miss Elsie Allison. The first cleaning establishment was begun in 1932 by Pickett & Spicer, who were at that time running a Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothing store. It was then purchased by Hurley Sickal who sold it to Glen Parsons who in turn sold it to Mr. Spicer. The first location of the cleaning business was the building which was torn down recently just west of the telephone exchange.

T. V. Sams, 49, who operates the Red Eagle Oil Station on the northwest side of the square, moved to Shelby County in 1930. He was born in Marion County and on Nov. 11, 1921, married a Shelby County girl, Miss Katherine McKethen. They have one daughter, Thelma Grace. Mr.



T. V. SAMS

Sams assumed management of the station as soon as it was built and has been acting in that capacity for the past five years.

Dr. P. C. Archer, who has lived in Shelby County for the past



DR. P. C. ARCHER

twenty-five years, was born in Adair County. On July 15, 1926 he was married to Miss Effie Hale. Dr. Archer, who is 51 years old, has been practicing medicine in Shelby County since he moved here twenty-five years ago. He was graduated from the College of Medicine in Washington University.

F. Lee Hardy, 46-year-old son of the late Judge Hardy, was born and has lived his entire life



LEE HARDY

in Shelby county. In May, 1911, he was married to Miss Mabel Ewing and they have one son, Donald. Mr. Hardy has been county engineer for the past four years. Before that time he was on road construction work.

William W. Barrow, manager of the North Missouri Lumber Co., has lived in Shelby County for the past thirteen years. He was born in Monroe County and in 1919 was married to Miss Ota



W. W. BARROW

P. Minick. They have one daughter, Madeline. Mr. Barrow has been connected with the North Missouri Lumber Co. for the past seven years, having worked for this company five years in Clarence and two years here.

John Yost, owner of one of the oldest drug stores in Shelbina, purchased the store from C. B. Ford in 1904. Mr. Ford operated a drug store there 15 years previous to that time. Mr. Yost, a native of Shelby county, was married November 11, 1901 to Miss Daisy Bryan and they have one daughter, Miss Genevieve Bryan who is employed as a librarian in New York City.

T. W. Feely, 72-year-old justice of the peace, farmed for 45 years northwest of Shelbyville. He was born in Shelbyville and has lived practically all of his life in this county. Mr. Feely was married Sept. 15, 1886, to Miss Jennie M. Garrison and they have five

children, W. L. of Seattle, Wash., Shelby of this city, Mrs. Velma Hatcher of near here, Ken of south of Lentner and Mrs. Virginia Waydelich of Kansas City.

Richard Fitzpatrick, owner and operator of the shoe repair shop located southwest of the square, was born and has lived his entire life in Shelby County. Mr. Fitzpatrick was married to Miss Mae Thomas, Nov. 25, 1900. They have one son, Reid. Mr. Fitzpatrick began his shoe repair business here in 1910.

Harold Schofield, owner of the only dry goods store in Shelbyville, began this business in 1929. He purchased his business from Jas. Edelen, who formerly operated a dry goods store on the west side of the square and moved to the south side after the fire. Mr. Schofield, who is 33 years old, has lived twenty-six years in Shelby County.

Marvin Feely, 55 year old mail carrier, was born and has lived all his life in Shelby county. He was married Dec. 25, 1901, to Miss Addie Turner and they have four children, Mrs. Elaine Green of LaPlata, Mo.; Dorothy of Excelsior Springs; Junior, who lives at home, and Gertrude who has for the past four years been serving as a missionary in Japan. Since 1913 Mr. Feely has been carrying the mail. Before that time he farmed northwest of August 1922. The owners, Fay Halliburton and C. T. Tompkins, started doing business under the name of Halliburton and Tompkins and operating in the W. C. Clark building next to the Post Office. In February, 1923, T. L. Gilstrap purchased the Hallibur-

ton interest in the agency and the business was continued under the name of Tompkins and Gilstrap Motor Company in the same location until October, 1925. At that time they moved into a new building owned by Dean and Dickerson and located just across the street. In August, 1927, Mr. Gilstrap purchased the

ville, but she has spent most



DR. GLADYS SIMPSON

of her life in Shelby County. She is a graduate of the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, and was a member of the Delta Omega Sorority and the Missouri Club while attending school. For some time she has been assisting her father in his practice at Bethel and he is associated with her in her office here while continuing his own practice in Bethel.

The Ford Agency in Shelbina, Missouri was first organized in time he farmed northwest of August 1922. The owners, Fay Halliburton and C. T. Tompkins, started doing business under the name of Halliburton and Tompkins and operating in the W. C. Clark building next to the Post Office. In February, 1923, T. L. Gilstrap purchased the Hallibur-

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DR. T. W. LYELL

Dr. T. W. Lyell, who served as representative of Shelby county Wilson, who died January 5th, 1929. He retired from the practice of dentistry in 1921, having been in that business for 25 years.

Tompkins interest in the agency and continued doing business under the name of Gilstrap Motor Company. In October, 1934, they moved to their present location in the Tom Hawkins building on Center. Street.

'North River' was originally called North Two-Rivers.

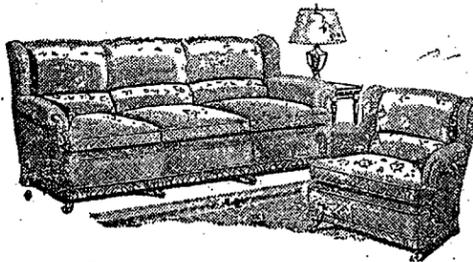
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**HISTORY OF SHELBYVILLE**

**ICE PLANT**  
Until 1912 natural ice furnished the only refrigeration to be had in Shelby county. At that time an ice plant was erected in Clarence, Missouri, by Bowen and Naylor. It changed hands several times and was finally bought by B. T. Lilly and Son about 1920, who, after finding the cost of operation too high for that community, bought the ice plant and natural ice storage buildings from Ed Ralls, of Shelbina, Mo., located on the Tom Weaver farm just west of Shelbina.

Mr. Weaver had been supplying natural ice for years to Shelbina and community and had installed a five ton ice plant to make ice when the natural ice harvest would be short. In 1918 Ed Ralls bought this steam driven plant and owned and operated it until he sold out to B. T. Lilly and Son in 1922.

Mr. Lilly proceeded to build a new twenty-two ton ice plant at Shelbina, using as much of the equipment from the Clarence plant as possible and a one hundred horse power steam boiler from the electric light plant, which was of no further use to the city because of the Diesel engine installation. The ice plant was not entirely completed, although it made ice part of the time, until it was bought, in 1925, by the Missouri Ice Company, Inc., a family corporation with O. L. Wright as president. The plant was somewhat improved during the season of 1925, but was still using the steam power and distilled water system. In the spring of 1926 a new 9x9 York ice-making machine was installed, driven with electric power. At this time the raw water system, complete with blower system, and whole new tank top were added. When the steam power and equipment were discarded this naturally did away with the distilled water and therefore called for the more modern raw water system. By the blower system we mean that air must be continually circulated through the water to insure clear ice.

This electric power was used until the spring of 1927 when a seventy-five horse power Diesel engine was installed. The Diesel power proved to be far more economical and the advantages it furnished were many. This engine is equipped with a direct connected generator and switchboard which makes it possible for it to generate enough electricity for all the auxiliary power needed while running. When not running it is necessary to use electricity from the city plant.

The demand for manufactured ice was increasing as natural ice began to fail. The public was beginning to see the advantages to be had in manufactured ice over natural ice put up off rivers and ponds. The chances for impure ice were speedily being eliminated in the manufacturing of ice, an important point being that water used for manufactured ice is the same water used in our homes today. Then, too, natural ice freezes into a very porous condition caused by air and minerals freezing in the ice. Manufactured raw water ice has air circulated through it constantly, a process which takes all the air out, not allowing it to freeze in the ice. This makes a solid product that lasts much longer than the more porous natural ice. Thus the many advantages of manufactured ice, such as the more uniform size of the cuts, the purity of it, the economy over natural ice and the certainty of supply for year round use, have increased the demand for it, making power and manufacturing improvements necessary continually.

Gradually, from season to season, improvements were made in the building and property. Better and more modern service was effected. A new Miller scoring machine was installed in 1929. This was the first machine of its kind in northeast Missouri and was installed at a cost of \$1500.

It is driven by electricity and marks a three hundred pound cake of ice into three one hundred pound blocks, one of which is marked into four twenty-five pound blocks and the other two into fifty-pound blocks. Such scoring eliminates all chipping of ice, insures full weight and uniform size of ice for your refrigerator.

In May, 1928, the Missouri Ice Company purchased the ice plant at Memphis, Mo. This plant being in very bad shape, was improved and sold in 1932. In Oct., 1928, the plant at Canton, Missouri was also purchased. This plant was driven and operated with steam power until 1929, when it was completely remodelled with the raw water system and driven by electricity. In 1931 a new Miller scoring machine was bought for this plant and in 1933 a new ninety horse power Fairbanks-Morse engine was installed. These improvements made this a modern up to date raw water plant.

In 1931 the Missouri Ice Company began selling the Coolerator and their success with this refrigerator has been exceptionally good. The Coolerator has all the advantages to be found in the best of refrigerators and is always up to date with every additional advantage to be had in refrigeration. With this refrigerator it has been possible to give the people wonderful service and better refrigeration with ice. Every cafe, restaurant and hotel in Shelbina is equipped with a Coolerator. The Coolerator sales were started in Canton later and the success there has also been good. The sales were not started in Shelbina until 1934 but the success there has also been very satisfactory.

Another point of interest is the car icing advantages of the plant. A special railroad switch was set in for the Producers Cold Storage Plant so that refrigerator cars can be set in and iced at any time. These refrigerator cars are used to ship canned and shell eggs and dressed poultry to distant markets.

The demand for manufactured ice continued to increase until in 1933 an additional 7 1/2 x 7 1/2 York ice machine was installed to help out during the peak season. This was driven by a thirty-five horse power electric motor until 1934 when a new Full Diesel Fairbanks Morse, 60 horse power engine was bought. This being the only engine of its kind in the state, it has caused quite a lot of interest among engineers of this part of the country. Men from

several distant points have been here to see this engine. It is equipped to be used as a portable affair so that in case of a breakdown either at the Canton plant or here at home it can quickly be loaded into a truck and taken anywhere and set up as an emergency. This engine was used to great advantage last season as it was such a trying one on all ice making machinery. During the extreme heat a breakdown would have been disastrous had not this engine been available to depend on. As it was, all the trade territory was well taken care of although two carloads of ice had to be shipped in from St. Louis during the latter part of July. In July, 1934, the corporation was dissolved, making it privately owned.

The Shelbina plant supplies ice to practically every town in Shelby county and Granville and Monroe county. Shelbyville and Clarence are the biggest users, while all the smaller towns are good users with the exception of Hunnewell, which is in the Monroe City territory.

This is the only ice manufacturing plant in Shelby county and is something its citizens should be proud of as it is recognized as the most modern and best equipped plant in the state of Missouri. The improvements this spring, such as replacing the old brick floors with concrete and the painting done, make this a really progressive appearing plant and an invitation is extended to the public to visit and inspect it any time.

**THE LASLEY STORE**

Charles Henry Lasley, founder of the Lasley Store at Shelbina, was born in Monroe County near Old Clinton, now known as Northfork, on September 17, 1853. He was the son of William Lasley, a native of Virginia, and Margaret Gillispie Lasley, a native of Kentucky. The name is Scotch origin.

William Lasley, in partnership with Marcus D. Blackey, ran a prosperous general store in the thriving settlement of Old Clinton about the time the forty-niners were going westward in search of gold and before the Burlington railroad was built through Shelbina.

C. H. Lasley began clerking in a store at Shelbina at the age of seventeen, and about four years later entered into a partnership with Chester Cotton, the new firm beginning January 1st, 1875, under the name of Cotton and Lasley. A notice to this effect was published in the Shel-

bina Democrat on January 13, 1875, as follows:

**New Firm**  
January 1, 1875: I have this day associated with me in the Dry Goods business, Henry Lasley, formerly connected with A. Mounce & Co. The style of the firm will be Cotton & Lasley.

**C. COTTON.**  
This firm continued in business until 1881, when a notice of dissolution of the partnership appeared in the Democrat of January 12th of that year. Thereafter for several months Mr. Lasley continued to clerk for the firm of C. Cotton. On September 14th, 1881, the following local item appeared in the newspaper:

"Henry Lasley has bought a half interest in Taylor Thompson's store, and hereafter Thompson and Lasley will work together."

The partnership of Thompson & Lasley continued until the death of Ulysses Taylor Thompson on July 30, 1886. For a year or two prior to the death of Mr. Thompson the active management of the business had devolved upon him, on account of the ill health of Mr. Lasley. On August 18th, 1886, Mr. Lasley announced a closing out sale in order to wind up the partnership and having decided to quit business himself.

For the next four years Mr. Lasley interested himself in farming, and collecting accounts, and in restoring his health. He did not again engage in business until the fall of 1890. In about September of that year he entered a partnership with northeast Missouri, and likewise B. Million, which continued

for three years, until Mr. Million withdrew from the firm and entered the hardware business, Mr. Lasley continuing the clothing business with his half-brother, George Gose, under the firm name of C. H. Lasley & Bro.

On October 17, 1900, an announcement appeared in the Democrat of another change in the firm, when George Gose retired from the business, and on January 1st, 1901, the new firm of C. H. Lasley & Co., the same name under which the business now operates, was announced, when Roy, the oldest son, was taken into the business. Russell, the second son, entered the business in 1905, and Roland, third son, joined the business in 1913, the same year in which Henry Lasley, founder of the business, died. In 1918, William Kenneth, youngest son, entered the store, and the four brothers have since operated the store, continuing the name of C. H. Lasley & Co., adopted in 1901.

In 1906 the stone fronts were added to the principal business houses on Center Street, including the Lasley store, which was completely remodeled into one of the most modern and attractive clothing houses in the state. The interior woodwork was entirely of oak and the clothing was transferred from tables to modern hangers, this being the first store in this section of the state and one of the first in Missouri to adopt the present method of carrying clothing.

Having passed its 60th birthday the fall of 1890. In about September of that year he entered a partnership with northeast Missouri, and likewise B. Million, which continued

ing maintained the policy adopted from the very beginning, of selling quality apparel at the lowest possible price and guaranteeing satisfaction to its host of customers in northeast Missouri, many of whom are in the third generation.

**CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY HIRES SHELBY CO. MEN**

Back in 1922 livestock raisers in the territory served by the National Stock Yards put their own co-operative selling agency on that market. It was very successful from the start and practically immediately became the largest livestock selling agency on the National Stock Yards market.

The success of a livestock commission firm is proportionate to the good prices it can obtain for the farmers' livestock. This speaks well for several men from Shelby county who were employed by the St. Louis Producers to handle livestock. These men were F. O. Johnson and Bill Carmichael, both of Shelbyville.

A most strenuous position is held by F. O. Johnson, better known as "Fred". He is the salesman of the butcher cattle received by the firm: He has made an excellent reputation for himself by obtaining good prices for cattle. A large percentage of Shelby county cattle are sold by him. Also, the Producers handle upwards to 20 per cent of all the livestock that comes to the National Stock Yards.

The other individual from Shelby county is Bill Carmichael, who works in the hog department of the Producers. He likewise handles a large portion of hogs shipped out of Shelby county. During the year of 1934 the Producer hog department handled a total of 524,759 hogs, which was 22 per cent of the salable supply that came to that market. More recently young Oliver Baker of the territory around Epworth was employed, also in the cattle department. Thus, Shelby county boys have made an outstanding name for themselves as stockmen. It is held by these men that only good strong prices for livestock can attract business to any firm, and they predict that an ever growing percentage of Shelby county cattle, hogs and sheep will be sold through the Producers. They also declare they will always exert every possible effort in behalf of farmers from their own county.

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F. O. Johnson, 45, who for the last nine years has been employed as cattle salesman for the Producers Livestock Company in East St. Louis, was born at Epworth. He was married April 10, 1912, to Miss Ethel Glahn. Mr. Johnson also has been employed with Cal. Sutton Commission Company for four years and with Keys Commission Company for three years.

A town called "New York" was laid out in northwestern Shelby county in 1835 by some eastern speculators, but the town remained a town without houses.

In 1842 a negro slave woman was convicted of arson in Shelby county and sentenced to receive 39 lashes on her bare back and to be banished from the state for twenty years.

## Refresh Yourself With Flynn's Sparkling Beverages

The kiddies will want Flynn's while attending Shelby County's Centennial Anniversary. You can be certain they are getting the finest possible in Flynn's bottled drinks.

# J. J. Flynn Bottling Co.

Quincy, Illinois

## Styles Change - -

But a woman's heart remains the same

During the past 100 years styles have made a tremendous change. And women, too, they say. Gone are the soft simple sweet type and in its place a sensible practical, smart girl—but their hearts remain the same. They all thrill at an admiring glance from either sex. They all like pretty clothes. We know this and for this reason we try to offer our most attractive garments at the most attractive prices. When in Macon visit us and see our complete line of ladies' ready-to-wear.

**Dougherty's**

MACON

MISSOURI

EARLY HISTORY OF SHELBYVILLE

(Continued from page 1, Sec. G)

min, Wilson Vaughn, William B. Cotton, John Dickerson and George W. Webb.

In the April term of county court, 1867, Shelbyville was re-incorporated with L. Dobbin, M. J. Manville, James W. Darrah, Anthony Gooch and Charles A. Benjamin, composing the board of trustees.

Organization as a city of the fourth class occurred in August, 1877, when the proposition was submitted to the voters who voted in its favor by a large majority. H. B. Dines was the first mayor; J. C. Hale was the city attorney; S. V. Vaughn, city clerk; S. C. Gunby, collector, marshal and street commissioner; and J. W. Darrah, Samuel F. Dunn, L. A. Hayward and R. C. Calvert, aldermen.

In the years which followed 1877, the business section of the town grew rapidly. M. H. Marmaduke built a two-story brick building on the south corner of the west side of the square in 1877. Two years previously, Collier, Darrah & Co. had built on the lot just north of that location. And a nice two-story brick building was constructed by Dussair, Levan & Co. in 1881 on the southwest corner of the square on the site now occupied by the western section of the N. C. Miller's Sons Hardware Store.

In 1885, Winetroub & Sons, Shelbyville's big merchants, built a two-story brick building just east of that site, and in 1893 the same firm constructed another building to the east of that.

On Dec. 8, 1884, fire destroyed the M. H. Marmaduke Drug Store and in January of the next year, another blaze destroyed the buildings then located on the north end of the same block, north of the present location of the Illinois Oil Company's Station.

This latter fire burned a restaurant operated by A. M. Priest, a millinery store, an undertaking parlor and James Edelen's grocery store.

Marmaduke replaced his drug store immediately and in February, 1886, A. M. Priest purchased the store and he has been in business on that same location ever since.

From the time of the first great fire in 1884, the history of Shelbyville has been largely an account of burning down and building up, as the business blocks on each side of the square have been visited by fire one or more times.

The business block on the south side of the square was called "tight row", and a record of twenty years without a fire was broken in the early morning of Sept. 19, 1893. A blaze originated in a vacated hotel building about the center of the block, and it destroyed five two-story buildings on the east half of the block.

One was owned by J. M. Kinsey, one occupied by the Baker & West Meat Market, and another by A. Cooper as a buggy house. W. C. McDowell lost three buildings. One was occupied on the lower floor by the Ida Forman millinery shop and the upstairs used by N. P. Sales as a photograph gallery.

S. Garrett had a shoe shop and R. E. Marshall a barber shop in buildings destroyed. The loss was estimated to be not over \$2500, as all of the structures were old.

Several of these buildings were replaced in 1904 and a new cement sidewalk was added on the south side of the square.

The east side of the square was the next to feel the effects of fire. A blaze broke out early in the morning of December 8, 1905, in the pressroom of the Shelbyville Guard newspaper office, located at the south end of that block. Spreading rapidly, it destroyed the newspaper plant, the R. E. Marshall Barber Shop, Dr. Devin's office, the real estate office of Dunn, Priest & Doyle, and the law office of J. T. Lloyd, all located in the corner building. The building to the north, which housed the racket store of W. A. Dimmitt was destroyed, as was also the next building northward, owned by Frank Dimmitt, and unoccupied except on the second floor where the office of Dr. William Carson was located. The Shelbyville Bank building next door was saved. The loss was estimated at \$15,000, but the burned buildings were replaced within the next few years.

Added impetus for growth came

to Shelbyville with the completion of the Shelby County Railway in 1907, and more aid was given when the Shelby County North-western Railroad was completed in 1913.

In the early morning of Oct. 6, 1909, fire starting in the back end of the H. M. Baker barn on the north side of the square, situated where the present building of the Red Eagle Oil Company is located, burned that barn, which housed the blacksmith shop of W. J. Carty, as well as a barn located just east, owned by Winetroub Sons. Nine head of horses perished in the blaze, and damage was estimated at \$6000. The origin of the fire was a mystery. The Winetroub barn was rebuilt and is still standing, and some years later, the Smoot Garage building was erected on the corner.

The next change in the Shelbyville business district occurred on Sept. 26, 1915, when fire again swept down on the east part of the south side of the square, causing \$18,000 damages. The blaze started in the Woodson-Jackson Drug Store in the J. W. Thompson building, which was destroyed as well as a warehouse in the rear, a building on the west owned by Winetroub Sons and occupied by the Lawrence Cafe and a warehouse in the rear, and a warehouse belonging to F. L. Schofield. The Schofield restaurant was badly damaged when a brick wall fell. These structures had been replaced by the following spring.

Following closely after this blaze, a spectacular fire occurred on Nov. 21 of the same year, when the old church owned by W. A. Dimmitt and located back of the North Missouri Lumber Yard, burned. The building, though of no great value, was a landmark of historical interest for it was built years before the Civil War and used during the war as a Federal soldiers' hospital. It was first owned by the Baptists, but the members of the Christian denomination also held services there. It had not been in use for twenty years previous to the fire, except as a storage room for the lumber company.

February, 1918, was the date of the next conflagration which occurred on the east half of the south side of the square, the same section that was visited by fire three years before.

This blaze took all of the buildings from Forman's Grocery, east. The flames originated in the C. B. Lawrence restaurant about 11 o'clock at night. Fanned by a southwest wind, the blaze spread through the F. L. Schofield restaurant, and destroyed the I. O. O. F. Hall and Waydelich Bros. Drug Store. The Park Theatre was damaged to the extent that it had to be rebuilt, and Forman's Grocery was also badly damaged. The loss was estimated at \$25,000.

Only a few months elapsed before the next serious fire which proved to be the most destructive blaze the town has ever had. On the afternoon of Oct. 21, 1918,

the local business houses had closed so that their owners and employes might attend the funeral of Ben Drain, son of Judge and Mrs. V. L. Drain. About 4 o'clock, smoke was noticed coming out of the second story window of the gents' furnishings department of the large Winetroub Store. An alarm was turned in, but when help arrived it was discovered that the whole interior of that department was ablaze.

The fire spread both east and west. The west room of the store was destroyed but the blaze was stopped by the brick wall of the Miller's Hardware Store building on the corner. On the east, the flames continued through the other rooms occupied by Winetroub's, thence to the Citizen's Bank building, then through the large R. H. Woods' Grocery Store, and into the Park Theatre building which had been rebuilt by Winetroub's in the summer and which had not even been entirely finished. The blaze was finally extinguished, and the J. W. Thompson & Son building, erected the previous spring, was saved.

The year of 1924 was another tragic year for the business section of Shelbyville so far as fire was concerned. On March 19, fire took the west business block on Main Street across the street south of the Priest Drug Store.

Starting in the second story of the Mangold Garage building, the blaze went westward, destroying the post office the opera house and the building occupied by Waite's Harness & Shoe Repair Shop. The building occupied by Mrs. Nettie Meredith as a millinery store fell in before catching fire. Winetroub Sons were the owners of four of the buildings.

Tragedy followed closely on the heels of the blaze. On March 29, Ben Winetroub and Eric O'Brien were examining the ruins of the fire, when a strong wind blew down a brick wall which had been left standing after the fire. The two men were caught beneath the wall and both were fatally crushed.

On April 18, less than thirty days after the West Main Street fire, another conflagration brought ruin to the east side of the square. Three two-story structures burned, the loss being about \$40,000. The places destroyed included the I. O. O. F. Hall, occupied on the ground floor by T. H. Goe's restaurant, the W. T. Dimmitt Jewelry Store, and the Shelbyville Bank, E. M. O'Brien's law office located on the second floor of the bank building, and a barber shop of F. L. Schofield. The Shelby County Abstract & Loan Company's building was badly damaged. All of these business houses were replaced.

Three years elapsed before another visit of the fire demon. On April 18, 1927, flames again took their toll on the west side of the square. The loss included the A. M. Priest Drug Store, the Masonic Hall, the law office of J. D. Dale, the Shelbyville Telephone

office, the James Edelen Dry Goods Store and the Taylor Bros. Grocery Store. The grocery store of Harold Springsteen was also damaged. Mr. Priest's building on the corner was immediately replaced.

The last major fire in the business district to date was the burning of the Smoot Motor Company's building on the north side of the square. This occurred on Sept. 26, 1929, in the early morning. The loss was estimated between \$20,000 and \$25,000. The site of the old Smoot Motor Company is now located by the new Red Eagle Service Station built several years ago.

In January, 1922, a shelter house was built in the I. O. O. Dobbin, May 18, 1889; Benjamin F. cemetery here. It was a gift of J. J. Ellis and wife.

The oldest building now standing around the court house square is the Beckley building, which stands on the southeast corner. It was constructed before the Civil War and was occupied for many years by J. M. Ennis, as a hardware and implement store. It was then a one-story building.

After Mr. Ennis' death, his heirs sold it in December, 1895, to Henry Beckley, who added the second story. The building is now owned by Mr. Beckley's son, Ben Beckley.

The Shelbyville post office was established on Sept. 9, 1836, with James L. Teak as the first postmaster. It was advanced to the

Presidential grade Jan. 1, 1904. A list of the other postmasters who have served this office and the dates of their appointments follows:

James M. Rider, Nov. 28, 1836; John W. Stavely, Nov. 5, 1841; Claybourn M. Gentry, March 16, 1848; John B. Singleton, Jan. 8, 1852; Charles L. Rounds, Jan. 7, 1854; Albert G. Priest, April 25, 1855; Cumb' M. Shackelford, March 17, 1856; Chester K. Cotton, Jan. 14, 1859; Samuel P. Bronson, July 16, 1861; Silas W. Frye, Dec. 2, 1861; William E. Gunley, Jan. 18, 1865; Robert Hall, Aug. 28, 1866; John S. Dunham, March 21, 1867; Benjamin Smith, Sept. 14, 1865; Leonard Dobbin, May 18, 1889; Benjamin F. cemetery here. It was a gift of J. J. Ellis and wife.

Up until December, 1903, there were but three rural routes from the Shelbyville post office. On Dec. 1, 1903, however, three more routes were added, which have continued to this day.

Now Shelbyville is still served by the Shelby County and Shelby Northwestern Railroads, and it is also the junction point for Highway 56 which connects Shelbyville with Palmyra, and Highway 15, the former road having just been completed during the past year.

People of this community first marveled at seeing the electric light back in about 1880 or 1881, when circuses would advertise their portable electric light plants as features. But soon the use of electricity became common in the larger cities.

Agitation for the establishment of an electric light plant in Shelbyville began in the fall of 1894, but it was not until 1900 that the city voted the required bonds and built a plant. The electric plant was located just east of the present depot. The city continued to operate the plant until about 1909 when it was purchased by R. B. Parker, who already owned the local telephone system. He sold the two businesses to J. M. Freshwater of Hunnells in 1915, who in turn sold them to James Edelen & Co., the following year. It was not until August, 1915, that electric current was available here during the day-time. Kaylor & Feely later became owners and the North Missouri Power Co. of Excelsior Springs purchased the plant form them. Electric power is now furnished to Shelbyville and vicinity by the Missouri Power & Light Co.

Private schools were the only means of education in Shelbyville in early days. The public schools started back in the 1860's. Those days also saw the establishment of the Shelbyville High School, an institution sponsored by the

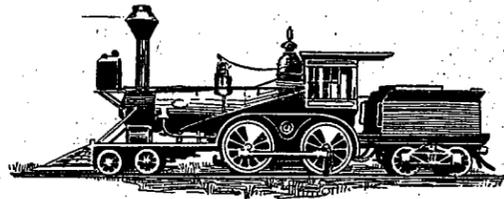
Methodist denomination. This high school was taught in the old Shelbyville Seminary building on the present site of the I. O. O. F. cemetery.

Among the early graduates of the Shelbyville High School were: 1868-69, W. A. Dimmitt and Miss Lucy E. Schackelford; 1869-70, Misses M. E. Ennis and Laura Wood; 1870-71, Mrs. Jennie Starrett. The course of study included navigation and surveying, mensuration of solids, spherical trigonometry, calculus, evidences of Christianity, moral philosophy, astronomy, criticism, and daily Bible lessons.

In 1870, the Rev. J. W. Adkisson was principal; Rev. C. A. Shearman, Mrs. Anna Adkisson, and J. J. Poage, assistants; and Mrs. S. E. Sowers, music teacher. There were 41 students in the primary department, 70 in academic and 15 in music.

The first public school was located on the site now occupied by the Shelby County Machine shop, a block east and south of the square. There was much rivalry and many fistic encounters between students of the public schools and the private high school. About 1876 the public school was located on the lower floor of the I. O. O. F. Hall, just east of the Beckley building on the southeast corner of the square. It was later moved to a brick building south of the

(Continued on page 8, Sec. G)



# The "Hannibal & St. Joe" Railroad Trail blazer of the Burlington in Missouri

History records that Missouri people were thoroughly "railroad-minded" ahead of those anywhere else in the West. The first regular rail service in the United States commenced in 1831, and within five years afterward, 1836, a remarkable railroad convention was held in St. Louis attended by leading citizens of the State who demanded that the credit and the resources of Missouri be pledged to promote the building of railroads. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was one of the substantial results of that convention.

The next year, the Legislature passed an Act to incorporate the "Louisiana and Columbia Railroad," but the financial panic put a stop to all such enterprises and no track was laid. With the revival of business in 1846 a public meeting to promote a railroad from Hannibal to Glasgow was held in the office of Mr. John M. Clemens, father of Mark Twain, but when the people of St. Joseph manifested keen interest in a line clear across the State, "the Course of Empire" was laid out as from Hannibal to St. Joseph.

The Hannibal Road was incorporated the next year, but the financing of such a large enterprise was not an easy matter in those times and it wasn't until 1851 that construction actually began. The whole line was finished February 13, 1859 and through trains began operating from both ends on February 15. It was the first railway to reach the Missouri River.

Meantime, hundreds of charters were granted for little railroads which ultimately were absorbed in today's large systems. As far as names are concerned, most of them came and went without ever having enjoyed any more than local distinction, but "The Hannibal Road" certainly was an outstanding exception and was well known to everybody in all settled parts of the country.

On April 3, 1860, engineer Ad Clark, with the engine "MISSOURI" made the famous "Pony Express" run that still lives in song and story... won from the government a contract for his road to carry U. S. Mail which up to that time had been handled by boat to St. Joseph.

The first locomotive ever built west of the Mississippi River was constructed in the shops of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road. It was named "General Grant" and made its first run on March 1, 1865.

The whole principle of assorting mail on board a train while enroute was conceived, tried out and put into practice on the Hannibal & St. Joseph in 1862. This was the forerunner of today's colossal railway mail service.

The Civil War added lustre to the Hannibal Road's fame. Its tracks were broken, its bridges burned, the trains were fired upon, and it was taken over by the government as a war measure.

Jesse James and his merry men knew the Hannibal Road well, and between them and its officers there existed a mutual respect. It is said that the road never suffered any ill at his hands.

Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, Mark Twain, and all the illustrious men and women of that era knew the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and most of them traveled over it.

On December 13, 1887, a through train from Chicago to St. Joseph and Kansas City was established over the C. B. & Q. in conjunction with the Hannibal & St. Joseph. The westbound train was given the number 55, while the eastbound train was No. 56. Ever since that day, these trains, bearing the same numbers, have operated continuously—one of the oldest, long-distance trains in America. And not only one of the oldest, but one of the most distinguished as well.

Nos. 55 and 56 early and rather accidentally, acquired the nickname "ELI" after a famous Missouri race horse; subsequently this was changed to the "Missouri Limited" for purposes of identifying its route; and still later the name was changed once more to "The American Royal." For 48 years it has been truly one of "The West's Great Trains." In all those years its route never was changed; it has been always a profitable train and there is no reason to suppose that it will not continue to operate for many years to come, to the credit of the State of Missouri, and the Burlington Railroad.

On July 1, 1900, the Hannibal Road became a part of the Burlington System which was creditable and beneficial to all concerned.

The management of the Burlington Railroad is proud of its status as a business firm in Shelby County; as neighbor, friend and business associate of the people of Shelby County.

And upon this occasion of the celebration of its Centennial, desires to extend neighborly greetings and cordial good wishes to all.

A. Cotsworth, Jr., Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago  
George Morton, Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago  
W. J. Lahr, General Freight Agent, St. Louis  
Paul Anderson, Div. Freight and Pass. Agt., Hannibal

## Now's The Time!

on your county's 100th anniversary, to stop and take account. Where have been getting the most for my money? What store places quality before anything? Where is the service always top-notch? Ask yourself these questions and you will find one store always at the top in your questionnaire, the largest department store in Northeast Missouri.

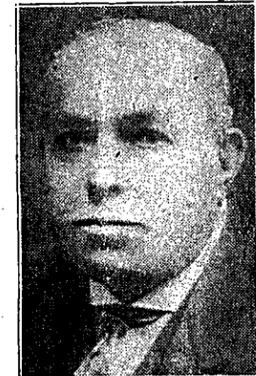
YOURS FOR CASH,

# Sharp Mercantile Co.

MACON, MISSOURI

AMONG THE BUSINESS MEN OF SHELBY COUNTY

(Continued from page 1, Sec. G) in Shelbyville. Two years later the store was enlarged and moved to the location now occupied by the west building of the N. C. Miller's Sons Hardware Store. This was a frame building and was later moved a block north-east of the square and it has since been remodeled into a residence by Harold Springsteen and family who now live in it. Winetroub's moved from the corner location in 1878 when they purchased a store building and lot east of that place, at a cost of \$250. They enlarged their



WILLIAM WINETROUB

store, separating their stock into different departments. In January, 1879, Mr. Winetroub opened a store in Leonard, and sent his son, Nathan, and Jobe Horn there to manage it. They were there two years. Then, Nathan says, Mr. Winetroub decided that he was allowing fishing to interfere with business and ordered him back home where he could keep an "eye on him." The store at Leonard was sold to William Winetroub's nephew, Aaron Winetroub, who operated it several years before selling it to T. P. Manuel, who continued the store for many years. Aaron Winetroub now lives at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Nathan came back to Shelbyville, was taken into the store and the firm called Wm. Winetroub & Son. In 1881, Dussair & Levan built the two-story corner brick building now occupied



MRS. Wm. WINETROUB

by the Miller Hardware Store. Four years later, this same firm built another two-story brick structure just east of that location, and at the same time Winetroub's built their first brick building just east of Dussair & Levan's new building. In 1892, Winetroub's built another two-story brick building on the east. Mrs. Winetroub died in 1898, and her husband moved to St. Louis soon afterwards, Nathan and Ben taking over the store.

In 1901, Mr. Winetroub, Sr., retired, and the business became known as Winetroub Sons, with Sol Winetroub becoming one of the partners. William Winetroub died in 1912.

The store was doubled in size in 1903, with the purchase of the Dr. Swinney brick building and the Collier brick building. These two structures and their other two buildings were at that time completely remodeled, and the store enlarged into a fine department store. The addition gave Winetroub's a frontage of 104 feet. All buildings were two-story, and both floors were used in the business. There were six sales departments, including ladies' ready-to-wear, shoes, carpets, Queensware, home furnishings, dry goods, men's clothing,

groceries, and buggies, wagons and harness. At its peak of business, the store employed about twelve or fourteen clerks, and had a stock of goods, the size of which could not be duplicated anywhere in northeast Missouri. In addition to the mercantile business, the owners also bought and sold live stock.

Winetroub Sons also owned a great deal of property in Shelbyville, including ten brick business buildings, at one time.

In October, 1918, came the tragic fire which destroyed not only the Winetroub Sons' store, but also all except three buildings on the business block south of the square. The fire originated about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in the men's furnishings department on the second floor of the store which had been closed while the proprietors and employees were attending a funeral. A large part of the store's contents was destroyed.

After the blaze, the firm of Winetroub Sons was out of business for several months, after which they opened a grocery and feed store on the west side of the square. This business was continued until the accidental death of Ben Winetroub on Mar. 29, 1924, which occurred when he was caught under a falling brick wall several days after a fire on west Main Street.

Nathan Winetroub then went out of the mercantile business and he has been retired from active participation in business since then. However, he is now president of the General Finance Company and treasurer of the Shelby County Abstract and Loan Company, two of the city's largest present-day businesses.

He was married on December 31, 1908, to May L. VanNort, who passed away in 1928. He still makes his home in Shelbyville.

Ben Winetroub, mentioned above, was born in Shelbyville in 1878, and lived here all of his life. He assisted in the Winetroub store several years before entering the business. He was married to Cary O'Brien, who is still living in Shelbyville.

Sol Winetroub, also one of the store partners, was connected with the business only about five or six years. He was born in 1873 in Quincy, Ill., and he married Matilda Perkinson of Salisbury. He now lives in Paola, Kan.

The other members of the Winetroub family were Abe, Louis and Phoebe, all deceased; Charles Winetroub, now living in St. Louis; Joe Winetroub, who worked in the store here and who has now been in the mercantile business in Lees Summit for over twenty-five years; Mat, who is now Mrs. Harvey Harris of Tulsa, Okla.; Byrde, who is now Mrs. Louis Fuchs of Carrollton; Nettie, who is now Mrs. Nettie Lang of Kansas City; and Flora, now Mrs. Louis Miller of St. Louis.

W. T. Dimmitt, 57-year-old jeweler, was born in Shelbyville and has lived his entire life in



W. T. DIMMITT

Shelby county. Mr. Dimmitt, a son of W. A. Dimmitt of this city, was married Aug. 6, 1902, to Miss Maud Hawkins. They have one son, Lester, who is a state auditor. Mr. Dimmitt first began his jewelry and optometry business here in 1903. He moved to Monroe City in 1905 and operated his jewelry store there until 1910, when he came back to Shelbyville where he has been located ever since.

J. M. Pickett, 59 year old cashier of the Citizens Bank of this city, has lived all his life in Shelby county. He was married in December, 1908, to Miss

Jessie Bragg and they have one son, W. Bragg. Mr. Pickett has been connected with the bank for the past twenty-seven years.



J. M. PICKETT

Before he entered the bank he served as county treasurer of Shelby county.

R. B. Botkins, owner of a garage just back of Miller's hardware store, was born south of Clarence and has lived all his life in Shelby County. Mr. Botkins, who is 35 years old, was married Oct. 5, 1930, to Miss Eulalia Smoot and they have one son, William Edward. The business was started in 1931 at its present location.

Donley Fox, 29 years old, has been agent for the Standard Oil Company here for the past five months. For the seven years preceding that Mr. Fox managed the Standard Oil Service Station now under the management of W. M. Hilber. Mr. Fox is the son of Mrs. J. M. Forman of this city. He was born in Brookfield but has lived in Shelby county for the past twenty-seven years. He was married April 14, 1929 to Miss Gladys Plum.

Among the colored population of Shelbyville, two men, "Bee" Howard and Jim Howard, are two of the best known, having

been in business in this city for many years. Bee has been in the shoe-shining business over 40 years, and Jim for a long time operated a blacksmith shop. At present, the latter assists in the Herald office every Wednesday, "Paper day," and the former still puts the shine on footwear.

In 1836 there were no wells in Shelbyville and the water supply was hauled from Back Creek.

During the Civil War the Shelby County court house was surrounded by a strong stockade and the building used for quarters for the soldiers and as a prison for captured soldiers.

The present stream known as Black Creek was originally named Jake's Creek, because a trapper by the name of Jake lived on its banks. Surveyors named the creek "Black Creek" because of the dark color of the water when they first saw it.



AT YOUR SERVICE Trade Here And Save Special Savings Plan For Truckers

DINE and DANCE Cold Drinks Sandwiches Home Cooking At The

GREEN LIGHTS HIGHWAY 36 SHELBYNA, MO.

FORD OWNERS: Use Standard Red Crown—favorite gasoline of the men who demonstrate your car. Ford Salesmen choose Live Power almost 2 to 1 OVER ANY OTHER BRAND. THE Winner BOX SCORE In a recent survey by a nationally-known research organization, automobile salesmen in 123 middle-west towns and cities were asked this question by impartial investigators: What gasoline do you usually use when you demonstrate your cars? On the basis of this survey, the ratio of gasoline preference per 1000 Ford salesmen is as follows: STANDARD'S LIVE POWER GASOLINE . . . 179 Second Brand . . . 94 Third Brand . . . 92 Fourth Brand . . . 78 Fifth Brand . . . 70 Sixth Brand . . . 70 "We have examined the data on which the above tabulation is based and certify that figures, as shown, are correct." Ernest Ernst Certified Public Accountants. Evidently Standard's Live Power Gasoline has just what it takes to make Ford cars show what they really can do. It works the same way with any car, old or new. It's working gasoline! That's what "Live Power" means—working power. And Standard's great 1935 gasoline is so formulated that it does release more live, working power. So if you want to get all the performance value out of your car that the car maker put into it, fill up with . . . STANDARD RED CROWN (REGULAR PRICES) OR RED CROWN ETHYL. AT STANDARD OIL STATIONS OR DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow! Our "Golden Rule Service" Is Your Protection Protecting you against exorbitant prices—assuring you of quality merchandise and service—giving you value received for your money. Our Funeral Service Includes so much more than merely that which is necessary. It is a complete, enduring tribute, made through us at a time of stress and strain. Years of experience have taught us to sense the wishes of others, and to fulfill them—quietly and serenely. Our Furniture Department Provides most everything for the home at money saving prices. We have connections which make available to you a larger stock of home furnishings than anywhere else in northeast Missouri. WELCOME TO THE CENTENNIAL E. P. Thompson Shelbyville, Mo.

YOUR LOCAL STANDARD OIL AGENTS AND DEALERS EXTEND A Hearty Greeting ON THE 100th Anniversary OF THE FOUNDING Shelby County D. M. FOX, Agent Phone 149 - 206 Shelbyville, Mo. FOX SERVICE STATION, Shelbyville W. A. STARK, Bethel HOMER CALVERT, Emden BALLANCE & HILL, Elgin MANUEL BROS., Epworth

AMONG THE BUSINESS MEN OF SHELBY COUNTY

E. C. Erwin, presiding judge of the county court, is a native and has lived all his life in Shelby county. Judge Erwin, who is 53 years of age, is a son of Mrs. Belle Erwin of Shelby. He was married Feb. 4, 1903, to Miss Jessie Dexter and they have



JUDGE E. C. ERWIN

four children, Mrs. Margaret Carter of Toledo, Ohio, Paul of Oak Dale, and Lloyd and Frank, who live at home. Judge Erwin served as judge of the eastern district for four years, 1929-32, and was elected presiding judge for a four-year term beginning Jan. 1, 1935.

Judge Willie Jones, 39-year-old son of Mrs. Dollie Jones of Clarence, was born in Hagers Grove and has lived all his life in Shel-



JUDGE WILLIE C. JONES

by county. He was married Sept. 27, 1917, to Miss Leota Dehner and they have five children, W. Elwyn, J. Weldon, Mary Margaret, Arlene and Lola Mae. Judge Jones, who was elected judge of the western district in 1934. Preceding that time was a farmer.

The Farmer's Elevator received its charter May 5, 1919. The first officers and directors were as follows: B. H. Tonkinson, Pres.; E. W. McKillip, Vice-Pres.; John McKethen, Joe Vanskike, G. R. Wood, Daniel Easdale, Mr. Tonkinson was also manager, with Joe Broughton, assistant manager. Present directors and officers are: B. H. Tonkinson, Pres.; E. W. McKillip, Vice-Pres.; H. B. Ruth, Sec.-Treas.; Joe S. Vanskike, G. R. Wood, and John Claggett. Mr. Ruth is also manager, with Emmett McBride, assistant manager.

H. B. Ruth was born north-



H. B. RUTH

east of Shelbyville and has lived here for fifty-seven years. Mr. Ruth, who is 69 years old, has been manager of the Farmer's Elevator for the past fifteen years, assuming management in May, 1919.

Mrs. Priscilla Ann Frisbie, owner of a boarding house on the northeast side of the square, has lived in Shelby County for the last fifty-three years. She was born in Knox County and moved to Shelby County when she was nineteen years old. On March 11, 1891, she was married to Jerry E. Heistand. To this union were born three children, Charlie of Hannibal, Mrs. Ethel Wilson of Chicago, and Mrs. Mary Teros of Chicago. Following the death of Mr. Heistand she moved to Shelbyville and started in business. She was married Nov. 23, 1924, to Frank J. Frisbie, who is now assisting her.

The Rev. J. L. Shoemaker, pastor of the Christian Church in Shelbyville, was born in Sheridan county in 1887. On October 9, 1907 he was united in marriage to Miss Florence Jeffrie and they have five children, Mrs. Newton Griffith, Byron, Wilfred, Elizabeth and Luverna. The Rev. Shoemaker has been in the ministry since 1911. In 1920 he graduated from Culver-Stockton. His first located pastorate was in Novelty and he is now serving his eleventh year. However, he has been serving his present pastorate in Shelbyville only four months.

Mrs. Opal Hymer Finley established the Cut and Curl Beauty Shop in Shelbyville in March of this year. She was born in Montana, but has lived most of her life in and near Shelbyville. Her marriage to Lester Finley occurred Nov. 28, 1934. She is a graduate of the Timpelman Beauty School in Kansas City. Her beauty shop is located on the second floor of the Shelby County Abstract and Loan Company's building.

Glenn Parsons, 34 years old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Parsons of this city, was born and has lived his entire life in Shelby county. On Sept. 15, 1925, he



GLENN PARSONS

was married to Miss Irene Collier and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Ann. Mr. Parsons has been barbering since 1917. However, he has owned his present shop for only two years, buying it from Jim Pflum who is now operating a barber shop in Kirksville.

W. D. Barker, 62 years of age, and T. A. Byars, 69 years of age, are the owners of the oldest bookstore in the county, located in Shelbyville. They purchased the store September 1, 1919 from Mrs. Ethel Stalcup Jones. The store was established in 1885 by Roger Gardner who sold it later to V. O. White. Mr. White sold to the Christian Brothers who in turn sold it to Wood and Blackburn. Blackburn and Lawrence were the next owners and they were followed by C. V. Clay who sold the store to Roswell Stalcup. Mr. Stalcup's business was taken over by Mrs. Ethel Stalcup Jones who in turn sold it to the present owners. Mr. Barker, a native of Shelby county, was married Sept. 20, 1920 to Miss Augusta Green and they have one daughter, Laura, who lives at home. Mr. Barker served in actual service over seas one year and seven days. From November, 1921 to Jan. 1933, he was employed as postmaster in Shelbyville. Mr. Byars, a native of Virginia, moved to Shelby county in 1886. He was married Aug. 20, 1889 to Miss Hattie Byars and they have four children, Luther M. of Wichita Falls, Texas; Loren T. of St. Louis; Mrs. Grace Pauline Shakelford and Virgil R.

of Hannibal. Before he went into the book store, Mr. Byars was a contractor and had as his employee, Mr. Barker, his present partner.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Alpaugh, managers of the Temple Stephens store, have lived all their lives in Shelby county. Mr. Alpaugh,



MR. AND MRS. L. L. ALPAUGH

who is forty years old, is the son of Mrs. Maria Alpaugh of this city. Mrs. Alpaugh was before her marriage on Sept. 13, 1913, Miss Hazel Hammond. They have three children, Phyllis, Neil and Joyce. Before taking over the management of the Shelbyville store in 1934, they managed the Shelby Temple Stephens store for three years.

Everett Hayes, owner of the Hayes furniture and undertaking business in Shelbyville, is a native of Shelby county. He has been in this business in Shelbyville for the past twenty years. Before that time he farmed a while and for the five years preceding his moving to Shelby county he operated a furniture and undertaking business in Carrollton. He was married to Miss Leona Hopper and they have two children, Jack and Paul, both at home. Jack is now assisting his father in the business. Mr. Hayes has had his present location for the past ten years and before that time his store was in the same block but several buildings further east.

The undertaking establishment of Brothers, Million, Barkelew and Brothers, Million, Hawkins, located in Shelbyville and Bethel respectively, are comparatively new businesses, although John B. Brothers, one of the partners, has been in the undertaking business in Shelby county for twenty-three years.

Mr. Brothers purchased the furniture and undertaking business from J. D. Taylor in Bethel twenty-three years ago, and he operated that business in Bethel for seventeen years. In September, 1925, he moved to Shelbyville purchasing the undertaking business of Ezra Peter. He continued the Bethel branch of the business with Waymond Hawkins as a partner.

On January 1, 1935, two new partnerships were formed. Henry A. Barkelew and Marion Million entered the business at Shelbyville under the new firm name of Brothers, Million, Barkelew. At Bethel the new firm is known as Brothers, Million, Hawkins.

With the beginning of the new firm, also came the introduction of a new plan of business operation. This plan is the "friendly burial contract."

Mr. Brothers is 47 years old and was born northwest of Bethel. He has lived in Shelby county all of his life. He is a son of J. L. Brothers. His mother is deceased. In 1911 he was married to Alma M. Will, and they have three daughters, Misses Yeulah and Wilma, living at home, and Mrs. Marion E. Million, also of Shelbyville.

Frederick Krueger, jeweler and owner of the Grand Theater in Shelbyville, moved to Shelbyville in 1897, at 24 years of age. In 1893 he purchased the C. B. Duncan jewelry store and in 1908 he moved to Shelbyville and set up his jewelry and optometry business there. In April, 1929, Mr. Krueger bought the theater and since then his time has been spent jointly between his optical and theater work. In 1900, April 24, Mr. Krueger was married to Miss Ola Doyle and they have four sons, Frederick, Joseph, Kenneth and Chester.

The B. F. Dobyns Lumber Co.

of Shelbyville, was organized in 1882 by B. F. Dobyns, Sr. It was reorganized in 1910 and incorporated under the name of B. F. Dobyns Lumber Company. At present there are six yards, located at Shelbyville, Leonard, Clarence, Bevier, Callao and New Cambria. The above yards are under the management of Ben F. Dobyns. He was married June 15, 1919 to Miss Bess Lasley and they have two children, Ben Jr., and Elizabeth.

F. L. Schofield, 72-year-old barber of Shelbyville, is a native of Marion county, but moved to Shelby county 57 years ago. Mr. Schofield was married Jan. 27, 1897, to Miss Ella D. Ennis and they had one son, Lee, who died overseas during the World War. In 1885 Mr. Schofield started in the restaurant business in Shelbyville and continued in that work until 1917, when his store building was destroyed by fire. Mr. Schofield also served as county treasurer of Shelby county for six years and mayor of Shelbyville for nine years. For the past eighteen years Mr. Schofield has been barbering in Shelbyville.

Walt McQuestan has lived in Shelby county for the past six years. He was married in February, 1933, to Miss Edna Cot-



WALT McQUESTAN

ton, daughter of Mrs. Myrtle Cotton of this city. Mr. McQuestan, who is 25 years old, is at present in the produce business on the north side of the square. Before he took over this business he trucked and operated the M. F. A. Filling Station for some time.

T. J. (Bud) McNulty, son of Mr. and Mrs. Syl McNulty, was born and has lived his entire life in Shelby County. Bud, who is the local agent for the Shelby County Railroad, is 28 years old. He also operates a transfer.

Shelby Feely, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Feely of Shelbyville, was born and has lived all his life here. Mr. Feely is 43 years old. He was married in December, 1913, to Miss Verna Chick and they have three children, Ted, Marjorie and Carolyn. The management of the Farmer's Exchange was first assumed by Mr. Feely in 1928. J. E. Hale managed it the three years before that and J. F. Fristoe before that. Harold Shofstall and

Advertisement for Shell Gas and Shell Station. Text includes: SHELL GAS FOR POWER, MILEAGE Drive Up For Complete Service Always Courteous, Groceries Ice Cream Cold Drinks, SHELL STATION Formerly Rash Station Highway 36 Shelbyville, Mo.

Raymond Smith are employed under the present management.

The Illinois Oil Co. was organized 31 years ago at Metropolis, Iowa, by the Welch Bros., when they conceived the idea of selling petroleum direct to users. They had barely enough money to pay for a 4000 gallon car of kerosene and now it has grown to a \$2,000,000,000 corporation, employing approximately 1500 employees in eight states. Frank



J. E. KELSO

P. Welch, one of the founders, is today president. F. R. Edwards, who commenced to work in the office before his feet would reach the floor from his chair, is now secretary and treasurer.

Only a short time after the organization of the company a station was opened in Shelbyville with Frank Jamison as agent. Other agents up to the present time were:

J. C. Reidy went with the company when a boy and was agent at Galesburg for a while and was then transferred to manager of Southern sales at Paducah, Ky. Ben was called to Rock Island in 1925 to take charge of Station Manager for the eight states. Floyd Lewton, representative of this district, has been coming to Shelbyville for the past 12

years. His home is in Wells-ville, Mo.

J. E. Kelso, 48 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kelso, has been manager of the Illinois Oil Co. for the past three years. Mr. Kelso, who was born west of Shelby County. He was married Feb. 8, 1911, to Miss Geraldine Stewart and they have one son, Jay.

The Rev. J. B. Johns, the Baptist pastor in this city for the past nine years, has been in the ministry for twenty-seven years. Rev. Johns, who is 54 years old, was born in Osage county. On April 19, 1906, he was married to Miss Olga Anderson, who died in 1926. Five children were born to this union, Mrs. Willa Mangold, Charles, Colonel, Edna Mae and Harry David. On April 29, 1928, Rev. Johns married Mrs. Mona Churchwell. For the five years preceding his coming to Shelby county he preached at Belle, Mo.

The Rev. F. M. Branic, who is 75 years old, was born three miles southeast of Novelty, and has lived practically all of his life in Shelby County. He was married to Ellen D. Norris on Dec. 2, 1882. Four children were born to this union, Allen B. of Colorado Springs, Lindsey E. of Galesburg, Ill., Mrs. Carrie Lee Beatty of Quincy and Mrs. Omaha J. Lyons of Rockport, Mo. Mrs. Branic died on Nov. 5, 1923 and he was later married to Mrs. Elizabeth Hollyman. Rev. Branic has been in the ministry for forty-five years. He was minister at the Christian Church in Shelbyville from 1914 to 1919. His first church was at Hagers Grove where he held the first revival meeting in February, 1891.

J. W. Wilson, 50 year old blacksmith, was born and has lived his entire life in Shelby county. He was married to Laura Craigmyle Oct. 21, 1905, and they have one daughter, Mrs. Leona Stehl who lives in Clark County. The business which Mr. Wilson now owns was formerly

located on the west side of town. It was purchased by him from Jim Howard in 1921.

The Rev. J. M. Bone, 64 year old minister of the Methodist church here, was born in Richmond and has lived in Shelbyville for the past six years. On Sept. 12, 1894, he was married to Miss Ida Mae Darcy, and they have two children, Francis Darcy of Atlanta, Ga., and J. M., Jr., of Mexico, Mo. The Rev. Bone has been in the ministry for the past thirty-eight years. He served his first church west of Carrollton on the Braymer circuit. From 1917 to 1921 he was presiding elder of the Macon district, and he served the Savannah pastorate just before he came to Shelbyville.

Not until 1840 did settlers enter Jefferson Township, settling along Otter and Crooked Creeks.



Do you remember the shoes of years ago?

We repaired them and we are still in the shoe repair business. So bring in your shoes for repairs when you come to the Centennial.

AWAITS YOU HERE A HEARTY WELCOME R. FITZPATRICK Shelbyville, Mo.

Large advertisement for Farmers' Exchange. Text includes: Back In The "Good Old Days" when Papa had a MUSTACHE CUP - Farmers Didn't Have A Cooperative Produce Exchange. Those were the days when it was every farmer for himself—the only cooperation he received was from his neighbors. It's Different Today. Now the farmers have a cooperative organization of their own, through which they may market their produce and purchase feed, flour, etc. We Extend Centennial Greetings And invite you to visit with us during the Centennial Celebration WILL CLOSE AT 6:30 P. M. SATURDAY, AUG. 3 Farmers' Exchange Shelby Feely, Mgr. SHELBYVILLE MISSOURI

CENTENNIAL SALUTE TO SHELBY COUNTY

Just one hundred years ago In eighteen hundred thirty-five This county that we claim as ours Was scarcely more than alive.

Indians stormed the country And sent arrows o'er hill and vale Shooting game for food and clothes Getting supplies without fail.

Next came our earliest settlers With a courage so very rare, Stalwart and mighty men, they stood With determination to "get somewhere".

"Hog cabins" were first in evidence On Black Creek's muddy shore But by the fall of 'thirty one They were settled more and more.

On Salt River, too, in the same year A white man built a homestead, One that is known for historical fame Though the settler has long since been dead.

Surveying took place in the year '33 But lasted a short time, at best— Because in November a "star-shower" fell And the surveyors took a long rest.

Large crops were then so important And there was a variety to be had, Although that first winter was said to be Remembered as so cold and bad.

There were no insects, then—to disturb Nor were there fruit or locust trees, But bears and panthers stalked about And coyotes howled with the breeze.

A pioneer wedding was really big news— And by an entire settlement, attended And afterwards, merry-making held forth Unto the hours of morning unended.

On the day of Sabbath in this house and that A service of religion was given, When a minister spoke and a blessing was asked For his flock on earth and in Heaven.

The Courthouse square was then empty And at Oak Dale the cases were tried: Where laws were made and accepted By citizens who needs must abide.

Through the years Shelby County has progressed On down as we know it today May its future be that of the finest To continue in the same prosperous way. —M. Geraldine Murnen.

AMONG THE BUSINESS MEN OF SHELBY COUNTY Dr. G. C. Sayre, 39 year old Doctor of Osteopathy, has been practicing in Shelby county for the past 15 years. Born in Michigan, he attended the Kirksville

College of Osteopathy and graduated there in 1917. He was married to a Shelby County girl, Miss Winnie Winget, daughter of Mrs. Mary Philliber of Epworth, on April 7, 1917. They have three children, LaVaughn, Fred William and Louise. In 1919 Dr. Sayre opened a practice in

Clarence and stayed there until 1923 when he moved to Shelbyville where he has been doctoring ever since.

Harry J. Revercomb was born in 1903 and has lived all his life in Shelby County. He was married to Nancy J. Haden in Dec. 1928, and they have one child, Mary Jane. He is now serving his first term as County Clerk of Shelby County. Before he received this office he operated a cafe in Shelbina on the northwest side of town, known as the Dinner Bell. Mr. Revercomb's deputy is Eugene Feely

who has been employed in the County Clerk's office for the past three years.

Lewis W. Meisner, 29 years old, agent for the M. F. A. Oil Co., moved to Shelby County five years ago. He was married Nov.

26, 1931 to Miss Ruby Howe. Mr. Meisner, who was the M. F. A. Oil agent in Leonard four years, moved to Shelbyville this spring.

John Ralls, 54-year-old blacksmith, was born in Knox county. He has lived 36 years in Shelby county. He was married March

25, 1906, to Miss Bessie Robinson and they have one son, Cecil. Mr. Ralls first began his blacksmith shop in Kirby in 1903. He remained there until four years ago, when he moved to Shelbyville and started his present shop.

E. M. West, city marshal for thirty years, was born and has spent practically all his life in Shelby county. Before Mr. West was elected to be marshal he was in the butcher business with Milt Baker. During four of the past thirty years Mr. West was not marshal. Two of the four years Sam Selsor was marshal and the two years before that Squire Bunton assumed those duties. Mr. West was married Dec. 14, 1882, to Miss Amanda Bell and they have three children, J. R. West of St. Louis, and Mrs.

Pearl Barrett and Mrs. Lillian Hewitt of Boise, Idaho. Mrs. Virginia Bethards, daughter of Mrs. James Holliday of east of town, has lived all her life in Shelby county. She was married Feb. 15, 1905, to Albert L. Bethards. They have two chil-



HARRY J. REVERCOMB

who has been employed in the County Clerk's office for the past three years.



LEWIS MEISNER

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JOHN RALLS

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byville Bank and L. G. Schofield was the first cashier. In 1899, the business of the president's office was virtually assumed by the vice-president, Prince Dimmitt, son of Dr. Phil Dimmitt, although Mr. Dunn continued to hold the presidency. In 1902, Prince Dimmitt was elected president of the institution, and he held this office until 1933, when the bank suspended business.



MRS. VIRGINIA BETHARDS

dren, Mrs. Mildred Allen and Harold. She is closing her first term of office as superintendent of schools for Shelby County. Before she was elected to this office she taught in the Bethel primary grades for thirteen years.

The first bank in Shelbyville was the Shelby County Savings Bank, which was organized in September, 1874, with John T. Cooper as president, Dr. Phil Dimmitt, cashier, and A. E. Irwin, secretary. In April, 1879, interests of the other stockholders were bought out by the president and cashier, who operated the banking business under the name of Cooper & Dimmitt until Jan. 1, 1886. At that time, Dr. Dimmitt bought Cooper's interest.

This business formed the foundation for the Shelbyville Bank, which was organized in December, 1892, when Dr. Dimmitt retired. P. B. Dunn was the first president of the Shel-

ena, Mont.; and Prince Dimmitt, Jr., and Mrs. Fan Miller of Shelbyville. Mr. Dimmitt entered the Shelbyville Bank in 1899 and was connected with it for 34 years.

Pat Waite, 23 year old son of Mrs. S. B. Waite of this city, was born and has lived all his life in Shelby County. He was married to Marie Pollard Feb. 27, 1932 and they have one son, Eugene. Mr. Waite, who owns the shoe and harness shop here, bought the business from his father, who had operated it for some twenty years, in 1930. The business was originally started where the present jail is located and has frequently changed locations since.

Lee Staggs, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Staggs of northeast of town, has carried the mail for the past nine years. Mr. Staggs, who is 35 years old, was born in Epworth and has lived his entire life in Shelby County. He was married to Violet Inman on



PRINCE DIMMITT

Oct. 21, 1923 and they have one son, John William. Before he started carrying the mail Mr. Staggs farmed west of town.

Frank Brothers, son of Jim Brothers, has been carrying the mail for the past seventeen years. Mr. Brothers, who was born north of Bethel, has lived in Shelby County all his life, except for twelve years when he worked in Illinois. He was married April 2, 1905, to Miss Amanda Erich and they have one daughter, Mrs. Thelma Kirk of Naperville, Ill.

Chester Stewart, 39 year old mail carrier, was born and has lived all his life in Shelby County. He was married to Miss

Ruby Shofstall on March 26, 1921, and they have one daughter, Lois Gentry. Mr. Stewart has been carrying the mail for the past 14 years and before this time he taught school.

R. C. Dickerson, 78 year old Shelbina merchant, has been in the drygoods business for the past 33 years. Before that time, in 1878, Mr. Dickerson entered the drug business with Milt Hanger. Following this he was for three years, account cashier in the old Bank of Shelbina. Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson entered the drygoods business in 1902 in the building now occupied by the Hayes Furniture Co. In 1913 the business was moved to its present location on Center Street.

While Attending The Centennial MAKE GOE'S CAFE YOUR HEADQUARTERS Regular Meals Cigars Short Orders Cigarettes Ice Cream Cold Drinks Fountain Service Located on the east side of the square

Probate Court Docket, August Term, 1935

Table listing probate court docket for August Term, 1935, including names of parties and their attorneys.

Listen To The Speakers! Watch The Trapeze Performers! Gallop On The Merry-Go-Round! But Don't Forget To come in and say hello to us during The Centennial And When It's Over If your clothes are soiled, remember we are in the cleaning business with "Service that Satisfies" at reasonable prices. WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER Shelbyville Cleaners C. R. Spicer, Prop. PHONE 186 SHELBYVILLE, MO

EARLY HISTORY OF SHELBYVILLE

(Continued from page 4, Sec. G)

The present brick school building was constructed in 1889-90. A high school department was added in September, 1894, with W. L. Shouse, who now lives in Shelbyna, as the first high school principal. H. B. Holmes was then principal of the grade school, and assistants were Bettie McNeill, Mamie Allen and Alice Chick.

In October, 1927, Shelbyville voted by a majority of 285 to 54 for the construction of a new brick high school building. This was completed in 1928 at a cost of \$39,000.

The Shelbyville schools are now located in two completely modern and well-equipped buildings, on spacious grounds, two blocks east of the square. A large athletic field and gymnasium are included in the improvements.

HISTORY OF SHELBY CO. SINCE ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 1, Sec. G) four more sections of Township 56, Range 12, which had previously been a part of Monroe county. This made the boundaries of Shelby county approximately the same as they are today.

In May, 1846, Shelby county's first jail was constructed. It was located on the north side of the square, north of the court house. It was built of hewed oak logs, a foot square and eighteen feet high with cracks between, not more than an inch and a half wide. The floors were made of 2-inch oak planks, well staked down. Another wall was built around the inner wall and the space between the walls filled with crushed limestone. The exterior was weather-boarded. There were no windows or doors in the lower room or "dungeon" of the jail, but there were three openings 12x18 inches on the east, north and south sides, and these were secured by iron bars. The "dungeon" was entered only by means of a trap-door through the floor of the upper room, which was reached by steps on the outside.

The first jail-break occurred shortly after the building was completed. Two brothers from Schuyler county were jailed on a charge of stealing hogs. They complained of suffering from cold weather, and the jailer, father of Joshua M. Ennis, who was then sheriff, had a stove installed in the lower room for their comfort. Several times upon his visit to the jail, Mr. Ennis discovered just north of the court covered the lower room full of smoke. But the prisoners told him the stove was smoking, but they were comfortable because the smoke rose to the top of the room. Then one morning the jailer discovered that his prisoners were gone, having burned a hole through the floor and high walls of the jail to make their escape. They left a nice "thank you" note for the sheriff and jailer.

In July, 1855, a contract was let for the building of offices for the county clerk and circuit clerk, these offices to be attached to the court house, and in 1858 a cupola was added to the court house at the cost of \$325.

In 1860, the population of Shelby county totaled 7801, including 6565 whites, 724 negro slaves, and 12 free negroes. In the presidential election of 1860, Shelby county voted as follows: Bell of the "Constitutional-Union" party, 702; Douglas of the "Regular" Democratic party, 476; Breckenridge of the "Southern or States rights wing of the Democratic party, 293; and Lincoln of the Republican party, 90. The majority of Shelby countians, it was said, were in sympathy with the interests of the southern slave-holding states, but most of them were in favor of waiting to see about the policy of the new administration before taking steps toward withdrawing from the Union.

A Shelby county man, Hon. John McAfee, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature of 1861. His sympathies were with the extreme pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

The first Federal troops to enter Shelby county came on June 13, 1861, taking two prisoners and firing on some citizens at Hunnewell. The Shelby County

Home Guards were organized by Unionists in July of that year with an enrollment of 72, captained by Joseph H. Forman.

Several of the Shelby county officials refused to take the "Gamble oath" of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and they were deposed from office.

There were no sessions of the county court from Nov. 4, 1861, to May, 1862, everything being disorganized in the excitement over the war.

Two companies of Union soldiers were quartered in the court house during the winter of 1861-62, and during this winter, a strong stockade was built around the court house. It is said that 200 men inside the stockade could easily have repulsed a force ten times their number not supplied with artillery.

The palisade, which was built under the direction of Col. John F. Benjamin, was made of stout oak posts, set in the ground and extending to a height of fifteen feet with sharpened points. Port-holes were made for the use of the defenders. A block-house had been built at the Salt River railroad bridge and a garrison of soldiers was kept there almost continually during the war.

The county court convened May 5, 1862, with only one of the old justices, Daniel Taylor, in office, since the other two had been turned out for "disloyalty". Two new judges were appointed by the governor, these being Samuel Huston and Robert Lair.

During 1863, the Federals had complete possession and control of Shelby county. This continued through 1864, with the exception of the raiding of Shelbyna and Lakenan by Bill Anderson, the Confederate guerilla chieftain. In the presidential election of 1864, Shelby county gave Lincoln 366 votes to McClellan's 16. Hon. John F. Benjamin was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket, the first Congressman ever elected from this county. He served three consecutive terms.

One night in November, 1868, the Shelby county treasury was looted of about \$10,000 by burglars who entered the court house and pried open a large safe where the money was kept. Contract was let on July 15, 1871, for the building of the first bridge across Salt River between Shelbyna and Shelbyville. The location of the bridge was at the old Dickerson ford and its cost was \$10,007. The first iron bridge in the county was across the South Fabius in the northern part of the county, and it cost \$2800.

A new jail was built in 1882 at a cost of \$6000. It was located just north of the court house.

On the morning of June 29, 1891, Sheriff W. P. Martin, assisted by some prisoners, had been cleaning up the court house yard. A pile of limbs and trash was set on fire on the north side of the court house between that structure and the jail. A high wind was blowing, but the Sheriff and his assistants thought they were keeping the flames in control.

Sparks, however, blew up inside the shutter around the belfry of the court house. Pigeons had built nests inside the belfry and the sparks soon started a blaze. Because of the dense foliage on the trees, the smoke and flames were not discovered until the whole cupola was ablaze.

The cry of "fire" brought hundreds of volunteer fighters, but the flames were out of control and the men confined their efforts to carrying to safety the contents of the court house offices. Practically all of the records were saved with the exception of some of the papers in Probate Judge J. C. Hale's office, which was on the second floor. Because of the danger of the large bell falling from the cupola, men would not venture up to this room to get the remainder of the contents.

The loss included Judge Hale's law library valued at \$300. But probably the greatest loss, and one which cannot be valued in dollars and cents, was the burning of 600 pages of biographies of pioneer Shelby countians and history of early Shelby county happenings, which had been written secretly by Judge Hale and which he had intended publishing in book form. He had worked faithfully on the task for fifteen years and the history he had written never has been and never can be replaced.

Agitation for the building of a new court house in Shelbyville was immediately begun. In fact, most people looked upon the court house fire as a blessing in disguise, for the building was in a terribly run-down condition.

On Sept. 5, 1891, the proposition of voting \$25,000 in bonds for the building of a new court house was put up to the voters. On election night Shelbyville was swarming with people eager to hear the election returns. With all of the precincts except Leonard and Hagers Grove heard from, the proposition had carried with but 21 votes to spare over the required two-thirds majority.

The proponents of the new building could not rest easy until the returns from the two missing precincts were brought in. So Clyde Marshall, now living in Shelbyna, was hired to ride to Hagers Grove and Leonard and bring back the returns. He left Shelbyville at 10:30 Saturday night, but didn't get back until 9 o'clock the next morning. A vast crowd had assembled on the square to hear the verdict, which was to the effect that the new court house proposition carried by the required two-thirds majority with 52 votes to spare. The total vote was 1230 for and 537 against the new building.

The contract for the new building was let Feb. 4, 1892, to Charles Force & Co. of Kansas City, Mo. The building was not completed until over a year later. On June 26, 1893, the new structure was accepted by the county court. The total cost was \$23,836.95.

The county officers moved into the new court house just two years to the day from the date of the burning of the old structure, and on the Fourth of July, 1893, the Shelbyville band gave a concert from the court house dome.

The first couple married in the new court house was Elmer Ragar and Lulu Coleman of near Philadelphia. The wedding occurred July 1, 1893, in the court room and it was performed by the Rev. J. S. Todd. This court house is the one in use today.

In 1896, Richard P. Giles of Shelbyna was made the Democratic nominee for Congress by acclamation at the Congressional Convention held in Canton on August 11. At the general election, he defeated Maj. C. N. Clark of Hannibal by over 5000 plurality, the largest plurality

ever given to a candidate in the district up to that time.

But death took the victor on Nov. 17, 1896, just eleven days after his successful campaign was completed, and he never realized his ambition to represent his district in Congress.

James T. Lloyd of Shelbyville was then chosen as Mr. Giles' successor. He served in the office of Congressman until 1916.

In 1902, the county court sold the old "poor farm" for \$5675, and a few months later bought the James Collier farm of 26 acres on which the present infirmary stands. The purchase price was \$2275. The buildings on the farm then were fixed temporarily as quarters for the inmates.

The year 1902 also marked the completion of the paying off of the bonds issued for building the court house.

Shelby county built her infirmary in 1905. The building was erected by John Scott & Sons of Lancaster, Mo., at a contract cost of \$10,054. It is a modern structure, heated by steam. In 1909 a 20x30 foot addition was built on the infirmary building for the housing of colored inmates, and in April, 1912, a two-story annex to the building was completed, containing thirty additional rooms.

The Shelby county court house was greatly improved in 1909, by the installation of steam heating system, water system and modern toilets. The work was completed at a cost of \$2500 in November, 1909. This eliminated the old dangerous box-stoves which had formerly been used to heat the various offices.

In May, 1910, a band stand was constructed in the court house park, its erection being made possible by contributions amounting to \$360 donated by Shelbyville business people and town boosters.

Previous to 1915, there were no office rooms in the basement of the court house, but in May of that year, the remainder of the basement rooms were completed. The space now occupied by the Shelby county jail was rented to S. B. Waite & Son, for their shoe and harness repair shop; E. M. Cadwell moved the Central Abstract Company's office in the southeastern corner room, where it has been located ever since; and a barber shop was started in the southwest room, which continues to be occupied by a barber shop now operated

by Glenn Parsons. During the World War, Shelby countians were liberal in their support of the United States government. Liberty loan bond quotas were over-subscribed, and many Shelby county men enlisted for service over-seas. Some of these sons of Shelby county were killed in action and others returned crippled for life.

In 1919, 1920 and 1921, Shelby county became excited over an oil "boom". A well over 2000 feet deep was drilled on the Von Thun farm northwest of Shelbyville, but the "boom" became a "bust", when nothing was found but water.

The old jail building, erected in 1882, was condemned as unfit for use and was torn down in April, 1923. The upper tier of cells from the old building was placed in the northeast basement room which was remodeled into the jail quarters now in use.

On July 4, 1926, there was unveiled in the court house park, a granite monument, a memorial to the Shelby county soldiers killed in the World War. The greatest improvement in the Shelby county court house in recent years was made in 1934, when hardwood floors were laid in the halls and office buildings of the entire first floor. The whole building was redecorated at this time. Several large trees, killed in the drought of 1934, were cut down recently, new concrete sidewalks have been laid and the general appearance of the grounds and building has been much improved in recent months.

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HISTORY OF CATHOLIC CHURCH

In 1856 there came to Hagers Grove the first Catholic settlers, and through good lives and evil times the little community thus started in the persons of Joseph and Chris Hunolt. One year later John Glahn came. This family is next on the record of the many families who afterwards came to these fertile parts and for the space, well over half a century, have given their best to the Catholic church of the county of their adopted country.

Reverend G. Anselm Mueller, O. F. M., was the first priest to visit this place. Mass was said at that time in a private home every three months until 1866, when the first church was built at Hagers Grove in honor of St. Joseph. Joseph Hunolt donated

one acre of land for the church and cemetery. He, John Glahn, Chris Hunolt and Geo. Peoples were the main contributors towards the church. It is worthy and right that these men have honorable mention for despite the difficulties of the times and the hardships of life found time and means to raise on high the cross of Christ to build a church in which they could worship the God of their fathers, their first beginning and last end. So it is not surprising that their first thought was to build a very beautiful church.

In those days Hagers Grove was a mission of Edina and frequent trips were made there by the Revs. John Fitzgerald, Fr. (later on Rt. Rev. Bishop) Bonaventure, Patrick McNamee and Thomas Fitzgerald.

Years later this church burned down. The cause of the fire was never determined, but nothing daunted these stalwart settlers, now more numerous, who built a second and more spacious church in 1871. This church was dedicated by the Rev. John Fitzgerald to St. Michael on October 8, 1871.

Hagers Grove was then assigned to Wien, Chariton County, in charge of the Franciscan Fathers of Quincy.

This church served the Catholic community and how efficaciously can be seen from the fact that many of the girls gave up the world to serve God as cloistered nuns. The first boy to study for the Priesthood from this community was Boniface Glahn, afterwards Father Mariannus Glahn.

In 1906 a new and third church was built here on the site of the old one. This church was built by Messrs. George Peoples, Tony Hunolt, Fred Schuette, George Bichsel, George Hardy, John Worland, Tony Peoples, Frank Fessler and a few others. It was dedicated Aug. 10, 1906, by the Reverend P. Honorius Bush O. F. M. of Chillicothe, Mo.

Hagers Grove then became a mission of Macon. Reverend T. J. Barrett labored zealously in behalf of his beloved parishioners for ten years; when on account of failing health he was forced to resign. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Reverend Fr. Kenny of Clarence, Mo., who is laboring with an extraordinary zeal to promote the good work begun.

This church still stands to testify to the undying vitality of

Catholic faith. While it is true that in life's struggle some have fallen by the wayside, it is also true that the greater number have been a blessing to this community and to their church. At the time of this writing there are seven girls serving God as nuns in different religious orders.

May we who take part in this celebration of our county be always faithful to the best and most sacred traditions and we, the present ones of this Catholic settlement, may we continue on faithful also to the best traditions of our Holy Faith to God and to our country true.

In 1860 there were 724 slaves in Shelby county, the largest number ever in the county at one time.

The city of Shelbyna was laid out August 11, 1857, the first dwelling being a small shanty north of the railroad track.

A Shelby count hunter once found the skeletons of two large buck deer, whose antlers had become so tightly locked in a fight that they could not separate themselves, and the animals had starved to death.

For nearly twenty-five years after it was founded, Shelbyville was unincorporated. The first incorporation as a town was made Jan. 5, 1859. It was re-incorporated in 1867 and in 1877 was organized as a city of the fourth class.

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