

McPherson, Marquis Lafayette

10. Education

He was educated in a country school near his home in Morgan County, Indiana.

11. Degrees

He attended Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana in 1846-1847.

12. Other applicable information

- Republican
- He moved with his parents and siblings to Morgan County, Indiana circa 1830 from North Carolina
 - He studied law with Algernon Sidney Griggs for a year.
 - He then moved to Arkansas to practice law, but after 2 years he returned home to Indiana. There he taught schools. He then followed his brother, John McPherson, to near Carthage, Illinois. While in western Illinois he met his wife.
 - He then decided to move Iowa so he walked from Carthage, Illinois to Monticello Iowa arriving in 1850. There he taught a term of school and soon opened law offices. He became prominent in the new Republic in Party.
 - He became law partner with P. H. Elliott 1859-1862
 - Military service - Brigade Quartermaster of the armies in the west during Civil War years as well as Kentucky and Tennessee.
 - He moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa in 1869 and was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1870
 - He became ill some months before the death of Brigette's niece. He died in St. Louis, Missouri where he went to try curative baths, but all failed.

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DEATH OF M. L. McPHERSON.

The Lethean waves of the dark-rolling
 ver of death have closed over the life of
 the Hon. M. L. McPherson. He died at the
 Everett House in St. Louis, yesterday
 morning, Dec. 29th. The event was not
 expected, for he has been in feeble health
 for several months. About the first of this
 month, he returned from medical treatment
 in New York, apparently much improved,
 though still physically the mere shadow of
 his former robustness. At the opening of
 the District Court he essayed to resume his
 duties as District Attorney for the Third
 Judicial District, but soon found he was
 unequal to the task. Upon consultation, he
 concluded to repair to St. Louis to try the
 virtues of the Turkish bath. Accordingly
 he set out last Monday, but the journey
 prostrated him, and he died before his wife
 reached his bedside—although she hastened
 to St. Louis on receipt of a telegram con-
 veying intelligence of his dangerous con-
 dition.

Major McPherson was long a resident of
 this State, and filled many important posi-
 tions, the duties of which were always dis-
 charged with fidelity and strict integrity.
 We have not the data at hand from which
 to sketch his public life, but we may say
 that he represented Madison county in the
 State Senate during the Legislative session
 of 1859-60; was Presidential Elector in 1860,
 and had the honor in part of casting the
 vote of Iowa for Abraham Lincoln. Early
 in the war he was appointed paymaster in
 the army with rank of Major, which position
 he held, we believe, until the forces of Iowa
 were disbanded. In the spring of 1869, he
 moved from Winterset to Council Bluffs,
 and entered upon the practice of his pro-
 fession in this city. At the general election
 of 1870, he was elected attorney for the
 Third Judicial District, which office he held
 until the time of his death. Bluff, hearty
 and reliable in his friendships—social in
 nature, and though active in public life,
 always genial—he was respected by all who
 were in contact with him, and his death
 has evoked a wide expression of sympathy,
 which was well known throughout the

civil service commission, the president will
 appoint as regular examining boards three
 persons from each of the different depart-
 ments of the government, who will person-
 ally conduct all examinations of applicants,
 being governed in their action by such reg-
 ulations as may from time to time be es-
 tablished by advisory board. It is probable
 the duties of the latter board will not be
 such as to require a continuous session, but
 that it will only be necessary for them to
 meet at stated periods.

This afternoon officer Doyle, accompa-
 nied by two policemen, attempted to ar-
 rest a Mrs. Shea, in her house, she resisted
 and shot Doyle with a pistol, the ball taking
 effect in his mouth, from which he shortly
 after died, bleeding to death before medical
 assistance could be procured. Mrs. Shea is
 now under arrest.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Tweed has
 surrendered to the sheriff and Richard M.
 Tweed is accepted as security in place of
 Farley.

G. W. Van Nort was appointed commis-
 sioner of public works by the mayor, who
 received Tweed's formal resignation. Quite
 an excitement was created by these events.
 Tweed, after the necessary requirements at
 the sheriff's office were complied with, went
 to his office, in the department of public
 works, and introduced his successor Van
 Nort to the employes.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The reported
 disaster to the Wabash is pronounced false
 by the editor of the Nautical Gazette.
 Nothing has been heard from any other
 source of such a disaster. Inquiries have
 been made at Boston and Washington to
 trace the origin of the rumor.

NEW YORK, December 29.—General
 Laccilia, a noted communist, and wife ar-
 rived yesterday on the Europa.

R. H. Manning, agent of Passaic Zinc
 company, was robbed yesterday, of a pack-
 age of bonds, stocks, etc., worth forty thou-
 sand dollars.

Wm. M. Tweed sent in on Thursday last
 his resignation as member of the board of
 directors of the Erie railroad. It was ac-
 cepted and Henry Sherwood, of Corning,
 New York, has been elected in his stead.

The Nautical Gazette of this city has re-
 ceived a report from Boston to the effect
 that the United States frigate Wabash, in
 her passage across the Atlantic, encountered
 a severe gale, in which between thirty and
 forty men were lost overboard.

It is strongly suspected among the re-
 formers that the continuance of the grand
 jury of the court of oyer and terminer, is
 owing to the influence of the object being to
 prevent the finding of further indictments
 by the general sessions grand jury. The

Funeral of Major McPherson.

The funeral services of our fellow townman, Major McPherson, took place yesterday morning, at the First M. E. Church at ten o'clock. A very large audience of mourning relatives, friends and acquaintances was present on the occasion. After the singing of a hymn, and reading of the 103d Psalm, the favorite hymn of the deceased, during his lifetime and, in fact almost the only one he was ever known to sing, being the 938th, was sung by the congregation in a very solemn and impressive manner. After the singing of the hymn a very touching prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. Bresee, after which a statement from the editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, who was with him in his last hours, was read, being a brief but vivid description of the running out of the last sands from the life of a truly noble and good man. Many eyes that had not been moistened for years were damp at the conclusion, and it is fair to believe that some of the touching appeals and admonitions listened to, as it were, coming almost from the lips of the dead, will sink deep and leave a lasting impress upon the hearts of many of the hearers.

After the reading of the statement, the audience passed out, stopping in the vestibule long enough to take a farewell look and drop a parting tear over the last earthly remains of their friend and brother as he lay in his coffin sweetly sleeping his last long sleep, when, forming in procession, the remains were escorted to their last resting place on Cemetery Hill.

The deceased was born in North Carolina, but removed from that State to Morgan county Indiana, when quite young, where he continued to reside until after he had finished his collegiate course at Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana. He came to Illinois in 1849, where he was married, and lived for some time; in 1857 he came to Winterset, Iowa, where he continued to reside until 1862, when he entered the army and devoted three years of his life in faithful service to his country. In 1869 he removed to this city, where he has continued to reside until his death. He was elected in 1870 to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney for this District, the duties of which office he discharged with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. He was also elected to the State Legislature in 1871, and served in that body for two years, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people.

for death, pardon my sins. Jesus died for sinners; I am a great sinner, Jesus died for me. When I prayed for his family, he said: 'Amen! God bless them; bless my wife, bless Ada, bless Mamie! When I arose from prayer, he said: 'Pray for little Mamie, my daughter! I am a sinner, but God is merciful, O! how merciful to send his only begotten Son into the world to die for us poor sinners.' I asked him if he could trust in Christ, and he said, 'Yes, I will, pray that I may be able to do so; I want to trust him to the last.' 'I had to go home then, but returned again that night and now become satisfied that he could not live. He was very glad I came, and said: 'Stay with me, pray for me. I am dying, and must meet God. It is a solemn thing for a man to die, to go into eternity and answer for all he has done.' 'Yes,' said I, but our Lord Jesus said, 'Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' 'What a precious promise' said he, 'it is wonderful! Come unto me, and I will give you rest—rest—rest from all disease, and pain, and sorrow, and sin. Yes, it is wonderful; God's promises are amazing... O! how good God is!' I said, 'Whoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.' 'Yes,' said he, 'it is all through faith, pray for me that I may have faith. I am dying, another thing, but I am in God's hands, He is merciful.' After awhile he fell into a doze, but soon awoke and called for his wife, and his daughter Ada. After being fully aroused he became conscious that they were not present and then said, 'My daughter Ada, is just entering upon womanhood. You know how many temptations are around her. Pray for her, and tell her for me, to be prompt and punctual in all her engagements—always to be employed in some useful work. Idleness is the parent of nearly all our vices. Tell her there is but one God, and she must serve Him. I want her to read only good books, and to keep good company. I do not want her to read the trashy novels of the day, nor Byron, nor Shakspeare very much. I want her to read biography, and history, and the Bible. Tell her to consult her mother about her reading, and about everything;' 'for,' said he, 'a mother will never teach her child wrong. Even after she attains her majority, I want her to obey her mother and follow her advice. Tell her I want her fully to comprehend the value of time, and to know that she cannot be happy unless she is fully devoted to Christ.' He spoke again of little Mary, and prayed for her.

After a little while he said: 'I want you to send for Mr. Bresee to come and pray for me.' Again, and again, he asked if he were coming, and why he did not come. I explained to him the case, and then he became perfectly rational again, and conversed beautifully of the grandeur of the Bible, of the immortality of the soul, and the resur-

Wood was day for \$8 a week and attended the...

Mr. Lorenzo D. (of Des Moines) Bell, F. R. H. T. B. BRACE B. Broadway. Express, Telegraph accommodation

J. W. BOSS, 10 Business First-class accom

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ED. SNOW, 10 Business First-class accom

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Prices—Great Bargains.

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SCHOOL DINNER.—The donation

Second M. F. Sunday School,

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What boy or girl is there that

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DR. FICHERA.—Business and fam-

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BALL.—The Firemen's Ball,

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including some twenty or

emen, with their ladies, from

er ladies were Territory and State legis-

artoons and the music delicious,

discharged, up to within a short time of his death, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people.

Since the above was in type we have been handed for publication the introductory remarks of Rev. Mr. Bresee, together with the statement of Dr. Crary, which are as follows:

Mr. M. L. McPherson, whose remains, which now lie before us, we have met to consign to the silent tomb, was a native of North Carolina, but was brought in early childhood by his parents to Morgan county, Indiana. He was of Quaker extraction, and all his early training and associations were in connection with that people. But his collegiate training was received at the Asbury University, Greensville, Indiana, then under the presidency of Dr. Mathew Simpson, since Bishop Simpson. He studied law with Judge Griggs, of Mariettaville, Indiana. Being prostrated by close application, he spent a year in the South, from whence he was recalled by the severe illness of his mother, which resulted in her death; soon after which he came to Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary L. Tibbals, who now, with all these bereaved friends, and more especially than any others can, mourns his departure. In 1857 he removed with his family to Iowa, settling at Winterset, Madison county, where, until 1862, he practiced his profession, of the law, being also much in public life. During this time he served his constituents two terms in the State Senate, was one of the delegates to the convention in 1860 that nominated Mr. Lincoln, and one of the electors of the State, that elected him. In 1862 he entered the army and served three years. He removed to this city in the fall of 1869, and settled again in the practice of his profession. In 1870 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for this district. In which, to his honor be it said, he was very earnest in his desire and efforts to bring to justice that class of offenders which it is so hard for the law to reach, especially in this country. He expressed to me his great sorrow a few months ago when stricken down by disease that he could not do what he had hoped he might be able to accomplish in this matter. Nine months ago he was attacked by Bright's disease, under the power of which he gradually sank until the pitcher was broken at the fountain.

Owing to his early religious training by the Friends, he was reserved and undemonstrative in reference to his christian convictions and sentiments. So much so that those who were disconnected with him in every day life knew comparatively little of his religious convictions. It is probably true also, that in the excitement of business and pressure of public life, like too many others, he thought less about the great truths of religion and was led to look upon them more superficially, than their great importance demand. But when disease fastened upon him and he became prostrate that his earthly work was done, the teaching of his childhood and the convictions

its wonderful revelations and promise. He said: "It is the only book that teaches the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the body, two glorious doctrines." I said Christ said 'I am the resurrection and the life.' 'Yes,' said he, 'and Christ is also the way, the truth, and the life.' He spoke of the great revelations of the New Testament of God's wonderful condescension and promises. I prayed with him again and he responded as before, heartily and audibly.

"Each time I saw him he asked me to pray for him, and said often that he would try to trust in Christ.

"He declined talking about business of any kind from the very first. He would not say a word about any worldly affair. He declined making any requests or giving any directions about business matters. He said he did not want much said about him after his death, and requested that no parade should be made at his funeral, saying, 'I do not believe in parades at funerals.' The last time I saw him he said, 'I feel better in my mind, I trust in my Redeemer.'

"Many times when dreaming or dozing, he asked why Mr. Bresee did not come and pray with him, but was all the time rational when aroused. When I would explain that his wife, and Ada, and Mr. Bresee, were in Council Bluffs, and he in St. Louis, he seemed reconciled.

"I give you the particulars as I wrote them down at the time."

RECORDER'S COURT.—The extreme dullness of business in this Court does not warrant even a quotation.

CHICKENS, geese, and even turkeys, are yet very plenty in the market, notwithstanding the terrible onslaught that has been made upon them for the past few days.

THE new style of collar for gentlemen is said to be terrific. They combine economy with fashion this time, however, as with reasonably long pantaloons they entirely do away with the necessity of wearing a shirt.

THE sharp stinging weather that prevailed during the holidays, though deplored by some, was a real god-send to respectable gentlemen who were troubled with red noses—"Sharp out this morning, you know," being the answer whenever any profane remarks were made in regard to their rum buddy snouts.

VALE.—The holidays are again numbered with the things that are past, and we are called upon to lay aside their pleasures, thought not the recollection of them, and again bend our energies to business and the sterner duties of every day life. So far as we have been able to learn, everybody has enjoyed

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He left our city a little more than a week ago for the purpose of availing himself of the baths at St. Louis. But by the time he arrived there was very sick, and stopping at the Everett House, notwithstanding all that could be done he lingered but a few days and passed away. I have here a statement from Dr. B. F. Crary, editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, of some of his conversations during this time, as he took them down from his lips. I am glad that he had such a noble man to be with him in his last hours. Dr. Crary says:

"On the evening of December 26, 1871, I was requested by Dr. Adams, of this city, to go with him to see Hon. M. L. McPherson, who was very sick at the Everett House. "He had reached the city on Monday evening, in a state of extreme prostration from congestion of the lungs, and Bright's disease, under which he had been laboring for several months. His breathing was exceedingly hard, his pulse rapid and fluttering, his face livid with the terrible congestion under which he was then suffering. He was perfectly rational, and conversed freely about his situation. He had become convinced that his disease was approaching a fatal termination, and after the physicians, Drs. Temple, Vastine, and Adams had gone out, he requested me to pray with him. I did so, and at nearly every petition he audibly responded, Amen! I prayed for his recovery if consistent with the Divine will, for his forgiveness, conversion and preparation for death, if he should be taken away. His responses were deeply affecting. He said: 'Do lord, O bless my soul, prepare me

gentlemen who were troubled with red noses—"Sharp out this morning, you know," being the answer whenever any profane remarks were made in regard to their rum-buddy snouts.

VALE.—The holidays are again numbered with the things that are past, and we are called upon to lay aside their pleasures, though not the recollection of them, and again bend our energies to business and the sterner duties of every day life. So far as we have been able to learn, everybody has enjoyed the past week's festivities to the fullest extent, and many of the hearts of the poor have been rejoiced and made glad by substantial and unexpected presents from their more fortunate neighbors. Church-going people have had a glorious season of religious worship and social reunion. Notwithstanding it may add another year to our lives, we can but wish that this joyful season may soon again return, but until then we are constrained, like our fellow-toilers, to bid adieu to Christmas dinners and New Year gayeties and again settle down into the rut of labor prepared for us by time, poverty and the force of circumstances.

WATCH MEETING.—The watch meeting at the M. E. Church on Sunday evening, was very well attended, and proved a very interesting affair. After a fitting opening prayer and an eloquent sermon suitable to the occasion, the congregation spent the remainder of the evening until 12 o'clock, in singing, praying and exhorting each other to begin the new year with firm resolutions to live the lives, not only in words, but in deeds, of humble and true Christians. At 12 o'clock a short and eloquent exhortation was made by the pastor to those present, when, after singing a hymn, and prayer, the benediction was pronounced and the congregation dispersed to their homes, many of them, no doubt, feeling much benefited by the social service; but we are sorry to have to add that there were a few present who did not seem to realize either the place they were in, the occasion of the assemblage, or the people with whom they were associated, but the kind, considerate and Christian spirit of forbearance with which they were treated by the congregation, we sincerely hope, will have the effect of either reforming their manners at such places or keep them away altogether.

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for death, pardon my sins. Jesus died for sinners; I am a great sinner, Jesus died for me. When I prayed for his family, he said: 'Amen! God bless them; bless my wife, bless Ada, bless Mamie! When I arose from prayer, he said: 'Pray for little Mamie, my little girl, she is a sinner, but God is merciful, O! how merciful to send his only begotten Son into the world to die for us poor sinners.' I could trust in Christ, and he said, 'Yes, I will, pray that I may be able to do so, I want to trust him to the last.' 'I had to go home then, but returned again that night and now became satisfied that he could not live. He was very glad I came, and said; 'Stay with me, pray for me. I am dying, and must meet God. It is a solemn thing for a man to die to go into eternity and answer for all he has done.' 'Yes,' said I, but our Lord Jesus said, 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' 'What a precious promise' said he, 'It is wonderful. Come unto me, and I will give you rest—rest from all disease, and pain, and sorrow, and sin. Yes, it is wonderful; God's promises are amazing. O! how good God is!' I said, 'Whoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.' 'Yes,' said he, 'it is all through faith, pray for me that I may have faith. I am dying, suffering, but I am in God's hands, He is merciful.' After a while he fell into a doze, but soon awoke and called for his wife, and his daughter Ada. After being fully aroused he became conscious that they were not present and then said, 'My daughter Ada, is just entering upon womanhood. You know how many temptations are around her. Pray for her, and tell her for me, to be prompt and punctual in all her engagements—always to be employed in some useful work. Idleness is the parent of nearly all our vices. Tell her there is but one God, and she must serve Him. I want her to read only good books, and to keep good company. I do not want her to read the trashy novels of the day, nor Byron, nor Shakspeare very much. I want her to read biography, and history, and the Bible. Tell her to consult her mother about her reading, and about everything;' 'for,' said he, 'a mother will never teach her child wrong. Even after she attains her majority, I want her to obey her mother and follow her advice. Tell her I want her fully to comprehend the value of time, and to know that she cannot be happy unless she is fully devoted to Christ.' He spoke again of little Mary, and prayed for her.

After a little while he said: "I want you to send for Mr. Bresee to come and pray for me." Again, and again, he asked if he were coming, and why he did not come. I explained to him the case, and then he became perfectly rational again, and conversed beautifully of the grandeur of the Bible, of its worth and value. He said: "It is the only book that teaches man the way to heaven, and the way to the Father."

Wood was sold day for \$8 a cord. attended the Seman

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After the reading of the statement, the audience passed out, stopping in the vestibule long enough to take a farewell look and drop a parting tear over the last earthly remains of their friend and brother as he lay in his coffin sweetly sleeping his last long sleep, when, forming in procession, the remains were escorted to their last resting place on Cemetery Hill.

The deceased was born in North Carolina, but removed from that State to Morgan county Indiana, when quite young, where he continued to reside until after he had finished his collegiate course at Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana. He came to Illinois in 1849, where he was married, and lived for some time; in 1857 he came to Winterset, Iowa, where he continued to reside until 1862, when he entered the army and devoted three years of his life in faithful service to his country. In 1869 he removed to this city, where he has continued to reside until his death. He was elected in 1870 to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney for this District, the duties of which office he discharged, up to within a short time of his death, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people.

Since the above was in type we have been handed for publication the introductory remarks of Rev. Mr. Bresee, together with the statement of Dr. Crary, which are as follows:

Mr. M. L. McPherson, whose remains, which now lie before us, we have met to consign to the silent tomb, was a native of North Carolina, but was brought in early childhood by his parents to Morgan county, Indiana. He was of Quaker extraction, and all his early training and associations were in connection with that people. But his collegiate training was received at the Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, then under the presidency of Dr. Mathew Simpson, since Bishop Simpson. He studied law with Judge Griggs, of Martineville, Indiana. Being prostrated by close application, he spent a year in the South, from whence he was recalled by the severe illness of his mother, which resulted in her death; soon after which he came to Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary L. Tibbals, who now, with all these bereaved friends, and more especially than any others can, mourns his departure. In 1857 he removed with his family to Iowa, settling at Winterset, Madison county, where, until 1862, he practiced his profession, of the law, being also much in public life. During this time he served his constituents two terms in the State Senate, was one of the delegates to the convention in 1860 that nominated Mr. Lincoln, and one of the electors of the State, in 1868. In 1869 he entered the

daughter Ada. After being fully aroused he became conscious that they were not present and then said, "My daughter Ada, is just entering upon womanhood. You know how many temptations are around her. Pray for her, and tell her for me, to be prompt and punctual in all her engagements—always to be employed in some useful work. Idleness is the parent of nearly all our vices. Tell her there is but one God, and she must serve Him. I want her to read only good books, and to keep good company. I do not want her to read the trashy novels of the day, nor Byron, nor Shakspeare very much. I want her to read biography, and history, and the Bible. Tell her to consult her mother about her reading, and about everything;" "for," said he, "a mother will never teach her child wrong. Even after she attains her majority, I want her to obey her mother and follow her advice. Tell her I want her fully to comprehend the value of time, and to know that she cannot be happy unless she is fully devoted to Christ." He spoke again of little Mary, and prayed for her.

After a little while he said: "I want you to send for Mr. Bresee to come and pray for me." Again, and again, he asked if he were coming, and why he did not come. I explained to him the case, and then he became perfectly rational again, and conversed beautifully of the grandeur of the Bible, of its wonderful revelations and promise. He said: "It is the only book that teaches man the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the body, two glorious doctrines." I said Christ said 'I am the resurrection and the life.' 'Yes,' said he, 'and Christ is also the way, the truth, and the life.' He spoke of the great revelations of the New Testament of God's wonderful condescension and promises. I prayed with him again and he responded as before, heartily and audibly.

"Each time I saw him he asked me to pray for him, and said often that he would try to trust in Christ.

"He declined talking about business of any kind from the very first. He would not say a word about any worldly affair. He declined making any requests or giving any directions about business matters. He said he did not want much said about him after his death, and requested that no parade should be made at his funeral, saying, 'I do not believe in parades at funerals.' The last time I saw him he said, 'I feel better in my mind, I trust in my Redeemer.'

"Many times when dreaming or dozing, he asked why Mr. Bresee did not come and pray with him, but was all the time rational when aroused. When I would explain that his wife, and Ada, and Mr. Bresee, were in Council Bluffs, and he in St. Louis, he seemed reconciled.

"I give you the particulars as I wrote them down at the time."

RECORDER'S COURT.—The extreme dullness of business in this Court does not warrant even a quotation.

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Five Gold American Hunting Wa each. Ten Ladies' Gold Hu worth \$100 each.

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Whole number of Gifts, 6,000; ticket

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL T Liberal Premiums will be paid.

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FLOUR.

REPORTER

STATE ITEMS

—It is stated that 87 ladies have applied for positions in the approaching session of the Legislature.

—One of our exchanges says that Oneota county, with 277,108 acres of land, contains not a single tree.

—Bl. Peters, Esq., has held the office of Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace in the city of Davenport for nine years, during which time he has performed the marriage ceremony for one thousand couples. The Davenport Democrat says that "He calculates, from samples that he knows of, that the marriages he has solemnized have resulted in about 8,500 extra population, and he does not remember of a single divorce of the knots he has tied."

—Major M. L. McPherson, of Council Bluffs and Attorney for the 8d Judicial District, died at St. Louis on the 29th ult. He was at one time in the State Senate from Madison county, and subsequently was a Paymaster in the U. S. Army.

—The I. O. O. F. has established twenty-one new lodges in the state during the past year, and now has an average of two lodges to each county.

—Few people have an idea of the amount of pension money paid out in Iowa. The annual sum is over one million dollars. This shows what Iowa did in the great rebellion.

—During 1871 there were 431,478 acres of land taken under the homestead and pre-emption laws in the Sioux City Land District. It is supposed 375,000 acres have been taken by actual settlers. About 250,000 acres remain subject to entry.

—The Ottumwa Courier relates a horrible accident which occurred in Noseville, Davis county, of the burning to death of an entire family of six persons while asleep. The name of the family was Whalen, and their remains (all that

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HISTORY
OF
POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY,
IOWA.

Containing a History from the earliest settlement to the present time, embracing its topographical, geological, physical and climatic features; its agricultural, railroad interests, etc.; giving an account of its aboriginal inhabitants, early settlement by the whites, pioneer incidents, its growth, its improvements, organization of the County, the judicial history, the business and industries, churches, schools, etc.; Biographical Sketches; Portraits of some of the Early Settlers, Prominent Men, etc.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
O. L. BASKIN & CO., HISTORICAL PUBLISHERS,
LAKESIDE BUILDING.

1883.

On the 1st of November, a manufacturers' association was formed for the purpose of giving proper encouragement to the establishment of manufacturing industries. Gen. G. M. Dodge was made President; G. W. Linsinger, now of Omaha, Vice President; S. Farnsworth, Cashier of the First National Bank, and E. L. Shugart, Vice President of that bank, Secretaries, and Col. H. C. Nutt, Treasurer. The association representing great capital and influence, did a good work in the direction of their object. The Patrons of Husbandry also organized a Grange during the same month, the leading members of which were Capt. D. B. Clark, Wooster Fay, Col. Babbitt, H. C. Raymond, and H. A. Terry, nurserymen, and J. A. Sylvester. Their grange meetings were held on Pearl street in the second story of one of the buildings between Broadway and First avenue.

→ The most prominent event at the close of the year 1871 was the death and burial of **Maj. M. L. McPherson**, the District Attorney of this district. Maj. McPherson had lived at Winterset for many years, and at the breaking-out of the civil war, entered the service, and discharged the arduous duties of Brigade Quartermaster in the armies of the West. In 1866, he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress against Mr. Kasson, but Gen. Dodge succeeded in the nomination, as stated in his biographical sketch. Toward the close of 1869, Maj. McPherson removed to Council Bluffs, as a wider field for the practice of his profession—that of a lawyer—but Bright's disease of the kidneys had already set in and seriously impaired his health. He was elected District Attorney of this district in 1870, over Judge Morseman, his Democratic competitor, of Page County. Some months before the fall term of the District Court in 1871, he went to St. Louis in the hope of relief, leaving

Capt. D. W. Price to discharge the duties of his office at that term. Medical aid was of no avail, and on the 29th of December Maj. McPherson died in St. Louis, and his remains were brought here, and the funeral services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which society he was a member. Col. D. B. Dailey was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maj. McPherson. At the next election, Col. Dailey was not a candidate. His law partner, L. W. Ross, was a candidate for the nomination of District Judge, an ambition that was not gratified, through the success of Capt. J. R. Reed in carrying off the nomination and Col. Dailey waived his claims in favor of Mr. Ross.

The Pacific House met with a serious loss on the morning of the 11th of January, 1872. The new west wing took fire in one of the upper rooms, and before the fire department could get to work, owing to the intensely cold weather, that part of the structure was a mass of ruins. A heavy gale was blowing at the time, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the whole block, including Officer & Pusey's bank, was saved. Omaha sent one of her steam fire engines, but the flames were subdued by the time it reached here. The heavy loss sustained by Mr. Bayliss, the owner of the building, ever afterward crippled his energies and resources, and when he died it was in comparative poverty. Sylvanus Dodge, the father of Gen. Dodge, died on the 24th of December, 1871, and on the 1st of February, 1872, Nehemiah Baldwin, the father of John T. Baldwin, and Judge Baldwin entered upon the duties of Register of the United States Land Office, to which he had been appointed as the successor of Mr. Dodge. The Iowa Legislature was in session. The Union Pacific bridge was completed, and in running order. It paid no attention to Council Bluffs, and

HISTORY OF
MADISON COUNTY
IOWA
AND ITS PEOPLE

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II

CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1915

Mr. Goshorn is a member of the Masonic order, having joined that organization at Pierce, Nebraska. For twenty years or more he was chairman of the county democratic central committee and has done much to strengthen his party throughout the county. His interest in manly outdoor sports is attested by the fact that he was for a number of years catcher of the Winterset baseball team and was only beaten once from 1877 to 1884. While a student at the State University he was catcher on the university team. He invariably caught with his bare hand, never using a glove, and his fingers still show marks. He is very fond of hunting and has one of the finest dogs in the state. He often goes to Canada or to the American Rocky mountains for big game and has mounted specimens which he has killed of deer, elk, mountain lions, Rocky mountain sheep and goats, in fact, practically all kinds of big game save the grizzly bear. He is also an enthusiastic fisherman and was the first to go from this county to Northern Minnesota for bass. Many others have since followed his example. From his boyhood he has been much interested in the out-of-doors and while in the State University specialized in geology and zoology. For many years he has made a specialty of the study of the geology of Madison county and was employed by a Chicago syndicate to make a special report on the available quarry sites on all the streams in the county, which he considers the finest piece of work that he has done along that line. His life has been one of well directed activity and Madison county is the richer in many ways for his having lived in it, and the high regard in which he is held is fully merited.

MARQUIS LAFAYETTE McPHERSON.

Marquis Lafayette McPherson, as the name McPherson implies, was of Scotch descent. He was born May 29, 1822, at a place near the line between the two states of Carolina, probably within the state of North Carolina. His parents, William and Mary McPherson, with their four small sons, Oliver, Marquis Lafayette, Enoch and John, removed to Morgan county, Indiana, about the year 1830. The father in a small way was a farmer as well as a harnessmaker.

In Indiana in those days the people were poor. There were no free schools, with the result that schools were in session but a few months of the year, conducted by teachers who received their pay on the subscription plan. A Mr. Preston, an Englishman, taught for quite a time the country school near the McPherson home, and, being highly educated, he had much to do in directing the habits and mind of M. L. McPherson. During the school years of 1846 and 1847 he attended Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana. He then studied law, as was the custom of those days, in a law office. Algernon Sidney Griggs, a lawyer of prominence at the county seat, Martinsville, Indiana, was his instructor in law. After remaining with him for a year, Mr. McPherson removed to Arkansas to engage in the practice of law, but after staying there two years he returned to his old home in Indiana, where he remained about a year, teaching school. His brother John had located near Carthage, Illinois, and Mr. McPherson of this review followed him. While in western Illinois he became acquainted with Miss Mary E. Tibbles, who later became his wife.

M. L. McPherson conceived the idea that Iowa was the place for him to reside. Accordingly, without money and without friends with money or influence, he walked from Carthage, Illinois, to Winterset, Iowa, then but a village, where he arrived in the spring of 1850. He taught a term of school in the old log courthouse at Winterset; he cut cordwood along some streams and split some rails, but it was not long until he had clients. He soon became quite prominent in the new republican party but although much of his time was taken up by politics he continued his law practice, which increased until he was in every suit of importance in Madison county as well as in a fair percentage of the litigation not only in the surrounding counties but in many of the counties of western Iowa. It has been said that he had but few equals in power with both courts and juries. He had an unusual vocabulary, his pronunciation was good, and his reading had been extensive, particularly in history and in the literature of oratory, both ancient and modern. His powers of wit and humor, of sarcasm and invective and denunciation as well as of declamation and reasoning and his universally high repute enabled him to hold his own, even in counties where he was largely a stranger, with a host of the old-time lawyers, and in those days there were many strong men in the legal profession in central and western Iowa. His partner from 1859 to 1862 was G. N. Elliott. His practice was interrupted by his military service during the Civil war but following his return to civil life he resumed his practice, forming a partnership with B. F. Murray. He was in many of the important cases tried in western Iowa, civil as well as criminal. In 1869 he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and formed a partnership for the practice of law with Captain D. W. Price, one of the most brilliant public speakers that Iowa ever produced. In 1870 Mr. McPherson was elected district attorney for the third Iowa judicial district and in the following January entered upon the duties of that office. The district included the counties of Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont, Montgomery, Page, Adams, Taylor, Union, Ringgold, Decatur and Clarke and his official duties required him to attend court in each county twice a year. Although his health failed him soon after he took office he attended several terms of court during the first half of 1871. In the summer of that year he went to New York city for treatment but his health was unimproved and he returned home, going in the latter part of 1871 to St. Louis, where he passed away in a hospital on the 29th of December of that year. His body was taken to Council Bluffs and interment was made in Fair View cemetery.

Mr. McPherson was a man of the highest principles and was an uncompromising enemy of evil in all forms. He had a bitter hatred of saloons and the liquor traffic and delivered temperance addresses in the villages and at the country settlements in Madison and adjoining counties while living in Winterset. A few years after his arrival in this city he became a leader in the formation of the new republican party, which was grounded on morality and the freedom of every human being. He took part in the campaign of 1856, supporting Fremont for the presidency, and in 1857 he unofficially called a mass convention for Madison county of all those who were opposed to the extension of slavery and was the principal speaker at the convention. He aroused the people by declamation and by his extraordinary powers of reasoning and in a few years became one of the idols of central Iowa in the political field. He was a delegate at large at the Chicago convention of 1860, at which Abraham Lincoln was nominated as the republican

candidate for president. During the campaign that followed Mr. McPherson worked sincerely and heartily for the election of Mr. Lincoln and was a presidential elector on the republican ticket. In those days the position of elector was one of great prominence and, although then, as now, it was a position of honor only, men were often selected because of ability and willingness to make a political campaign. Mr. McPherson traveled the west half of the state and delivered speeches in many of the counties and those who heard him say that but few, if any, republican orators in Iowa eclipsed him in brilliancy and power of public speech.

He was twice elected to the state senate from the district comprising Madison, Adair, Guthrie and Dallas counties, serving eight years. The last session of which he was a member was in the winter of 1862. That was the formative period for building railroads and the railroad committee, of which he was a member, was one of the most important committees. He was also a member of the judiciary committee. He was one of the leaders in securing legislation which gave a married woman the right to own property, to make contracts, to sue and be sued, and which gave her the same right in her husband's property as the husband had in the wife's property at death. The legislation then adopted with reference to the rights of women has remained upon the statute books until the present day. The name of Mr. McPherson was urged for the office of secretary of state by Madison county in 1860 and in 1861 that county supported him for the nomination for congress. Five years later he was again a candidate for nomination to congress but on the second day of the convention his name was withdrawn at his request.

Mr. McPherson was with the Union army for three years, receiving the appointment, over the signature of President Lincoln, of captain of commissary subsistence, his commission being dated March 6, 1862. Later he was promoted to the office of major and left the service by resignation with the brevet of lieutenant colonel, June 12, 1865. The greater part of the time he was with the armies in Kentucky and Tennessee. In October, 1866, he organized the first Grand Army post in Winterset and was made its first commander.

Mr. McPherson was survived by his widow, who, however, also passed away a number of years ago. A daughter, Ida, died when a child. His eldest daughter, Ada, married a civil engineer, W. R. Morley, a man of much eminence, who ran the line of the Santa Fe Railroad over the mountains in New Mexico. He was building the line of the Mexican Central from El Paso, Texas, to the city of Mexico, Mexico, when in 1883 he was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. The youngest daughter, Mary, married Professor Schaper, of one of the German universities, who died several years ago, leaving his widow and a son.

Mr. McPherson lived a life in part of gentleness and with peace of mind and contentment, but like many men who have been active practitioners of law, he engaged in politics and public life and there came inevitable conflicts. However, there was never any question as to his integrity or sincerity and even those who differed from him in opinion respected him highly. As one of the leaders in the formation of the republican party in his part of Iowa he demonstrated the qualities of aggressiveness, fearlessness and moral enthusiasm. He became known as a public speaker of unusual effectiveness and his work was an important factor in the success of his party. His record in public office was a very creditable one

and as a lawyer he was not only successful in a marked degree but there was never the slightest doubt of his fidelity to a client or to the calling in which he was engaged.

LESTER J. HILL.

Among those who have found farming and stock-raising to be profitable occupations is numbered Lester J. Hill, of section 11, Penn township, who was born in that township on the 4th of April, 1876, a son of Benoni and Mazana (Pickett) Hill. The father was born in Randolph county, Indiana, on the 15th of May, 1844, of the marriage of Mathew and Fanny (Diggs) Hill. Mathew Hill, a native of North Carolina, became one of the first settlers of Indiana, where he purchased land, which he operated until some time in the '80s, when he came to Madison county, Iowa, where his children were residing, and built a comfortable residence in Earlham. He passed away there in the late '80s and was survived by his widow for a number of years, her demise occurring in the '90s. She was a native of Randolph county, Indiana.

Benoni Hill was reared and educated in Indiana and attended school until eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Union army from August, 1862, until the close of the war. In March, 1867, he took up his residence in Madison county, Iowa, and rented land for five years. At the end of that time he bought eighty acres in Penn township, but after seven years sold that tract and turned his attention to operating a farm of two hundred and forty acres near Earlham belonging to his uncle. He was so employed for eighteen years and was a well known stockman, dealing chiefly in Hereford cattle. He was a republican and served as trustee of Penn township. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Friends church and all who knew him esteemed him. He passed away on the 23d of July, 1901. His wife was born on July 3, 1844, a daughter of John B. and Merab (Cox) Pickett, natives respectively of North Carolina and Randolph county, Indiana. Her father removed to Indiana with his parents when but eight years of age and was there reared and educated. Upon starting out for himself he entered land from the government and before he could cultivate it had to clear it of timber. After much hard work he had his land all under cultivation and his farm became one of the well improved places of his locality. His demise occurred on the 19th of August, 1897, and that of his wife on the 17th of April, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Benoni Hill had three children: Effie, who died when eight months old; Frank, who died on the 9th of September, 1892, when twenty-one years of age; and Lester.

The last named was reared in Penn township and acquired his education in the district schools and in Earlham Academy. When twenty-four years of age he left home and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 11, Penn township, which he has since cultivated and improved. He feeds considerable stock each year, usually shipping three or four carloads annually. He is not only industrious but so plans his work that he avoids all unnecessary waste of time or energy, thus receiving the largest possible return from his labor.



You searched for **M. L. Mcpherson** in **Iowa**

Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925

Name: **M L Mcpherson**
 Birth Year: **abt 1825**
 Birth Place: **North Carolina**
 Gender: **Male**
 Marital Status: **Married**
 Census Date: **1856**
 Residence state: **Iowa**
 Residence County: **Madison**
 Locality: **Center**
 Roll: **IA_60**
 Line: **35**
 Family Number: **69**
 Neighbors: [View others on page](#)

Household Members:	Name	Age
	M L Mcpherson	31
	Mary E Mcpherson	23
	Adele Mcpherson	3

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. *Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007.
 Original data: Microfilm of Iowa State Censuses, 1856, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925 as well various special censuses from 1836-1897 obtained from the State Historical Society of Iowa via Heritage Quest.

Description:

This database contains Iowa state censuses for the following years: 1856, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, and 1925. It also includes some head of household censuses and other special censuses from 1836-1897. Information available for an individual will vary according to the census year and the information requested on the census form. Some of the information contained in this database though includes: name, age, gender, race, birthplace, marital status, and place of enumeration. [Learn more...](#)

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You searched for **M. L. Mcpherson** in Iowa

1860 United States Federal Census

Name: **M L Mcpherson**
 Age in 1860: **38**
 Birth Year: **abt 1822**
 Birthplace: **Indiana**
 Home in 1860: **Winterset, Madison, Iowa**
 Gender: **Male**
 Post Office: **Winterset**
 Value of real estate: [View image](#)

Household Members:	Name	Age
	M L Mcpherson	38
	Mary E Mcpherson	28
	Ada Mcpherson	8
	Ida Mcpherson	6
	Mary Lovelace	20

Source Citation: Year: 1860; Census Place: *Winterset, Madison, Iowa*; Roll: *M653_333*; Page: *818*; Image: *330*; Family History Library Film: *803333*.

Source Information:



Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Original data: 1860 U.S. census, population schedule. NARA microfilm publication M653, 1,438 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

Description:

This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1860 United States Federal Census, the Eighth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age as of the census day, sex, color; birthplace, occupation of males over age fifteen, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1860 Federal Census. [Learn more...](#)

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