

Beck, in the fall of 1836. Rousseau removed his goods, which were such as were required for the Indian trade, to Leesburg, after that village was laid out; soon after, Thomas & Runyan opened up, in 1836, and Michael Horan, in 1837. The history of this village, which was the parent settlement of the county, will occupy another chapter, however. The agriculture of the county will be comprehended in the doings of the Agricultural Society.

There are a number of beautiful prairies, noted for fertility—the principal of these are Little Turkey, Big Turkey and Bone Prairie, with an aggregate of about 10,000 acres in area. There are a number of wet prairies, many of which are being reclaimed by ditching, as the following statement, from the County Auditor's office, shows:

Jeremiah Adams's ditch.....	7,215 feet long.
Samuel R. Valentine's ditch.....	7,090 feet long.
Kindig and Irwin's ditch.....	17,550 feet long.
John G. McNamara's ditch.....	4,300 feet long.
Jacob Doremire's ditch.....	6,150 feet long.
James Cook's ditch.....	2,650 feet long.
Levy Tenney's ditch.....	9,318 feet long.
Abram Hans' ditch.....	2,900 feet long.
Thomas Rhinehart's ditch.....	7,425 feet long.
Herman I. Stevens' ditch.....	7,425 feet long.
William McNamara's ditch.....	30,850 feet long.
John Kirilin's ditch.....	8,700 feet long.

There was originally a heavy growth of walnut, maple, hickory and oak, but the giants of these forests have succumbed to the woodman's ax. The southern part of the county was, as a rule, densely wooded, until the soil was taken for cultivation. The northern portion of the county is level and gently rolling, while in the eastern, central and southern parts, the land rises into considerable hills and ridges. The soil is generally easily tilled and very productive, yielding large crops.

CONTEST FOR THE COUNTY SEAT; OTHERWISE, "THE CLIPPING QUESTION."

BY WILLIAM C. GRAVES.

In the early period of its history, Warsaw had much to contend with, and for many years its prosperity was greatly retarded by unfortunate occurrences. Having been laid out in the year 1836, when money was plentiful and all Western towns improving at a rapid rate, it ought to, and otherwise would have obtained a good start in building and other improvements.

John B. Chapman, on behalf of himself and the other proprietors of the place, held the first sale of lots in June, of that year. The lots were bid off at good prices—higher than they sold for at any time in the succeeding twenty years. But the other proprietors, all of whom lived at a distance, and were engaged in other and more interesting speculations, thought the prices too low and refused to ratify the sales, save of a few lots which sold at high prices. The remainder were withdrawn from the market, and for several years it was with great difficulty that a person wanting a lot could find a proprietor to sell him one.

The next year, 1837, came the great financial crash, the most disastrous in the history of the nation, which brought down the price of all real estate, and caused a very general suspension of Western improvements for several years. And, as if Warsaw's cup of misery was not yet full, about this time came the unkindest cut of all, the so-called clipping question, which began to assume formidable proportions. It served to render any investment in Warsaw property extremely hazardous and likely to prove a total loss.

This clipping question was a project by interested parties to effect a removal of the county seat from Warsaw, by clipping or detaching some six miles from the southern end of the county, and thus through the center north of Warsaw and near to the more dense settlements of the prairie region.

It is true that the early settlers were imbued with the belief that Leesburg was the most suitable place for the seat of justice; and as early as December, 1835, a petition was forwarded from that place to Indianapolis, to the care of the Hon. E. M. Chamberlain, then the Representative from this district, praying that body to lessen its area by detaching six miles wide of territory from its southern extremity. This it was desired to do in anticipation of the appointment, at that session, of Commissioners to locate the seat of justice, who would then find, on their arrival, the geographical center to be near Leesburg. But no effort was made beyond forwarding the petition by mail to their Representative, who presented the same, had it referred, and that was the last of it. Had a lobby of two or three gone with it, the effort could not but have succeeded, for Chamberlain was friendly to the project, Warsaw had then no existence, and there were not twenty voters in the central part of the county, nor, in fact, in all the county south of the Tippecanoe River. The true reason for an absence of effort at this time was a confident feeling at Leesburg that its superior claims for the county seat could not well be ignored in any event.

But events shaped themselves differently; the seat of justice was located at Warsaw, or, we should rather say, in the center of the county, and the plat of Warsaw was laid out and recorded. The selection of the location in the center of a large county of excellent land, it must become a thriving and growing place. The sale of lots before referred to was largely attended, the bidding was brisk and most of the business men of the other villages announced a determination to remove to Warsaw. But all its prospects were blighted by the differences among the proprietors, resulting as they did in the withdrawal of the lots from market and the failure of the proprietors to take any further interest in the place. Chapman, the only proprietor who resided in the county, when he found the other proprietors would not ratify his sale, sold out to them all his interest and withdrew from the concern, and the other proprietors scarcely ever returned to the place.

This sudden stoppage of improvements at Warsaw revived the talk in favor of some other point, and the question of removal began to be agitated. Soon a powerful opposition to Warsaw manifested itself, which established the clipping question upon a formidable basis. A firm of wealthy men, Messrs. Barbee, Willard & French, laid off the village of Oswego, on Tippecanoe Lake, with the publicly-expressed intention of effecting a removal of the seat of justice to that point. They erected mills and made other improvements, and, by the liberal use of money, Oswego soon became a popular and thriving village. The Oswego interest effected a combination with some land-holders in the south part of the county, which had the effect of arraying the settlers in the south against Warsaw. These land-holders had in view the formation of a new county out of parts of Kosciusko, Wabash and Miami Counties, and the securing of a seat of justice in Clay Township. Thus an almost solid combination was formed against Warsaw by the people of the south, as well as northeast, of Warsaw, to a greater distance than three miles. Beyond that distance, in these directions, Warsaw had but few friends. The center only was a unit for Warsaw, and that was numerically weak. The citizens, generally, of Milford, of Leesburg, and to the west of the latter place, were for Warsaw. But there was an evident majority of the voters of the county favorably disposed toward the Clippers, principally actuated by motives of self-interest, and the project of clipping could not have failed of success if the local question could have been brought to a square test. But the complications incident to national politics could not be avoided, and, somehow or other, they would sadly interfere with the arrangements of the Clippers just when success seemed ready to crown their efforts.

Messrs. Barbee, Willard & French were Whigs, but several others of the more prominent Clippers were of the Democratic persuasion, and were enabled to enlist influential Democratic leaders elsewhere in their behalf. By means of this influence, they nearly succeeded in accomplishing their designs in the year 1839. In that year, the Democracy were generally successful at the polls throughout the State. Kosciusko County gave a Democratic majority of ninety-three for Congress. A. L. Wheeler, Esq., of Plymouth, was elected to the Legislature from Marshall and Kosciusko, receiving a decided majority in each county. This Senatorial District, however, composed of the same counties, with the addition of the county of St. Joseph, was represented in that body by a Whig, elected in 1833—the Hon. Thomas D. Baird, a very able and popular man.

When the Legislature met in December, 1839, Wheeler, with the able assistance of Judge Long, of Franklin County, championed the cause of the Clippers in the House, and, after a stormy contest, succeeded in passing through that body the bill to divide the county. Baird, however, in the Senate, espoused the cause of Warsaw, and made a series of brilliant speeches in denunciation of the scheme, and finally succeeded in defeating the bill by a small majority.

Having been so nearly successful, the Clippers now felt sure of ultimate triumph, and prepared for another and more vigorous effort. But the year 1840, un luckily for them, brought around that most remarkable political campaign in our national history, the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" contest, which was destined, during its continuance, to overshadow and dwarf all other questions. In vain did French, who, by the way, had remarkable talent as an organizer, endeavor to rally

his Democratic and Whig Clippers in a common cause, and induce them to support Clippers for office, without regard to political considerations. Deeply as they loved the Clipper cause, they would drift into the political currents. Whigs would support Whigs, and Democrats support Democrats, without regard to their status on the local question. The prominent men of Warsaw and of Leesburg were Whigs. The Whigs of Warsaw wanted Peter L. Runyan, Sr., for Representative on both political and local grounds, and the Whigs of Leesburg, feeling no interest in common with Oswego, stood by the Whigs of Warsaw. A convention to nominate Whig candidates for Senator and Representative, was held in March of that year, in Plymouth. The Whigs of St. Joseph and Marshall were enthusiastically for Baird, for Senator, on political and personal grounds. This suited the Whigs of Warsaw and Leesburg, and he was unanimously renominated. In return, the Whigs of Marshall County went for Runyan, who received the nomination for Representative. French and some of his friends were present, and protested against both nominations, but it was wholly useless. The battle cry was "Harrison and Tyler," and naught else could receive a hearing. Warsaw was so fortunate as to be able to suit herself with candidates both locally and politically, and a Whig nomination then was equivalent to an election. This virtually settled the clipping question for that year. The formality was gone through with, as usual, of presenting to the Legislature petitions with a formidable array of signers, but they received little attention.

In 1841, the political excitement had abated, and the people were again in a mood to pay attention to local questions. The Clippers became more active, determined, and confident of success. But, as the sequel shows, they were again to be foiled by political interference. The county had now been joined with Whitley County, for Representative purposes. The Whigs of Warsaw and Leesburg, with the aid of those of Whitley, again succeeded in nominating Runyan. French now determined that he should be beaten, and, though a Whig himself, announced himself as a candidate, in which he had the promised support of most of the Democratic leaders. But two others also announced themselves as candidates—John R. Blain, of Leesburg, a Whig, and Joseph Hale, of Prairie Township, a Democrat. At the election, French led the others, receiving a solid support in the southern townships, and the principal support of the northeast. Runyan came next, receiving the solid support at Warsaw of both parties, a fair share of the Whig support at Leesburg, and some scattering Whig votes throughout the county. In the county, he fell some thirty votes behind French. Blain received a respectable vote, drawing his support mostly from those who would otherwise have supported French. Hale received but a small vote in the county, all the influential Democrats supporting French. Whitley County decided the contest. The Democrats supported Hall on political grounds, and the great majority of the Whigs supporting Runyan because he had the regular Whig nomination. In the two counties, Runyan had some thirty majority over French, and Warsaw was again victorious.

French laid his defeat to Blain, who drew his votes from French's district, east of Leesburg. It is certain that if Hale had not been a candidate, French would have received the Democratic vote of Whitley, because Runyan was known as the regular Whig candidate.

These successive defeats, owing mainly to the interference of national politics, served to greatly discourage the Clippers, as it left them without friends in the Legislature. They made, however, a very vigorous effort the ensuing winter, by means of delegates to the lobby, armed with long petitions, and greatly worried the poor inhabitants of Warsaw, who had to contend with them in the same manner and at great expense. The petitioning was kept up for still another year, but the efforts gradually weakened and died out. In 1843, the County Commissioners became satisfied that the question was settled, and put the present Court House under contract.

The excitement lasted about four years, and, at times, ran so high that the people of the neighboring counties became interested, and took sides in argument. Warsaw was greatly injured in character at a distance, because the grossest falsehoods were circulated as to the health of the place, and people abroad really came to believe that it was beyond comparison the most unhealthy location in the Western country. It was asserted and believed by many that one reason why the place did not improve more than it did was that few people could live there long enough to build a house. Warsaw has slowly recovered from this prejudice, but it will yet require time entirely to efface the impression from the minds of those who have never lived here, but believed what they heard.

GEOLOGY.

The State Geologist, E. T. Cox, in his report concerning the survey made during 1875, failed to make any examination of this county, except the soundings and temperature of four of her lakes, and these were so imperfectly made that the results are not reliable. That there are very important formations in Kosciusko County, which it was the province of the State Geologist to examine and report, is abundantly proved by the following, from explorations and analyses by Dr. F. Moro, a gentleman who does everything thoroughly and scientifically:

Minerals found in Orchard Field, being on the southeast quarter of Section 30, Town 32 north, Range 6 east, owned by Metcalfe Beck. [From a letter to Mr. Beck.]

"Mr. M. Beck:

"Dear Sir—I take great pleasure in handing you the result of the analysis of soil which I obtained from the field upon your farm. * * * As you may not be able to make out the symbols, I will here explain: No. A. is ferras sulphate, or green vitriol, chemically pure. I obtained it from those chunks of ore which we brought to the city with us. B. was obtained by washing the earth and allowing the finer portions to precipitate, drying, etc. This is a very fine mineral paint, yielding nearly 50 lbs to every 100 lbs. Chemically, red oxide of iron. C. was obtained from B. by the latter process. It is entirely free from sand. D. is a pure oxide of iron—the finest paint, and used by workers in gold and silver for polishing, called in commerce, 'colothar,' or 'jeweler's rouge.' It is absolutely free from vegetable matter. E. is carbonized oxide of iron, a finer article, used in the same manner. I find in that soil 25 per cent of vegetable matter, which would make it produce fair, and in favorable seasons, even good crops." * * *

Kosciusko County lies within the drift formation of the Bowlder Epoch, the Upper Silurian being covered with transported material to a depth, probably, of 150 feet on the southeast, to 200 feet on the northwest of the county, the range of stratification being from southeast to northwest with a dip of 10°.

Mr. M. A. Farrells put down a well near Silver Lake, which reached a depth of 121 feet, passing the following strata:

	Feet.		Feet.
Black loam.....	4	Sand, white.....	3½
Sand (dark).....	18	Hard-pan, gray.....	6
Clay (hard-pan).....	15	Sand, white, fine.....	3
Sand (dark).....	6	Hard-pan.....	6
Hard-pan, blue at top, gray at bottom	30	Hard-pan, with sand.....	5
Sand, fine, light.....	7	Sand, fine and white.....	5
Hard-pan, gray.....	8	Small bowlders.....	4½

Total.....121
At this point, water rose seventy-eight feet in the well, though the "bed rock" was not yet reached.

A well was sunk in the city (of Warsaw) by Mr. O. P. Jaques, 120 feet, the bore passing through similar formations to those just described. The water rose to within two feet of the surface. A well eighty feet deep at Etna Green gives abundance of good water. From these deep wells, it will be seen that the depth of the transient deposits is in conformity to what has been stated, and that seventy feet of the bowlder drift over Kosciusko County is stiff, tenacious clay, with an occasional parting of sand, transient rock and pebbles. At some points, this clay has become very hard—is termed "hard-pan." It is impervious to water, and serves as the bottom of the many lakellets in the county.

These deposits extend over the whole of Northern Indiana, Southern Michigan and the northwestern portion of Ohio, and were brought from the great lakes by glacial agency—great fields of ice, floating in a sea which then covered the whole Mississippi Valley, from the Polar Sea to the Gulf of Mexico, and which have deposited their loads of granite, basalt, spar, iron, clay, etc., over this portion of the State. Attrition, erosion and atmospheric agencies have decomposed these formations, and the homogeneous mixture constituting the bowlder drift has given to this country a soil unsurpassed in productiveness.

The clay of this county is well adapted to making brick and tile, and abounds in every township. A fine, lacustral clay abounds in some portions of the county, and is well suited to the finer grades of stoneware.

The following analysis is from M. Dewart's farm, Washington township: Silica, 62.90; alumina, 27.95; oxide of iron, traces; magnesia, .61; lime, .39; water, 8.44; total, 100.00. This is a valuable clay, and is found in other parts of the county.

Mineral Paint.—Various compounds of iron—red, brown, yellow, buff and dark red—are found in large quantities in the central and southern townships. The largest deposits are found in Seward, Clay and Jackson Townships.

Bog Iron.—Is found in large quantities. The course of the Tippecanoe River is marked with deposits of this metal. Every bog, marsh, and many points of high land, discovers its presence. Iron is found on Mr. H. Kelly's land, in Plain Township, and on Mr. Metcalfe Beck's land, in Wayne Township. Blue carbonate of iron is found in Washington and Tippecanoe Townships. A few years ago, some of the iron of this section was smelted in furnaces located at Rochester, Fulton County, Mishawaka, St. Joseph County, and Lima, La Grange County, but the expense of fuel caused the parties to abandon the enterprise. The iron produced in these furnaces was of a superior quality, and commanded the highest price.

Peat Bogs.—Extensive beds of peat are found in every portion of this county, which will afford abundant fuel, and by this means doubtless the iron may one day be smelted at home, and the hydrocarbon be used for illuminating our houses.

Some of the Lakes, and their Depth.—In Kosciusko County, there are thirty-seven depressions, which form the bed of as many lakes, some of which are small, covering but a few acres, while others extend several miles, many of them adding to the beauty of the landscape.

Center Lake (joining the city on the north).—In August, 1875, Dr. G. M. Levette, Assistant State Geologist, in company with Hon. J. H. Carpenter and Dr. F. Moro, made soundings of this lake. The greatest depth found was forty-two feet. Subsequently, Dr. Moro, O. P. Jaques and Ancil B. Ball, County Auditor, took soundings, and found a depth of forty-nine feet, and an average depth of thirty-three feet with a bottom of light-colored clay and fine sand, marsh ooze and mud on the south and northwest shores. This later sounding was sent to the State Geologist, and accepted by him. This lake is supplied with springs and discharges into the Tippecanoe River. August 29, 1876, in company with Edmund G. Green and Aaron T. Ball, Dr. Moro sounded Pike Lake, northeast of Warsaw, and found its greatest depth to be thirty-six feet, and the average twenty-four and two-fifths feet. The bottom, clay and sand, with marsh ooze on the southeast border. This lake is fed by a small stream emptying into it from the east, and it discharges into the Tippecanoe River. Eagle Lake is about two miles long, and near three-quarters wide, being in the shape of a crescent; was found to be seventy-eight feet deep. It is doubtless the deepest water in the State. The water of these lakes is remarkably clear, and free from mineral matter. Analysis gives carbonate of lime, silica, alumina, magnesia and traces of iron.

Sunken Lakes.—At least one has been discovered, by the sinking out of sight of a portion of the P. & W. & C. Ry. (since recovered by filling, until a firm foundation is believed to exist), this took place where the road crossed the Tamarrack marsh east of town, and it is probable that other such lakes exist. When this piece of road disappeared, clear water with fish, filled the space. These lakes are generally surrounded with a heavy growth of marsh grass, which is constantly invading the water, and peat formations are on the increase, so that it is not improbable that they will ultimately give way to peat beds. The pioneers used peat for fuel, and the day may come when it will constitute the chief fuel. As a fertilizer, peat is more valuable than plaster, and many of the high priced articles.

Chalybeate Water.—This is found in almost all parts of the county, in springs and wells. Sulphur, saline and saline sulphuret waters abound. A well at Silver Lake shows a temperature of 54 degrees, and by analysis gives slight acid reaction—eighteen grains solid matter to the gallon, with traces of organic matter, carbonic acid gas, silicic acid, lime, magnesia, soda, potash, sulphur and iron.

Fossils.—A bone from the foot of a mastodon found by Mr. H. Smith, while digging a well on the high ridge west of Warsaw—this was found twenty-six feet below the surface, in coarse gravel. A six-pronged elk's horn, six feet long, was found in Harrison Township, by Mr. Andrix—it was two feet below the surface, and in good preservation. Petrified moss, a few trilobites and crinoids have been found, and in Washington Township some very fine belemnites and geodes have been found. These fossils and petrifications were sent to the State Geologist and Franklin College. A few arrow and spear-points, tomahawks and skinning-knives of flint, have been found. From what we have seen, it is clear that the geology of Kosciusko County has been unfairly overlooked. A geode or belemnite, brought to light by erosion in Kosciusko County, is as expressive and tells as much of past history, as the same formations found in Jennings, Pike or Putnam Counties. A general State school and library appropriations for a proper, impartial geological survey of the whole State. This done, an appreciative people would soon come in and possess the goodly land.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

COURT HOUSE.

The records of the first court show that an adjournment was taken from Leesburg to Warsaw, and convened the second term of court at the house of Jacob Losier, from which an adjournment was taken to the Court House. This was a temporary structure located on Lot 101, northeast corner of Center and Indiana streets, built in the winter and spring of 1837—a one-story frame, 20x30 feet—courtroom divided off twenty feet square, leaving two rooms ten feet square each, for jury rooms. The first term of court was held here in March, 1837, Judge Samuel C. Sargent presiding; Judges Constock and Ferring, Associate Judges; Richard H. Lansdale, Clerk; Isaac Kirkerhall, Sheriff. The attorneys present were G. A. Everts, of La Porte, E. M. Chamberlain and John B. Chapman, of Goshen, Kosciusko County.

During the summer of 1837, a fire came in the leaves of the redbush and burnt down the Court House, to the relief of the citizens generally. During the summer and fall of the same year (1837), a two-story house was built on the same ground, and continued in use until 1848, when the present Court House, in the center of Court House Square, was completed. This building is of wood, and though inexpensive, costing only \$4,200, presents a pleasing appearance. The county offices are in a substantial two-story brick building, north of the Court House, built at a cost of about \$4,500. The first jail was built shortly after the first Court House (that burned), it was of logs about fourteen inches square; the lower story was "double-thick," the upper single. The only entrance to the lower part was through a trap-door in the floor of the upper story, through which prisoners were let down by a ladder, which was then pulled up and the door shut down. The building was about sixteen feet square, and situated near the center of the Court House Square. This subsequently gave way to a brick structure in one corner of Court House Square, and this in turn to the spacious, substantial stone building, including the Sheriff's residence, overlooking the lake from Indiana street. The building is one of the most tasteful in architectural unity in the State; it was completed in 1870, at a cost of \$48,000.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The Infirmary of Kosciusko County is a large, fine brick building, 40x80 feet square, two stories high. It is situated on a slight elevation near the Peru road, in the county farm, about one and a half miles south of Warsaw, and was built in 1874. Bradford G. Cosgrove was the architect and Charles W. Chapman contractor. The cost, completed, was \$7,400. It is well managed by the Superintendent, Oliver Dewey. There are, at the present time (June, 1879), thirty-two inmates, consisting principally of women and children. The few that are able to perform manual labor are required to do all they can in assisting in the labors of the farm. The farm consists of one hundred and fifteen acres of excellent, thick timbered land, nearly one hundred of which are under a fine state of cultivation. The unfortunates that are compelled, by accident or misfortune, to subsist on the charities of the public are well cared for and all their actual wants are supplied.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement made within the bounds of what is now Wayne Township, was during the summer of 1834, by Peter Warner, William Kelly and John Knowles; they came from Wayne County, Ohio. Peter Warner settled northwest of Warsaw, on the farm now owned by John Sloan; he built the first saw-mill in the township, near the west line of Section 36, on Tippecanoe River.

The first store in the township was by Judge James Constock; it was on the northeast quarter of Section 29, Township 32, Range 6 east. The first item sold over a counter in this township was half a pound of Cavendish tobacco, to Benjamin Bennett, by Metcalfe Beck, then clerk for Mr. Constock; the sale took place on Thursday, July 2, 1835; the following October, the store was removed to Leesburg. [The foregoing information furnished by Metcalfe Beck.] June 29, 1836, the county of Kosciusko was divided into three townships, to wit: Turkey Creek, Plain and Wayne; at that time, the latter contained all of what is now Towns 32, 31 and the north half of 30; and, March 8, 1838, another divide was made, and Wayne was made to contain Town 32 north, Range 5 east, six miles square; afterward Harrison Township ceded to Wayne Township one and one-half mile strip on the west side, making Wayne Township, in area, six miles by seven and one-half miles.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Each member, at the time of signing the Constitution, shall pay to the Secretary the sum of 25 cents, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Society, and the further sum of 25 cents at each annual meeting.

SEC. 2. Members of sixty years of age at the time of signing this Constitution, shall not be required to pay any subsequent dues; and each younger member as he arrives at the age of sixty years, shall become exempt from dues.

SEC. 3. Should the financial necessities of the Society require it, they may employ some competent person to lecture, charging a price for admission, or by any other laudable expedient raise money for the purposes of the Society.

ARTICLE V.—OF MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The Society shall hold at least one meeting annually, in the town of Warsaw, on such day and at such place in said town, as the Secretary may designate by printed notices in some public newspaper, for the space of thirty days previous to the time fixed upon for any such meeting.

SEC. 2. The Society may also hold semi-annual meetings in each year, at such other place within the county as may be designated at the regular meeting held in Warsaw, and the same shall be conducted as regular meetings.

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1. As the main object of the Society is the completion of a correct history of the county, all the meetings of the Society shall have this object in view, and it will be regarded as the duty of each member of the Society to furnish the Secretary, at his earliest convenience, with a written statement, reciting all facts within his knowledge concerning the early settlement thereof, or he may embody the same in an address to the Society, which, after its delivery, shall be filed with the Secretary.

SEC. 2. The Society may select any resident of this county or of an adjoining county to deliver an address at the following meeting upon some subject pertinent to the Society, but no expense shall be incurred for such address unless a price of admission is charged.

SEC. 3. At the expiration of two years from the formation of this Society, it may, if it deem its collection of facts sufficient to justify it, appoint a committee consisting of not more than five persons, of whom the Secretary shall be one, and three of them may form a quorum, whose duty it shall be to carefully examine and compare all the papers, documents and records in the possession of the Secretary, and properly arrange the same into an historical narration of the settlement and progress of the county and report the same to the Society at its next annual meeting for its action.

MEMBERSHIP.

On motion of Hon. James S. Frazer, those knowing themselves to be old settlers, under the Constitution, are requested to come forward, subscribe their names and pay the initiation fee of 25 cents; at the same time they were requested to give the date of their settlement in the county. The following persons complied with the requirements of the Constitution and became members:

- Benjamin Bennett.....1833 A. C. Cory.....Sept., 1833
Ekanah Huffman.....March, 1833 Mrs. Alfred Wilcox.....1831
Mrs. Regina Leedy.....1833 Jacob Smith.....Aug., 1833
David McClary.....March, 1833 Rudolph Hyar.....1832
Benjamin Yohn.....April, 1833 Mrs. Elen Barnes.....
Isaac Tibbitts.....*1827 P. L. Runyan.....1831
Joseph Blodgett.....June, 1827 David Angli.....†July, 1830

- James H. Bishop.....April, 1833
Thomas Thomas.....†Oct., 1828
James Hawk.....April, 1840
W. Lightfoot.....Oct., 1834
Benjamin Suttan.....April, 1834
Reuben Abbott.....Sept., 1834
John Cook.....Oct., 1834
Norris Barrett.....Oct., 1834
George Middleton.....Aug., 1834
John Knowles.....1834
Hiram Hall.....Oct., 1834
F. W. Warner.....Oct., 1834
Peter Cook.....Oct., 1834
William Kelly.....Oct., 1834
Crawford Knowles.....Oct., 1834
William Frush.....1824
William C. Stephenson.....Oct., 1834
C. W. Guy.....Oct., 1834
D. B. Wade.....April, 1835
W. B. Ripley.....March, 1835
Robert Blain.....Sept., 1834
Ehud Webb.....April, 1835
Andrew J. Bates.....April, 1835
Abraham Bates.....April, 1835
Catharine Bates.....March, 1835
Isaiah J. Morris.....Oct., 1836
John Denham.....June, 1836
Henry Berst.....April, 1836
Samuel Daniels.....Jan., 1836
Amor Jeffries.....1834
Hiram Berst.....1836
Mariah T. Berst.....1836
David P. Young.....Feb., 1845
Ephraim Davis.....1835
John S. Duke.....April, 1837
John S. Smith.....1837
Christian Sarber.....Oct., 1838
George W. Ford.....June, 1836
Solomon Nicols.....Nov., 1837
Maj. James Guy.....May, 1836
A. W. Holbrook.....May, 1836
Alfred Wilcox.....Nov., 1837
Mary Jeffries.....1844
Martha V. Webb.....Aug., 1835
John W. Dunnock.....Sept., 1837
Joseph Rupp.....1835
John Powell.....March, 1835
John Makenson.....Oct., 1836
Daniel Groves.....Sept., 1836
Robert McNeal.....May, 1836
Jacob Stinson.....Sept., 1838
Margaret Scott.....April, 1835
George A. Summerville.....May, 1837
Henry P. Kelly.....Oct., 1834
Philip Lash.....Sept., 1834
Henry Weirick.....May, 1842
Reuben Kehler.....Oct., 1842
Isaac Brady.....Oct., 1839
William Kirkpatrick.....Sept., 1836
J. O. Lash.....June, 1837
Thomas K. Warner.....Feb., 1838
Robert M. Reed.....June, 1844
Ichabod Colyer.....April, 1833
H. D. Geiger.....Sept., 1845
Elisha Miller.....March, 1835
William Streiby.....July, 1836
Daniel Mote.....May, 1837
Thomas Morgan.....Feb., 1838
Lydia Morgan.....1843
George Fawley.....Oct., 1845
Lotus Berst.....May, 1837
Issac A. McKinley.....Sept., 1842
Ross Beatty.....Aug., 1846
Thomas Griffin.....Oct., 1844
Nap Tinkey.....Oct., 1846
John Dinto.....Feb., 1847
Asa Pratt.....Dec., 1837
Milton Jeffries.....Sept., 1835
Lewis Keith.....Sept., 1837
Silvanus Davidson.....June, 1845
Joseph B. Dodge.....Sept., 1846
Isaac Powell.....Feb., 1836
John McGrew.....Oct., 1835
John Elder.....Nov., 1845
William Smith.....Sept., 1844
Harvey Vaneman.....Nov., 1835
Riley White.....Feb., 1837
Laban Lacey.....Oct., 1835
Jacob Huffman.....March, 1845
Jackson Strope.....Sept., 1837
E. Van Curen.....Oct., 1840
John Balsley.....Feb., 1833
William H. Guy.....Nov., 1834
R. H. Cook.....Nov., 1848
John Bybee.....Sept., 1843
Reuben Williams.....May, 1846
George Moon.....April, 1837
Joseph A. Funk.....Oct., 1843
W. B. Funk.....May, 1844
Catherine Long.....March, 1835
Mrs. C. G. Hosler.....1838
W. Bybee.....1842
Charles W. Holman.....Dec., 1843
Delida Holman.....Sept., 1845
B. Richhart.....May, 1845
R. G. Cosgrove.....Nov., 1833
Nelson Richhart.....Aug., 1845
M. Stoney.....Dec., 1844
J. B. Kroons.....Oct., 1844
James S. Frazer.....April, 1845
E. G. Eddy.....Oct., 1844
A. D. Pittenger.....Nov. 6, 1844
John K. Leedy.....May, 1849
H. F. Charles.....1846
Christian Correll, Sr.....1837
James T. Stinson.....1846
William R. Hatfield.....1848
Wesley Carpenter.....1843
William Crayton.....1840
Jacob Hammon.....1842
James Straw.....Oct., 1846
Moses J. Long.....1846
E. Long.....1846
George A. Tibbitts.....1842
Thomas Jameson.....1837
E. Moon.....Aug., 1844
Mrs. Caroline M. Frazer.....1844
A. J. Mershon.....1841
James Myers.....1838
Sol. Arnsberger.....Oct., 1849
Isaac Mickey.....1849
Z. T. McGrew.....March, 1848
B. Cattenam.....1844
Andrew Homman.....Sept., 1844
John N. Konklin.....1842
William Williams.....1836
Eliza Williams.....June, 1844
John Banks.....Sept., 1842
A. Deardorff.....1834
B. Popham.....1838
Margaret Popham.....1836
Orville C. Holbrook.....1847
J. D. Thayer.....1849
W. A. Shipley.....1848
George R. Thralls.....1836
Esther A. Thralls.....1839
William Seal.....1846
George Ruse.....1845
D. R. Pershing.....1840
Samuel H. Chipman.....1839
Jacob M. Mechl.....Oct., 1835
Allen Mueberich.....Nov., 1834
William C. Graves.....Dec., 1834
A. B. Ball.....1837
S. E. Loney.....1845

- * Noble County. † Elkhart County. ‡ Allen County.
It was about an hour to get down all the names, and it did a person good to see with what anxiety the persons entitled to do so pressed forward to have their names recorded by the secretaries.

OFFICERS.

It being settled who were members and entitled to vote, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: David Rippey, President; William C. Graves and William Felkner, Vice Presidents; George Moon, Treasurer, and Reuben Williams, Secretary. Whereupon the Society adjourned to meet at the Fair-Grounds at 1 o'clock P. M.

AT THE FAIR-GROUND.

The beautiful Fair-Ground was in excellent condition for a pic-nic, thick shade covering almost every foot of the inclosure.

SPEECHES.

The assembly was called to order by the President, and old settlers were called upon to make speeches.

P. L. Runyan reviewed the past with much feeling. "The old man eloquent" awakened a wish in others to add their experience. He was followed by Mr. Tibbitts, of Noble County, in a humorous speech, exciting much laughter. David Rippey, Harvey Vaneman, Christian Correll, John Mahenson and a number of others followed with happy remarks. James H. Carpenter reminded the audience referred to old Peter Warner, who built the first mill in the county, also the first church, and out of his own funds—at the time of this meeting said to reside in Iowa. Rev. O. V. Leamon took pleasure in saying that Peter Warner was a good man. David Rippey praised him, and said that he was in needy circumstances. Rev. Mr. Leamon proposed a contribution, and started it with \$1., and quite a number joined him. The Society soon after adjourned. The foregoing was furnished by William C. Graves.

HISTORY OF KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

This county was named by Hon. John B. Chapman, after Thaddeus Kosciuzko, a young Polish noble of distinguished family and large estate, who, having not very long before been graduated from the French Military School at Versailles, appeared in America, and offered his services to Washington in the cause of American freedom. This philanthropic daring it was, doubtless, attracted Mr. Chapman as he read the narrative, and he could overlook the little episode—a love affair at home, whose sequel was disappointment, and had impelled the young Pole to leave his native country; this inspired his philanthropic spirit, and his innate love of liberty pointed to the conflict then raging in the New World, as the fittest place to seek forgetfulness of self in working out the good of others. In order that he might battle for freedom in America with a clearer conscience, one of his earliest acts had been to liberate the serfs upon his ancestral estates. On reaching America, he was cordially received by the Colonial commanders, and assigned by Washington to position as his Aid-de-camp. That he fought courageously throughout the conflict; that he was the warm personal friend of Washington and Jefferson; that he was Commander-in-Chief of the Polish army in the famous uprising of Poland in 1794; and that he was defeated and thrown into prison by the event of the disastrous battle of Macowice, are all matters of history. But there are, perhaps, few now living who are aware of the fact of his having left behind him in America a testimonial of his fervent love of liberty; so enthusiastic that it takes the colors of poetic beauty, and as eminently characteristic of the man, as was his famous reply to the Emperor Paul, who, on his release from prison, wished to restore him his sword: "I have now no need of a sword, since I have no longer a country."

And now, notwithstanding no less authority than the poet Thomas Campbell, has stamped the noble Pole as among the first patriots of earth, and given to the world those beautiful lines, "Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell, And Freedom shrieked when Kosciuzko fell."

We will have to correct his mode of spelling the name of the county, and hint at the propriety of legalizing this change, for to continue to mis-spell the name of one whom we so much admire, is to admit greater ignorance than can be passed by in silence. Read the following record: In the Clerk's office, in the Circuit Court of Albemarle County, Va., hidden away among dusty records, lies a budget of time-stained documents, which bears the inscription—"Wills, 1819." In this packet has slept, buried and almost forgotten for more than fifty years, the will and testament of Thaddeus Kosciuzko. It is a holograph, and genuine beyond doubt, as attested by Mr. Jefferson himself. The chirography is clear and bold, and the paper whereon it is inscribed is still well preserved, although bearing unmistakably the marks of its antiquity. The will was written by Kosciuzko in 1798, on the occasion of his visit to America during that year, when, having been released from prison by the Emperor, Paul I, of Russia, he came to renew his old associations, and, perhaps, in Poland, if possible, to forget for awhile his sad recollections of his later sorrows in Poland, in the company of such of his transatlantic comrades of the Revolution as then still survived. The will reads as follows:

"I, Thaddeus Kosciuzko, being just in my departure from America, do hereby declare and direct that, should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States, I hereby authorize my friend, Thomas Jefferson, to employ the whole thereof in purchasing negroes from among his own, or any others, and giving them their liberty in my name; in giving them an education in trades or otherwise; and, in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers; and, in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country, and of the good order of society, and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful. And I make the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this.

"6th day of May, 1798. T. Kosciuzko."

On the third leaf of the holograph-will, is inscribed the following attestation: "At a Circuit Court held for Albemarle County, the 12th day of May, 1819."

"This instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thaddeus Kosciuzko, deceased, was produced in open court, and satisfactory proof being produced of its being written in the hand-writing of the said Kosciuzko, the same was ordered to be recorded, and thereupon, Thomas Jefferson, the executor therein named, refused to take upon himself the burden of the execution of the said will.

"Teste: So that it was not until almost two years after his death that Mr. Jefferson put the will to record; in palliation for this, however, it will be remembered that Mr. Jefferson's advanced age forbade him assuming such a task. So much for the memory of the noble Pole, and the way he wrote his name.

In the latter part of his life, he retired to Switzerland, where he died October 16, 1817, aged 61 years.

POSITION.

Kosciuzko County lies in the northeast part of Indiana, and is south of the Michigan State line twenty-three miles, and west from the Ohio State line forty-five miles.

BOUNDARY BY COUNTIES.

On the north by Elkhart, south by Wabash and Fulton, east by Noble and Whiteley, and west by Fulton and Marshall.

GENERAL AND BOUNDS.

At the session of the General Assembly of 1834-35, the boundaries of Kosciuzko County were defined and established as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 3, Township 34 north, Range 4 east, thence east with the line dividing Townships 34 and 35, distance twenty-one miles, thence south eight miles to the correcting parallel; thence west with said parallel one and three-fourths miles to the northeast corner of Township 31, Range 7 east, thence south on the east line of Townships 31 and 30, Range 7 east, nine miles to the southeast corner of Section 13, Township 30, Range 7 east, thence west through the center of said Range 30 eighteen miles, thence north three miles, thence west, between Townships 30 and 31 three miles, thence north six miles, to the correcting parallel at the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 31, Range 4 east, thence east with said correcting parallel, one and one-fourth miles, to the southwest corner of Section 34, Township 32, Range 4 east, thence through the center of Townships 32, 33 and 34, Range 4 east, eighteen miles to the place of beginning. Area, 558 square miles; bounds verified by Ellis Kiser, Civil Engineer for the company.

ADDITIONAL—WATER.

The county is watered by Tippecanoe River, and numerous lakes which it drains, and by Turkey Creek. The former rises in the northeast, and flows in a southwestern direction, to the Wabash River. Turkey Creek rises in Nine-Mile Lake, and leaves the county at the north. Eel River flows through the county, for a short distance, in the southeastern corner.

The principal lakes are as follows: Nine-Mile Lake, in the northeast corner, the largest in the county, being five miles long and over two in width. Tippecanoe Lake, Eagle Lake, Little Eagle Lake, Pike Lake, Center Lake (joining Warsaw), Barber's Lake, Hoffman's Lake, Beaver Dam Lake, Silver Lake, Ridinger's Lake, Palerine Lake, Yellow Creek Lake, Walda Lake, Wawbee's Lake (corrupted from Waw-see). There are also numerous lagoons and small streams. The topography of the county is well adapted to agriculture and fruit culture. The climate is peculiarly pleasant; the heat of summer is modified by the numerous water courses and lakes, and the same modifying influence is found in winter, the more intense cold being absorbed by the water. The railroad facilities secure easy transit to the large cities of the East, West, North and South, and afford equal facilities for shipping to and from those and intermediate points.

ORGANIZATION AND SETTLEMENT.

The lands lying within the present limits of Kosciuzko County, were ceded to the United States October 27, 1822. The President of the Commission, on the part of the United States, was ex-Governor Jonathan Jennings. The agent for the Indians was Gen. John Tipton. The principal chiefs were "Flat-belly," "Waw-aw-esse," and his brother "Musquabuck." The treaty was about three miles from the present site of Rochester, in Fulton County, on the south bank of Tippecanoe River, three-quarters of a mile from where the Michigan Road crosses the stream. The treaty was ratified January 21, 1823. The county boundary was established February 7, 1835, and the county organized in April, 1836.

General Election—Juries Certified.—We do hereby certify the foregoing poll-books of an election held in Leesburg, on the 4th day of April, 1836, for the purpose of electing county officers for the county of Kosciuzko, is correct and true, viz.: The number of votes are annexed to each candidate's name, and are here enumerated: Samuel Stooky, G. W. Royce, Elisha Boggs, Judges; Benjamin Johnson, John G. Woods, Clerks. April 4, 1836.

The poll-books enumerated 219 votes by name, including candidates. The first and subsequent officers will be found tabulated in another part of this work.

The seat of justice was at Leesburg, until Commissioners, appointed for locating the county seat, decided on Warsaw, to which place the officers with their records removed a few months later. The Court met there, for the first time, on the third Monday in March, 1837, at the house of Jacob Lotzer. The name Warsaw was given to the county seat by Hon. John B. Chapman, after the metropolis of Poland. It will be remembered, that this city became noted, in the first place, on account of the diet being transferred to it from Cracow in 1856, and from 1793, when it succeeded to Charles XII, it became a prey to wars, and on down to September 8, 1831, was the field of contest and blood. And while we do not institute a comparison in the contests of that day, over the city of Warsaw, it will nevertheless appear, on reading the account of the clipping question or the contest for county seat, that our Warsaw was the subject of bitter controversy for a prolonged period; so bitter, that perhaps only the mighty arm of the law saved the contestants from a sanguinary determination of the question; and a peaceful end came to all this; and the eligibility of the site has reconciled all parties, and the county is prosperous.

Kosciuzko County was hitherto attached to Elkhart County for judicial purposes [see Acts of the General Assembly, State of Indiana, A. D. 1831], and known by the name of Turkey Creek Township. In anticipation of the cession of the Indian lands within the present limits of this county, a large number of pioneers, with their families, were waiting in the nearest organized counties, principally in Elkhart, for news of the ratification of the treaty of 1832, which would open this region for settlement, and when the news was received, made a general rush for Turkey Creek Prairies. The roads were lined with "movers," many arrived the same day. It is therefore manifestly incorrect to name any one as the first settler, as some writers have done. True, it has been generally conceded that Thomas Hall was in advance of all others, so far as the region south of the Elkhart River settlement is concerned, but Mr. Hall located first and tarried for a time on Turkey Creek, just over the Elkhart County line, and did not come within the limits of this county until after a number of families; and it is true that two white settlers came here several years in advance of the settlement, before the lands were open. These were Dominique Rousseau and Henry Ossem; they had permission to trade with the Indians. Ossem resided on the north side of Bone Prairie, and Rousseau at the lower end of Little Prairie. To understand, however, that these traders were not regarded as merchants, settled there, we have only to note the fact admitted by the pioneers, that W. B. and I. R. Blain are credited with being the first who established a store, on the north side of Bone Prairie, which was in the fall of 1834. They came from Greenfield, Ohio, and subsequently removed from their first location to a lot of ground leased of Levi Lee, on account of its more central location in the settlement; this was the first store established for trade with the white settlers, and around it the present village of Leesburg grew. The second store was established at the same place by Judge Comstock and Metcalf

DISBURSEMENTS

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes '8,967 domestic money orders paid' and 'Total'.

REGISTER LETTER DEPARTMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Register letters originating in this office' and 'Total register letters handled'.

DISPATCHING DEPARTMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Number of pouches received with mail for this office' and 'Total pouches and sacks handled'.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 20, 1879.

JOHN N. RUNYAN, Esq., Postmaster, Warsaw, Indiana: Sir—By reason of your appointment as Postmaster at Warsaw, Indiana, you are hereby designated a United States Depository of Public Moneys, at that place...

Under this designation, you will be entitled to receive and hold only moneys arising from the sale of United States Refunding Certificates, Act of February 26, 1879, not registered; and the commission allowed you for the sales, under the provisions of the circular mentioned, will be in full compensation for your services as Depository.

A blank Bond is herewith inclosed, and upon its return, properly executed, a supply of Certificates, with necessary blanks and instructions, will be promptly sent you.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

The provisions of the foregoing appointment have been complied with, and the following announcement from the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., is made:

The Secretary of the Treasury calls attention to the 4 per cent Refunding Certificates of the United States, to be issued under the following provisions of the Act of Congress, approved February 26, 1879, entitled 'an Act to authorize the issue of Certificates of Deposit, in aid of the refunding of the Public Debt,' to wit: 'Each Certificate will be denominated ten (10) dollars; will be made nearly of the form and size of a United States note, and will bear, on its face and back, the conditions of its issue, as follows (on the face): 'United States Refunding Certificate. Ten Dollars.'

This certifies that the sum of Ten Dollars has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, under Act of February 26, 1879.

JAS. GILFILLAN, Treasurer of United States.

G. W. SCOFIELD, Register of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Convertible, with accrued interest, at 4 per cent per annum, into 4 per cent bonds of the United States, issued under the Acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., in sums of \$50, or multiples thereof.

Such Certificates will be sold for lawful money, at par, and accruing interest to the date of purchase, by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and by the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco, and by all National Banks, Postmasters, and other officers of the Government, who may be authorized to sell them; and the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurer at New York, will also receive, in payment, drafts in favor of themselves, respectively, drawn on New York, which will be collected, and the excess, if any, returned by check to the depositors.

The Treasurer of the United States will also accept, in payment, certificates of Deposit of National Banks, specially designated to receive deposits on this account, but the Refunding Certificates will not be delivered, until the certificate of deposit, issued by the bank, has been paid for by a treasury draft, or by a deposit of a like amount of lawful money with the Treasurer, or some Assistant Treasurer of the United States, or until United States Bonds of equal amount are substituted in their stead.

All Collectors of the Customs, Surveyors of the Customs acting also as Collectors, Receivers of Public Moneys, Postmasters of money-order offices, and all other public officers of whatsoever character, are invited to become agents for the sale of these certificates. Any such officer, who may request to be thus employed, will be promptly designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository for that purpose, under the provision of Section 3639, Revised Statutes of the United States, upon his filing a satisfactory bond, will receive from the Department a supply of the certificates for sale.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

Under this class the United States has received the handsome sum of \$33,000, for which he has issued 'United States Refunding Certificates, Act of February 26, 1879'—indicating not only that the people have confidence in the certificates, but that J. N. Runyan is the man they want to buy them of. It is safe to say, that his is one of the best managed offices in the United States. He is, emphatically, 'the right man in the right place.'

In connection with the post office record, it is proper to say, that the Hon. John B. Chapman, deceased, was the first Postmaster within the territory now Kosciusko County. He held the office in his cabin near Leesburg—then in Elkhart County.

THE KOSCIUSKO COUNTY BAR.

REMINISCENCES OF EARLIER DAYS.

The writer in the Northern Indianian for December 28, 1878, those notes we here use, deservedly stands in the front rank of his profession, not only in the county, but in the State; and it is with no ordinary willingness or confidence that we incorporate his reminiscences with the history of the bar. He says: The bar of the county, down to about twenty-eight years ago, embraced not only residents of the county, but also nearly all the leading lawyers of more than a dozen of the northern counties. They 'rode the circuit' in those days, some of them attending all the courts of the circuit, which was then very large territorially, and some of them had occasional practice in other circuits. Nearly all had political aspirations, were more than willing to be elected to Congress, and these were therefore anxious to make extensive personal acquaintance with the people. Arguments before juries were often made, quite as much for the ear of the spectator as for the jurors. Witnesses and parties had votes and influence, and I think they were treated with more courtesy and consideration than sometimes occurs in later times. Indeed, our courts and bar have not improved in dignity and propriety with the lapse of time. In the old days, men could not become lawyers without the previous study of law, and mere pettifoggers were limited in their operations to the Justices' Courts of the out-townships. Legitimate lawyers and judges gave them no countenance whatever. The 'reform' of the State Constitution of 1852, which makes a lawyer of any voter who can get an easy-going court to endorse his moral character, has not resulted in anything but harm. In some instances, indeed, the standard of moral character which has been adjudged satisfactory, would not have been sufficient upon which to base a successful application to retail whisky under the 'Baxter bill.' This is not a very flattering criticism upon our jurisprudence, or rather upon its administration, but it has been often made, and, in repeating it here, it is set down rather as an expression of the popular judgment than an original idea of the writer. It has more than once occurred in our

Supreme Court, that the Chief Justice has invited all who wished admission to the bar of that high court, to rise and be 'sworn in,' without even the indorsement of anybody, and a score of men who, for aught the judges knew or seemed to care, might have been just out of the penitentiary, or escaped from it, became, at once, attorneys of that court! It is no pleasure to state this fact.

The earliest resident lawyer of this county was John B. Chapman, who was one of the very first white settlers within its borders. He was so well known personally, having died here but recently, that little can be said of him which would be of interest. He devoted too much attention to various speculations to possess profound knowledge of the law; but his energy and tirelessness in the service of his clients made him formidable before juries. His hot temper sometimes rendered him unpleasant at the bar, and, as he was brave, it frequently led even to a contest of blows in open court, and very often to such a war of words as compelled the repressive interference of the court by the infliction of fines. A very amusing instance occurred between him and Emanuel Harmon, a young lawyer of good promise, who resided here a short time about the year 1842. In the course of a trial where one Lash was a party in the Probate Court, before Judge Jacob Baker, who was a Pennsylvania Dutchman, the attorneys, Chapman and Harmon, quarreled and came to blows. His Honor vindicated the dignity of his Court by imposing a fine of \$100 on each of them. The circumstance awakened the muse of William C. Graves, who recorded it in a witty parody, one verse of which ran thus:

"Was it mit crimes dot Lash tid done, Dey rushed upon der prech; Amazin' city—Clerk, puts town Von lunner tollar each!"

William C. Graves, now Cashier of the First National Bank, was, it is believed, the first student who came to the bar in the county. His certificate of admission—which by the way is such an one as any attorney may well feel proud of—is here submitted:

STATE OF INDIANA, SS.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the undersigned, president Judges of the 8th and 9th Judicial Circuits of the State aforesaid, that it is certified of record in the Elkhart Circuit Court, that William C. Graves, Esquire, is a man of good moral character, and on having examined him touching his qualifications to practice law, do, by these presents, license and authorize him, the said William, to practice as an attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery in all the Circuit and inferior courts of record in said State. Given under our hands on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1839.

SAMUEL C. SAMPLE, 9 Cir.

H. CHASE."

STATE OF INDIANA, SS.

Before me, Richard H. Landale, Clerk of the Kosciusko County Circuit Court, this day personally appeared the within-named, William C. Graves, who, being by me duly sworn, on his oath says, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, and that he will in all things faithfully execute the duties of an attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery, according to the best of his understanding and abilities, and further saith not.

WILLIAM C. GRAVES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1839.

R. H. LANDALE, Clerk.

By G. R. THRELLS, Deputy Clerk."

C. B. SIMONSON, A. L. FAIRBROTHER, W. G. T. VAULT, ELIJAH HORTON, G. W. CORNELIS, M. C. DOUGHERTY, GEORGE W. FRASIER and A. J. POWER, will all be remembered by the older citizens of the county, as resident lawyers, who have passed over the "dark river." Of these George W. Frasier attained the highest professional eminence. He possessed extensive legal learning and large intelligence, and his forensic ability was of a high order. In the prime of life, and the maturity of his faculties, he passed away.

A. J. Power died too young to attain that professional rank, which surely would have been reached had he lived the usual time allotted. He was a wag, and as such will never be forgotten by those who knew him. He had a great, warm, generous heart, and was true to his convictions always. His impulses were quick and often hot.

A. J. Bair is one of those rare cases, where a man of excellent capacity and qualifications, with regular and studious habits, nevertheless loses hope of attaining professional standing, and quits. His legal education had been good, and his general intelligence was also unusually varied. He would, in consultation, give as clear expression to his legal opinions as anybody; he could put his case on paper, in the pleadings, exceedingly well. He was, in all respects, a sensible man. But the moment he rose in court to speak, both words and ideas deserted him. He persevered for three or four years, hoping to wear off this timidity, but without success. Thus the bar lost a member whom they all respected very much.

William Williams studied law late in life. The first duty performed by the writer after settling here in April, 1845, was with Thomas G. Harris, to examine "Billy" for admission to the bar. Upon a favorable report, he was admitted, and at once began practice. Special pleadings troubled "Billy" always, but when he got his case to the jury he was formidable at the very beginning of his practice, by reason of his speeches. In a trial of wit, he scarcely ever came out second best. A case before a Justice of the Peace may be given as an example. He had brought a suit in trespass for killing his client's dog, and filed his declaration in two counts, one for shooting a dog, the second for hanging a dog. The defendant's attorney filed the general issue. There was a jury trial, and the whole township attended. The only real controversy was as to the value of the dog; but, in argument, the defendant's attorney undertook to complain of the hardship of the case. "The defendant," he said, "was falsely charged with having killed two dogs. There was proof of this. But he was compelled to litigate, whereas, if the killing of only one dog had been alleged, according to the truth, the defendant might have let judgment go, and thus have saved costs." This was uttered with apparent seriousness, and it could be seen, was likely to have some effect. "Billy" evinced annoyance for a moment. In his closing speech, however, he alluded to the matter, with well simulated indignation. He called attention to the long "Presbyterian face, with which his opponent had intimated that if the complaint had been for one dog only, the killing of which was not disputed, the expense of the trial would have been avoided," and added, "now don't be deceived by that long face, it looks honest, and yet, as I shall prove to you by his own handwriting, he knew he was lying all the time. Here (holding up the general issue) is his own plea, in which he denies that his client killed any dog at all, and for that reason, we were suddenly compelled to prove what never ought to have been disputed."

"Billy" won the case, and the joke was on his opponent. James H. Carpenter also came to the bar late in life. He had first studied medicine and practiced it with success. He then studied law. Nothing short of the greatest perseverance will, under such circumstances, win success in the legal profession, so difficult is it to withdraw the mind from early channels of thought. His success is an exception to the general result. Soon after he came to the bar, he gave some attention to real estate speculations, with a view to making money. He was somewhat successful at one time, and in the midst of it he had the defense of a bastardy case which was prosecuted by the late Judge Mather. In argument, he warned the jury that, if such complaints were sustained upon doubtful evidence, the influence would tend to demoralize females of a certain class, by tempting them to institute groundless charges of that sort for the purpose of "making money." Mather admitted the wisdom of the suggestion, though he denied the pertinency to the pending case. "But," said he, "I know well with what a strong grasp the passion for speculation and money-making, when unduly indulged, seizes upon the souls of both men and women; and as my brother Carpenter seems to see an opportunity for speculation in the making of complaints for bastardy, I shall not be surprised to see him shortly engaging in the business." Of course, the gravity of the court was disturbed, and nobody enjoyed the joke better than Carpenter.

ATTORNEYS.

The following is the roll of attorneys admitted to practice law in the Kosciusko Circuit Court, from the organization of said court, A. D. 1836, to the present date, A. D. 1879, with the date of their admission, together with a list of non-residents, who practiced in all the counties of the Eighth and Ninth Judicial Circuits, and the earlier years of the Kosciusko Circuit Court. Compiled by Thomas Woods, Clerk:

NON-RESIDENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Date. Includes Gustavus A. Everts, Joseph J. Jernegan, Jonathan A. Liston, John D. De Fries, Ebenezer M. Chamberlain, Thomas D. Baird, Daniel D. Pratt, and Reuben L. Farnsworth.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Date. Lists attorneys admitted from March 18, 1839, to September 27, 1853.

RESIDENT ATTORNEYS.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Date. Lists resident attorneys admitted from October 31, 1840, to November 1, 1851.

Admitted after the adoption of the new Constitution, November 1, 1851.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Date. Lists attorneys admitted from April 26, 1852, to September 23, 1878.

From the "Constitution of the Bar Association of the Thirty-third Judicial Circuit of Indiana," we extract the following:

1. The association shall be known as the Bar Association of the Thirty-third Judicial Circuit of Indiana.

2. The purposes of the Association are to elevate the character of the bar, to promote harmony and good-will among lawyers, and generally to advance the just interests of the profession, assist the courts in the administration of justice, and to suggest useful legislation.

5. Applications for admission to the Association shall be made to the Committee on Admissions, who shall carefully investigate the moral character of the applicant, examine him concerning his learning in the law, and make report thereof to the Association, whereupon a vote by ballot shall be taken on the question of the admission of the applicant, and, if two-thirds or more of the votes cast shall be in the affirmative, he shall be admitted upon signing the Constitution, and shall be entitled to the good offices of the Association in obtaining admission to the bar. It shall also be the special duty of the members of this Committee, and each member thereof, with vigilance, and by discreet and proper efforts, to aid the courts in preventing admission to the bar of unfit persons.

9. Any money needed for the use of the Association will be raised by equal assessment, per capita, upon the members, to be determined by resolution. Signed: James S. Frazer, William Williams, James H. Carpenter, Edgar Raymond, Elisha V. Long, Woodson S. Marshall, Hiram S. Biggs, C. W. Chapman, A.

G. Wood, Samson J. North, C. Clemens, J. L. Ayers, Robert Enocell, L. H. Haymond, L. W. Royce, James W. Cook, William D. Frazer, E. J. Green, Stan. B. Fraser, John D. Widaman.

Bar Docket of the Kosciusko Circuit Court, February Term, 1879.—Hon. Elisha V. Long, Judge; Michael Lickafosse, Prosecuting Attorney; Thomas Woods, Clerk; Daniel W. Hamlin, Sheriff.

Resident Attorneys, admitted on Proof of Qualification.—James S. Frazer, William Williams, James H. Carpenter, Moses J. Long, Edgar Haymond, W. S. Marshall, H. S. Biggs, Charles W. Chapman, A. G. Wood, S. J. North, Commodore Clemens, Joseph H. Taylor, Isaac L. Ayers, Robert B. Enocell, Leigh H. Haymond, L. W. Royce, James W. Cook, William D. Frazer, E. J. Green, S. B. Frazier, John D. Widaman.

Under the Fourteenth Rule.—Hereafter no name shall be placed on the roll of resident attorneys, as the same now is, except those who are admitted to practice upon proof of qualifications, or by recommendation of an examining committee. After the roll, as the same now is in issuing the Bar Docket, should be printed the words, "Admitted on Proof of Qualification," and then following shall be placed the names of all who are so admitted. Those now admitted to practice may have their names placed under the words, "Admitted on Proof of Qualification," by motion in open court, upon favorable report by Committee on Examination.

"In all cases when certificate of admission to the bar is issued by the Clerk, the proceedings upon which such admission is made shall be made part of the proceedings. "ELISHA V. LONG, "Judge Thirty-third Judicial Circuit.

"Attest: THOMAS WOODS, Clerk K. C. C."

Under this provision, John A. Bitner and Abraham Brubaker were transferred from the list of admitted under the Constitution on proof of moral character only, to the list of those admitted on proof of qualification, having given evidence to the Examining Committee of sufficient attainments in learning.

Resident Attorneys admitted under the Constitution on proof of moral character only.—C. C. Humphreys, W. H. H. Dennis, H. J. Conner, Samuel W. Cosand, William L. Matthews, S. S. Baker, A. J. Bates, W. H. Ridenour, John A. Clemens, Ed. W. Higbee, L. W. Crouch, E. W. Stephenson, James V. Vangilder, Hugh Calander, Isaac H. Hall, Samuel R. Cooms.

Non-resident Attorneys.—John H. Baker, L. C. Jacoby, W. C. Wilson, W. G. Sayer, James L. Cook, John D. McClaren, J. A. S. Mitchell, Capron & Bro., Shively & Cogwell, Withers & Morris, W. B. Hess, J. M. Burge, Walter Olds, James O. Parks, Isaac E. Knisley, Alvah Taylor, Goodwin & Williams, N. J. Bozarth, J. D. Conner, Collins & Adair, Combs, Miller & Bell, Shryock & Conner, W. G. Penfield, John S. Bender and Jesse D. Chaplin.

SCHOOLS IN WARSAW.

Their early history is obscure, the records, if any were kept, having disappeared. The first authentic account to be obtained is from Mr. J. A. Funk, who taught during the winter of 1844-45; he was employed by Mr. John Rogers for the township, at \$17 per month, boarding himself. The school-room was on Lot 218, on Ft. Wayne street. He was succeeded by Clark, who taught in the old Court House. Mr. Funk taught again, in 1850 and 1852, in the new schoolhouse, on Indiana street, in the south part of the town, and again in 1854, at which time he had from 140 to 150 pupils enrolled, with an average of 120 in attendance. This was a subscription school, at \$2 per term of thirteen weeks; he was assisted by Miss Emeline Yocum. This was the first school in the county in which two teachers were employed. Mrs. Jane Cowan started her school about this time; her school was afterward known as "Mrs. Cowan's Seminary." J. L. D. Burnett succeeded Mr. Funk in the winter of 1855-56. In 1858, the first public school was opened. Prof. D. T. Johnson was employed as teacher, and subsequently, had charge of the graded school, concerning which there is nothing definite—Prof. Johnson failing to respond after promising to do so. This school, from rumor, had three rooms on the first floor and one above; five teachers were employed. The successive Superintendents reported were Brown, Volius Butler, D. W. Thomas, A. H. Elwood, E. O. Miller and W. H. Wheeler, the present incumbent.

The first corps of teachers is found on a leaflet report for 1870, and is as follows:

Superintendent, D. W. Thomas; High School, Miss V. A. Rundles, M. A.; Grammar School, Mrs. A. C. Wait; Intermediate, Miss E. M. Huffman; Senior Secondary, Miss L. A. Baldwin; Junior, Miss Ella Dresser; Primary, Mrs. S. A. Holbrook and Miss Florence Frasier.

Board of Trustees.—A. T. S. Kist, President; Thomas Woods, Secretary; William Cosgrove, Treasurer. Accompanying this report is a course of study for the several departments and the stated meetings of the Board.

The school buildings were erected in 1872-73. The statement concerning them was kindly furnished by M. B. Funk.

The ground for the East Ward cost.....\$ 400 00
The ground for the West Ward cost..... 675 00
The two buildings ready for seating cost..... 15,650 00
Furnaces, seats, blackboards, grading grounds and fencing 1,848 75

Total.....\$18,573 75

The old building used for a High School was sold for \$1,000. The new building erected on the same ground, belonging to the city school corporation, being Lots 181, 172, 173 and 174.

The building cost ready for seating.....\$15,824 28

Furnaces, seats, blackboards, fencing and shade trees cost 2,700 00

Total.....\$18,524 28

The next report—the first in due form—of "Warsaw Public School, 1875-76," exhibits the following:

Board of Education.—N. N. Boydston, President; H. W. Upson, Secretary; J. D. Thayer, Treasurer; O. W. Miller, Superintendent.

Teachers.—Center School.—Mrs. C. A. Haas, High School; Mrs. S. C. Long, Grammar A; Miss Emma Hayward, Grammar B; Miss Mollie Neff, Grammar C; Miss Sarah L. Hodge, Intermediate; Miss S. A. Holbrook, Primary.

East School.—Mrs. H. F. Miller, Intermediate; Mrs. M. H. Frasier, Primary.

West School.—Mrs. Celestia Grant, Intermediate; Miss Ella Fetters, Primary.

Following this we find rules and regulations and a course of study, with a decided upward tendency in the requirements as well. Supplementary to the High School is a Normal class for the instruction of those preparing to teach.

The names of the teachers and Superintendent for the year commencing September 9, 1877, are as follows:

Superintendent, W. H. Wheeler; Miss Lizzie L. Horney, Principal of High School; Charles A. Sturgis, Grammar A; Miss A. M. Crawford, Grammar B; Miss Mary A. Wheeler, Grammar C; Miss Etta Harris, Grammar D; Miss Etta Stewart, Intermediate; Miss Hattie Estabrooke, Primary.

East Ward.—Miss Belle Wilson, Intermediate; Miss Alice Smith, Primary.

West Ward.—Miss Nellie S. Wyllis, Grammar; Miss Mary A. White, Intermediate; Miss Della White, Primary.

For the school year commencing September 9, 1878:

W. H. Wheeler, Superintendent; Charles A. Sturgis, Principal of the High School; Miss Nellie S. Wyllis, Grammar A; Miss Mary A. Wheeler, Grammar B; Miss Lillie B. Edmonston, Grammar C; Miss Etta Stewart, Intermediate; Miss Hattie Estabrooke, Primary.

East Ward.—Miss Stella Sturgis, Intermediate; Miss Cora Folwell, Primary.

West Ward.—Miss Agnes McIntyre, Grammar; Miss Mary White, Intermediate; Miss Della White and Miss Mamie Taylor, Primary.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in the schools during the school year 1877-78 was 683. The average attendance during the year was 528.

The whole number of pupils enrolled during the school year 1878-79 was 713, and the average attendance during the year was 609.

The first "commencement exercises," at which the first class received diplomas from this school, were held at the Opera House in May, 1878. The members of the Graduating Class were Miss Belle Weimer, Miss Alice Carpenter and Miss Mary Shaffer.

The second annual commencement exercises were held at the Opera House May 8, 1879, when a class of eight members graduated, to wit, Melville P. Frasier, Minnie M. Best, Will S. Enocell, Rosa A. McCauley, Edgar E. Hendee, Zula McConnell, Charles A. Egner and Anna Gray.

The schools are now well supplied with maps, globes and apparatus, and are in a flourishing condition. A large number of students from abroad are in attendance.

The report for 1878-79 shows the following: Teachers, Central Building—High School, Miss Lizzie L. Horney, Richmond, Ind.; A. Grammar, C. A. Sturgis, Sturgis, Mich.; B. Grammar, Miss M. A. Crawford, Normal, Ill.; C. Grammar,

Miss Mary A. Wheeler, Pulaaki, Mich.; D. Grammar, Miss Lizzie B. Edmonston, Quincy, Mich.; Intermediate, Miss Etta Stewart, Terre Haute, Ind.; Primary, Miss Hattie Estabrook, Terre Haute, Ind.

East Ward—Intermediate, Miss Kate Bidwell, Lima, Ohio; Primary, Miss Cora Folwell, White Pigeon, Mich.

West Ward—C. Grammar, Miss Nellie Wyllis, Hillsdale, Mich.; Intermediate, Miss Mary White, Dublin, Ind.; Primary, Miss Della White, Dublin, Ind.

The introduction to this little volume, entitled "Graded Course of Instruction * * * of the Public Schools of the City of Warsaw," by the Superintendent, William H. Wheeler, is, perhaps, the most condensed summary of "what constitutes an education" to be found anywhere, and will, doubtless, aid in shaping the course for many who desire to acquire a liberal store of knowledge. He says:

"The opinions that prevail as to the nature of a good education are as various as are the estimates put upon human life and destiny. The extremes are found in the intense animal man, who makes his study bear upon the source of animal gratification, and in the intensely spiritual man, who passes the life of a hermit in bewailing the existence of a body and in attempting to crucify all those desires and affections that connect him with the things of this world. The latter is, without doubt, the nobler of the two; but to one who recognizes man's double nature, neither can be regarded as entirely satisfactory to man or his Maker.

"In general terms, that education is the best which best fits man to make the most of all his life relations. In other words, he is best educated who makes himself the best son, the best brother, the best husband, the best father—the most successful artisan or tradesman, the most useful member of society—the best citizen, the most enlightened patriot—the most intelligent lover of his race and of God. In pursuit of such an education, the studies of our schools serve as efficient means toward an end, but they are not the end sought.

"Those who make arithmetic, grammar, geography and history, natural science, classics or metaphysics, the end of their study, will never attain a good education. All these have some intrinsic value. The necessities of trade and of commerce make arithmetic and navigation valuable in themselves. Our social relations make knowledge of the rules of speech very desirable. Knowledge of geography and history is essential to one who would become an intelligent citizen, more especially in this land, where the citizen is responsible for the conduct of public affairs; added to this, the knowledge of other times and of other lands, much of which is locked up in forms strange to us, may be made available through the study of the ancient classics. The principles of chemistry are of value to those whose lungs and whose stomach are vast laboratories, as well as to one who would, from the hard soil, bring forth the materials to be wrought over into bone and muscle and strength. So, in each department, study has some value in itself, and the more one knows of books the better, if he stops not with the books, and makes not the acquisition of their contents the end of his study. What others have written and said and done may help us toward the end of study—the ability to write, to say and to do for ourselves. Books are as useful to the mind as is food to the body; and useless, unless digested and made part of ourselves—may, sometimes worse than useless, as undigested food is often the source of positive injury. The proper question for each teacher to ask is, not how much have my pupils swallowed, but how much have they digested—not how full are they, but how many principles have they mastered—not how far have they traveled, but how much have they observed by the way—not how much more do they know, but how much better have they become? The higher and better uses of all studies are their indirect uses—the benefits that flow through their proper prosecution, in greater power of attention, enlarged comprehension, quickened curiosity, greater self-control, and wider and more far-reaching influence over others. We are told that knowledge of self is the best knowledge. The best self-knowledge is consciousness of power in all departments of our being. He who is conscious of the most of this power, has the best education, no matter what his merely scholastic attainments may be.

"I have thus far spoken of books as a means to a good education; but there are other means to this end, which no good teacher will overlook or lightly esteem. The teacher is studied more than all the books used in our schools; and order, neatness, cleanliness, punctuality, truthfulness, self-respect, self-control, obedience to rule, kindness, forbearance, courtesy, consideration, affability, politeness, sympathy and love, wrought into the life of the teacher, so as to be recognized, at all times, as a part of his very being, will do more toward improving the character and developing the power of the student, than all other agencies combined.

"The absence of any of the qualities named above, does seriously impair the influence of the teacher, however great it may be in other respects, and the very best instruction in matters treated of in books, cannot atone for the lack of good personal influence."

We have italicized the lines in the preceding paragraph, in order to call attention to the fact, that if those qualifications are essential to the good teacher, they are equally essential to the student—the future citizen. With this code of qualifications exemplified, we will soon discover the greatest improvement in society that the world has yet seen.

In addition to the usual duties of superintending the schools, Prof. Wheeler has, during the years 1878 and 1879, conducted classes in the following branches: Ancient history, English literature and civil government, and has two reading classes—one in Shakespeare and one in Dickens. Thus familiarizing the student with thoughts of our great writers, and apply leading them to imitate them in delineating life with its morals, and to emulate the good deeds of men.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Richard Hargrave preached the first sermon in Warsaw, in a tamarack pole cabin, probably erected by Matthew D. Springer, on the site now occupied by the residence of Eheed Webb. This incident was obtained from Mr. Hargrave.

The first Quarterly Conference met at Warsaw, then known as the Mission, embracing all of Kosciusko County, on the 26th day of January, 1839. Rev. George Beswick was Presiding Elder, and Thomas P. Owen, Missionary in charge. The Local Preachers were Peter Warner, J. Ockerman, Alexander McElwain and Edwin Cone; the Exhorters were John Cook, T. Blake, John Wood, Robert Warner, Aquilla Belt, William Devenny, Joel Martin, Alexander Richhart, George Warner and George Hartsorn; the Stewards were William Alexander, H. Bowdle, R. H. Lansdale and James McLeod; the Class-Leaders were Daniel Webb, John Frush, Daniel Groves, John Deoke, David Hayden, L. D. Warner, Isaac Kern, Charles Ketcham, Henry Edgell, E. S. Blue and Aquilla Belt. The places of meeting, in those days, were Warsaw, Warner's, Bowdle's, McNeal's, Cone's, Webster's, Blake's, Syracuse, Sparklin's, McCloud's, Leesburg, Dunham's, Hall's and Belt's. The salary of the ministers was fixed by a law of the Church—the amount for a single man being \$100; a man with a wife, \$200; and so much for each child of a certain age; also an allowance for house rent, table expenses, horse feed, fuel, etc., by a committee appointed for the purpose. The report was subject to the decision of the Quarterly Conference. Rev. Thomas P. Owen was allowed \$70 for table expenses; he labored one year; being in feeble health, was assisted by Joseph Ockerman, a local preacher, to whom was paid \$16. Mr. Owen received, from the society, \$81.06; other support he received from the Missionary Treasury of the Church.

The first camp meeting was held in the latter part of June, 1839, on what was called Groves' Camp Ground. At the Annual Conference, in the fall of 1830, this charge was named Warsaw Circuit, and attached to South Bend District, with Rev. Aaron Wood, Presiding Elder, and Eliza Van Choi, Pastor in charge—embracing the same territory as formerly.

The Recording Steward's book, shows that the Pastor in charge received, this year, \$39.93, and the Presiding Elder, \$4.25, of which sum the Warsaw society paid \$4.25, this being the first record of any contribution in that direction made by Warsaw. This year, William McGinley, Local Preacher, and Samuel Wamsley, Exhorter, were added to the official list.

In the fall of 1840, S. K. Young was Pastor in charge; some time during the spring of 1841, Rev. O. V. Lemon appears to have been employed by the Presiding Elder, Rev. O. Wood, to assist Brother Young as a junior preacher. This year, the amount paid by the entire circuit, was \$94.34, which was apportioned between the Presiding Elder and two preachers. Warsaw circuit paid (this year) \$5.25. This year closed with a camp meeting, held at Peter Warner's Camp Ground, in the early part of September, 1841. O. V. Lemon was in charge of the meeting. Their labors were signally blessed to the good of the people. Warsaw was attached to Fort Wayne District, Rev. Burrus Westlake, Presiding Elder. This year, Brother Lemon was allowed \$75 for table expenses; and received, for his year's labor, the sum of \$163.36, and the Presiding Elder received \$20.50.

In 1843, the circuit was divided; Rev. Elihu Anthony was appointed Preacher in charge, and brother Westlake, Presiding Elder. In the division, the following members constituted the officary of Warsaw Circuit at the close of the year: Local Preachers, P. Warner, A. McElwain, William McGinley, Edwin Cone, William Palmer and Joseph Fallersbee; Exhorters, Joseph Chester, A. Belt, S. Wamsley,

A. Poland, William O'Brien, hn Cook and Charles Sleeper; the Stewards were P. L. Runyan, William McElwain, Joseph Chester, John Buck, Joel Fish and Joshua Caldwell.

During 1844, the first Sabbath school was organized at Warsaw, with forty scholars, six teachers, and Joel Fish, Superintendent; reported by the preacher as "a wholesome school"

The next preacher sent to this circuit was Nelson Green, a young man; he lived among the people, and his study was mostly on horseback, going from one appointment to another. There was a general religious awakening; the meetings were held in the Court House (which stood on the site now occupied by the Baptist Church); many who had been enemies for years were made friends through the influence of the Gospel; Warsaw, at this date, could write on her banner, All for Jesus!

It was near the close of this year, that the first efforts at building a new church in Warsaw were made. James Stinson donated a lot, the same now occupied by the church. The plan was matured, the contract let, the timbers procured during the winter and early spring of 1846, and the building raised; but it stood in that condition until it was the subject of remark throughout the county.

The following is an exhibit of those who have served the Church in the ministry from and after the date of the first Quarterly Conference held at Warsaw:

Table with columns: PASTOR IN CHARGE, DATE, and names of pastors from 1839 to 1879.

Table with columns: PRESIDING ELDER, DATE, and names of presiding elders from 1839 to 1878.

The present church was finished in the spring of 1868, at a cost of \$22,919.75, and its capacity is rated at 700 sittings. The Sunday school has 400 scholars enrolled. The Superintendent, Joseph A. Funk, has filled that position since 1849 except twelve months during which he was in the Legislature, and in California.

The present membership of the Church is 383, and the number of probationers 67.

We return thanks to Joseph A. Funk for the data from which this sketch is prepared.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church of Warsaw, Kosciusko Co., Ind., was organized by Rev. J. Wolf, November 7, 1849, by authority of Logansport Presbytery, with the following members: William Williams, Mary Williams, Peter Hoyer, Isaac Lucas, Catharine Lucas, Priscilla Davis, Mary McFadden, Eliza Nye, Eliza Van Curen. William Williams and Peter Hoyer were elected Elders.

May 16, 1843, Samuel L. Andrews, Isaac Lucas and Thomas Logan were chosen Elders, and Rev. J. Ogden Pastor.

In December, 1848, Rev. L. G. Weeks took charge of the Church, and served as Pastor until 1848.

In May, 1849, Rev. Thomas Bascom became Pastor, and served two years.

In 1844, Daniel and Nancy Pittenger united with the Church by letter, and to their energy and zeal the Church is largely indebted for their present house of worship.

Rev. J. N. Swan supplied the Church for about one year, beginning in August, 1854. On the 13th of August, same year, Elders Robert Cowen and John Sloan united with the Church by letter, and are still in the Church.

During the summer of 1855, Rev. W. S. Wilson was called to the pastorate, and served until June, 1857.

During 1866, the church was built (on the south side of Market street, near High), at a cost of about \$1,300.

Rev. C. P. Spinning was a supply for one year, beginning in September, 1867.

In December, 1868, Rev. C. F. Beach supplied the Church, and continued in that relation one year and a half.

In June, 1870, Rev. J. E. Taylor took charge of the Church, and remained about six months, when Rev. Jacob Little (nearly eighty years of age) efficiently and gratuitously ministered to the Church until the advent of Rev. G. W. Wilson, in August, 1871, and who was installed Pastor February 20, 1872, and served the Church until April 1, 1877. Since that time, Thomas Boyd, a student of the Northwest Seminary, at Chicago, has supplied the pulpit, much to their edification and instruction.

The Session is composed of the following Elders: Robert Cowen, John Sloane, R. C. Smith, A. J. Bair, S. W. Chipman and De Wit Harris.

The present membership is 123. The Trustees are S. W. Chipman, J. M. Reed, D. P. Nichols. The Sunday school numbers 125; the Sunday-school teachers number 16; S. W. Chipman, Superintendent; J. F. Shoemaker, Assistant Superintendent.

The Presbytery of Fort Wayne met at Warsaw, Ind., April 15, 1879, Rev. J. Mitchell, Moderator. During the session, Thomas Boyd, a licentiate of the Northwest Seminary, submitted a call from the Presbyterian Church of Warsaw, asking

HISTORY OF KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

him to become their Pastor, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, signed by the committee appointed, to wit: A. J. Bair, Chairman; S. W. Chipman, R. C. Smith, John Sloane, Robert Cowen, De Wit Harris, Woodson S. Marshall, D. P. Nichols, W. D. Frazer, A. J. Mershon and John M. Reed. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. W. J. Essick, of Elkhart. The questions previous to ordination were by the Moderator, Rev. John Mitchell. The charge to the people was given by Rev. H. L. Vaannys, of Goshen. The charge to the people was given by Rev. W. H. McFarland, of Fort Wayne.

Mr. Boyd was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1847. His parents were Joseph and Elvira A. (nee McMillan) Boyd, born in Pennsylvania, and were of Irish descent.

Thomas Boyd graduated at Wooster University, Ohio, in 1873; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1875; he practiced law one year, and then entered the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago, in 1876, and graduated there in the spring of 1879. Thus we present a brief outline of a young man whom the congregation had engaged to serve them for some time prior to his graduation and ordination, and who has been found worthy of their admiration and esteem to such a degree that the congregation is constantly increasing since his installation. Pastor, an unmistakable evidence of his ability, and having found his proper sphere.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

In 1849, Elder John Gordon moved from the Church at Jellowsay, Knox Co., Ohio, to Warsaw, and being desirous of forming a church he induced Isaac Butler, living in Marshall County, to come and preach in Warsaw. He continued to preach at intervals for a year or more, and in 1851, organized a church with eleven members. John Gordon was selected as Elder, and continued in that office until his death, September 17, 1877. Often when none but his family were present, Elder Gordon would break the loaf in commemoration of the Saviour's death. The meetings being held at Elder Gordon's house, were kept up regularly until 1865. The Church solicited the Christian Missionary Board to assist them, and Elder Robert Howe, Secretary of the Indiana Christian Missionary Society, and M. N. Lord, of La Porte, were sent, and held a series of meetings, and many were gathered into the fold.

In the spring of 1865, Elders M. N. Lord and William McElvaine organized a Church, when John Gordon and Noah Watts were selected as Elders, Jacob Nye and H. B. Stanley, as Deacons. J. B. Marshall was chosen Pastor and began his ministry May 1, 1865. In the early part of this year, the society purchased a house of William Cosgrove, formerly owned by the Presbyterians, for which they paid \$400. They also purchased a lot (No. 805, original plat, city of Warsaw) of John Gordon, at \$500, and then moved the house at an expense of \$250, and have continued to occupy it.

In December of this year, Elder Noah Watts died, in the triumph of a living faith. Subsequently, A. F. Leamon was chosen as Elder to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Elder Noah Watts. Elder Marshall continued with the Church as its Pastor until May, 1867. During his ministry, seventy-two were added to the church membership.

In October, 1867, the Church called Elder W. S. Winfield, who preached for them one year; and October 31, 1868, Elder A. F. Leamon was set apart for the ministry. The brotherhood accepted him as their Pastor.

In 1870, the Church again employed J. B. Marshall, who labored with them one year. In April, 1870, the Church selected and set apart E. V. Peck and Hudson Beck as Elders, and Ephraim Reynolds and Isaac Barr as Deacons. During 1871 and 1872, they had no regular preaching. In 1873, the Church called Elder M. W. Gleason to preach for them, and he served until June, 1875; during his ministry, forty-four were added to the fold. In October, 1875, Elder W. R. Lowe was called to the pastorate, and has served the Church ever since; during his time, one hundred and twenty-five have been added to the Church. Since 1865, the following Elders have assisted the Pastors of this Church in protracted meetings: Robert Howe, W. McElvaine, M. N. Lord, W. J. Howe, J. N. Aylesworth, W. P. Aylesworth and Knowles Shaw. Since 1865, there have been two hundred and ninety-three added to the Church, eighty-five dismissed by letter, eighteen deceased and forty-six expelled and left without letter. The present membership is one hundred and forty-four.

The present officers of the Church are: E. V. Peck, Elder; John R. Weiss and Joseph Mort, Deacons, and A. F. Leamon, Clerk. The Sunday school has an average attendance of seventy-eight. A. F. Leamon, Superintendent; Annie Peck, Assistant. The foregoing data furnished by A. F. Leamon.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This organization was begun by Rev. Edward Desborough, deceased, with the following members: S. B. Clark, Hester A. Clark (his wife), L. P. Howe and Elizabeth his wife, Isaac Brady, Daniel Weiss, Sarah Bates, Mrs. Ruhanna Loure and Mrs. Jane Knowles.

This society was constituted January 11, 1851, and first held religious services in the N. S. Presbyterian Church. In the following fall and winter they built their first house of worship, on the hill upon a lot donated by Hood & Brittain, proprietors of that part of Warsaw. The house had about three hundred sittings.

The following persons served as Pastors according to the dates opposite their names:

Daniel Thomas,	from Nov. 6, 1852,	to Sept. 24, 1854, deceased.
Ira Gratton,	" May 5, 1855,	" July 3, 1858, "
M. A. Kerr,	" Oct. ..., 1858,	" Oct. ..., 1861, "
R. H. Cook,	" Feb. 1, 1862,	" March 10, 1864, "
John Carter,	" July 17, 1866,	" March 10, 1867, "
J. B. Hutson,	" Sept. 8, 1867,	" Sept. 6, 1868, resigned.
D. L. Clouse,	" June 9, 1870,	" Nov. 21, 1870, "
A. L. Seward,	" Nov. 31, 1870,	" Jan. 22, 1871, "
F. Moro,	" June 22, 1871,	" May ..., 1873, retired.
C. A. Clark,	" May 26, 1873,	" Oct. 25, 1873, "
A. B. Snyder,	" April 12, 1874,	" June 6, 1875, "
J. B. Tuttle,	" Feb. 13, 1876,	" Feb. 13, 1878, "
A. A. Hopkins,	" April 14, 1878,	" Oct. 14, 1878, excluded.

They have no Pastor at this time. The first Deacons were S. B. Clark, L. P. Howe; Clerk, Isaac Brady. The present Deacons are S. B. Clark, J. J. Morris, A. J. Bates; Clerk, Charles Rigdon; Treasurer, T. A. Goodwin; Trustees, M. W. Mumaw, William Miller, John Miller, David Winant, H. B. Avery, W. W. Roll; Organist, Rosa Conrad. The membership is about one hundred and fifty. The Superintendent is S. B. Clark; Secretary, David Winant; Treasurer, Dora Brown; Librarian, Homer James. The present church edifice was begun in the summer of 1864, and dedicated December 16, 1866, and cost about \$8,000. It has a seating capacity of four hundred. There is a church debt of \$800. The church burned Sabbath, August 20, 1871, and was rebuilt in the same walls, and again occupied December 21, 1871. The rebuilding cost about \$2,500.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The history of the Catholic Church in Northern Indiana is closely allied to the early settlement of the State. Early in 1820, Rev. Father Stephen Theodore Badin, of Bardston, Ky., traveled Indiana from end to end, preaching and locating missions. There were few Catholics in any one place, and his ministrations were from house to house, and the extent of his journey is evidence of his pious zeal. As the population increased, and the facilities for travel and transportation were multiplied, canals and railroads usurped the ox-wagon routes, and with these "public works" came members of the Church. They were mostly Irish, and settled along the lines of these thoroughfares, thus forming the nucleus of the many large and flourishing congregations. They were true to their faith, and among the first acts of these settlers, when their numbers and means permitted, was to erect a church. Among those early settlements are Fort Wayne, Columbia City, Pierceton, Plymouth, Valparaiso and Warsaw. The latter remained longest without a church edifice, although, until the year 1876, rejoicing in the attendance of missionary laborers. During the last thirty-five years, divine service was held regularly in the houses of some members of the Church. During the days of building railroads, service was held in "shanties," or boarding-places for the laborers; but in that humble manner, their worship was doubtless as pleasing to God, to whom their prayers were offered, as though made in the most elegant cathedral.

In 1852, Warsaw was made a permanent mission, and attended by Rev. John Ryan, of La Gro, Wabash Co., Ind. New missions, with increased duties, made it necessary for him to commit this post to other hands, and he was succeeded by Rev. Francis Lawler, who visited Warsaw during three years, and by Revs. John Force, of Valparaiso, Shaffer, Siogack and Rademacher, of Columbia City, Steiner and Zuvaller, of Plymouth, successively, until the year 1876, when Rev. F. Wiechman became Pastor, and, under his management, two lots were purchased of J. D. Wilsman, on West Market street, at a cost of \$800, and the corner-stone of the present handsome brick church was laid on the 4th of July of the same year. Right Rev. Joseph Dwenger, D. D., Bishop of Fort Wayne officiating. The building was rapidly pushed to completion, and was dedicated to the service of God on the 10th of June, 1877. Its dimensions are 84 feet long by 40 feet wide, with seating capacity of 400, and cost \$8,000.

Father F. Wiechman also attends Wabash and North Manchester. Services are held once a month, at which time he also teaches the Sunday school, and on the other Sundays it is taught by Mrs. T. Leighton.

The Church is under the jurisdiction of Right Rev. Joseph Dwenger, D. D., Bishop of Fort Wayne.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

[ST. ANDREWS.]

Monday evening, April 22, 1861, the Rev. Edward P. Wright, Rector of Trinity Church, Michigan City, visited Warsaw and held services in the M. E. Church. This was the first Episcopal service held in the county. The Right Rev. George Upfold, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, held service May 17, 1861, and on the 18th of that month, baptized Luella, infant daughter of Walter and Susan R. Scott. May 25, 1861, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a parish. Dr. J. W. Quayle was Chairman, and Edward Murphy, Secretary. Articles of Association were adopted and signed by Walter Scott, James W. Quayle, Oliver Musselman, H. W. Upson, Samuel A. Wright, E. V. Long, Ebenezer Hazard, William B. Funk, Moses J. Long, Henry Mortimer and Henry Gilbert. A meeting was then held for the election of Wardens and Vestrymen; the following were chosen: Dr. Henry Gilbert, William C. Graves, Dr. James W. Quayle, Walter Scott and Edward Murphy. At the first meeting of the Vestry, held May 28th same year, Walter Scott was elected Senior Warden, and James W. Quayle, Junior Warden.

The Second Presbyterian Church was rented, and, June 23, 1861, the fourth Sunday after Trinity, the Rev. Louis P. Tschiffly visited the parish and preached. An election was tendered to him, which he accepted, taking effect October 1, 1861, when he took charge of the parish. October 20, a Sunday school was organized, with eight scholars.

April 27, 1862, the Bishop made his first official visitation; he preached and administered communion. This was the first time the Holy Eucharist was administered in the parish. Four persons were confirmed.

December 3, 1862, the Rev. L. P. Tschiffly was advanced to the Priesthood, at Ft. Wayne, and thus became ex-officio Rector of St. Andrews, and continued to serve until July 12, 1863, when he retired. No services were held from that time until March 17, 1864, when Rev. Albert E. Wells officiated, and, January 1, 1865, Rev. Abraham Reeves, Deacon, became Minister in charge of the parish.

May 12, 1865, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemper visited the parish and confirmed seven candidates. In May, 1865, the building that they occupied for worship was sold, and the congregation then assembled in Union School House until June, 1866, and from that time until November, services were held in the Baptist Church. In the spring of 1866, Hon. William Williams donated to the parish a condition that a church be erected upon it; and arrangements were made for the erection of a wooden building 25x50 feet, with recess chancel 15x10, and vestry-room 10x10. The building had been erected and was being lathed when—

June 21, 1866—a tornado swept over the town and laid the church in ruins; loss \$1,000. In November, 1866, through the kindness of Auditor W. B. Funk, the use of the Court-room was obtained for church purposes. January 30, 1866, Rt. Rev. J. C. P. Talbot, D. D., LL. D., who succeeded Rt. Rev. Bishop Upfold to the Episcopate of the Diocese, visited the parish and confirmed two; he again visited the parish March 3, 1867, and confirmed five.

August 30, the Rev. Abraham Reeves resigned the parish, to take effect September 1.

The brick church: September 3, the bricklayers began work on the new church on Lot No. 197, in Warsaw.

Sunday 2, 1868, the first services were held in the new edifice, the Bishop officiating.

October 5, 1866, Walter Scott, who had been connected with the parish since its organization, was admitted a candidate for Holy Orders. From September 8, 1867, until January 5, 1868, he officiated as Lay Reader, and also from February 9 to March 1. March 8, he was made Deacon in Trinity Church, Ft. Wayne, and remained as Minister in charge of the parish until May 8, 1868, when he removed from the parish. Rev. Robert Ryall officiated during the summer and fall of 1869.

The ladies completed the church in February, 1869, and, November 23, Rev. Walter Scott accepted the rectorate of the parish; he resigned in November, 1871.

April 20, 1873, Lay Services were begun by John S. Irwin, M. D., of Fort Wayne. October 11, 1874, Rev. A. Kinney Hall was appointed Missionary in this parish; began service June 11, 1875, served in connection with the parish, which was vacant, until Rev. A. E. Bishop officiated during the summer of 1876. W. F. Dickinson, M. D., a candidate for Holy Orders, acted as Lay Reader during the winter of 1876-77, and until May 1, 1877, when he was admitted to Deaconship in Trinity Church, Fort Wayne. Rev. W. F. Dickinson remained in charge of the parish until May, 1878, when he removed to Pennsylvania. By appointment of Bishop Talbot, Rev. W. S. Speirs, A. M., late Assistant Minister in Christ Church, Hamilton, Diocese of Niagara, Province of Ontario, Canada, assumed charge of the parish, and he to E. J. Morris, in June, 1878, and is still in charge, also officiating at Columbia City, one Sunday each month. In February, 1879, there were forty-two communicants. The average attendance in Sunday school is seventy. Hon. E. V. Long is Superintendent, and A. P. Wood, Assistant Superintendent.

FOUNDRY PLOWS.

This industry was begun by D. P. Kenson and G. R. Thralls, about 1865, in the old frame building on Lot No. 273, being the northeast corner of Main and Lake streets. The place was familiarly known as "Buzzard Roost." The novelty of such a place in those days doubtless attracted the old cronies of the neighborhood, who spent so much of their time there that they were compared to buzzards at roost. The establishment underwent some changes in ownership, however; Thralls sold out to William Barber, and then Kenson & Beatty, who sold to Thomas Carly and he to E. J. Morris, and he subsequently sold to Kenson, and it was afterward run by Kenson & Gallagher; then Kenson & Beatty, who sold to Thomas Carly and he to E. J. Morris, and the latter to Joseph Carly, who now operates in a building a few rods east of the old site, with two moulders and a helper, the proprietor doing the machine-work. Chris Smith runs the Warsaw Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE WARSAW MARBLE WORKS.

In 1865, A. J. Mershon erected a marble-shop on the north side of the public square, in the city of Warsaw, and continued as its proprietor for two years, when he sold it to P. S. Underhill. In 1868, Mr. Mershon purchased his former establishment, which he conducted until 1860, and sold out to D. Lamaronx. In May, 1862, a copartnership was formed by D. Lamaronx and M. C. Furlong. In the following fall, Mr. Lamaronx disposed of his interest to E. H. Hitzler, who was succeeded in the firm, three years later, by H. Hessel. In 1869, the shop was removed to the corner of Market and Washington streets, where the business has since been conducted.

In 1878, Mr. Furlong purchased the interest of Mr. Hessel, and associated with him his son, G. W. Furlong, since which the business has been conducted by Furlong & Son, and known as the Furlong Marble Works. The material used comprises Vermont, Italian and Tennessee marble, American and Scotch granite.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORIES.

The shop of Trish Brothers was established in 1866, by Louis Trish, deceased. After his death, his sons John L. and Fred became proprietors, and have since managed the business under the firm name above. The shop is a two-story frame, located near the corner of Washington and Center streets. They manufacture carriages, buggies, farm and spring wagons, employing from four to five men.

The establishment of William Conrad was a branch of the firm of Whitten & Conrad, South Bend, Ind., begun in 1857. Mr. Conrad came to Warsaw February 10, 1861; bought the property where his residence now is, and inaugurated his business with a capital of about \$3,000. Subsequently, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Conrad remaining in Warsaw. In 1872, he built his present work-

shops, and, in 1873, introduced improved machinery and steam power, and has, since that time, manufactured his spokes and hubs. The work formerly done by twenty men can now be done by fifteen, and has a finer appearance.

The capacity of the works is about nine wagons and one buggy or carriage per week. The capital invested is about \$12,000, including premises and machinery. The amount paid out annually for timber, all obtained in this county, principally in Monroe, Clay, Jackson and Jefferson Townships, is about \$5,000, and the amount paid for wages annually is \$6,000.

CHAPMAN'S MILL.

The building was begun in 1857, and completed in February, 1858, by Col. C. W. Chapman. It was a merchant mill, and did, perhaps, more work during the first three years than ever since. The manufacturing capacity is 100 barrels of flour per day of twenty-four hours, but has only averaged about three hundred barrels per week. The custom work has averaged 60,000 bushels per year. The owner conducted the mill until about three years ago, and then rented it to William McSherry, who died about eighteen months later, when William G. Chapman became the manager for the unexpired term of McSherry's lease. In October, 1864, the mill was sold to J. D. Thayer for \$13,000, and he expended \$10,000 additional on it; it has now four runs of stones, and is rented to Keller & McCallih.

COOPERAGE.

The cooper-shop of Daniel Deeds, at the west end of Center street, was established by Mr. Deeds in 1858, opposite his present location. In 1866, the shop was destroyed by fire, when its proprietor erected his present establishment, where he has successfully plied his trade. He manufactures his own staves, of which he uses from 150,000 to 200,000 annually in the manufacture of slack and tight work, consisting of flour and apple barrels, kegs, etc. He also manufactures and sells from 100,000 to 175,000 hoops annually, employing from three to nine men, according to the requirements of his trade.

FLOURING-MILL.

The Warsaw City Flouring-Mill was established in 1858, by N. D. Heller and N. W. Galentine, under the firm name of Heller & Galentine, and was then known as "the Lake City Flouring-Mill." They remained its proprietors for two years, at the end of which time they sold the mill to James Porter. Two years later, Mr. Porter sold it to James H. Carpenter, who subsequently sold it to William Cosgrove, by whom it was operated for a time, and transferred to John Cond, by whom it was sold to its present owners, J. H. Shoup & Co., in 1873. Messrs. Shoup & Co. began operations January 1, 1874, and have continued to conduct the establishment successfully since that time. They have four runs of stones, and have a manufacturing capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. The capacity of the elevator is 3,000 bushels. Their market is found chiefly in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, although they conduct an extensive trade in the home market. Between August, 1878, and April, 1879, they handled between 30,000 and 35,000 bushels of grain.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The first manufacturing of machinery of this class was by Isaiah J. Morris and Joseph Carty about 1864. The specialty was wood mills and cutting-boxes, and occasionally a saw-mill. This was continued about two years, when Morris sold out to Carty, and then became agent for agricultural implements exclusively, having been engaged in that business as early as 1859. He was probably the first man in the county who opened an agricultural implement store.

FURNITURE—UNDERTAKING.

[R. C. SMITH.]

This establishment is located on the northeast corner of Main and Lake streets, once familiarly known as "Buzzard Roost." The present proprietor purchased the premises in March, 1867, and remodeled the building, and, in company with R. H. Hitzler, stocked it with furniture. They continued in business until June, 1872, and dissolved. Since that time, Mr. Smith has conducted it as a coffin factory and undertaking establishment. The improvements in the mechanism of the coffin and casket have kept pace with other branches of manufacture, until now it would almost seem a luxury to be laid away in such style. Mr. Smith is engaged in manufacturing some of the choicest work known to the art. The Globe-end Casket, silver mountings; the Gem Casket, white marble finish, for children, elegantly lined throughout, with hinges and lock to the lid, silver name-plate and mountings; and also has on hand the Stein Patent Casket, cloth and velvet finish, satin lining, the royal purple finish and satin inside, a superb class of goods. His stock of habiliments for the dead are most becoming. This industry has strong claims on the community, furnishing as it does, the means of paying a rich tribute to departed friends.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

John Trish began this industry in 1870. The building is a two-story frame, 24x66 feet, located on Washington street. The classes of work manufactured comprise farm and spring wagons, carriages and buggies. The average amount of work completed during each year, is sixty-five wagons and buggies. The average number of men employed is five.

PLOW AND CULTIVATOR HANDLES, WHEEL RIMS, ETC.

The firm of Leesh & Matthews was formed at Pierceton, Kosciusko Co., Ind., in 1870. At that time they handled hard wood lumber by wholesale, obtaining it in Kosciusko and adjoining counties, and they operated along the railway communications; their business amounted to over \$75,000. They continued there two years and removed to Warsaw, and, in 1876, added the manufacturing business, as now conducted. Their preparations in this place involved an expenditure of about \$38,000, having purchased three-fourths of the block joining the railway, and bounded by Market and Columbia streets, and erected their mill 70x100, four stories high, and equipped by the most approved machinery. The out-buildings are of ample dimensions. The amount of work turned out annually has reached \$65,000. The force employed has averaged thirty-five men; the pay-roll runs about \$250 per week, nearly all of which is expended in Warsaw, thus making quite a number of workmen financially easy, and disbursing a handsome sum in the community.

The sum expended for material which amounts to 1,500,000 feet of lumber, is about \$40,000. The material is obtained in Kosciusko, Wabash, Whitley, and Marshall Counties, chiefly. The market is found chiefly in the West. They are enterprising, courteous gentlemen.

BUNG FACTORY.

The establishment of William L. Standish was located in Warsaw about the year 1870, and employs from fifteen to twenty persons (men and boys). It is a branch of Armstrong Brothers & Co., compressed bung manufacturers and cork works, Pittsburgh, Penn. The capacity of the works is about sixty barrels of bungs per day; a barrel contains 1,700, ascertained by weighing; this is estimated on the medium size. Sacks and barrels are used; the former cost \$3 per 100, and the latter \$14. The sacks hold as many as the barrels. The bungs are made of white poplar, abundant in this county, and in which Mr. Standish recently invested \$10,000. The cooperage is purchased in Monroeville, Ind., and put upon the premises by a man employed by the week. The men are employed at \$1 per day, and the boys at nominal wages.

The power is a neat steam engine, by which the saw-mill and other machinery is run. As a bung is the next thing to nothing at all in amount of wood, and bungs for all kinds of barrels, such as syrup, molasses, vinegar, cider, beer, wine, liquor, oil, etc., are in constant demand, this is the "little giant" among the industries. There's "a millions in it." Mr. Standish is a wide-awake business man, and this establishment is the means of utilizing the forests of this kind of lumber in Kosciusko County.

WARSAW WOOLEN MILLS.

The mills were inaugurated in 1872. The Articles of Association and certificate of organization were recorded March 27, 1871, Book ——— (Original paper):

It is hereby certified that the undersigned desire to and hereby do form an incorporated company, to wit,
I. The name of said incorporated company shall be the Warsaw Woolen Mills.

II. The business of the company will be the manufacture of woolen yarns, woolen goods, and of goods partly woolen and partly cotton, or other material.

III. The capital stock of the company will be forty thousand dollars, which will be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, making eight hundred shares.

IV. The duration of the company shall be fifty years.

V. There shall be seven Directors of the company to manage its business, and Theodore V. Horton, Francis M. Horton, James H. Cheney, Thomas Woods, Andrew J. Bair, Silas W. Chipman and Charles W. Chapman shall be such Directors for the first year.

VI. The operations of said company are to be carried on at the town of Warsaw, in the county of Kosciusko and State of Indiana.

In testimony whereof, we have executed this instrument in duplicate, placing opposite to our names respectively, the number of shares of stock of said company, for which we do severally subscribe, on this 17th day of December, A. D. 1870. [For convenience, the subscribers are given in groups, designated by the number of shares subscribed—stated at the heading.]

The following persons subscribed for twenty-two shares each: C. W. Chapman, James H. Cheney, and the following for ten shares each: Samuel H. Chipman, S. W. Chipman, Thomas Woods, William Conrad, E. Hays, A. T. S. Kist, J. A. Funk, James H. Carpenter, Hendee & Glessner, Wright & Shoup, A. J. Mershon, T. H. Prickle, J. B. Dodge, George Moon and Furlong & Co.; Andrew J. Bair for twenty shares, and the following for five shares each: W. S. Marshall, Ancil B. Ball, D. Williams, J. S. Frazer, Edward Moon, W. G. Piper, Reub Williams, T. Davenport, W. Lightfoot, H. F. Berst, W. Williams, John K. Leedy, Isaac Wolf and Samuel Wallace. The following for three shares each: John Sloan, Ruch & Sheffield, Deny & Brother, Williams & Hossler, William Kirtley, Brown & Millicie, Edgar Haywood, M. Phillipson, E. Hatch, John N. Runyan, W. S. Oldfather, Levi Zumbur, J. Ruder, L. T. Wheeler, A. W. Thomas and Samuel Sechrist. The following for two shares each: W. P. Foster, P. Thomas, D. S. Bitner, J. P. Quick, A. D. Pittenger, John Harp, John Carter, H. S. Biggs, H. Smith, J. Boss, E. P. Stokney, J. J. Morris, William Hass, Samuel Weirich, O. P. Jaques, John R. Nye, E. L. Burgess, Nelson Axt, Smith & Hitzler, William Hass, H. Lathrop and F. J. Zimmerman; and the following for the number affixed to their names: W. B. Funk, six; P. Marvin & Son, four; D. W. Hamlin, four; T. W. F. M. Horton, four hundred; and the following for one share each: Washington Vannatter, H. M. Dresser, C. W. Burkett, James W. Phillips, John B. Skinner, L. W. Bennett, P. L. Runyan, Jr., B. F. Vanator, Thomas Goodall, Thomas J. Nye, Thomas Hanegan, John Jacobs, John H. Ebersole, Philip Winters and George Streb.

The foregoing was duly acknowledged before Charles W. Chapman, a Notary Public, in and for said county, March 18, 1871.

The building cost about \$16,000, the machinery about \$22,500. They were operated by the Woolen Mill Company for the first two years; then by W. G. Chapman & Co. for two years. The old company failed for want of sufficient capital. The mill is now owned by C. W. Chapman, S. W. Chipman, Thomas Woods, A. J. Bair and John N. Runyan. It is in good condition, lacking only the experienced operator with sufficient capital to make it a success.

THE LAKE CITY MARBLE WORKS

was established in January, 1874, by H. B. Avery and F. A. Hessel, under the firm name of Avery & Hessel. In February, 1875, the interest of Mr. Hessel was purchased by George B. Richhart, since which time the establishment has been conducted under the firm name of Avery & Richhart. The building is located near the corner of Lake and Market streets.

Much of the material used is "round work," which comes from the dealers turned and polished. They use the several varieties of American marble, as well as Scotch and American granite, and find their principal market near home.

PLANING AND SAW MILL.

A. W. Thomas, corner of Center and Columbia streets, was established in 1875. In the same year, he added molding machinery and sundry saws, including scroll, jig, rip and cut-off siding saws, and a single-surface matcher for flooring and siding; also, turning-lathes shapers. He has on hand about 200,000 feet of lumber in logs. He saws about 1,000,000 feet of lumber annually, which is made into flooring, brackets and inside work. The force employed averages ten men; during the busy season, double that number. He has a branch mill about four miles east of Warsaw. The sum expended annually for wages is about \$10,000.

ROUSH & CASE'S MACHINE SHOP

was established in 1877 by H. Roush. The building is a substantial brick, one story, containing a blacksmith's forge and two lathes. Messrs. Roush & Case manufacture iron fence, stairways, etc., and make a specialty of repairing agricultural implements, wood-working machinery, mill-spindles, etc., and deal in gas and steam fittings. The shop is on Lake street, near Center, and is known as the "Lake City Steam Iron Works."

CENTRAL LAKE ICE.

In the fall of 1875, Mr. O. P. Jaques purchased the greater portion of Center Lake, and erected an ice-plant for retail purposes, at the foot of Buffalo street, and in the fall of 1876 built the foundation of the first wholesale house on the east side of the lake. He soon after took into partnership Mr. S. W. Oldfather, who has since been identified with him in the wholesale trade, the firm being Jaques & Oldfather. There is perhaps no other locality, in or out of the State, that surpasses Warsaw for its natural advantages in the ice business. Its geographical advantages in this respect are certainly unsurpassed, having the most direct railroad transportation to the Southern cities. The beautiful lake from which this company obtain their ice is fed by springs, and very deep, so that its waters are always clear, and no garbage is allowed to be thrown into it. These facts, being known abroad, have created a large demand for this luxury. To meet this demand, the company have built eight large ice-houses, and provided steam-elevator power for putting away the ice. The houses are severally 30x95 feet by 30 feet high. During the "ice season," from 20 to 150 men are employed daily for ten hours each day, at \$1.25 per day. The load is about twelve tons to the car. To facilitate loading, they have constructed a side-track to the ice-houses, and can readily load a car in from twenty to thirty minutes. The force in operation is capable of cutting and stowing into the houses an average of one car-load every five minutes. In addition to these buildings, Mr. Jaques has now two houses for retail purposes, at the foot of Buffalo street. This trade is rapidly extending, and a decided advantage to the city of Warsaw and the railway company, as a very large amount is being shipped annually.

"THE GRAVEYARD."

The reconciling grave; it swallows distinction first, that made us foes, that all alike lie down together.

"The scepter, learning, physic must
All follow—and come to dust."

This piece of ground, containing two acres, was deeded by Richard L. Britton to the County Commissioners March 9, 1848, "for the purpose of providing a public burying-ground near the town of Warsaw, in said county of Kosciusko, for the accommodation of the citizens of said town and county." The deed was recorded May 6, 1857, Book 10, page 4.

The first person buried in this yard was Mrs. Vicia Webb, consort of Daniel Webb. She died June 12, 1837, aged thirty-six years and seventeen days. Her husband, Daniel, died December 29, 1866, aged seventy years and four months.

These grounds were used not only by the citizens of Warsaw and vicinity, but by others from remote parts of the county, and even from distant parts of the State. The result was that the population became very dense; it was difficult to bury without trenching on a former grave. This is explained to prevent any one from supposing that because the yard became so full in so few years, that, therefore, sickness and death was the chief business, and that Warsaw was a place of great mortality.

OAKWOOD CEMETERY.

This is destined to become one of the most attractive places for burial to be found anywhere in the Northwest. The ground is undulating, with gradual slopes, and a fine growth of trees covers the most of it. Bounded on the north and west by Pike Lake, whose gentle tide utters a whispering murmur of times that were, while its crystal bosom is emblematical of the fit preparation we should bring when we enter "the great beyond." The Bard of Avon utters a truism when he says:

"The tongue of dying men
Enforce attention, like deep harmony;
Where words are scarce they're seldom spent in vain,
For they breathe truth that breathes their words in pain."

Is it not well, then, amid the overwhelming testimony in favor of reconciliation, while we live to see live that the grave shall have no sting, no victory? This shall be ours if we live righteously.

The tract now known as Oakwood Cemetery is described in the Records as follows:

"Commencing sixty-three rods north of the southeast corner of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 32 north, Range 6 east; thence west seventy rods, to Pike Lake; thence northeast, with the meandering of said lake, to the line dividing the east and west halves of said northwest quarter; and thence south with said line, to the place of beginning—containing thirty acres. Also, a strip of land four rods wide, running north and south, as an extension of Card street, in Jennings, Boydstons & Boss' Addition to the town of Warsaw; and running from the northern terminus of said street; and thence north until it intersects the south line of the tract of land first described and conveyed by this deed. And the said grantees agree to make and maintain the fences necessary to inclose the real estate herein conveyed. The said last-mentioned strip, as well as the thirty-acre tract, conveyed by Jacob and Louisa Boss to James McManay, Hiram S. Biggs and Caleb Hendee, Trustees of the town of Warsaw, and their successors in office, of Kosciusko County, Ind., for the sum of \$2,000. This instrument was acknowledged before Reuben Williams, Clerk of the Kosciusko County Circuit Court, in and for said county, the 30th day of May, 1874." (Deed Record No. 40, pages 280, 281.)

The monumental architecture is very attractive, and although but few have died and been buried there since the grounds were opened, the number of monuments is large, on account of the number who have been transferred from the old yard. The grading that has been done has been wisely made to conform to the surface, preserving the beauty of the undulations, and at less expense than where transformation is attempted. The grand drive is a handsome road about thirty feet wide, encircling the whole, with roads circling within, and some beautiful avenues and circles, tastefully arranged. The design and a large part of the work is by Hon. Joseph A. Funk—too well and favorably known to need any but the mere mention.

Jacob Boss, one of the grantors, was the first person buried here. The family lot reserved by him is slightly situated.

GRAIN AND SEED SHIPPED.

The first grain shipped from Kosciusko County, Ind., was in 1846, by old Jack Chambers, who, with three yoke of oxen and a wagon loaded with oats, worked his way across the country to the Pash-po Hotel, on the Michigan road, not far from Plymouth; here he found a cash market for his oats, and came back in triumph with the money. It was deemed a stretch of commercial enterprise for which he was made the hero of the hour, and "muchly interviewed" to know how he found it out, or what made him think of it. (This statement is from Metcalfe Beck's address to old settlers, at Warsaw, September 3, 1873.)

S. W. Oldfather, the pioneer in the shipment of grain by rail, came to Warsaw, September 10, 1866, and formed a partnership with Allen Saine, and operated under the name of Saine & Oldfather, buying grain, seeds and produce. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Saine, about sixteen months afterward, when Mr. Oldfather conducted the business, the widow Saine retaining her interest in the business for a time, and sold out to Mr. Oldfather; he then confined his operations to grain and seeds. In those days, the mode of elevating the grain, etc., was by driving up onto an elevated bridge, which was not only very inconvenient, but liable to become dangerous. This first place of business was in connection with a warehouse near the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. depot. As the business increased, the want of more convenient facilities induced Mr. O. to purchase the ground where his elevator now stands, about June 3, 1871, and erected the commodious brick structure, 40x80, two stories high, of brick, with strong frame within, adapted to storing grain, at a cost, including machinery, ground, corn-crib and corn-sheller, of over \$10,000, and has a capacity of storing 30,000 bushels. The arrangement is so complete that the entire business of the steam elevator is done by three men, and the incidental expenses for repairs, since 1871, has been less than \$25. The first grain was handled in the new elevator, corner of Lake and Jefferson streets, July 27. During this year, he constructed 800 feet of side-track, at his own expense, to bring the cars alongside the building. They can load a car in from seven to ten minutes. He has railroad-track scales located on the side-track, built at his own expense, at a cost of \$661, and has a capacity of 60,000 lbs.; also truck and hopper scales, all of Fairbanks' Standard, the whole costing over \$1,000.

T. D. Thayer has become one of the best-known operators in this section of the country. From July, 1878, to April, 1879, his shipments have been: Wheat, 75,000 bushels, average price paid per bushel, 90 cents; corn, 2,000 bushels, average price, 30 cents; also 100 bushels, average, \$9.50. The market is found in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The capacity of the elevator is about 15,000 bushels; its estimated value, about \$5,000. Mr. Thayer is also purchasing agent for Peter Wright & Sons, of Philadelphia, Penn., the largest exporting house in the United States; also for Newcomer & Co., Baltimore, Md. The grain purchased for these companies will average over 1,000 car-loads of 400 bushels per annum, and the average price paid, about 94 cents.

The trade in wheat runs an average of 90,000 bushels per year. The amount bought and shipped during the year ending May 1, 1879, is: Wheat 93,820 bushels; clover seed, over 5,000 bushels; flax seed over 6,000 bushels. The average price of wheat per bushel, during last year, was 90 cents; timothy, \$1.50; clover, \$3.75; flax seed, \$1; Hungarian, \$1; millet, \$1; corn, 25 cents. No corn is shipped; what is surplus is fed to stock for the market. Small quantities of the seeds enumerated were handled by Mr. Oldfather; a good market could be found if the seeds were offered. Farmers will do well to give attention this branch of industry.

MASONIC.

Warsaw Lodge, No. 73, of Free and Accepted Masons, was the first organized Masonic Lodge in the County of Kosciusko. It was organized in the year 1848, and chartered early in 1849. It has initiated a large number of Masons, and at one time consisted of over one hundred and thirty members. The organization of new lodges in the county, one of which is in the city of Warsaw, has depleted its membership. It now consists of eighty-seven members. The following have been its principal officers for the years named:

1848, U. D.—William Parks, W. M.; F. A. Harris, S. W.; William B. Barnett, J. W.; Jonathan Moon, Secretary; Robert Graves, Treasurer; J. W. Stapleford, S. D.; Clark Yager, J. D.

1848, Charter Members—William Parks, F. A. Harris, William B. Barnett, Jonathan Moon, Robert Graves, J. W. Stapleford, Clark Yager, John W. Morris, Jeremiah Stephenson, C. M. A. Burse, George Moore, John Knowles, S. D. Bowley, Nelson Millicie, Solomon Ayres.

1849, Charter officers.
1850—Frederick A. Harris, W. M.; Charles W. Chapman, S. W.; William Parks, J. W.; William B. Barnett, S. D.; Robert Graves, J. D.; W. C. Graves, Secretary; John Stapleford, Treasurer.

1851—W. B. Barnett, W. M.; John W. Pottinger, S. W.; William C. Graves, J. W.; William Williams, Secretary; John K. Leedy, Treasurer; C. W. Chapman, S. D.; George R. Thales, J. D.; John Evers, Tiler.

1854—William B. Barnett, W. M.; J. W. Pottinger, S. W.; Nelson Watts, J. W.; Nelson Millicie, Treasurer; John Evers, Secretary; G. R. Thales, S. D.; John Taylor, J. D.; Reuben Kehler, Tiler.

1855—W. C. Graves, W. M.; W. McGrew, S. W.; Simon Hartman, J. W.; N. Millicie, Treasurer; C. W. Chapman, Secretary; C. H. Culbertson, S. D.; R. Kehler, J. D.; John Evers, Tiler.

1856—W. C. Graves, W. M.; W. McGrew, S. W.; Simon Hartman, J. W.; John Bybee, Treasurer; M. A. Pierce, Secretary; R. Kehler, S. D.; John Evers, J. D.; N. C. Hartman, Tiler.

1857—C. W. Chapman, W. M.; W. McGrew, S. W.; Simon Hartman, J. W.; John Bybee, Treasurer; J. S. Hetfield, Secretary; W. C. Graves, S. D.; W. Cosgrove, J. D.; N. C. Hartman, Tiler.

1858—C. W. Chapman, W. M.; George Moon, S. W.; J. M. Silver, J. W.; J. B. Dodge, Treasurer; George D. Copeland, Secretary; W. C. Graves, S. D.; William Cosgrove, J. D.; N. C. Hartman, Tiler.

1859—C. W. Chapman, W. M.; T. Davenport, S. W.; I. Silvas, J. W.; J. B. Dodge, Treasurer; George D. Copeland, Secretary; W. C. Graves, S. D.; I. Dreisbach, J. D.; David Berkly, Tiler.

1860—T. Davenport, W. M.; George Moon, S. W.; William Cosgrove, J. W.; J. B. Dodge, Treasurer; A. J. Power, Secretary; W. C. Graves, S. D.; S. Hartman, J. D.; E. S. Blackford, Tiler.

1861—George Moon, W. M.; C. W. Chapman, S. W.; O. H. Aborn, J. W.; W. Cosgrove, Treasurer; D. T. Johnson, Secretary; W. C. Graves, S. D.; N. C. Hartman, J. D.; John R. Wheeler, Tiler.

1862—George Moon, W. M.; C. W. Chapman, S. W.; O. H. Aborn, J. W.; W. Cosgrove, Treasurer; D. T. Johnson, Secretary; J. M. Leamon, S. D.; O. F. Holbrook, J. D.; J. R. Wheeler, Tiler.

1863—T. Davenport, W. M.; S. Hartman, S. W.; J. M. Leamon, J. W.; William Cosgrove, Treasurer; D. T. Johnson, Secretary; O. H. Aborn, S. D.; I. J. Morris, J. D.; J. R. Wheeler, Tiler.

1864—O. H. Aborn, W. M.; J. M. Leamon, S. D.; J. R. Wheeler, S. D.; W. Cosgrove, Treasurer; D. T. Johnson, Secretary; Joseph L. Thrales, S. D.; R. Hitzler, J. D.; N. C. Hartman, Tiler.

1865—James M. Leamon, W. M.; John R. Wheeler, S. W.; W. C. Graves, J. W.; W. Cosgrove, Treasurer; A. B. Ball, Secretary; Ed. Burgess, S. D.; O. C. Holbrook, J. D.; N. C. Hartman, Tiler.

1866—W. C. Graves, W. M.; J. R. Wheeler, S. W.; I. J. Morris, J. W.; Ancil B. Ball, Secretary; W. Cosgrove, Treasurer; O. H. Aborn, S. D.; Eugene Sheffield, J. D.; N. C. Hartman, Tiler.

1867—W. C. Graves, W. M.; J. R. Wheeler, S. W.; Sylvester Webster, J. W.; A. B. Ball, Secretary; W. Cosgrove, Treasurer; J. M. Leamon, S. D.; William Hull, J. D.; James Blue, Tiler.

1868—J. R. Wheeler, W. M.; S. Webster, S. W.; E. A. Sheffield, J. W.; W. C. Graves, Secretary; A. B. Ball, Treasurer; T. C. Stuart, S. D.; Samuel Boughter, J. D.; James Blue, Tiler; John Davis, Chaplain.

1869—W. C. Graves, W. M.; A. E. Ball, S. W.; James Blue, J. W.; Edward Moon, Secretary; C. W. Chapman, Treasurer; E. A. Sheffield, Tiler.

1870—T. Davenport, W. M.; William G. Piper, S. W.; James H. Carpenter, J. W.; Edward Moon, Secretary; W. C. Graves, Treasurer; F. L. Forbes, S. D.; Noah Speyer, J. D.; E. A. Sheffield, Tiler.

1871—William G. Piper, W. M.; W. C. Grant, S. W.; A. B. Ball, J. W.; Edward Moon, Secretary; C. W. Chapman, Treasurer; D. W. Thomas, S. D.; F. L. Forbes, J. D.; E. A. Sheffield, Tiler.

1872—William G. Piper, W. M.; F. L. Forbes, S. W.; John Grabner, J. W.; Edward Moon, Secretary; W. C. Graves, Treasurer; E. Phillipson, S. D.; Andrew J. Bates, J. D.; C. C. Stoner, Tiler; M. C. Furlong, Chaplain; F. Gottsman, S.; Isaac N. Barr, S.

1873—William G. Piper, W. M.; John Grabner, S. W.; E. A. Sheffield, J. W.; Edward Moon, Secretary; W. C. Graves, Treasurer; E. Phillipson, S. D.; A. J. Bates, J. D.; C. C. Stoner, Tiler; Jacob Colclazer, Chaplain.

1874—E. A. Sheffield, W. M.; T. C. Stuart, S. W.; G. W. Harter, J. W.; Edward Moon, Secretary; W. C. Graves, Treasurer; A. B. Ball, S. D.; H. C. Millicie, J. D.; D. G. Wyanant, Tiler.

1875—E. A. Sheffield, W. M.; C. W. McKay, S. W.; A. J. Bates, J. W.; W. C. Graves, Treasurer; Edward Moon, Secretary; Thomas G. Terry, S. D.; R. Hitzler, J. D.; C. C. Stoner, Tiler; Elder and Wyanant, Stewards.

1876—W. C. Graves, W. M.; A. J. Bates, S. W.; W. D. Elder, J. W.; S. Webster, Secretary; Edward Moon, Treasurer; A. B. Ball, S. D.; H. C. Millicie, J. D.; C. C. Stoner, Tiler.

1877—W. C. Graves, W. M.; C. W. Chapman, S. W.; John Grabner, J. W.; M. Phillipson, Secretary; Edward Moon, Treasurer; A. J. Bates, S. D.; H. C. Millicie, J. D.; C. C. Stoner, Tiler; M. C. Furlong, Chaplain.

1878—Andrew J. Bates, W. M.; M. Phillipson, S. W.; H. C. Millicie, J. W.; Edward Moon, Treasurer; W. C. Graves, Secretary; William H. Elder, S. D.; Martin L. King, J. D.; William A. Danner, Tiler; M. C. Furlong, Chaplain.

1879—A. J. Bates, W. M.; M. Phillipson, S. W.; H. C. Millicie, J. W.; W. C. Graves, Secretary; Edward Moon, Treasurer; William H. Elder, S. D.; M. L. King, J. D.; Solomon Hopper and A. T. S. Kist, Stewards; William A. Danner, Tiler; M. C. Furlong, Chaplain.

Lake City Lodge, No. 571, is the offspring of Warsaw Lodge, No. 73. The dispensation was granted October 22, 1867; their charter is dated May 27, 1868. The charter members were O. H. Aborn, L. M. Pentecost, E. M. Goodwin, J. W. Dunlay, T. B. Felkner, J. D. Thayer, J. M. Leamon, William Conrad, W. S. Hull, E. G. Burgess, A. P. Jackson and M. R. Rizer.

The first officers were: J. M. Leamon, W. M.; O. H. Aborn, S. W.; J. D. Thayer, J. W.; W. S. Hull, S. D.; J. A. Cummins, J. D.; William Conrad, Treasurer; L. J. Pentecost, Secretary; James Blue, Tiler.

The following brothers have served in the capacity and according to the date given:

December, 1867—J. M. Leamon, W. M.; O. H. Aborn, S. W.; J. D. Thayer, J. W. December, 1868—J. M. Leamon, W. M.; J. D. Thayer, S. W.; A. Loehenberg, J. W.

December, 1869—O. H. Aborn, W. M.; W. S. Hull, S. W.; Metcalfe Beck, J. W. February 7, 1870, O. H. Aborn resigned and a special election was held March 7, 1870, to fill the vacancy; J. D. Thayer was elected W. M.

December, 1870—J. D. Thayer, W. M.; L. M. Leamon, S. W.; William Conrad, J. W.

December, 1871—William Conrad, W. M.; Hudson Beck, S. W.; J. B. Webber, J. W.

December, 1872—William Conrad, W. M.; Hudson Beck, S. W.; J. B. Webber, J. W.

December, 1873—Hudson Beck, W. M.; J. B. Webber, S. W.; William H. Hazard, J. W.

December, 1874—J. B. Webber, W. M.; W. H. Hazard, S. W.; A. B. Raner, J. W.

December, 1875—J. B. Webber, W. M.; A. B. Raner, S. W.; George R. Moon, J. W.

December, 1876—A. B. Raner, W. M.; George R. Moon, S. W.; W. H. Eggleston, J. W.

December, 1877—J. D. Thayer, W. M.; W. H. Eggleston, S. W.; Levi Hetrich, J. W.

December, 1878—W. H. Eggleston, W. M.; J. H. Davison, S. W.; William Haas, Jr., J. W.

The present officers are: W. H. Eggleston, W. M.; J. H. Davison, S. W.; William Haas, Jr., J. W.; J. M. Leamon, S. D.; George McCaulley, J. D.; M. Beck, Treasurer; William Conrad, Secretary; W. H. Wheeler and G. W. Green, Stewards; A. P. Ruch, Organist; A. B. Raner, Tiler.

Metcalfe Beck has been Treasurer since 1871, and the Lodge will no doubt continue to elect him from year to year as long as he will serve.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

This branch of the Masonic fraternity, usually known as a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, has an organization in Warsaw, known as "Warsaw Chapter, No. 48, of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Indiana." This Chapter comprises within its jurisdiction the Masonic Lodges of Milford, Leesburg, Webster, Pierce, Atwood and Warsaw. Master Masons only are eligible to become Royal Arch Masons. A Dispensation to work in the Chapter degrees was first granted by the Grand Chapter of the State of Indiana on the 25th of October, 1862, upon petition of the following Royal Arch Masons: T. Davenport, George Moon, C. W. Chapman, B. Becker, J. M. Leamon, Jeremiah Stephenson, J. T. Donahoe, I. R. Walton and J. W. Fottenger.

The first officers under this dispensation, chosen in 1862, were: T. Davenport, H. P.; J. T. Donahoe, K.; George Moon, S.

The following have served as principal officers in said Chapter, and under the charter granted May 1, 1863: T. Davenport, H. P.; J. T. Donahoe, K.; George Moon, S.

1864—T. Davenport, H. P.; J. T. Donahoe, K.; C. W. Chapman, S.

1865—T. Davenport, H. P.; W. B. King, K.; J. M. Leamon, S.

1866—T. Davenport, H. P.; Edward Moon, K.; William Cosgrove, S.

1867—C. W. Chapman, H. P.; W. C. Graves, K.; O. H. Aborn, S.

1868—C. W. Chapman, H. P.; W. C. Graves, K.; J. R. Wheeler, S.

1869—W. C. Graves, H. P.; T. Davenport, K.; E. Moon, S.

1870—W. C. Graves, H. P.; T. Davenport, K.; J. M. Leamon, S.

1871—W. C. Graves, H. P.; J. M. Leamon, K.; W. Cosgrove, S.

1872—W. C. Graves, H. P.; J. S. Todd, K.; W. Cosgrove, S.

1873—W. C. Graves, H. P.; T. Davenport, K.; W. Cosgrove, S.

1874—W. C. Graves, H. P.; T. Davenport, K.; G. W. Wilson, S.

1875—J. D. Thayer, H. P.; William Conrad, K.; D. S. Welch, S.

1876—J. D. Thayer, H. P.; William Conrad, K.; D. S. Welch, S.

1877—James M. Leamon, H. P.; E. A. Sheffield, K.; J. B. Webber, S.

1878—William Conrad, H. P.; E. A. Sheffield, K.; William Cosgrove, S.

1879—W. C. Graves, H. P.; E. A. Sheffield, K.; W. Cosgrove, S.

The present membership is sixty-three.

WARSAW ENCAMPMENT, NO. 10.

It is doubtless true that throughout all the divisions of the Masonic Fraternity, nothing can exceed in pathetic devotion to the principles of the Order, the manifestations in the "Blue Lodge;" yet these graces acquired in the higher

branches—the accumulation of wisdom in the lore that tends toward sublimity, not found in the every-day walks of the Brotherhood—are followed by the high conceptions brought out in the Encampment. Hence, the Brotherhood petitioned the Grand Encampment for the privileges enjoyed and received the authority, couched in the following:

"We, the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar and appendant Orders of the State, do by these presents, authorize and empower our worthy Sir Knights Abraham Reeves to be the first Grand Commander, William Cosgrove to be the first Generalissimo, and Edward Moon to be the first Captain General of an Encampment of Knights Templar and appendant Orders, to be by virtue hereof formed, constituted and holden at the town of Warsaw, county of Kosciusko, and State aforesaid, which shall be distinguished by the name, style or title of Warsaw Encampment, No. 10, and said Grand Commander, Generalissimo and Captain General, and their successors in office, are hereby respectfully authorized and directed by and with the assistance and consent of a majority of Sir Knights, composing the said Encampment, duly to be summoned and present upon such occasion, to elect and install the officers of said Encampment, as vacancies happen in manner and form as is or may be prescribed by the constitution of this Grand Encampment; and further, the said Encampment is hereby invested with full power and authority to assemble upon proper and lawful occasions, and to constitute Knights of the Red Cross—dubbed Knights Templar, create Knights of Malta, and to admit members, as also to do and perform all and every such acts and things pertaining to the said Orders of Knighthood, as has been and ought to be done for the honor and advantage thereof, conforming in all their proceedings to the Constitution of the General Grand Encampment for the United States of America, and the Regulations of this Grand Encampment: otherwise, this Warrant and the power thereby granted, to cease and be of no effect.

"Given under our hand and the seal of our Grand Encampment, at Shelbyville, this second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the year of our Order, seven hundred and forty-nine.

"H. G. HAZELRIG, Grand Master.
"THOMAS NEWBY, D. G. Master.
"D. P. WREDDON, G. Generalissimo.
"GEO. N. HAWK, D. Capt. General.
"WILLIAM HACKER, G. Recorder."

The following officers were elected at the stated convocation in Warsaw, and were installed in office in 1866, viz.: Abraham Reeves, E. C.; J. T. Langenbaugh, G.; John R. Wheeler, C. G.; Thomas Comstock, P.; William C. Graves, S. W.; T. Davenport, J. W.; William Cosgrove, Treasurer; O. H. Aborn, St. B.; John Terry, Sw. B.; Joseph B. Dodge, Warder; T. B. Hymer, Sentinel.

1867—Abraham Reeves, E. C.; William Cosgrove, G.; Edward Moon, C. G.; Thomas Comstock, P.; Theodore Davenport, S. W.; C. W. Chapman, J. W.; W. C. Graves, Treasurer; O. H. Aborn, Recorder; H. B. Hymer, St. B.; John Terry, Sw. B.; John Wheeler, Warder; George Moon, Sentinel.

1868—C. W. Chapman, E. C.; William Cosgrove, G.; George Moon, C. G.; Thomas Comstock, P.

1869—J. R. Wheeler, E. C.; William Cosgrove, G.; William C. Graves, C. G.; Theodore Davenport, P.

1870—C. W. Chapman, E. C.; William Cosgrove, G.; T. Davenport, C. G.; William C. Graves, P.

1871—T. Davenport, E. C.; William Conrad, G.; C. W. Chapman, C. G.; William C. Graves, P.

1872—Theodore Davenport, E. C.; William Conrad, G.; James H. Carpenter, C. G.; William C. Graves, P.

1873—T. Davenport, E. C.; William Conrad, G.; James H. Carpenter, C. G.; W. C. Graves, P.

1874—William Conrad, E. C.; James H. Carpenter, G.; H. G. Mayer, C. G.; William C. Graves, P.

1875—William Conrad, E. C.; James H. Carpenter, G.; C. W. Chapman, C. G.; W. C. Graves, P.

1876—James H. Carpenter, E. C.; William C. Graves, G.; Joseph S. Baker, C. G.; A. H. Sheffield, P.

1877—William C. Graves, E. C.; J. D. Thayer, G.; I. B. Webber, C. G.; C. H. Winton, P.

1878—John D. Thayer, E. C.; A. H. Sheffield, G.; I. B. Webber, C. G.; W. C. Graves, P.; A. F. Ruch, S. W.; John H. Davison, J. W.; William Conrad, Treasurer; Ed. Moon, Recorder.

ODD FELLOWS.

Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F.; located at Warsaw, Kosciusko Co., Ind. A charter was granted for this Lodge, on the petition of A. B. Cribfield, George Moon, James Fraser, Joseph A. Funk, John N. Cosgrove and Lyman L. Lattimer, at the Semi-annual Communication of the B. W. Grand Lodge of Indiana, January 9, 1849.

On the 7th of February, 1849, D. D. G. M. J. E. Hollister instituted the same, the charter members all being present. The officers for the first term were: George Moon, N. G.; John N. Cosgrove, V. G.; J. A. Funk, Secretary, and Dr. A. F. Cribfield, Treasurer.

The first meeting was held in the third story, or attic of a frame building on the corner of Market and Buffalo streets, owned by H. P. Buir, and occupied by the Sons of Temperance. About the 1st of January, 1850, the third story of Moon & Cosgrove's brick, on the corner of Center and Buffalo streets, was secured and finished off, beautifully frescoed and ornamented by Brother W. J. Folger, of Mishawaka, which furnished a comfortable home until 1858, when this place was decided to be too small to comfortably accommodate the increased and increasing membership. A stock or loan association was formed, in the interests of the Lodge; a lot purchased on the corner of Market and Buffalo streets, and arrangements made for building what was known as the Empire Block, in which a spacious hall was secured and owned by the Lodge (including, in the building, a basement and store-room 90 feet in depth, with offices in second story and the third story, 44x90, being divided between another party and the Lodge, the Lodge taking the front part, 44x45, over two fronts), and was furnished in modern style, beautifully decorated and artistically arranged, and will be remembered as a splendid home in which the grand lessons of the Order were inculcated, touching many a generous nature, warming into active life many and noble virtues long dormant; imbuing their minds more fully with the great cardinal doctrine that underlies Odd Fellowship—"The Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

Great prosperity attended their labors. Their indebtedness for real estate and building was liquidated earlier than was anticipated; but the fraternity were doomed to struggle yet more, and on the morning of the 31st of January, 1871, the block in which the hall was situated was discovered to be on fire, and in a few short hours all was swept away.

The labor of years and self-sacrifice, in a pecuniary point, many of the brothers having declined to receive benefits during sickness, for two years. They were insured for \$4,500 in "the Home," of New Haven, and which failed within a week from this time, depriving them of that benefit, and causing the loss of the money paid for insurance. Some years after, however, they received about \$774, as their pro rata dividend of the assets of the company; and yet, although houseless and homeless, the Lodge never failed to meet. On the next regular night, they met in the art gallery P. G. H. C. Milice (in Moon's Block), and continued to meet there on his invitation, until a room was fitted up in Buir & Long's Block. In those trying days, however, willing hands and brave hearts were equal to the emergency. The smoke and ashes of the recent disaster had scarcely blown away, until, Phoenix-like, a new building arose, with grander proportions than formerly, and on the 30th day of October, 1873, a new hall was dedicated; its dimensions are 44x76 feet, and the furnishing attracts universal admiration. The Lodge now carries \$9,000 insurance, divided among several of the most prominent companies. On the 23d of March, 1876, the building was discovered to be on fire, and was rescued from destruction by the extraordinary exertions of the Fire Department. The damage amounted to about \$500, which was promptly adjusted by the insurance companies. It is worthy of note, that, during the day of calamity, this Lodge did not ask aid from abroad, but helped themselves. The obligations and duties, arising from our bond of union, were cheerfully and faithfully performed; and it may be said, truly, that the Lodge is composed of men of moral excellence and business sagacity.

The financial report (not intended for the public, but given by "the mercileless pen of the reporter") shows what has been done to "smooth the rugged journey of life," in keeping want from many a household—albeit 'tis but a "step" of the good that has been accomplished. Eternity, alone, will unfold the wisdom of their mission in the relief of distress.

There has been paid into the Treasury of the Grand Lodge, as dues, the sum of:

Paid for the relief of widowed families.....	328 62
Paid for the relief of sick brothers.....	5,965 60
Paid for burying the dead.....	1,192 12
Paid for educating the orphans.....	176 38
Paid for other charitable purposes.....	317 75

Total.....\$7,980 47

Eleven widowed families have been assisted, and benefits paid to 205 brothers.

The present resources of the Lodge are:

Real estate, valued at.....	\$ 3,000 00
Building (at cost).....	11,392 68
Furniture and fixtures in Lodge-room.....	700 00
Outside claims.....	1,424 27

Total.....	\$16,516 96
The liabilities—bonds outstanding.....	6,861 69
The annual income from rents.....	832 00

from which it will be seen, that while their work of benevolence steadily goes on, their indebtedness is also diminishing.

The records of twenty-two years of the early history of the Lodge were consumed by the fire in 1871, and much of interest to the historian is therefore lost.

Kosciusko Lodge has been instrumental in the formation and organization of eight new Lodges, located in this county, to wit: Pierceton, No. 257; Jubilee, No. 268; Seavastopol, No. 408; Lake City, No. 430; Leesburg, No. 432; Milford, No. 478; Atwood, No. 493, and Claypool, No. 515; and, as the fond parent follows each child leaving the parental roof, with solicitude for its future good, so Kosciusko Lodge with outstretched arms of sympathy longs for their prosperity, and rejoices to know that so many of them have risen to such degrees of excellence.

Death has claimed many bright and honored lights: J. N. Cosgrove, P. G. and N. G.; Dr. A. B. Cribfield, Dr. N. M. Johnson, John Reese, Elihu P. Davis, David Carr, Levi Kehler, Andrew S. Pomer, P. G.; Samuel R. Gorlon, P. G.; Thomas King, William Creswell, Nelson Baker, J. S. Patterson, Julian A. Robbins, Lot Mable, N. Wats, William Mayner, James Wooden, P. G.; Benjamin Frary, Moses Emerson, N. B. McDonald, J. W. Bradshaw, Jr., Robert Smith, George W. Frasier, P. G.; James E. Benham, E. W. Rigdon, B. G. Cosgrove, P. G.; David Neff, P. G.; John T. Morris and William Kelly.

The Degree of Rebecca, the beautiful degree in the brotherhood, uniting with them sisters, was brought to pass by Hon. Schuyler Colfax. And, although but in its infancy, has been the means of enriching the joys that flow from the fountain of benevolence; and it has done more toward securing to woman her rights, socially, than any other instrumentality; there was a time when the law would turn a widow out into the world with a pittance of her dead husband's property. It is high time to remove this blot from our statute books. When an Odd Fellow is to be buried, it is the law that every brother must attend the funeral. When an Odd Fellow's wife dies, how is it? There is no law on the subject, and the practice is for most of the Order to stay at home and attend to their own business. Is this evincing brotherhood? Is it right? Is it paying proper respect to a brother Odd Fellow? perhaps to a Daughter of Rebecca? If brothers are buried with full ranks and every mark of respect and affection shown, is it not proper that equal respect should be shown to the wife of the brother, and especially the sister—the "Daughter of Rebecca?"

The Secretary of the Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Association, Mr. John W. McQuiddy "rises to explain," by citing a comparison in the manner of calculating the death-rate; it is in effect a life insurance company within the fraternity.

The present officers of Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, are: Noble Grand, William C. Stephenson; Vice Grand, L. W. Boyce; Secretary, T. J. Quick; Treasurer, John N. Runyan; Permanent Secretary, William Conrad; Past Grand, Al F. Ruch; Representative, Al F. Ruch.

The fraternity is strong in this region, and the sublime precepts it inculcates are taking deeper and deeper hold on the hearts of men outside of the Order, as well as ennobling its members.

Lake City Lodge, No. 430.—This Lodge was instituted on the 3d day of January, 1874, under the special direction of D. D. G. M. Charles H. Ketchum, who was assisted by P. G. M. Joseph A. Funk, William Cosgrove, John S. Wynant, Hiram S. Biggs, Richard Loney, A. S. Milice, A. T. Skist, H. C. Milice and John Fogle. The dispensation was of the same date, and granted by Grand Master Richard Owen.

The charter members were James H. Carpenter, H. W. Upson, Ancil B. Ball, W. G. Piper, D. R. Pershing, Joseph S. Baker, Charles Wall, Hudson Beck, W. B. Funk, Edward Moon, Samuel Sechrist, Levi Zambrum and E. A. Sheffield—thirteen in all. The charter members appeared and answered the usual questions asked by the acting Grand Master in accordance with the formula of the Grand Lodge, and the proclamation of the formation of the Lodge was made under the name of Lake City Lodge; when they proceeded to the election of officers, resulting as follows: H. W. Upson, N. G.; Joseph S. Baker, V. G.; G. W. Piper, Recording Secretary; Samuel Beck, Treasurer; Edward Moon, Permanent Secretary; David R. Pershing, Sitting P. G., who were then severally installed in due form.

There being no suitable room to be had in which to hold lodge meetings, and having no regalia, etc., the Trustees of Kosciusko Lodge proffered the use of their beautiful lodge hall with regalia and accouterments, and the use of that hall upon certain conditions, which were accepted, and they occupied that hall one year and nine months, when, for reasons of economy, a committee was appointed to secure a suitable hall to themselves, consisting of Past Grand D. R. Pershing, W. G. Piper, and Z. C. Bratt; they secured a room which was neatly fitted up, and the needful regalia and accouterments purchased. They first occupied the hall, September 25, 1875.

The Trustees are Hon. James H. Carpenter, A. B. Ball and E. A. Sheffield. The Representative is C. G. Hanna. The present officers are: James W. Cook, Noble Grand; Ephraim Davis, Vice Grand; Eugene A. Sheffield, Past Grand; James H. Carpenter, Treasurer; C. G. Hanna, Secretary. Their hall is in Loney's building, Buffalo street. This Lodge is in a flourishing condition. Its membership comprises many of the best men in the county.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The first meeting was held in H. C. & W. C. Milice's Art Gallery, January 18, 1874, and was called by H. C. Milice and J. Silbers, the only members of the Order in Warsaw, for the purpose of ascertaining who would come into the Order and enable them to organize a lodge. They were met by the following gentlemen: P. L. Runyan, Jr., J. W. Curtis, H. D. Hetfield, C. W. Graves and Cal. Wiltshire, and a petition for membership was circulated and signed at this meeting, and the meeting adjourned to meet one week from that night, at 7:30 P. M.

The ensuing meetings were preliminary, the friends being engaged in finding a sufficient number of suitable persons for membership who would, according to the intention of the first meeting, become members and enable them to organize; this was accomplished. The society was instituted May 22, 1874. There were present George Pflieger, Deputy Grand Chancellor; Laz. L. Barth, Vice Chancellor; Herbert S. Fassett, Prelate; Paul Beckwith, Master-at-Arms; Wilbur Gorsuch, Assistant Master-at-Arms; W. H. Longley, Past Chancellor; D. M. Conley, Inside Guard; Roy Babcock, Outside Guard; J. H. Bradley, Keeper of Records and Seals, and A. A. King, Commandant, all of Crusade Lodge, South Bend.

The new Lodge is known as Forest Lodge No. 46, Knights of Pythias. The dispensation bears the same date as the institution. The charter is dated July 29, 1874. The charter members were: H. C. Milice, Past Chancellor; Reub Williams, Chancellor Commander; P. L. Runyan, Jr., Vice Chancellor; N. W. Mumaw, Keeper of Records and Seals; J. W. Curtis, Master of Finance; C. W. Graves, Master of Exchequer; W. D. Frazer, Prelate; H. D. Hetfield, Master of Arms; J. B. Thompson, Inner Guard; W. H. Wright, Outer Guard.

The foregoing, with titles affixed, were also the first officers. With the following is a complete list of the charter members: L. C. Wiltshire, W. H. Walton, J. S. Silber, J. L. Ayres, C. D. Sapp, C. A. Chapman, E. Phillipson, G. W. Furlong, S. G. Hershberger, George W. Morris, J. Peterson, C. H. Ward, W. M. Kist, H. F. Best, J. W. Crouse, R. S. Rutter, L. L. Sapp, O. H. Matthews, C. W. McKay, C. W. Card, C. L. Bartol, N. H. Boydston, J. F. Egin and A. T. S. Kist. The officers of the Grand Lodge also written on the charter, July, 1874, were: Samuel Olyer, V. G. P.; H. H. Morrison, G. C.; William S. Wood, V. G. C.; James G. Smith, G. B.; W. M. Johnson, G. G.; J. S. Higgins, G. I. S.; Wilson Adams, G. O. S.; N. C. Potter, G. R. S.

The Trustees for Forest Lodge No. 46, Knights of Pythias, were N. N. Boydston, C. W. Card and C. W. McKay. The present officers are: J. B. Thompson,

Past Chancellor; W. H. Wright, Chancellor Commander; C. A. Chapman, Vice Chancellor Commander; Frank Nutt, Prelate; J. A. Moon, Master of Exchequer; M. M. Burket, Master of Finance; George M. Thomas, Keeper of Records and Seals; B. Q. Morris, Master of Arms; L. B. Weaver, Inner Guard; William Minturn, Outer Guard; Trustees, H. C. Milice, C. W. Graves, C. D. Sapp; District Deputy Grand Chancellor, M. W. Mumaw; Representative, C. L. Bartol. They have a fine hall in the Opera House Block.

HISTORY OF NEWSPAPERS.

The first attempt to publish a paper within the borders of Kosciusko County was made by Charles L. Murray; it was called the *Kosciusko Republican*, and published at the then flourishing village of Monocet, three miles north of Warsaw. Its first number was issued in 1845, and in politics it was Whig of the strictest kind—political parties being then divided under Whig and Democrat. At that time, the strength of those parties was very nearly equal, and it took hard work for the Whigs to carry the day by more than a hundred votes. It will, therefore, be readily perceived that a newspaper representing the majority must necessarily be strongly partisan. At the time the *Republican* was projected, the Harries were striving, and at one time with good prospects of success, to make the town of Monocet (named after the Indian village of that name in its vicinity) a manufacturing point, and an eye was also kept open for the purpose of securing the county seat. In the autumn of 1846, Mr. Murray sold the *Kosciusko Republican* to Messrs. Bair & Runyan, who removed it to Warsaw, continuing its publication under the same name, and advocating the same principles as their predecessor. Mr. Runyan soon retired, and the publication of the paper was continued under the supervision of Mr. Bair, often under very discouraging circumstances, as we can bear witness, as at that time the writer was learning the "art preservative" under his tuition. The paper was successively conducted by A. J. & H. P. Bair, then H. P. Bair alone, till the time of his death. Billy Williams and G. W. Fairbrother then became proprietors and conducted it for a year, when it passed into the hands of John Rogers and Reub Williams. The paper was then published by the firm of Rogers & Williams, the latter officiating as publisher and Rogers as editor. The junior member of this firm, Reub Williams, fulfilled his part of the contract until starvation stared both in the face, when he retired, leaving Rogers to battle with "nothing to eat," as he felt he could—he being the oldest and considered the best qualified to struggle with the grim, gaunt monster. Rogers conducted the paper by issuing two or three weeks in succession, getting out a half-sheet now and then, and often missing a week, until he got into difficulty with the Odd Fellows. * * * He pitched into the Lodge with a will, and they retaliated by withdrawing their support from him, causing a suspension of the *Republican* altogether.

In the year 1848, T. L. Graves purchased from the Goshen Democrat, a press known at the time as the "old sea-serpent"—called so from the fact that every ornament connected with the castings was in the shape of a serpent. Mr. Graves brought the "sea-serpent" here, and a paper called the *Warsaw Democrat* was soon after issued, with D. R. Pershing and Dr. A. B. Cribfield as editors. At the time that Rogers and the Odd Fellows were having their dispute, Reub Williams and George W. Fairbrother started the *Northern Indianian*, with George W. Copeland as political editor and George R. Thralls as local editor. The original cost of the entire office, including type, presses, etc., with a keg of ink, and two bundles of paper, was just \$428, and from this small beginning, has grown the present well-equipped, extensive steam printing establishment of that name. During the first year of its existence, it did not miss a single number, and although its publishers were oftentimes put to "their wits' ends" to lay it before its readers regularly each week, they succeeded; it being the first paper which had ever started in the county that accomplished this feat. At the close of the first volume Mr. Fairbrother decided to remove to the West, and with many doubts and misgivings Reub Williams became proprietor (Copeland removed to Goshen). George R. Thralls became editor. From that time until the *Indianian* was sold to C. G. Mugg, it was a success. After that Reub Williams, its present editor, was prevailed upon to start another paper, and, in December, 1859, the *Lake City Commercial* was started by Reub Williams and G. W. Elliott, and at once a bitter personal warfare sprang up between the two papers, which lasted until their consolidation in September, 1860, under the supervision of Mr. Williams. Upon the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, Reub Williams relinquished his connection with the *Indianian*, and was succeeded by Messrs. Carpenter & Funk, who sold the establishment to F. T. Luse, who published it until 1864, when H. C. Rippey became its proprietor, and early in 1866, it again passed into the hands of its present editor, Reub Williams. In July, 1868, a partnership was formed between Reub Williams and Quincey A. Hossler, which continued until 1875. During the latter portion of this time they purchased the Fort Wayne daily and weekly *Gazette*, which they conducted until July, 1876.

As a country newspaper, the *Indianian* has been a great success. No country town in the United States has a newspaper so large, that is all published at home. Its circulation in the Western States is something wonderful, fully 600 copies being sent to actual subscribers West of the Mississippi. It is now under the sole control of its original founder, Reub Williams, and will, in all probability, so remain, as he has a number of sons who are learning the business, and will soon be of such aid to him as to enable him to confine his publication wholly to his own family.

From a part of a "Song of the *Indianian*," by the gifted Minnie R. Rizer, we extract the following expressive truths:

"And I have grown in power with years,
As all who work will grow;
I've borne good news to many a heart,
And made the face to glow;
I've been where ignorance held sway,
And lit a quenchless fire
Upon the watch-tower of that mind
Whose aim is to inspire.
My mission is to spread the light
Of wisdom where I roam—
In cot or hall, I help to make
A cheerful, happy home;
And in my going-forth each week,
Bright gems of thought I bear
Upon my broad, expanded wings,
For all a goodly share."

The *Warsaw National Union*.—The *Warsaw Experiment* was started in the early part of 1859, by C. G. Mugg. Mr. Henry C. Rippey purchased the office and changed it to the *Warsaw Union* in 1860, and continued the publication of the *Union* for near a year, when his course was deemed unsatisfactory to the Democracy of Kosciusko County, and the office passed into the hands of E. V. Long and Dr. T. Davenport, the former becoming its editor, and John Foulke publisher. Under this management the *Union* was conducted until May, 1864, at which time F. J. Zimmerman became proprietor and publisher, with E. V. Long as political editor. The office was situated in the third story of Thrall's brick building, on Center street, and consisted of one Washington hand-press and a small assortment of type and other material, the whole valued at \$650. F. J. Zimmerman published it until January, 1866, when he sold it to A. G. Wood, who subsequently leased the office to two printers, Young and Capp; it, however, reverted to Mr. Wood, when S. S. Baker and M. L. Crawford became publishers, during 1867, Mr. Wood being editor, and continuing under this management until April, 1868, when it was purchased by the present proprietor and editor. At this time, the *Union* was a seven-column folio sheet, unattractive and meagerly sustained, the office having been removed to the third story of White's brick, opposite the Wright House, where it continued until May, 1870, when it took up the line of march to the third story of Haymond's Building (the present Post Office Building). The paper had now grown in size and improved in appearance, and settled to a solid basis.

In May, 1874, the office was removed to its present home on Buffalo street, opposite the County Office Building. Here it is issued every Friday.

The *Warsaw National Union* is the organ of the Democratic party of Kosciusko County; is now in its nineteenth volume—a handsome nine-column folio, with greatly increased facilities. Its editor and proprietor, Mr. F. J. Zimmerman, is noted for untiring industry, and is ambitious to make his paper a necessity in every household. Himself a practical printer and self-made, everything about him has the air of utility.

The *Reville* made its appearance in January, 1867, published by the Pierceton Press Association, and was edited by Messrs. Beck, Jamison, Perkins and Galleher, successively. Beck brought the press from Bourbon, Marshall Co., Ind., where it had been used in the publication of a paper (name unknown), and sold to W. B. Galleher in 1868, who made it a Republican paper and published it for a few months, when, failing to make the required payments, the Association took it back and sold it to W. M. Kist, who changed the name to the *Independent*, made it neutral in politics, subsequently failed and sold the press and material to S. S. Baker, of Warsaw, who removed it to Wabash County and used it in the publication of a Democratic paper, entitled the *Wabash Democrat*.

Pierceton was without a paper for one year, when the *Palladium* was started, under the management of the Foster Brothers; but this gave way in a short time. In May, 1877, J. F. Snyder started the *Free Press*, a five-column quarto; the home matter was printed at the office of the *Northern Indianian*, Warsaw. This ran until September, 1878, when he removed to Decatur, Adams Co., Ind., where he published the *Adams County Union*, a Democratic Journal. January 8, 1879, the *Independent*, a five-column paper, published by Foster & Brother, Pierceton, made its appearance. It is neutral in politics and religion. The *Warsaw Republican*.—This paper was founded by Quincey A. Hoesler, who learned his trade as a printer in the *Northern Indianian* office, and, from 1868 to 1875, was proprietor of that paper, in company with Reub Williams, and subsequently, with that gentleman, purchased the *Fort Wayne Daily and Weekly Gazette*, which they conducted until July, 1876, when Mr. Hoesler returned to Warsaw, and, on the 18th day of January, 1877, issued the first number of the *Warsaw Republican*, which he has conducted with flattering success, having now a circulation of 1,800, a circulation seldom reached by a county paper. The paper is neatly made up—eight columns—and, politically, strictly Republican, giving forth no uncertain sound. By avoiding invidious comparisons, invectives and scandals, it has become a freeseid visitor, and eminently a newspaper in which local and general news abound.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was incorporated January 21, 1847. Section 1 of the Act reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That R. Willard, F. W. Taylor, John Jackson, L. C. Johnston, William Parks, A. B. Cridfield, R. M. Kendall, Edward Parks, G. W. Fosdick and George W. Stacey, and their associates, together with such as may hereafter be associated with them, be and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with the succession of thirty years, by the name and style of the Kosciusko County Medical Society, and by that name sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in all courts of law and equity; may have a common seal, and the same to alter at pleasure; shall be capable of holding personal or real estate, by gift, grant or devise; may sell, dispose of and convey the same, provided the value shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, and the same shall be devoted exclusively to the object of promoting and elevating the science of medicine and its collateral branches; provided, that no part of said funds or income thereof shall at any time, directly or indirectly, be employed in banking; nor shall said Society issue certificates of deposit, drafts or any other evidence of indebtedness calculated or intended to circulate as currency, under the penalty of an absolute forfeiture of this act.

"Sec. 2. That they shall have power to form and ratify a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of said corporation, the management and regulation of its fiscal concerns, and admission of members and appointment of its officers, together with such powers as are necessary and proper for the efficient direction and management of its concerns."

This act is decidedly unique, and, with six sections, was spread upon their records, and the organization was instituted May 4, 1847, with the following preamble:

"Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the members of the medical profession residing in the county, who, previous to this, were members of the 'Union Medical Society of Northern Indiana,' was held at the Court House in Warsaw, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing the 'Kosciusko County Medical Society,' agreeable to the provisions of the Charter granted by the General Assembly of this State at their last session."

On motion, Dr. George W. Stacey was chosen President, and Dr. G. W. Fosdick Secretary pro tem.

"On motion, the Society proceeded to elect permanent officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, Dr. Rowland Willard; Recording Secretary, Dr. George W. Stacey; Treasurer, Dr. Andrew B. Cridfield; Committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, Drs. Jackson, Fosdick and William Parks; Committee to draw Bill of Prices and Code of Ethics, Drs. Stacey, Cridfield and E. R. Parks; Board of Censors, Drs. John Jackson, G. W. Fosdick and Rowland Willard.

"On motion, the Society adjourned, to meet at Leesburg, in this county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at 1 o'clock."

"ROWLAND WILLARD, President.
"G. W. STACEY, Rec. Secretary."

"LEESBURG, Kosciusko Co., June 1, 1847."

"The Society met pursuant to adjournment, and adopted a Constitution and By-Laws, with the usual provisions, and heard addresses by Drs. Fosdick, Stacey and Willard, and, on motion, adjourned to meet at Oswego on the first Tuesday in August, at 10 A. M., with the announcement that addresses on some subject connected with the science of medicine may be expected at the meeting from Drs. Stacey, William Parks and A. B. Cridfield.

"On motion, That the minutes of the organization of this Society be published at the office of the *Kosciusko Republican*, in pamphlet form.

"ROWLAND WILLARD, Pres't.
"G. W. STACEY, Rec. Sec'y."

The charter members were Rowland Willard, F. W. Taylor, John Jackson, Z. C. Johnson, William Parks, A. B. Cridfield, R. M. Kendall, Edward R. Parks, G. W. Fosdick and George W. Stacey.

The following became members soon after the adoption of the Constitution: A. C. Jackson, W. S. McBride, W. W. Martin, Daniel Whiting, William E. Sarber, E. S. Higbee, Russell Brace, Matthew Roche, J. K. Leedy, G. W. Parks, Theodore Davenport, D. Bowman, S. C. Gray, L. B. Boggs, J. A. Chandler, L. E. Terry and Henry Gilbert.

At a meeting held in Warsaw May 6, 1851, in the Presbyterian Church, were present, Drs. Willard, Brace, Sarber, Stacey, Cridfield, Leedy, William Parks, E. R. Parks and Dr. Latta, from Goshen. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The President read his annual address; subject, "The Use of Strychnia." J. S. Frazer, and Rev. J. E. Conrad were admitted honorary members. And a form of certificate of membership, with the following inscription at the head:

"Tu tua fac curas—cetera mitte Deo."
"Take care to do your duty—leave the rest to God."

The Society also adopted a seal; and they issued a license to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Indiana to those who submitted to an examination.

The following names appear as members in 1876, approving the Constitution, with the following pledge:

"In order the more effectually to secure the objects of this Society, we, who hereunto subscribe our names, do agree with and to each other, that we will faithfully observe all requirements of the Constitution, code of ethics, fee-bill, and all other regulations adopted for the government of the Society, and all requirements of the State Medical Society, to which this is auxiliary; and that we will, in no case whatever, knowingly consult with, or extend the courtesies of the profession to, any one who is not a graduate of some reputable medical college, licentiate, or some other regularly organized medical society, or in any other way countenance or encourage quackery in any of its forms or pretensions; for the faithful performance of which, we do hereby individually pledge our truth, our honor, and our professional standing."

T. Davenport, U. J. Ward, J. H. Long, S. C. Gray, I. B. Webber, C. M. Bonnar, F. Moro, C. F. Peck, J. J. Jarrett, J. H. Davison, Thomas Commack, F. M. Peaman, W. P. Seymour, J. R. Becknell, C. W. Burket, E. H. Makemson, M. J. Bolan and ———— List.

The resident physicians are: Dr. T. Davenport, graduated in Albany, N. Y., in 1851; Dr. C. W. Brket, graduated at Ohio Medical College in 1865; Dr. I. B. Webber, graduated at the College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the spring of 1870; Dr. J. M. Seab, graduated at Indiana Medical College in 1874; Dr. J. H. Davison, graduated at the College of Physicians, Baltimore, Md., 1876; Dr. F. Moro, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., 1849, and also at the Eclectic College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847; Dr. A. Wondley, graduated at Fort Wayne Medical College, Indiana, 1877; Dr. S. C. Gray, graduated at Fort Wayne Medical College, Indiana, 1879; Dr. W. P. Seymour, received his degree from Philadelphia Medical College, Pennsylvania, in 1851; Dr. J. M. Byler, graduated at Hahnemann College, Chicago, Ill., 1876; Dr. Marie J. Parks, graduated at seventh commencement of the Eclectic Medical College, New York City, in 1870-71; she is now Mrs. Furlong, though she continues in the practice of her profession.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Kosciusko County Agricultural Society was organized June 2, 1855, and elected the following officers: President, David Rippey; Vice Presidents, M. A. Bierce, S. Hoppis and John Makemson; Secretary, George Moon; Treasurer,

Samuel H. Chipman; Council, William Bussing, H. W. Upson, H. F. Hall, G. R. Thralls, R. Willard, E. Huffman, H. I. Stevens, J. G. Lord and A. Wilcox.

This organization was for the purpose of inaugurating county fairs, and, after the full consideration of the subject, it was decided to hold a fair the following year; they met, therefore, June 7, 1856, and re-organized, with the following officers: President, David Rippey; Vice Presidents, James Wooden, M. A. Bierce and C. Hughes; Secretary, J. A. Funk; Treasurer, H. W. Upson; Council, G. R. Thralls, William Bussing, W. C. Boggs, George Moon, C. W. Chapman, E. Horton, E. Huffman, P. L. Runyan, Sr., and R. Willard.

The first fair was held in the Court House and Court yard in Warsaw, in the fall of 1856, and was not only well attended, but exhibited an unusual degree of skill in many departments of agriculture and housewifery, and was a financial success also.

A committee on purchasing fair grounds, consisting of P. L. Runyan, Sr., C. W. Chapman and G. R. Thralls, was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of purchasing fair grounds. The Society met pursuant to adjournment and heard the report of the committee, in favor of a tract of land owned by A. T. S. Kist, containing six acres, being in the northeast corner of Section 7, Town 32, Range 6 east, and immediately south of the Tippecanoe River bridge, the same now occupied by N. D. Heller. These grounds were purchased, fenced, cleared and temporary building erected at a cost of about \$300, and were occupied as fair grounds until the year 1861, when it was decided that more room was needed; the Society, therefore, proceeded to negotiate for ten acres, in a tract of eighty acres, owned by Abner Baker, which they purchased for \$1,000, May 18, 1861, and, on the same day, sold the old ground, without the improvements, for \$600. The buildings and fence were removed to the new grounds, which were cleared, and substantial additions made to them and the stock-sheds, so that it has a capacity of 120 head; they also erected two temporary buildings, a fine-art hall and a room for agricultural products. The Society held their first fair on the new grounds October 2, 3 and 4, 1861, under the management of the following officers: James Wooden, President; W. J. Elliott, S. Davis and H. I. Stevens, Vice Presidents; M. J. Long, Treasurer; W. B. Funk, Secretary; Councilmen, P. L. Runyan, Sr., A. D. Pittenger, J. G. Long, S. Murdock, W. McGrew, T. G. Berst, J. D. Higway and Adam Simmons.

The Society constructed a speeding track of one-third of a mile circuit on the new grounds. This fair was remarkably well attended; the citizens of the county generally took great interest in it. The premium-list amounted to \$2,500. It was a financial success. Since that time, the premium-lists have ranged from \$2,500 to \$3,300.

In 1874, it was felt that the grounds were not large enough to accommodate a time track of sufficient dimensions to attract fine horses from a distance, consequently the Society (upon the assurance of a number of gentlemen who took great interest in training fast horses, that they would take the additional stock), appointed a committee to purchase ground sufficient to give a half-mile track, which was done, the committee purchasing five acres adjoining from the late Dr. Jacob Boss. An excellent half-mile track was constructed, which has proven of great advantage to the Society since then. But the stock to pay for these improvements was never sold, and the indebtedness reported in the Secretary's report is thus accounted for.

Since then, the track has been made more convenient by the erection of a judges' stand and other improvements necessary, and is now a favorite track for training and speeding horses.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE INDIANA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, NOVEMBER, 1878.

Name of Society, Kosciusko County Agricultural Society, President, Joseph B. Dodge, Warsaw, Ind.; Secretary, William B. Funk, Warsaw, Ind.; Assistant Secretary, Marsh H. Parks; number of acres in Fair Grounds, 15; how owned—fee simple, stock; value of grounds, \$4,000; of improvements, \$1,000; entry of horses, 100; cattle, 120; hogs, 35; sheep, 12; poultry, 42; total live stock, 413; mechanical department, 68; agricultural department, 136; horticultural, 26; textile fabrics, 60; total, 1,032; total receipts, \$1,539.70; disbursements, \$1,522; indebtedness, \$1,500; number of members, 100.

Kosciusko County has a large number of fine hogs, of which the best specimens are usually exhibited at the fairs, but owing to the prevalence of the hog cholera during 1878, but few were on exhibition.

The fair for 1879 will be held on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of September. The premiums offered for the fair of 1879 will exceed those offered in former years by several hundred dollars.

WARSAW LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This Society organized in October, 1878, with the following officers: Mrs. Hiram Biss, President; Mrs. Hudson Beck, Vice President; Mrs. Hattie Frazer, Secretary; Miss Mary Leighton, Treasurer. The following committee was appointed to divide the city into wards, to suit the management of the Society: Mrs. S. E. Loney, Mrs. H. P. Lamson and Mrs. Reuben Williams. This Society is represented by members of nearly all of the churches, and contributed to by the citizens at large. It is designed to minister to the truly needy, without causing them to feel "the cold charity of the world," sometimes called, also, "soulless corporations." The growing beauty of the management is, that none of the operators want to be known or published as engaged in this heaven-born work, and it was with difficulty their names were obtained. This much of apology is demanded, perhaps, even in performing the duty of historian, in parading their names.

"THE WARSAW SILVER CORNET BAND."

The first band in Warsaw was the "Warsaw Sax Horn Band." The members of this association met at the office of Frazier & Power on the evening of September 7, 1856, and organized by calling Samuel R. Gordon to the chair, and appointing James H. Carpenter Secretary. Joseph A. Funk, James H. Carpenter and Thomas Woods were appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Band. H. W. Upson, Thomas Woods, W. G. Chapman and George W. Scott were appointed a committee to procure instruments for the Band.

September 11, 1856.—The association met pursuant to adjournment, S. R. Gordon in the chair, and James H. Carpenter Secretary. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws made their report, which, after some amendments, was adopted, and the society proceeded to elect the officers provided for, resulting as follows: President, Samuel R. Gordon; Secretary, James H. Carpenter; Treasurer, Joseph A. Funk.

The following persons signed the Constitution and By-Laws: Samuel R. Gordon, N. W. Gilmore, Thomas Woods, H. W. Upson, W. G. Chapman, James M. Millice, J. W. Richart, J. L. Thralls, A. J. Frazier, G. W. Scott, George D. Copeland, James H. Williams, E. O. Millice, J. A. Funk, W. S. Hemphill, George R. Thralls, George W. Fairbrother and T. C. Hacker.

Article I of the Constitution declares that this association shall be called the "Warsaw Sax Horn Band." The amount paid for instruments, including transportation, was \$238.25. They employed Prof. Rush Bronson to instruct them. He gave them two courses of thirteen lessons each, and presided at a concert given about the middle of the second term. They made great progress, and were so well pleased with their teacher, that resolutions of thanks were passed and presented to him. Their usual place of meeting was the Court House. The last meeting of this organization was June 10, 1856. At that time, J. A. Funk was Treasurer, and Thomas Woods, Secretary. Acknowledgment is made to J. A. Funk for this record.

The "Warsaw Silver Cornet Band" is a re-organization, containing members of the old band, with some additions, and took effect about the 1st of May, 1860, by electing the following officers: President, W. B. Funk; Secretary and Treasurer, P. L. Runyan, Jr.; Leader, Prof. R. Bronson; Director, Prof. H. Lathrop; who, with the following, were the members: J. R. Walton, James Millice, E. O. Millice, E. G. Burgess, W. B. Funk, A. C. Funk, W. F. Powers, J. L. Thralls and James H. Williams.

The Band purchased new instruments, in part, at a cost of about \$600. The new organization was fully enthused with the idea of excelling, and such was their performance that they attracted special attention, and their services were sought far and near, so that, by concerts and services during the Presidential campaign of 1864, they realized the handsome sum of \$800.

This organization continued until 1868, when, on account of removals, it became necessary to recruit to fill vacancies, and a re-organization was deemed expedient, which resulted in electing the following officers: President and Leader, Prof. R. Bronson; Secretary and Treasurer, W. B. Funk; Director, Prof. H. Lathrop.

The following persons were added to the organization: W. H. Mershon, A. F. Ruch, C. B. Groszpich and F. A. Manchofer. Shortly after this re-organization, Prof. R. Bronson, the founder of the Band, removed to Benton Harbor, Mich., and

was taken respect and in consideration of his genial companionship during his twelve years' residence among them, the Band presented to him a fine silver E-flat cornet. C. B. Groszpich was installed his successor as Leader.

The re-organization was, doubtless, instrumental in their purchasing new uniforms—consisting of navy-blue frock-coats, with caps and plumes, military regulation style, after the New York Seventh Regiment; also an entire new set of German-silver instruments, from Isaac Fiske, Worcester, Mass. Their elegant uniforms and splendid instruments, added to their masterly performances, gave them rank among the most prominent bands in the State.

The music used by this band during the ensuing ten years was procured by H. Lathrop, Band Director, from F. Galloway, of England, an old musical associate, and for thirty years Bandmaster in Her Majesty's Seventeenth Infantry.

In process of time the Band again found it desirable to don new uniforms, and this time resolved to not be outdone in style or quality, and accordingly secured the services of Capt. E. S. Murphy, a military tailor (formerly of Philadelphia), in the employ of Funk Brothers, Warsaw, to manufacture entire suits for the fifteen men comprising the band; the whole, including epaulets and chapeaux, at a cost of \$900 in cash.

In addition to fine instruments, fine music and fine clothes, it became necessary to report themselves as well as other bands in marching and evolutions, and a Drum Major was chosen in the person of Prof. W. H. Mershon, a gentleman well fitted for the position, and an accomplished musician.

TOURNAMENTS.

Contests for prizes have ever been in vogue, and a great source of emulation. In August, 1871, the Band attended a Firemen's and Band Tournament at Lima, Ohio, and entered the contest with five bands for the first prize, \$50 in gold, which was awarded to them! July 4, 1877, they accompanied the Warsaw Fire Department to a Band and Firemen's Tournament at La Porte, Ind., and again took the first prize offered for the best band performance, the Howe Band of Peru being their principal contestants; the prize was \$100. In July, 1878, by special invitation, they accompanied the Editorial Association and their families, of Northern Indiana, on their excursion to Duluth, over the lakes, returning via Chicago; a tour of three weeks, visiting many noted places, enjoying a continuous ovation, infusing new pleasures wherever they went. In August, 1877, they accompanied the Warsaw Commandery of Knights Templar to the tri-annual convale, held at Cleveland, Ohio; and in the grand parade of this Order commanded special attention on account of their fine appearance and the execution of their music, receiving special notice in the city dailies, where but five or six bands were mentioned out of sixty-seven in the procession.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

The first shovelful of dirt was cast for the construction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Warsaw, Kosciusko Co., Ind., in June, 1854, at the east end of Jefferson street, south of Lot No. 193, in the presence of Hon. William Williams, A. T. Skist and others.

The first passenger train going east left on the morning of the first Monday in November, 1856. It started just west of the crossing of Buffalo street. The passenger station was then located on Lot No. 19, in a building owned by William Boylston.

The information concerning this road was furnished by Mr. D. P. Nichols; his connection with the road began when they first reached Pierceton, May 25, 1853. The town was surveyed January 1, 1854, and the first station agent, Mr. A. A. Bainbridge, was appointed October 1, 1854, and served until April 1, 1855, when D. P. Nichols succeeded him, and continued there in that capacity until January 5, 1878. The first station-house used for passenger and freight office, was a one-story frame, 20x30 feet, built at a cost of \$125. The first passenger train reached there September 1, 1854. The name of the engine (important in those days), was the Plymouth; the first freight left there in October, 1854, and was less than a car-load; it consisted of general merchandise, and was local freight.

The road was then controlled by three companies, as the name above written indicates, and was subsequently consolidated. The road was completed to Warsaw in November, 1854, and soon after a station was established where the present building is located; it was a cheap building, and consumed by fire in the fall of 1875; within thirty days thereafter, the present building was erected, and cost about \$600. "The wires" were distributed as usual, with the train. The first train arrived at Warsaw about the middle of September, 1854. The first freight left here soon after. George Moon was the first agent; he was succeeded by D. S. Bitner, he, by William Cooper, and on the 5th of January, 1878, D. P. Nichols became the agent, and now holds that position. He has been in regular service over twenty-four years, and is undoubtedly "the right man in the right place."

The general officers at the time of the location of the road were George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, Superintendent of the Western Division, and H. A. Gardner, of Fort Wayne.

The expense of keeping a section of five miles of road is about \$27.50 per month. The expense of running a local freight train, about \$38 per month.

The road is now operated by the Pennsylvania Company. The officers are: Thomas A. Scott, President, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. N. McCullough, First Vice President, Pittsburgh, Penn.; William Shaw, Second Vice President, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Thomas D. Messler, Third Vice President and Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. D. Layng, General Manager, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Hon. John Scott, General Counsel, Pittsburgh, Penn.; W. H. Barnes, Treasurer, Pittsburgh, Penn.; John E. Davidson, Assistant Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. P. Farley, Auditor, Pennsylvania; J. P. Henderson, Cashier, Pennsylvania; J. H. Frederick, Paymaster, Pennsylvania; C. F. Mackie, Secretary, Philadelphia, Penn.; William Stewart, General Freight Agent, Pittsburgh, Penn.; C. S. Cole, Assistant Freight Agent, Pittsburgh, Penn.; F. R. Myers, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Penn.; O. H. Booth, Superintendent Telegraph, Mansfield, Ohio.

See foot note, information by A. T. Skist.

CINCINNATI, WABASH & MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

Line of road—Anderson, Ind., to Goshen, Ind., 114 miles; consolidation, June 18, 1871, of Warsaw, Goshen & White Pigeon and Grand Rapids, Wabash & Cincinnati Railroad Companies. Road opened May 21, 1876. Rolling-stock—Locomotives, 7; cars—passenger, 7; baggage, mail and express, 3; freight (box cars), 48; platform, 15; coal, 40; 108. Total revenue cars, 118; also, 12 service cars. Operations for the year ending December 31, 1876, not reported; information refused. Gross earning for 1875, \$192,138.29; operating expenses, \$76,850; net earnings, \$115,288.26. Financial statement, December, 1876: Capital stock authorized, \$2,250,000; paid in, not reported. Funded debt (at the rate of \$16,000 per mile, payable July 1, 1891, \$1,824,000. Cost of work to date not reported. ("Foot's Manual of Railroads in the United States," 1877-78, p. 501.)

The present officers of the Company are: J. H. Wade, President; S. C. Baldwin, Vice President; W. S. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer; N. Beckley, General Manager; Owen Rice, General Freight and Ticket Agent. Board of Directors—J. H. Wade, G. H. Wade, Jr., S. C. Baldwin, L. H. Clarke, W. S. Jones, H. B. Payne and H. Chisholm, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Defrees, Goshen, Ind.; C. W. Chapman, Warsaw, Ind.; C. Cowgill, C. E. Cowgill, H. Caldwell, of Wabash, and N. Beckley, of Elkhart. Officers named by Owen Rice, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

The first train left Warsaw, going north, August 9, 1870. A. T. Skist was the first freight and ticket agent; William M. Kist was the first express agent. The first station was on the east end of Lot No. 200, in a building built by Samuel E. Loney. The first freight-house was on Lot No. 7, at the east end of Market street, and known as "Kist's Warehouse."

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WARSAW.

This Bank is the eighty-eighth bank in the United States, organized under the National Banking Act of 1863, of which there are now two thousand. Its Articles of Association bear date August 14, 1863. It was authorized to commence the business of banking by a certificate of authority from the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, under date of September 22, 1863. It controlled the business on a capital of \$50,000, on the 30th day of September, 1863.

Its first Directors were Samuel H. Chipman, William C. Graves, Thomas S. Stanfield, Simon Hartman, William G. Chapman, John Makemson, Andrew J. Stephenson, Silas W. Chipman, Stedman A. Chaplin. Its first officers were Samuel H. Chipman, President, and William C. Graves, Cashier, who have each continued to serve in the same capacity to the present time. In addition to the above, its present officers are Charles W. Graves, Assistant Cashier, and A. O. Catlin, Teller.

Its general conduct and management have been satisfactory to its stockholders and its customers. By several of those accidents which cannot be avoided by the most prudent bankers, it has sustained losses to the amount of nearly \$30,000 during its career. All this loss was occasioned by the failure of correspondent banks in New York and Chicago. Yet it long since paid up those losses out of its profits; and has, in addition, paid dividends to its stockholders out of the profits to the amount of \$71,000, since its organization to the present time, April, 1879, and accumulated a surplus fund of \$15,000. Its authorized circulation of National Bank Notes is \$48,500. It pays annually over \$1,000 taxes to the General Government on deposits and circulation, besides a large sum for revenue stamps, and besides the State, county and municipal taxes on its stock in the hands of its stockholders.

It has been enabled to accomplish all these results notwithstanding the severe restriction placed upon business by the National banking act, by the aid of a liberal deposit account, which has always largely exceeded the capital stock.

Its present Board of Directors, elected in January, 1879, are the following: Samuel H. Chipman, William C. Graves, Charles W. Graves, Silas W. Chipman, Aaron J. Mershon, Edgar Haymond, William G. Chapman, M. P. Chaplin, Stedman A. Chaplin.

LAKE CITY BANK.

This institution commenced business May 14, 1872, as a private bank. The firm consisted of James McMurry, John H. Lewis and J. B. McMurry. The first President was James McMurry. The first Cashier was J. B. McMurry. The original capital was \$80,000, which was increased to \$80,000. The bank did a very satisfactory business.

STATE BANK.

November 1, 1875, the Lake City Bank was re-organized and incorporated as a State Bank, under an act approved February 7, 1878, the following persons being the charter stockholders: James McMurry, John H. Lewis, Hudson Beck, Edward Moon, Richard Loney, Metcalfe Beck, J. B. Lichtenwalter, H. B. Stanley, Albert Tucker, John Grabner, Moses Wallace, Benjamin Yohn, Henry Bernst, Washington Bybee, Hiram Hall, Christian Sarber, Jackson Glessner, Milton Hire, William Zimmerman, Jacob Weirick, John R. Black, William Benford, C. C. Reynolds, Levi Hetrick, Rachel Wallace and Samuel C. Gray. Board of Directors—Moses Wallace, H. B. Stanley, John Grabner, Metcalfe Beck, Christian Sarber, J. B. Lichtenwalter, Hiram Hall, Albert Tucker and Hudson Beck. Hudson Beck was chosen President, and John H. Lewis, Cashier, and now fill those positions.

The organization adopted a code of By-laws, to which they rigidly adhere, thus securing harmony of action, and safety to all.

THE WARSAW FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Until the fall of 1858, the citizens of Warsaw had scarcely ever felt the need of an organization of this kind, the occasional fires having been extinguished by "a hand-to-hand conflict," in which pails of water did valiant service. The town, however, was building up rapidly with frame structures, and one or two fires, which had been particularly troublesome to manage, led to the discussion as to the practicability of effecting an organized fire department, and the probability of being able to procure the necessary apparatus. Notice was given, calling a meeting of the citizens at the Court House, and, specially inviting the leading business men to be present. A large turn-out was had, the subject pretty thoroughly canvassed, a committee appointed to interview the corporation Trustees, to know what they would do toward equipment, and the meeting adjourned. The Trustees had no money, and were not willing to take the responsibility of contracting a debt for this purpose. Amidst this apparent discouragement, "Where there's a will there's a way" was pretty freely quoted, indicating that they "didn't mean to give it up so," and they set to work to find a way. A joint-stock company was the means suggested that promised success, and a committee appointed to wait upon the citizens and ascertain what amount of stock they would take at \$5 per share. The result was that, in a very short time, a sufficient sum was pledged to purchase a second-hand engine.

A permanent organization was effected on the evening of February 16, 1859, when the following officers were elected: Foreman, Peter Marvin; First Assistant Foreman, William B. Boydston; Second Assistant Foreman, A. T. Skist; Secretary, William S. Hemphill; Treasurer, Dr. Joseph P. Lesslie; Company Engineer, Bradford G. Cosgrove; Chief of the Fire Department, Joseph A. Funk; and thirty-eight members enrolled. The name chosen was "Independent Protection Engine Company No. 1," and they were ready to respond to the alarm of fire as soon as it could get "the tools to work with."

An old hand-engine was heard of "up in Michigan," which had seen its best days and plenty of hard service, and long since set aside for one of later style. It was a regular old "side-sweeper," but, like "the Deacon's onions, full of power when hard pressed." Mr. Marvin was sent to Adrian to examine her and report, his report being favorable, the purchase was made, and, on the 10th of March, 1859, after putting the machine in as good order as possible, it was tested. It was the first time many of our people had seen water thrown from a fire-engine, and the first time to handle an engine. Some had over-estimated its powers; others underestimated. Those of the first class were disappointed, while the latter were jubilant. There were about three hundred feet of leather hose, the worse for wear, and it became apparent that more and better hose must be had. Accordingly, an assessment was made, which, however worthy, was a heavy tax on the boys, the majority of whom had no property of any kind except their clothing. A couple of hundred feet of new hose was purchased; the boys rigged themselves out in red jackets, drilled once a week during the season, and on parade felt like veterans. False alarms were sounded at all hours of the day and night, and were always responded to promptly. The company leased a strip of ground now occupied by Col. Chapman's building, opposite the First National Bank, and erected a frame building for their engine. An episode in their early experience, rather funny, but showing their grit, is thought worthy of a place. One bitter cold night in November (14), 1859, the alarm was sounded, and dense smoke and terrible flames went rolling up from the frame building on Center street now occupied by J. W. Royster's cigar store. The fire had a big start when discovered, and was considered beyond control. But the company was promptly on hand, when, to their surprise, as soon as the water touched the frosty cylinders, they froze solid. The conglomeration for a few moments was terrible to behold, and there were enough "I told you so's" floating around to put the fire out. One of the cooler members, who had "been there," gave the word, and a rush was made for the kitchen of the Wright House, where a hot breakfast was about to be served, and the large

boiler of boiling coffee was pressed into service, and, presto! the valves were in working order, and "Down brakes!" rang in the air, a stream of water poured into the fire, and, in incredibly short time, "Old Protection" was master of the situation. The fire was extinguished; although nearly half of the building was burned, it made no progress after the water began to pour. Protection stock went up, but a most extraordinary spectacle in the demoralized condition of hose presented itself. There was scarcely five feet along the entire line that had not burst and been wrapped with bed-quilts, sheets, silk and linen handkerchiefs, calf and sheep skins, etc. This incited a subscription at once, and a sufficient amount was contributed to finish the engine-house and procure the needed supply of hose. The homely old engine proved to be worthy of her name, and many a time since has the company, with their "old tub," done good service. The supply of water in those days was not always equal to the demand, and had to be procured under very discouraging circumstances. In September, 1860, when a stable, belonging to S. H. Chipman, on Fort Wayne street, was burned, the only way that water could be procured was by taking the engine to Dr. Davenport's residence, on Detroit street, and pumping and carrying the water in pails, through the house, and filling the engine-box (which held about eight barrels), and then hauling to the fire and applied to the best advantage, and so repeating the performance while the fire lasted.

The first very serious conflagration in Warsaw occurred on the 24th of January, 1861—the burning of the Chapman Block, on Center street, south of the public square. The block was destroyed, yet so efficiently was the old engine handled that the fire was not allowed to extend beyond, although the Thomas Building, on the east side of the alley, was badly scorched. This was a hotly-contested battle—so hot that the paint on the engine, which stood about two rods off, was blistered, the paint fairly boiled, and the clothing of those who were at work on her had to be kept saturated with water, and most of them were badly scorched about the face and hands. In a few days after this fire, the Corporation Trustees purchased the stock of the company, and it passed into their control, whereupon the Company dropped the word "Independent" from their name, and it was thereafter known as "Protection Engine Company No. 1," and "Hose Company No. 1" being a part of the organization.

In response to the call for troops at the beginning of the rebellion, in April, 1861, thirty-nine members of the Fire Department enlisted. This almost disorganized the company. They added by recruits, however, and sustained the reputation of the company. Of the men who enlisted, five rose to the rank of Lieutenant, seven to the rank of Captain, two to Major, two to Colonel and one to Brigadier General. Three were killed, viz., Col. Joseph P. Lesslie, Capt. Julian A. Robins and Cyrus Bair.

Six others died in the service, or after returning home. On the 8th of June, 1866, a fire broke out in the old frame building which stood on the east twenty-two feet of the lot now occupied by the Wright House Block. The supply of hose was limited and very poor, bursting about as fast as it could be attached; wrapping and tying were resorted to, as before, and men went down on their knees and pressed the holes with their hands, and the progress of the flames was disputed, inch by inch, until the supply of water at the corner of the public square was exhausted, and the engine had to be shifted one square south, and, not having hose sufficient to reach the fire, the water was thrown through the open hose into the cistern opposite the Wright House, and the engine moved back. In the mean time, the fire had spread to the east, enveloping the Kirtley House, Bennett's grocery and Berst's livery stable, which then stood on the corner of Indiana and Center streets, the fire endangering the new Baptist Church on the opposite corner, which was saved by great exertions. The fire spread, also, to the west, destroying a couple of small frame houses, and a new, two-story frame house next to the Wright House. This latter building had just been enlarged and refurnished; the greater portion of the furniture was saved. Lane's jewelry store, on Buffalo street, was the next to go; but, before the fire had a fair start, the next building north was torn down, which, with the persistent efforts of the Department, checked the spreading of the flames in that direction. Everything was "licked up by the flames" from where Lathrop's saloon now stands to South Center, and east on Center to Indiana street. The testimony of strangers then in town was that the Company was superior, as a working organization, to any they had ever seen. The destruction of so much property was a heavy blow to the prosperity of the town, and it is probable that much of it might have been saved by a judicious investment in hose. It showed the danger in erecting light, frame buildings in the business portion of the town, and, also, the need of strengthening and fully equipping the Fire Department. Before this month closed, a new supply of hose was procured, and the Lake City Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized.

The first record of a call for a meeting to be held was for July 2, 1867, and signed by C. W. Card, Foreman, and P. L. Runyan, Jr., Secretary; but the records have been burned (in 1871). They had an excellent truck built by Martin & Sons, of Warsaw, which was completed and accepted November 16, 1867, and, on the 12th of the following December, the Company was fully organized, equipped and ready for service.

In the spring of 1868, the Board of Trustees determined to thoroughly equip the Department, and contracted with the Silsby Manufacturing Company for a steam fire engine, first-class in every respect except size; also, a new horse-cart and a large supply of new hose. These were received and tested, to the satisfaction of the Board, June 29, 1868. A substantial brick engine-house was erected in 1867, and, with a well-organized Hook and Ladder Company, and the old reliable Protection Company No. 1 took charge of the steamer well contented. In their hands "Kosciusko No. 2" (which they soon became expert in handling) is almost willing to challenge the world for quick and effective work.

About the time Protection No. 1 was organized, a company under the name of "Young America No. 2," organized, with L. C. Wiltshire, as Foreman; Clinton Walton, First Assistant; Joe A. Brewer, Second Assistant; G. E. Runyan, Secretary, and M. L. Crawford, Treasurer. The members, numbering thirty-five, were young, ranging from sixteen to twenty-one years. They kept up their organization something over a year and did good work; many of them, however, removed from town and the organization was abandoned.

January 14, 1871, about midnight, a fire was discovered in the back part of Card's storeroom in Empire Block, a three-story brick, 90x132 feet, fronting on Buffalo street. The lower floor was divided into six large storerooms; the second floor into offices; the third floor contained the town hall and lodge rooms, occupied by the Odd Fellows, Masons, Grand Army of the Republic and Good Templars. There were no fire-walls in the building but one, and it had been pierced by a hall, which extended from north to south through the entire building on the second floor. The fire was fed by a quantity of oils and varnish stored in the room where it originated, and as it burned through the second floor the draft in the hall swept it through the entire building. All that the fire department

could do was to prevent the flames from spreading to surrounding buildings. This was no easy task, as the block was surrounded by frame buildings, on which burning fragments were constantly falling; some of those to the rear of the block were destroyed, but those fronting on Market street were saved, as if by miracle. This was the first battle for the hook and ladder company, and nobly did they acquit themselves. The value of an abundant supply of good hose was fully demonstrated, as the supply of water in the neighborhood was exhausted while the conflagration was raging; but the steamer was able to send a steady stream from the cistern on the corner of Washington and Center streets, through that long stretch of hose, until all the surrounding buildings were out of danger.

Again, on the evening of February 1, fire broke out in a building belonging to William Conrad; the department soon stayed proceedings.

"The Never Fails."—On the 13th of February, 1871, some of the former members of Protection Company organized "The Never Fails, No. 2." James Milice, one of the old charter members, was elected Foreman; George Pratt, First Assistant; Joseph A. Wright, Second Assistant; W. B. Funk, Secretary, and John S. Wyman, Treasurer. They were soon initiated, as fire broke out in J. B. Skinner's residence, March 18. "The Never Fails" were on hand and demonstrated their skill in the use of the old engine, winning laurels in this emergency.

On the night of August 19, 1871, a fire broke out in O. P. Jaques' livery stable, on Center street. The flames were bursting through the roof when discovered and it was found impossible to save all of the horses. From the stable the fire spread to Musselman's law office, thence to the Baptist Church and to William Conrad's fire residence; this might have been saved, but Mr. Conrad, who was Foreman of Protection Company, gave the order to let his house go and save the church, and every effort was put forth in that direction, with some prospect of success, until Berst's livery stable, north of the church, caught fire, which, with a frame dwelling between it and the church, were soon enveloped in flames. The bell-tower on the north end of the engine-house also began to burn, and their efforts to save the church proved abortive. he Never Fails made a gallant fight to save the engine-house, and, to the surprise of its use, succeeded, although it was considerably damaged.

In the mean time, William Conrad's house and out-buildings were burning, while the steamer was working to save the frame building on the corner of Center and High streets, and the Lake City were trying to prevent the flames from spreading to the north; this proved impossible, owing to the fire catching a number of frame stables, which stood along the alley. The large stacks of dry wagon-timber, belonging to Mr. Conrad, on the rear end of his lot, also burned. The frame on the corner having been saved, Protection Company next tried to flank the fire on the east, but the hose-men found themselves surrounded by fire and were driven back, and, uniting their efforts with the Lake City, made a desperate effort to save the large frame dwelling belonging to W. S. Marshall, Esq., on the east side of the square. All felt that unless this building could be saved, a greater portion of the northeastern part of town would be doomed to destruction. The fight was long and stubborn, but the building was saved, while the fine brick residence of Mr. Epperson, directly north of it, was destroyed.

The fire was now under control. Out of the entire square, but four buildings had been saved; yet all felt that too much praise could not be given to the Fire Department. The victory, however, was not gained a whit too soon, for every cistern within reach had been exhausted. There was no rain, and a dense cloud of smoke hovered over Warsaw and the region roundabout, as, in addition to this fire, about October 1, through carelessness of an engineer on the railroad, fire was started in the tamarack between East and West Warsaw, which raged for weeks, to the great danger of property on either side of it. During the first three months of 1872, fires were frequent.

February 14, 1873, the Trustees purchased a powerful hand-engine, which had been used a short time by the fire department of Cleveland, Ohio; this was placed in care of "The Never Fails" and old "Protection" was again set aside. The Department was now fully equipped with first-class apparatus. The Chief, Joseph A. Funk, has the confidence of the officers and members, who render prompt obedience to his orders; and it is proper to state that the efficiency of the Department is largely owing to his untiring efforts; he has been kept at the head of the Department almost constantly from the first organization; his management has been eminently satisfactory, and such as to secure almost every advantage it has yet received. Mr. Funk has been ably seconded by William Conrad, Foreman of Protection No. 1, for many years, who also takes great pride in the Department, spending his time and money freely to add to its efficiency. Under his management, Protection Company has been placed on a firm footing. The Company is neatly uniformed, has money at interest, and a respectable balance in the treasury. Perry Brown, Chief of the Hose Department, is always on hand, and is "irrepressible."

Independent Hose Company No. 1, was organized June 6, 1876, chiefly for sporting purposes, and is to a great extent composed of members of other companies, but has a full complement of men for service. The Company is not subject to the orders of the Chief, or of the City Council, as they own their outfit—a very handsome hose-carriage from the Babcock Manufacturing Company, purchased at a cost of \$300. This Company is not backward in responding to an alarm of fire, however, and when they do so, they use the hose belonging to the Department.

The effective department now consists of: Protection Company No. 1, 26 members, and Hose Company No. 1, 13 members, in one organization; Never Fails No. 2, 18 members, and Hose No. 2, 12 members, in one organization; Lake City Hook and Ladder No. 1, 15 members; Independent Hose Company No. 1, 16 members.

The apparatus consists of one Silsby steamer, cost \$4,500; one serviceable hand-engine, \$750; one old hand-engine, not in use, \$300; one hook and ladder truck, with full complement of hooks, ropes, chains, etc., \$450; three hose-carts, cost not given; total, \$6,000. Fifteen hundred feet of good hose, chiefly rubber, to which may be added the hose-carriage of the Independent.

Realizing the value of time at a fire, Mr. John Grabner, the engineer of Protection Company, invented a blower to be attached to the engine, by the use of which the fire can be hastened immensely. The first record of this kind was at La Porte, July 4, 1877, when steam was made from cold water, and a stream was thrown through 100 feet of hose to a distance of 105 feet from the nozzle, in five minutes and thirteen seconds from the time the match was applied to the kindling. Again, at Goshen, September 5, 1877, the same test was given, and resulted in accomplishing the same feat in four minutes and fifty-six seconds. Warsaw has good reason to be proud of her Fire Department.

Great praise is due to Capt. W. S. Hemphill for bringing together the notes from which this record is made.

