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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH  
OF  
COL. D. R. ANTHONY,  
OF  
*LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.*



[From the United States Biographical Dictionary and Portrait Gallery ]

DANIEL READ ANTHONY was born at South Adams, Massachusetts, on the 22nd of August, 1824. His parents were Daniel and Lucy Anthony. His father belonged to the Society of Friends, or Quakers; he was a direct descendant of John Anthony, who emigrated to this country from Wales, landing at Dartmouth, Mass., in 1646. He was a manufacturer, and during the greater part of his life was engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. He was a man of strong physical constitution, and much above the average in mental power, with quick perception, sound judgment,

1873

resolute will, and remarkable force of character—traits which have been inherited in a greater or less degree by all of his descendants. He died at Rochester, N. Y., in 1862, at the age of 69. The family consisted of the parents, two boys and five girls—among the latter Susan B., now known to the world as the leader of the woman suffrage movement in the United States, who has devoted her life and more than one fortune to the cause of the moral, social and political elevation of the women of America.

The grand parents of Daniel R., were Humphrey Anthony, and Daniel Read, both of South Adams, Mass. Humphrey Anthony was a Quaker, a large landholder and dairyman farmer, and lived to the advanced age of 93 years.

Daniel Read was not a member, but a constant attendant of the Baptist church. He was in the army of the Revolution, and served in the division which, under Arnold, made the wonderful march through the New England States to Quebec, in midwinter, suffering untold hardships.

At the time Gen. Burgoyne made the raid upon Bennington, Vt., Gen. Stark sent a messenger to notify the people and call for aid. The messenger arrived in South Adams on Sunday, during church service, rode up to the Baptist church and made known the object of his visit; the minister stopped in the middle of his sermon and called upon all who would volunteer to defend their country to form in line in the aisles of the church.

Daniel Read volunteered, went to Bennington, fought and helped defeat the proud and arrogant invader.

He died at the age of 83 years.

Daniel R. Anthony, the subject of this sketch, was educated in a common school at Battenville, Washington county, New York, till about thirteen years of age, when he went to the Academy at Union Village, New York, where he remained only about six months, and then went to work for his father—for a time in the cotton mill, then for a while as clerk in the store, and afterward for several years in the flour mill. It should be remembered that a cotton manufacturing establishment, such as that here referred to as conducted by the firm of Anthony, McLean & Co., consisted of the cotton mill proper, a store, flouring mill, saw mill, machine shop, blacksmith shop, and all the other necessary establishments that go to make up a New England manufacturing village. At the age of twenty-three, he removed to Rochester, New York, and being out of employment, took a school in a country district and taught for two winters, for want of more congenial employment. After this he went into the insurance business, at which he continued till the beginning of the war of the rebellion.

In July, 1854, he visited Kansas with the first colony sent out by the New England Emigrant Aid Society, under command of the venerable Eli Thayer. During that visit to Kansas he helped to found the city of Lawrence, there being at that time but one small house on the site where that city

now stands. In the fall of the same year he returned to Rochester, where he remained in business as previously stated; till June, 1857, when he returned to Kansas, and located permanently at Leavenworth—which town had, at that time, begun to attract public attention—and has continued to be a resident of that city ever since.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, he joined the army of the Union and became Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Kansas Cavalry, afterwards known as the Seventh Kansas volunteers. The only battle in which he distinguished himself was that of the Little Blue, in November, 1861, in which he commanded, and won a victory over a force of guerillas of four times his number.

In June, 1862, Lieut.-Col. Anthony was in command of Brig.-Gen. Robt. B. Mitchell's Brigade, with headquarters at Camp Etheridge, Tennessee. At that time the negro question was giving the soldiers and officers of the Union army much trouble. As our lines advanced the slaves deserted the plantations, and made their way to freedom within the Union lines, but owing to the pro-slavery sentiment, or the desire to suppress the rebellion without interfering with slavery, which prevailed to a very great extent in the minds of many of the higher officers in the Union army, it was regarded by them as a sacred duty to return runaway slaves to their masters, and while our armies might confiscate any other kind of property with impunity, a slave was sacred—was exempt from the ordinary laws of war—and the troops were required to drive all such out of their camps, and afford every practicable assistance in their power to masters in search of their absconding chattels. While this feeling existed not only among a large number of army officers, but with a certain portion of the people of the North, and while the war was still being thus prosecuted, and slavery was being protected, the following order was issued by Lieut.-Col. Anthony to the brigade under his command.

HEADQUARTERS MITCHELL'S BRIGADE, ADVANCE COLUMN,  
FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION GENERAL ARMY OF THE  
MISSISSIPPI: CAMP ETHERIDGE, TENNESSEE, JUNE 18TH, 1862. }  
[General Order No. 26.]

1. The imprudence and impertinence of the open and armed rebels, traitors, secessionists, and southern rights men, of this section of the State of Tennessee, in arrogantly demanding the right to search our camp for fugitive slaves, has become a nuisance, and will no longer be tolerated.

Officers will see that this class of men who visit our camp for this purpose, are excluded from our lines.

2. Should any such persons be found within our lines they will be arrested and sent to headquarters.

3. Any officer or soldier of this command who shall arrest and deliver to his master a fugitive slave, shall be summarily and severely punished, according to the laws relative to such crimes.

4. The strong Union sentiment in this section is most gratifying, and all officers and soldiers in their intercourse with the loyal and those favorably disposed, are requested to act in their usual kind and courteous manner, and protect them to the fullest extent.

By order of D. R. Anthony, Lieutenant Colonel, Seventh Kansas Volunteers, commanding.

W. W. H. LAWRENCE,  
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

General Mitchell returned in a few days to headquarters, and resumed command of the brigade. He was greatly excited and indignant because of the issuing of the order, but on account of the evident public sentiment among the masses of the people at home, as well as the rank and file of the army, in favor of it, he didn't like to take the responsibility of countermanding it. He summoned Col. Anthony before him, when the following conversation ensued:

Gen. M.—“Col. Anthony, you will at once countermand your order, No. 26.”

Col. A.—“As a subordinate officer it is my duty to obey your orders, but you will remember, General, that Order No. 26 is a brigade order, and I am not now in command of the brigade. Of course you are aware the Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment cannot countermand a brigade order?”

Gen. M.—“Oh, that need not stand in the way, Col. Anthony; I can put you in command long enough for that.”

Col. A.—“Do you put me in command of the brigade?”

Gen. M.—“Yes, sir.”

Col. A.—“You say, Gen. Mitchell, I am now the commanding officer of this brigade?”

Gen. M.—“Yes, sir, you are in command.”

Col. A.—“Then, sir, as commanding officer of this brigade I am not subject to your orders; and as to your *request* that order No. 26 be countermanded, I respectfully decline to grant it. Brigade order No. 26 *shall not* be countermanded while I remain in command!”

The order was never countermanded,

Col. Anthony continued to carry out the letter and spirit of his order, with his own command, and refused to allow his troops to be used for chasing and catching runaway slaves. In no instance did a colored man or woman fleeing from slavery ever fail to find protection within his lines, and in no single instance was any such person ever delivered up to be returned to bondage, although demands were repeatedly made for them by their former masters, who came with the authority of “General Orders” from the department commander, and armed with special and positive orders from the brigade commander. He declared that his soldiers were not there as slave-catchers, nor as police to guard the property of the country's enemies, and while he remained in command not a man of his regiment ever engaged in such pursuits. For this refusal to surrender colored refugees and guard rebel property, Col. Anthony was arrested by order of Gen. Mitchell, upon the charge of insubordination.

Col. Anthony's order, the reader will readily perceive, was in direct contravention of Gen. Halleck's celebrated “Order No. 3,” and of course created no small stir. The matter immediately became the subject of comment in the press and on the stump, all over the country, and the Senate of the United States, taking cognizance of it, passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be directed to communicate to the Senate any information he may have as to the reasons for the arrest of Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Anthony, of the Seventh Kansas Regiment, if, in his opinion, such information can be given without injury to the public service.

Gen. Halleck restored Col. Anthony to active duty within sixty days after his arrest, being fully satisfied public sentiment sustained his (Anthony's) course. Col. Anthony resigned, after having been in the military service only a little more than a year.

In April, 1861, he was appointed postmaster at Leavenworth by President Lincoln, which office he held for about five years, when he was removed for refusing to support President Johnson's "policy."

In March, 1863, he was nominated by the Republicans of Leavenworth as their candidate for Mayor, and was elected by a large majority. Up to that time, Southern sympathizers, rebel desperados, and gangs of lawless characters, had kept the loyal people of Leavenworth in a constant state of terror; acts of violence to the persons of law-abiding citizens were the rule rather than the exception, and murders were almost of daily occurrence. But Mayor Anthony determined to preserve order, and to that end adopted a very positive and vigorous policy, in dealing with the lawless element, and in this course had the active support and co-operation of all the better class of citizens—many of whom favored a policy even more radical than that adopted by the Mayor, and were disposed to resort to summary measures. One notable instance, in particular, is worthy of record: Near the North line of the city, on the West, stood several large buildings, occupied by disreputable women, and these houses were used as "headquarters" and places of general rendezvous by the most hardened and desperate characters that infested the country. On the night of the 22nd of April, 1863, a meeting composed of a large number of the best citizens of the town was held, at which it was resolved that these nuisances should be abated at once. The company then proceeded to the vicinity of the houses referred to, headed by several of the most prominent and respectable citizens of the town, and giving the inmates notice to vacate at once, set fire to the houses, one after another, and stood guard over the premises till the whole were destroyed. The city papers of that date, in referring to the affair, all spoke of it approvingly. This was a desperate remedy, but it was thought to be the only one that would reach the case, and its effect was almost instantaneous. The determination thus evinced by the people to rid the city of thieves and desperados, taken in connection with the resolute and vigorous policy adopted by the Mayor, resulted in putting an end to the anarchy and mob law that had held sway in Leavenworth for three years.

Some of the results of Mayor Anthony's vigorous policy are shown in the following letter which appeared in the To-

peka *Tribune*, dated April 19,—only a little more than a month after the inauguration of the new administration. The writer says:

“A transition from a stormy day to clear and bright sunlight, is not more pleasant than that which Leavenworth has experienced in its entrance upon the Anthony administration, formerly rogues dwelt here in the most luxurious profusion; now they seek a more congenial clime; formerly, dirty streets seemed one our of permanent institutions; now a filthy spot is an exception, while cleanliness is the rule; formerly law seemed an inoperative *something*, but now it is a strong engine of power, administering justice speedily.

His administration—both in the execution of the laws, and the prosecution of all works of public improvement—was characterized by the same indomitable energy which Mr. Anthony brings to bear upon everything he undertakes. During his term of office many of the most valuable and permanent improvements were made. During this period Leavenworth made marvelous growth, not only in material development but in population.

One of the most exciting events that occurred during this administration—or indeed, at any other time in the history of Leavenworth—was the arrest of Mayor Anthony by Brig.-Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., then commanding the District of the Border, with headquarters at Kansas City. Gen. Ewing had declared martial law in the district. Some of his detectives, in Leavenworth, had seized some horses, belonging to a colored man named Reed, claiming that they had been stolen from parties in Missouri. Mayor Anthony denied the right of the military to interfere where the civil authority was strong enough to enforce the law, directed his police to recover the horses, which they did. Several letters passed between the Mayor and the General in relation to the affair, in which Mayor Anthony showed very clearly that his course was in accordance with the laws of the country and the military orders of the department commander, which stated explicitly that the declaration of martial law did not suspend the functions of the civil government of the loyal States, and declared it to be “the duty of all officers of such loyal States to execute the State laws, as far as possible, in the same manner as if no United States troops were present,” and further declared distinctly that it was “the duty of the military authorities of the United States to abstain from interference with the civil authorities, and to protect them from violence, if need be, in the discharge of their duties.” and that “any resistance to, or interference with the civil authorities, while in the discharge of their legitimate duties, by military officers or soldiers, is a crime which merits the severest punishment.”

There was no doubt in the mind of anybody as to the loyalty of the city of Leavenworth, and with a police force abundantly able to enforce the law, the Mayor relied upon the orders of the Commanding General of the Department to protect him in refusing to be interfered with in the discharge

of his duties by the agents of a subordinate officer. Notwithstanding the fact that Mayor Anthony quoted the law, and the orders of the Department Commander, in vindication of his course, he was arrested by General Ewing for "interfering with the military authorities of the United States, in the discharge of their duties."

The arrest created intense excitement throughout the city, and an account of it is thus given in the daily *Conservative*, of September 8, 1863:

Mayor Anthony was yesterday afternoon arrested by one of Gen. Ewing's detectives in a most indignant and brutal manner. While performing his official duties in his office about three o'clock, the officer entered the Mayor's office, seized Anthony rudely by the arms, and said, "I want you, sir!" Mayor Anthony replied, "What do you want?" The officer replied, "I arrest you—go with me!" Anthony asked, "By what authority do you arrest me?" The officer answered, "By God I am authority"—at the same time dragging him from the door, and ordering his men to "throw" him into the buggy, some of whom were disguised with coverings over their faces. The order was obeyed, and he was rudely seized and thrown into the carriage, his feet hanging over the side. The officer mounted his horse and ordered the driver to drive on, and threatened to blow Anthony's brains out if he offered the least resistance. They started for Gen. Ewing's headquarters at Kansas City. During the whole of this war there has been comparatively few arrests, in the loyal States, even of those who were the public opponents of the Government, and the abettors of treason; their disloyal acts have been overlooked in most instances because of the strong desire of the military authorities to jealously guard the sacred rights of personal liberty. \* \* \* No one will say that Anthony is disloyal, but on the contrary a most zealous and earnest patriot, the Mayor of one of the most loyal cities in the Union, devoting his whole time and means to guard the city of Leavenworth against such a fate as has befallen Lawrence. \* \* \* The excitement here is intense; the people seem paralyzed with astonishment, and can hardly realize the facts. Meetings were held in various parts of the city last evening, and then united in a vast mass meeting, expressing their indignation at this personal and most dastardly act."

In the same paper occurs the following account of the mass meeting above referred to:

"The whole city was a blaze of excitement, after the arrest of Mayor Anthony, and a little after dark the people assembled on the corner of Fifth and Shawnee, and organized a meeting by calling H. W. Ide to the chair. Col. E. N. O. Clough was elected secretary. The following resolutions were then offered, and passed unanimously amid the wildest excitement:

*Resolved*, That we, the people of Leavenworth, in mass meeting assembled, call upon the President of the United States to remove the General or Generals who caused the outrages lately committed upon the people of Leavenworth, and calumniating in the arrest of Mayor Anthony of said city, when it is universally known that said city is one of the most loyal in the Union, and said Mayor one of the most loyal men of said city.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to telegraph to the President; if that produce no favorable result, then they write the President and lay before him a statement of the outrages committed upon the people of Kansas, culminating in the arrest of the Mayor of this city."

After being held as a prisoner for a few hours, Mayor Anthony was released unconditionally, and immediately returned home, arriving the next evening, having been away

but a little more than twenty-four hours. His return was characterized by the most excited and enthusiastic demonstration that Leavenworth ever witnessed. The following account of his return, and the speech made by Mayor Anthony in response to the reception given him by the people, is taken from the daily *Bulletin*, of the next day—September 9, 1863:

"At eight o'clock last evening the whole city assembled at the market house to receive Mayor Anthony, who had telegraphed from Kansas City that he would be in the city at that hour. The Mayor's office and city hall were beautifully illuminated, and the largest gathering of citizens ever witnessed on any occasion, were present. The arrival of the Mayor was announced by a salute from the city battery. A band of music was in attendance, and amid its martial strains, the roar of cannon and the shouts of the people, the Mayor was escorted to the speaker's stand."

The following extracts from Mayor Anthony's speech on the occasion are worthy of a place here, as portions of the history of that time. He said:

*Men of Leavenworth*:—Yesterday I was brutally arrested and marched out of town with two thieves at my side, followed by a company of soldiers with cocked revolvers pointed at my back. To-night I return to Leavenworth, my home, escorted by a committee of ten of your truest and best men, sent by you to Kansas City, to demand my release and the revocation of the order declaring martial law. \* \* \* Yesterday I marched between two thieves. To-day their heads lie in the dust. Yesterday martial law reigned in Leavenworth. To-day it is scattered to the four winds of heaven. Yesterday we were despondent. To-day we are triumphant.

The thieves who had me in arrest left in a hurry. They took me to Kansas City—a distance of thirty-five miles—in four and three-quarter hours. The first fifteen miles were made in an hour and three quarters. Had Gen. Ewing made the same haste when he left here in pursuit of Quantrell, with his enemy in front, that his detectives and soldiers made with an imaginary foe, in the rear, Quantrell would not have escaped from the butchery at Lawrence with impunity. At every hill-top men were stationed to watch for parties in pursuit. There was a strong guard posted on the south side of the Kansas river, at the Wyandotte ferry, with orders from Gen. Ewing to allow *no one* to pass after dark. When the boat landed, the picket said: "Who are you?" I replied, "The Lord Mayor of Leavenworth, with his body guard of twenty-four men on a visit of ceremony to Gen. Ewing at Kansas City. Can we pass?" The picket said, "I guess so," and we passed on. Not a word was said by the detectives, or the officer in command of the company.

The order declaring martial law in Leavenworth having been countermanded simultaneously with Mayor Anthony's arrest, the remainder of his administration was characterized by the strict enforcement of civil law, and by the good order and general prosperity of the city.

On the 21st of January, 1864, Mr. Anthony was married, at Edgartown, Mass., to Miss Annie E Osborn. Her father was one of the leading whaling merchants of Massachusetts, and one of his ships, the *Ocmulgee*, commanded by his son Abram Osborn, was the first ship captured and burned by the rebel captain, Semmes. Capt. Osborn, at an earlier date was cast away on the Alaska coast, and remained for six months with the Esquimaux.

In April, 1864, Mayor Anthony was a candidate for re-

election, and although it was well known that a very large majority of the law-abiding people of the city favored his election, he was defeated through force and fraud by a mob of "Red Legs."

He was again a candidate, in the following year, and was defeated by Thomas Carney, by a very small majority.

In the spring of 1866, he was removed from the Leavenworth post-office for refusing to support President Johnson's reconstruction policy—having held the office a little over five years.

In 1868 he was again the Republican candidate for Mayor of Leavenworth, and was defeated by C. R. Morehead, Jr.

He was President of the Republican State Convention this year. He was also chosen by the Republicans of the State to be Presidential elector, and had the honor of casting one of the three votes of Kansas for Gen. Grant.

In 1870 he was again the candidate of the Republican party for Mayor, and was defeated by Hon. John A. Halderman by a majority of forty-seven votes, as returned by the judges of the election, though it was generally believed at that time by the Republicans of the city that Mr. Anthony had received a majority of the votes cast. In two of the wards of the city the votes of all colored men—to the number of about four hundred—were rejected, and one of the judges in one of these wards has since admitted that the returns were tampered with, and that such changes were made in the figures, as to show about one hundred and fifty votes less for Anthony than were actually cast.

In 1870 he was elected to the City Council from the First Ward by a vote of nearly four to one.

During this year, and the year following, he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

He was a member of every Republican State Convention ever held in Kansas up to the time the State was divided into Congressional districts, when he preferred to be a member of the Congressional Convention of his district, which assembled simultaneously with the State Convention.

In 1871 he was re-elected to the Council from the First Ward.

In this year occurred the celebrated "railroad war" in Leavenworth, in which Col. Anthony took a very conspicuous part. The city had granted the right of way to the Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern railroad over certain streets of the city, in consideration of certain work to be performed by the railroad company—namely, the building of a union depot, and the grading straightening and riprapping of the levee from Choctaw street to Oak street. The ordinance granting such right of way provided that in case of the failure of the railroad company to perform its part of the contract, the right of way might be revoked by the city, and the road be prevented from running within the city limits.

The Missouri Pacific railroad company leased the road

from the Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern company, and proceeded to operate it, but the latter company failed to comply with the terms of its contract with the city, although the time within which said work was to be done was twice extended by the city, and the road had, in the meantime, recognized the right of the city to grant the right of way under such conditions, by commencing, and completing a very small portion, of the work which had been specified in the contract. When the time expired within which the work was to be done—after being, as above stated, twice extended by the city—the city council declared officially that the road had violated its contract, and Col. Anthony, as chairman of a special railroad committee, in order to bring the question to a speedy issue in the courts, seized the road, within the city limits, and tore up a section of the track, upon the levee. The railroad company applied to the United States Circuit Court, Judge Dillon, for a writ of injunction to restrain the city from interfering with the running of trains. The question was argued before the court by eminent counsel, and after a full hearing, the court refused to grant the writ prayed for by the company, but granted a temporary injunction restraining the city from immediate interference and allowing the road a reasonable time in which to comply with its contract, thus virtually sustaining the course of the city in compelling the road to comply with the terms of its contract. The difficulty was afterwards arranged by the acceptance of what was known as the “Edgerton compromise”—an agreement on the part of the railroad company to build a union depot in Leavenworth, and make certain improvements on the levee—less than originally required—in consideration of which the city consented that the trains of the company might be run through the city.

In the spring of 1872 Col. Anthony was elected Mayor of the city by a very handsome majority for the term of two years. In the fall of the same year he was a candidate for the Legislature in the First Ward, and was defeated.

In November, 1873, he was again a candidate for the Legislature in the First Ward, and was elected by a very large majority.

April 3d, 1874, he was appointed by President Grant, to be Postmaster at Leavenworth, which position he still holds—having held the office, altogether, more than two full terms or about nine years. The position of Postmaster at Leavenworth has never been held by any other person for one full term, or four years. In this capacity he brings to bear the thorough business training and habits, for which he is noted, and the affairs of his office are conducted in a systematic and business-like manner, giving entire satisfaction to the Post-Office Department and the people having business with the office. About the first of January, 1876, in response to complaints filed by certain personal enemies, the Postmaster-General detailed a special agent of the Department to make an examination of the affairs of the Leaven-

worth office, who, after a patient and thorough investigation made a report in which he stated that he found the office better conducted than any other that he had ever examined. The character of the charges referred to, and the result of the investigation, may be seen by the following extracts from the report referred to:

"These charges were gotten up in a malicious spirit. The evidence produced is of the lowest and most worthless kind. Not a man of character was introduced as a witness against Col. Anthony. He himself introduced no witness to sustain his character or management of the post-office. Col. Anthony is a very independent man; if he don't think a man honest or fit for an office on the Republican ticket, he will not support him. At the election last fall he was placed in antagonism to two or three men on the Republican ticket whom he declined to support, hence the post-office fight.

The petition for the removal of Col. Anthony is supported by seven men making charges supported by false affidavits—now admitted to be false by the parties who made them. Col. Anthony's petition for his retention as postmaster of Leavenworth is signed by seventy-eight of the most prominent men in Leavenworth, Kansas, and he is also sustained by the Kansas press generally. He keeps his office in perfect order. His books are perfect in system, and his accounts will show at a glance that Col. Anthony knows how to perform the duties of a first-class postmaster. I cannot conclude this report without expressing to you my contempt for men who resort to such vile means to effect the removal of any man from a public position. I respectfully recommend that the charges against Col. D. R. Anthony, postmaster at Leavenworth be dismissed."

The charges were accordingly dismissed.

On the 22nd of March, 1878, he was appointed Postmaster at Leavenworth by President Hayes, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, this being his fourth appointment to this position.

Col. Anthony has been known to the public as a journalist since 1861. In January of that year he established the *Leavenworth Conservative*, of which he was sole proprietor and publisher till July, 1862, when he sold it to A. C. & D. W. Wilder. The first issue of this paper contained the news of the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, and a bundle of the papers was carried by the proprietor himself, on horseback, to Lawrence—a distance of about thirty miles—where the Legislature was in session, and as there was no telegraph line at that time to Lawrence, the young *Conservative* gave to the members the first news of the fact that the State had been admitted. This gave an auspicious commencement to the new journal which, under Col. Anthony's energetic management, soon rose to prominence as one of the best and most enterprising papers of the West.

In March, 1864, Col. Anthony purchased the *Bulletin*, which he published for several years, and in 1868 sold it W. S. Burke.

In May, 1871, he purchased the *Times*, with which the *Conservative* had previously been united, and in November of the same year, he again purchased the *Bulletin*, and also united that paper with the *Times*.

A few years later—on the first of January, 1876—he pur-

chased the *Commercial* and united that journal also with the *Times*, thus acquiring complete command of the newspaper situation, and uniting under one proprietorship and one management, all the morning papers of Leavenworth. After purchasing the *Times* he retired from other business except the post-office, and gave his time and attention to his paper, and by untiring industry and good business management has succeeded in building up one of the most extensive and profitable newspaper establishments in the West.

Col. Anthony's life has been distinguished by an unusual degree of activity, in business, in politics, and in journalism. His name has been prominently before the people of the State for a greater length of time than that of any other public man that the State has ever had. Kansas has had a large number of men who have figured prominently in public affairs, for longer or shorter periods, and then passed out of sight, but there has not been a time since Mr. Anthony took up his residence in Kansas—four years before the Territory was admitted into the Union as a State—when he has not been conspicuously before the people of the commonwealth, and recognized by everybody as one of her live men.

He is a man of indomitable energy and untiring industry—qualities, which, united to unusual physical strength and endurance, enable him to accomplish a marvelous amount of work.

He is a man of positive character, and like all such characters, everywhere, has warm friends, and bitter enemies—and it is stating the case very moderately to say that his friends are as warm and his enemies as bitter as those of any other man in Kansas. The opposition of his enemies, both personal and political, has been of the most violent character, going so far, on more than one occasion, as to satisfy him and his friends, that plans were being laid to take his life. The only overt act of this character, however, was on the evening of the 10th of May, 1875. As he was entering the Opera House at Leavenworth, in which a large audience of ladies and gentlemen had assembled, he was assaulted by an obscure person, who was probably procured for the purpose, and a desperate attempt was made to murder him—an attempt which, it was thought at the time, had been successful, and, indeed, as is well known now, nothing but his extraordinary physical constitution, aided in a great measure by his resolute will, prevented his death at that time. Three shots were fired at him, only one of which took effect; this was fired from a distance of but a few inches—so close that when the pistol was discharged the powder burnt his face. This shot took effect, and the consequences resulting from it are thus described by a distinguished physician, Dr. Tiffin Sinks, editor of the *Leavenworth Medical Herald*:

“On Monday, May 10th, at 10 o'clock P. M., D. R. Anthony, aged 51, was shot while on the second flight of stairs of the Opera House. The weapon used was a Colt's Home pistol, carrying a slightly conical ball weighing one-fourth of an ounce, and meas-

uring three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The muzzle of the pistol when fired was so near his person that the right side of his face, near the mouth, was powder burned and his whiskers singed. The ball passed through the right clavicle almost exactly to the longitudinal centre, fracturing it in its entirety, wounded the sub-clavian artery and lodged somewhere in his body.

The fracture was a comminuted one, but the impropriety of handling the parts for fear of disturbing the coagulua prevented an accurate determination of the condition of the bone. Immediately after the receipt of the injury he walked deliberately up from six to ten steps, twelve feet across the floor, and sat down upon a stool, or rather a chair without a back, several of which were ranged against the wall. I being near reached him almost instantly, and asked him two questions to which he replied. He then became too faint to preserve the sitting posture and I laid him gently down upon the chairs and made search for the wound at the point indicated by him in reply to my questions. When found, bright arterial blood was flowing perpendicularly there from about an inch in height and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The appearance presented was that of a fountain playing at a very low pressure. Within six seconds after the wound was exposed the blood suddenly ceased to flow, and both respiration and pulsation stopped. All present supposed he was dead. In about one minute, or perhaps less (as we only guess at time in such cases,) respiration again began in a very feeble way, and it was fully fifteen minutes thereafter before the faintest pulsation could be detected at the left wrist. I have been thus minute in the description that others may form an estimate of the time that elapsed from the reception of the wound until complete syncope supervened. It certainly could not exceed one minute. The amount of blood lost was estimated at about two quarts. No pulsation was discovered in the radical artery of the right side, nor has there ever since been any. There was an entire paralysis of motion in the right arm and hand, but not of sensation; on the contrary for two hours his chief complaint was of pain in that arm and hand.

As soon as possible after reaction began, ice was applied to the wound and kept renewed for ten days. From the time that reaction began until four o'clock the next morning, when it was pretty well established, the process consisted in a series of alterations, from extreme depression to partial reaction, the pulse becoming imperceptible at the wrist, the respirations slow and labored, the surface cold and clammy, with loud expressions of agony, then gradually reversing the order until comparative calm, warmth and comfort were obtained. The frequency of the depressions grew less and less as the weary night progressed. For two hours after the reception of the wound he was entirely blind, but could distinguish his wife and some others around him by their voices. About an hour after the reception of the wound he vomited freely. At five o'clock in the morning he was carried to his residence and a hypodermic injection of one-fourth of a grain of morphia administered, which subdued all pain and enabled him to sleep two hours. At 10 A. M., his clothing was removed and he was placed in bed. Considerable swelling existing both below and above the clavicle. Immediately around the wound a large and firm coagulum had formed, sufficient indeed to maintain almost perfect coaptation of the fragments of the clavicle. Immediately after the wound was exposed on the night of its reception, I inserted the little finger of my left hand into it, but was almost instantly pushed away by the surging crowd around. This momentary investigation was the only one made, and from it I learned that the bone was perforated by a circular opening—that the edges of this were serrated and that the bone was fractured across, whether at right angles or obliquely could not be determined. The blue and congested condition of the arm and hand that existed disappeared next morning. The temperature of the limb was considerably less than that of the corresponding one, but not sufficiently so as to require artificial heat. The pulse at the left wrist was tolerably full, strong and regular, and beat ninety to the minute. He

expressed himself as being almost entirely free from pain, and was quite cheerful. During Tuesday and Wednesday nights he rested quietly and slept a few minutes at a time with frequent intervals.

On Wednesday morning, thirty-two hours after the wound was received an examination revealed the fact that the coagulum in the proximal end of the artery had been forced out and that a large traumatic aneurism existed. The aneurismal thrill and *bruit* were well marked. The supra and infra-clavicular spaces, and in fact the entire clavicular region was so filled by coagula and effusion that no very definite idea of the extent of the aneurism could be formed, nor whether it was circumscribed or diffused. Auscultation revealed an absence of respiratory murmur and of vocal fremitus in the posterior portion of the right lung, indicating a collection of serum or blood, or both, in the thoracic cavity, and warranting the supposition that the costal pleura was wounded.

The aneurismal tumor was ovoid in shape, something resembling a pullett's egg, its apex being above the clavicle, and nearly one-half inch from the external border of the *scalenus anticus* muscle, extending downward and a little upward, its chief portion being below the clavicle, measuring in its long diameter three inches, and its short diameter two and a half inches. Anteriorly it projected above the level of the clavicle, and to the sense of touch, it seemed as though nothing but the skin interposed between the finger and the surging tide beneath.

By pressing the finger down deeply, rather between than external to the scalene muscles, the subclavian artery could be compressed over the margin of the rib, and when done the tumor subsided, and all pulsation in it ceased, showing conclusively that the artery wounded could not have been any of the branches of the subclavian, as those that pass in the neighborhood of the wound are given off interior to the point at which compression was made, and establishing the correctness of the original diagnosis.

What had before seemed impossible was now rendered possible, viz: the ligation of the artery external to the scalene muscles. But the statistics of such operations presented a mortality of fifty per cent., which was by no means encouraging, while but four cases of aneurism of this artery are presented in which compression has succeeded.

Compression being perfectly safe, but at the time a very laborious procedure, it was determined to give it an exhaustive trial. If it should fail, then as a last resort, deligation could be tried.

On Wednesday, June 10th, I began intermittent digital compression of the artery where it crosses the first rib, continuing it from fifteen to twenty minutes at a time, and repeating it three times a day. The tumefaction at the base of the neck was still so great that it was necessary to press the finger down deeply in order to reach the artery, beside the fractured clavicle was not yet sufficiently firmly united to warrant any depression of the shoulder. After pressure had been continued about fifteen minutes, a disagreeable feeling of numbness, followed by pretty severe pain would be produced in the hand and arm, requiring a discontinuance of compression. This was undoubtedly due to the pressure which the enlarged and distended vessel exerted upon the neighboring nerves, as the moment compression of the artery was omitted, all pain and discomfort ceased.

On July 2d, everything being considered favorable, continuous compression was begun and maintained with only occasional interruptions, till August 30th.

At the time the wound was received he was in perfect health, possessed an unusually strong and vigorous constitution, and had never been seriously ill. Besides, he had the good sense to promptly, and thoroughly obey every direction of his medical advisers. His calmness, courage, patience, obedience and cheerfulness, throughout the process of the case, both when no reasonable hope of his recovery could be offered, and during the long,

tedious period of compression, are worthy of the highest commendation.

Two features of this case stand out with conspicuous prominence, and so far as I can ascertain, have no parallel in the annals of surgery.

First, his survival after the free opening of the artery, and second, the entire absence of suppuration in such a wound. The artery was unquestionably severed entirely, which was favorable, as it could in consequence retract and contract. The opening through the bone was free as evinced by the rapid and profuse hemorrhage, the appearance of a column of blood at the time the wound was exposed, and the insertion of the end of my fourth finger into the perforated bone. The hole through the bone of course could not contract. The nonrecurrence of hemorrhage when reaction began is simply marvellous, but shows us what nature will sometimes do in the way of self-protection, and may serve as a lesson on injudicious interference."

An examination made by Dr. Sinks a short time since—February 1st, 1878—shows that the aneurism remains without any perceptible change from the condition in which it was found when the wound first healed. The aperture in the broken artery he finds considerably smaller than at first, and the Doctor expresses the opinion that it may, in course of time, close up entirely.

We have given considerable space to this incident in Col. Anthony's history, and have been thus minute in details, because the case is one that has more than a biographical importance. It is a case that has particular interest to physicians and surgeons throughout the world, since it is believed to be without parallel in history.

It also shows the strong physical constitution of the man, and illustrates, better than any language might, his indomitable will power, which kept him alive under circumstances which would have caused the death of any man of less resolute determination.

Col. Anthony is a man of positive convictions, and is untiring and uncompromising in the support or defense of what he conceives to be the right. In politics, as in everything else, friends and enemies alike always know where to find him. He is deficient in diplomacy, and has but little of the quality commonly known as "policy." The ends that a more politic person might reach by strategic means, he attains by straight, hard blows, and rarely fails to deal a blow that he thinks ought to be struck, through fear of its possible unpopularity; hence the adverse results that so frequently attend his political ventures. His speeches and writings are always marked by the directness and force of their statements, and the almost total absence of imagination, humor or rhetoric. He is a man of extraordinary firmness. He is readily influenced by kind measures, but resents vigorously any attempt at coercion, resisting force with force, to the last extreme.

He is remarkably domestic in his habits, for one who has been so much in public life. He is devotedly attached to his family—consisting of his wife, two daughters and a son—and his leisure hours are given almost wholly to home pleasures. Physically, he is of square, solid frame, "built

for strength," is six feet tall, and weighs one hundred and eighty pounds. His voice is clear and powerful, and in public speaking he has no difficulty in making himself distinctly heard and understood by everyone, in the largest outdoor audience.

His whole political life has been a struggle in defence of the rights of the common people. He refused to acknowledge any distinction of race or color long before the United States government recognized the black man as more than a "chattel," and from the time he first entered into public life, as an opponent of "know-nothingism" he has stood consistently and unflinchingly upon the platform of human rights, holding this grand principle paramount to all policies and parties, always holding firmly to the belief that the right must in the end prevail, and that time brings all things even. He is the champion of liberty and equality, religious and political, in the broadest sense. While wedded to no religion himself, he recognizes the right of every man to the fullest protection of the government in the enjoyment of his individual opinions and convictions, and is always ready to come to the assistance of the oppressed or ostracised of whatever church or creed, whether Protestant or Catholic, Greek or Jew, Mohammedan or Pagan.

As is the case with all men who fight for principle, and refuse to compromise with circumstances, his life has been a stormy one—a succession of struggles—a series of contests—a life of incessant activity and unremitting effort; an experience which has taught him to welcome victory with little or no demonstration, and to accept defeat complacently.

As a business man, he is exact, systematic and methodical; as a politician he is radical, aggressive and earnest; as a friend, he is firm, active and devoted, and as an enemy—one had better choose some other man.



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