

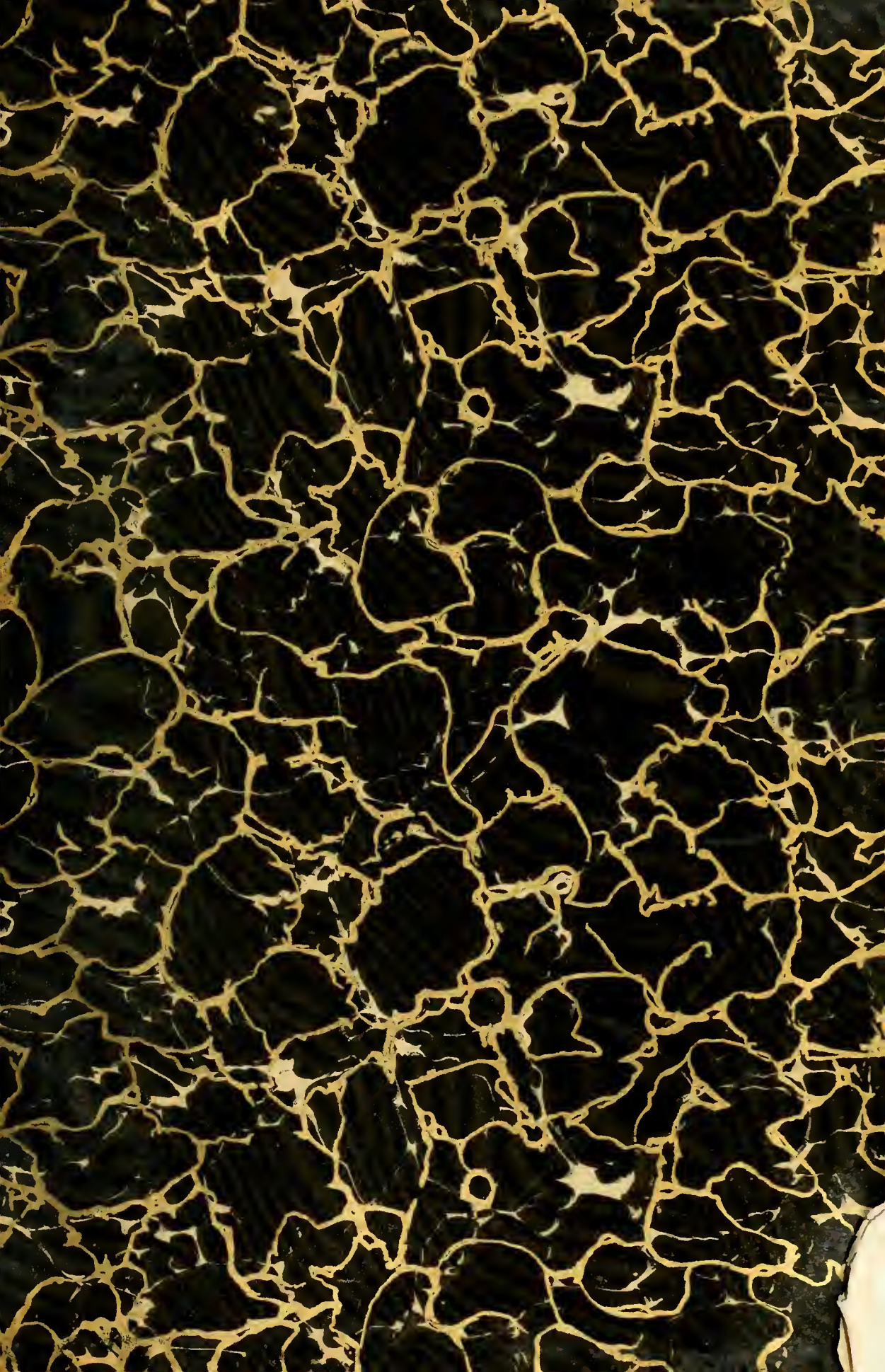
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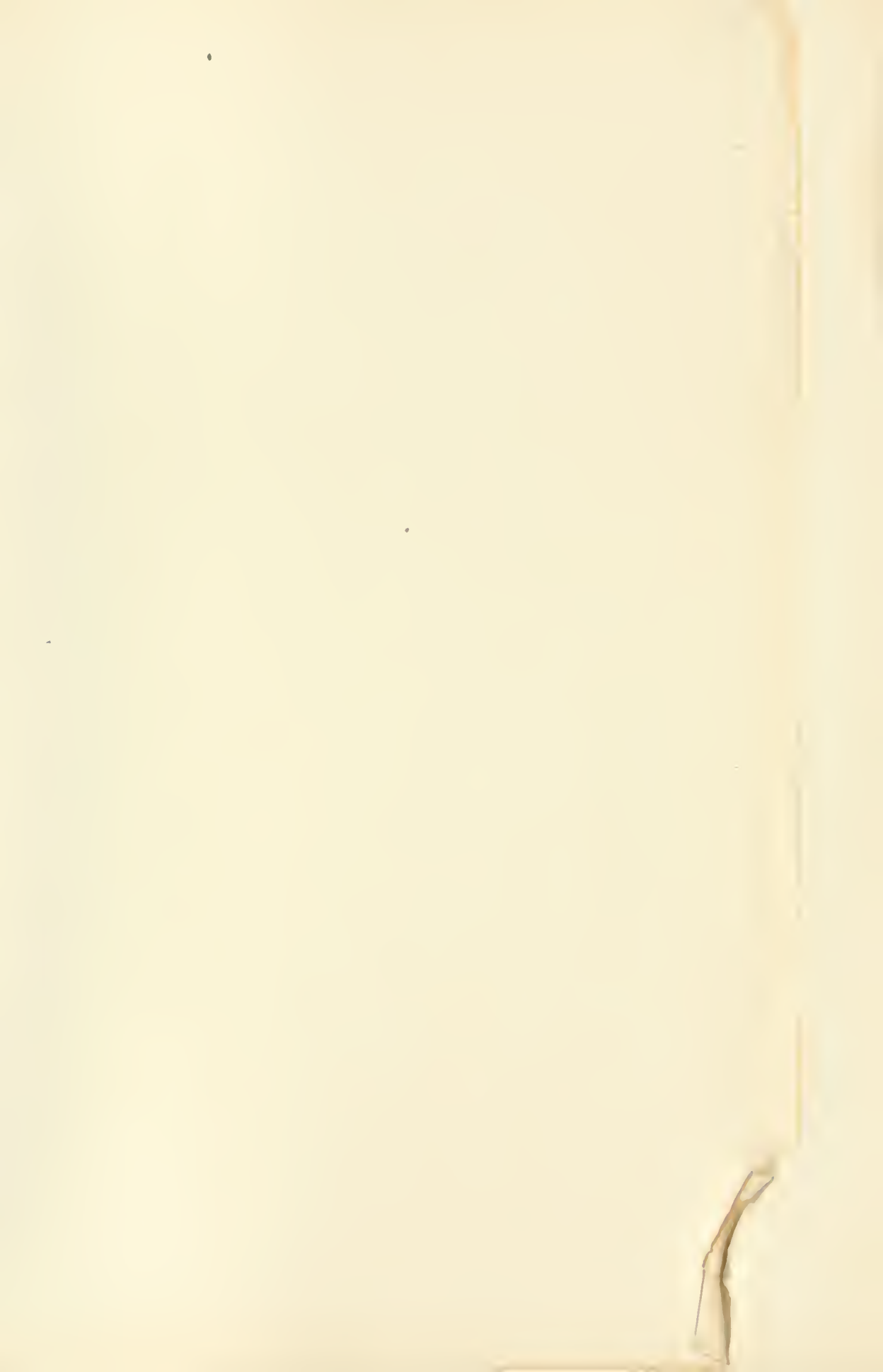


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KANSAS

A Cyclopedia of State History, Embracing Events,
Institutions, Industries, Counties, Cities,
Towns, Prominent Persons, Etc.

Edited by

FRANK W. BLACKMAR, A. M., Ph. D

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I

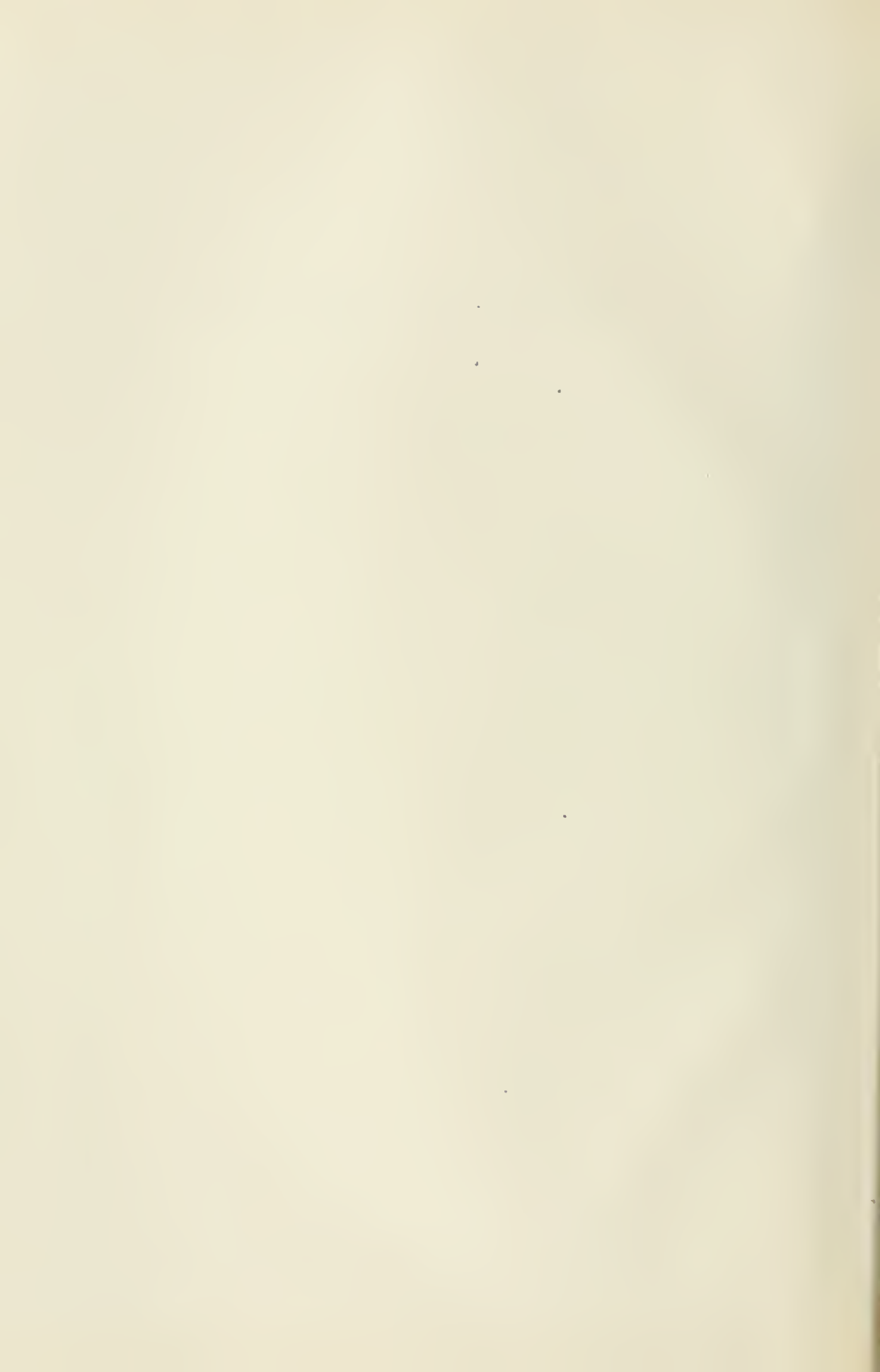
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INTRODUCTION

Perhaps no other commonwealth admitted into the Union during the last half of the last century has a greater historical interest than Kansas. Born in the storm and stress period of national political controversy, cradled in the tumult of civil war, and reared to full statehood in an era unparalleled in the arts of peace, the life of Kansas has been one of intense activity. Carved out of territory once known as part of the Great American Desert, by the industry of her people it has become one of the most productive and wealthy states of the Union in proportion to its population. From the political unrest of the early life has sprung a people alive to progressive forms of government. Alert in educational affairs, from the beginning her schools have been monuments of the greatness of her people; interested in the justice and equity of human relationship, her laws for securing human rights in political, industrial and social order are among the most enlightened in the land.

To write a history of such a state, to unravel all of its political entanglements, to carry forward the political and industrial development through border war, civil war, Indian depredations, drought and failure, to final achievement of a great commonwealth is a serious task. To such a task those who have been engaged in the preparation of this work have devoted their best energy and most faithful service.

It would be almost impossible to make such a history of achievement covering such a wide range of subjects in consecutive narration and at the same time make it usable for those for whom it was intended. For this reason the alphabetical order of topics has been chosen. By this method information on any subject from the administration of a governor or the development of a constitution to an historical incident or the founding of a small town may be obtained with facility. And in the presentation of the material in this form it has been necessary to omit all political controversies, to avoid all comparison of judgment and relate the simple facts of how it all came about.

However, all those who wish to have a consecutive history of political events need only to follow the history of the separate administrations of the governors from Reeder to Stubbs and they will find a continued history of the political development of Kansas. And if this be supplemented by the perusal of separate articles such as those of the Louisiana Purchase, the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, Squatter Sovereignty, the development of constitutional conventions, finance, taxation and the important reform measures under their respective titles

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he may have a history and philosophy of the building of a state. The value of this may be enhanced by reading the brief biographies of the people who have been most in the limelight as leaders in the building of Kansas. In the preparation of these brief biographies one cannot help but reflect upon the fact that after all the rank and file of the people, each one performing his duty in his proper place, made Kansas. Those men and women who endured the hardships of pioneer days (and Kansas has always had her pioneer days in the progress of civilization from the Missouri border to the Colorado line), subdued the soil, mastered the resources of the country, developed her industries, built her schools, churches and railroads, made a large part of the real history of Kansas which cannot be recorded except in a general way. History seldom portrays the real life of the commonwealth. It is the sociology of the state after all that represents its true greatness.

Indeed the political history of the state represents a small part of what Kansas has wrought and hence a small part of its life. The Kansas Cyclopedia assumes to present every factor in the political, social, and economic development and relate every important event which has had to do with the building of a great commonwealth. And when we pause to think of it, what a great history it is, extending back nearly four hundred years, with its active progress crowded into a little more than half a century! And yet it falls naturally into various periods:

It comprises prehistoric Kansas and the occupation of the native races; the early expeditions of Coronado and other Spanish explorers; the early trappers and traders, followed by the explorations of Pike and Long; the military organization for the protection of the frontier; the history of early trading and transportation trails leading to Santa Fe, Utah, Oregon and California; the period of settlement and the disposal of public land; the struggle that organized Kansas a free state; the organization and development of counties and towns; the mustering of its armies for the preservation of the Union; the expansion of government and the making of internal public improvements; the exploitation of the geology of Kansas and the development of its material resources; development of agriculture, manufacturing and transportation; and through it all the development of schools, colleges and the university, the founding and progress of charitable institutions, the building of churches and the enactment of special laws to enforce the moral conduct of society. Add to this the hundreds of instances of real life told of men and affairs and you have an outline of the real history of Kansas.

The editor of this history, and his able assistants have sought with painstaking exactness to ascertain the truth of Kansas history. They have had at their command the writings of many authorities, the experiences of men and a magnificent body of historical material from the Kansas Historical Society. If the book is entirely free from error it is different from any other history ever written of any country. And while small errors may have crept in even after the most careful scrutiny.

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as may be expected in so large a work, still for its purpose the present history should be in advance of all other histories of the State of Kansas. If it is not in advance, it is a mistake to have written it. At least it will present in a concise form a large amount of the historical material in the libraries of Kansas, hitherto hidden from view to most people of the state.

It is hoped that its use by students will be large and that it will lead to extended research and an elaboration of special subjects. For such the frequent cross references will be found valuable aids.

Acknowledgment is hereby made to the secretary and assistants of the state historical society for their aid in giving access to the valuable collection in their charge, and recognition is made of the following list of historical writings, manuscripts, etc.:

Official Publications.—Reports of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology; Congressional Record; U. S. Senate and House Reports; Messages and Documents of the Presidents; Reports of Congressional Investigating and Special Committees; Departmental Reports; Correspondence and Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; U. S. Treaties and Conventions; Rebellion Records; Reports of U. S. General Land Office; Session Laws of Kansas; Legislative Journals; Reports of State Board of Agriculture, Bank Commissioner, Adjutant-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Railroad Commission, etc.; Kansas Historical Society Publications, Governors' Messages, Reports of University Geological Survey, etc.

Histories of Kansas.—Cutler's, Hazelrigg's, Holloway's, Prentiss's, Tuttle's, and Wilder's Annals of Kansas.

Miscellaneous.—Adair's Travels in North America; Adams' Homestead Guide; American Board of Foreign Missions Reports; Annual Register; Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia; Baker's Forestry Report; Bancroft's Historical Works; Bandelier's Gilded Man; Blackmar's Life of Charles Robinson, Spanish Colonization in the Southwest, and Spanish Institutions in the Southwest; Boughton's Kansas Handbook; Brewerton's The War in Kansas; Britton's War on the Border; Bronson's Farmers' Unions, etc.; Canfield's Local Government in Kansas; Chapman's Emigrant's Guide; Child's Kansas Emigrants; Chittenden's American Fur Trade; Connelley's Life of John Brown, Quantrill and the Border Wars, Kansas Territorial Governors, Doniphan's Expedition, and the Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory; Cooke's Scenes and Adventures in the Army; Custer's Wild Life on the Plains; Davidson's Silk Culture; Dodge's Plains of the Great West; Elliott's Notes in Sixty Years; Fowler's Report of Glenn's Expedition; Fremont's Reports of Explorations in the West; Gallatin's Reports of the Transactions of the American Ethnological Society; Gihon's Geary and Kansas; Giles' Thirty Years in Topeka; Gladstone's An Englishman in Kansas; Gleed's From River to Sea; Greeley's American Conflict, and An Overland Journey; Gregg's Commerce of the Prairies; Hale's Kansas and Nebraska; Harvey's History of the Shawnee Indians; Hinton's Army of the Bor-

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der; Humphrey's *The Squatter Sovereign*; Inman's *Stories of the Old Santa Fe Trail*; Irving's *Adventures of Captain Bonneville*, and *A Tour of the Prairies*; Jenkins' *The Northern Tier*; *Kansas Biographical Register*; Kendall's *Santa Fe Expedition*; Lewis and Clark's *Journals*; Long's *Expedition, Report of*; Lowe's *Five Years a Dragoon*; Margry's *Works*; Meline's *Two Thousand Miles on Horseback*; Monette's *Discovery and Settlement of the Mississippi Valley*; Murray's *Travels in North America*; Parker's *Kansas and Nebraska Handbook*; Parkman's *Discovery of the Great West*; Parrish's *Life on the Great Plains*; Phillips' *Conquest of Kansas*; Pierce's *Incidents of Western Travel*; Pike's *Expedition, Accounts of*; Redpath's *The Roving Editor*, and *Life of John Brown*; Richardson's *Beyond the Mississippi*; Mrs. Robinson's *Kansas, Its Interior and Exterior Life*; Shea's *Memoir of French Colonies in America*, *Translation of Charlevoix*, and *Expedition of Penalosa*; Simpson's *Smithsonian Reports*; Smyth's *Heart of the New Kansas*; Speer's *Life of James H. Lane*; Spring's *Prelude to the War of '61*; Steele's *Sons of the Border*, and *Frontier Army Sketches*; Tewksbury's *Kansas Picture Book*; Thwaites' *Early Western Travels*; Tomlinson's *Kansas in 1858*; Victor's *American Conspiracies*; Von Holst's *Constitutional History of the United States*; Washburn *College Bulletins*; Webb's *Scrap Books*; Wilson's *Rise and Fall of the Slave Power*; Wilson's *Eminent Men of Kansas*; *County Histories, Magazines, Newspaper Files, Gazetteers, City Directories*, etc.

Manuscripts.—The Kansas State Historical Society has a vast collection of manuscripts, consisting of letters, historical sketches, short biographies, etc. Among those consulted may be mentioned Dunbar's *Account of the Bourgmont Expedition*; *Executive Minutes and Correspondence*; *Journals of the Constitutional Conventions*; *Letters of John Brown*; *Letters and Diary of Isaac McCoy*; *Gov. A. H. Reeder's Diary*; *Unpublished reports of various Commissions*, etc.

FRANK W. BLACKMAR.

KANSAS

Abbott, James B., one of the pioneer settlers of Kansas, was born at Hampton, Conn., Dec. 3, 1818, and grew to manhood in his native state. He was a member of the third party of emigrants from New England, which reached Lawrence on Oct. 10, 1854, and soon become recognized as one of the stalwart advocates of the free-state cause. Maj. Abbott took up a claim about half a mile south of Blanton's bridge, on the road to Hickory Point, and his house was a favorite meeting place of the free-state men in that neighborhood. As the pro-slaveryites grew more and more aggressive, one of the crying necessities of the settlers was arms and ammunition with which to defend themselves against the predatory gangs which infested the territory. Maj. Abbott was one of those who went east to procure arms, and through his efforts there were sent to Kansas 117 Sharp's rifles and a 12-pounder howitzer. He was one of the party that rescued Branson from the sheriff of Douglas county; was a lieutenant in command of a company at the first "battle" of Franklin; commanded the Third regiment of free-state infantry during the siege of Lawrence in 1856; fought with John Brown at Black Jack, and was the leader of the expedition that rescued Dr. John Doy. He was a member of the first house of representatives elected under the Topeka constitution, and in 1857 was elected senator. Upon the adoption of the Wyandotte constitution, he was elected a member of the lower house of the first state legislature, which met in March, 1861. In that year he was appointed agent for the Shawnee Indians and removed to De Soto, Johnson county. At the time of the Price raid he led a party of Shawnees against the Confederates. In 1866 he retired from the Indian agency, and in the fall of that year was elected to the state senate. He was influential in securing the establishment of the school for feeble minded youth. Maj. Abbott died at De Soto on March 2, 1879. The howitzer he brought to Kansas in the territorial days is now in the possession of the Kansas Historical Society, of which he was a director for twelve years immediately prior to his death.

Abbyville, a village of Reno county, is situated in Westminister township, 17 miles southwest of Hutchinson, the county seat. The former name was Nonpariel. It is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., has a bank, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, express, telegraph and telephone facilities, churches of the leading Protestant denominations, some mercantile and shipping interests, and in 1910 reported a population of 300.

Abilene, the judicial seat and largest city of Dickinson county, is located on the north bank of the Smoky Hill river, 96 miles from Topeka, and has an altitude of 1,153 feet. It was first settled in 1858, was first the terminus of and later a station on the stage line. The first store was opened by a man named Jones, usually referred to as "Old Man Jones," in whose stock of goods whisky was a prominent article. In 1860 the town was surveyed and the following spring it was selected as the county seat by a popular vote. Early in 1867 the Kansas Pacific railroad was completed to Abilene, and the same year the place was selected by Joseph G. McCoy as the most available point for assembling cattle for shipment, the selection being made because of the abundance of grass and water in the neighborhood. Concerning the town at this time, Mr. McCoy says: "Abilene in 1867 was a very small, dead place, consisting of about one dozen log huts, low, small, rude affairs, four-fifths of which were covered with dirt for roofing; indeed, but one shingle roof could be seen in the whole city. The business of the burg was conducted in two small rooms, mere log huts, and of course the inevitable saloon, also in a log hut, was to be found."

After Mr. McCoy had decided upon Abilene as the best cattle shipping point, circulars were sent all over Texas and before the close of the year 1867 some 35,000 cattle had been driven there for shipment on the new railroad to the eastern markets. This had a tendency to stimulate the growth of the town, but it also brought in many undesirable characters. Gamblers, confidence men, cow boys, etc., came in and practically took possession of the place, much to the chagrin and disgust of the reputable, law-abiding citizens. Shooting affrays were common, and the turbulent element, being in the majority, continued to run things with a high hand until the probate court of Dickinson county, on Sept. 6, 1869, granted a petition to incorporate Abilene, and named J. B. Shane, T. C. Henry, Thomas Sherran, T. F. Hersey and Joseph G. McCoy as trustees. McCoy was chosen the first mayor and the new city government took steps to check the prevailing lawlessness. A stone jail was commenced, but about the time the walls were up a band of cow boys tore them down. Finally, Thomas Smith, who had come to Abilene from Kit Carson, Col., was elected town marshal. It is said that his appearance was against him, but what he lacked in physical strength was more than made up in courage and diplomacy, and in a short time he succeeded in disarming all the desperate characters, thus bringing about a reign of law and order. The Kansas Monthly of Feb., 1879, ten years after Abilene was incorporated, says: "Abilene, from being a Texas cattle town without law, order or society, is now one of the most home-like, orderly and agreeable towns."

Since that time the growth and development of Abilene has been steadily onward and upward, and in 1910 the city had a population of 4,118. Its location at the junction of the Union Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railways makes it an important shipping point, and large quantities of grain, live stock,

etc., are annually exported. The city has two banks, an international money order postoffice from which emanate seven rural delivery routes, unsurpassed express, telegraph and telephone facilities, a modern electric lighting plant, a fine system of waterworks, a fire department, a Carnegie library and a well appointed opera house. Mount St. Joseph Academy is located here, which supplements the excellent public school system and affords ample educational opportunities. The manufactures include flour mills, creameries, foundries, an organ factory, planing mills, cigar, carriage and ice factories, etc. The press is well represented by two daily and four weekly newspapers, the *Implement Dealers' Bulletin* (monthly), and the *Kansas State Sunday School Journal* (also monthly).

Abilene Trail.—In 1867 Joseph G. McCoy, of Illinois, settled at Abilene to engage in the cattle trade, and he caused to be laid out a cattle trail to connect with the north end of the Chisholm trail, near Wichita, to run northward to Abilene, on the Union Pacific railroad, where the cattle could be marketed in a more expeditious manner. The road from the mouth of the Little Arkansas to Abilene “was not direct but circuitous. In order to straighten up this trail and bring the cattle direct to Abilene, and by shortening the distance, to counteract the exertions of western would-be competing points for the cattle trade, an engineer corps was sent out under the charge of Civil Engineer T. F. Hersey. . . . Mr. Hersey with compass and flag men and detail of laborers with spades and shovels for throwing up mounds of dirt to mark the route located by the engineers, started out and ran almost due south from Abilene until the crossing of the Arkansas was reached, finding good water and abundant grass with suitable camping points the entire distance. Meeting at the Arkansas river the first drove of cattle of the season, the party piloted the herd over the new trail, and thus by use opening it to the many thousand herds of cattle that followed in months and years afterward.”

In 1867 about 35,000 head of cattle were driven from Texas to Abilene over this trail; in 1868 about 75,000; in 1870 about 300,000; and in 1871 about 700,000, being the largest number ever received from Texas in any one year. The country about Abilene was fast settling up about this time, grazing lands were getting scarcer, and these conditions were such that many of the settlers objected to the pasturing of the great herds in the vicinity. Hence the year 1872 found Wichita in possession of the trade that Abilene had for several years enjoyed, the completion of the Santa Fe railroad to that point giving the needed railroad facilities. From 1867 to 1871 about 10,000 cars of live stock were shipped out of Abilene, and in 1872 about 80,000 head of cattle were shipped from Wichita. “The settlement of the valleys of the Arkansas and the Ninnescab rivers rendered it impractical to reach Wichita shipping yards after 1873, and the loading of cattle was transferred to points on the railroad farther west, halting finally at Dodge City, where 1887 saw the end of the use of the famous Abilene cattle trail.”

Abolitionists.—In 1831 William Lloyd Garrison began the publication of the "Liberator," the first newspaper in the United States to take a radical stand for the abolition of slavery. (See Slavery.) Two years later the National Anti-Slavery Society was organized at Philadelphia, Pa., and in a short time the members of the organization became divided to some extent as to the methods to be pursued in the efforts to secure the emancipation of the slaves. Some clung to the theory of gradual manumission, with compensation to the slaveholders as a last resort, while others advocated the immediate and unconditional liberation of every slave, by force if necessary, and without compensating their owners. These extremists in 1835 were nicknamed "abolitionists" by those who favored slavery, and also by the conservative element in the society. Although this name was first applied in a spirit of derision, the extremists accepted it as an honor. In a short time a number of abolitionist orators—speakers of more than ordinary ability—were developed. Among these may be mentioned Wendell Phillips, Gerrit Smith and Charles Sumner, who never lost an opportunity of presenting their views, and the public was kept on the alert, wondering what they would do next.

The society became divided in 1840 on the question of organizing a political party on anti-slavery lines. From that time each branch worked in its own way, and by the time Kansas was organized as a territory the abolitionists—the radical wing of the original society—had become strong enough to attract attention from one end of the country to the other. Among the pro-slavery men there was no distinction between those who were in favor of the gradual, peaceable emancipation of the slave and those who were in favor of immediate emancipation at whatever cost. All were "abolitionists." The following utterances of pro-slavery orators and extracts from the pro-slavery press will show how the advocates of slavery regarded the free-state men as "abolitionists" indiscriminately:

At a squatter meeting near Leavenworth on June 10, 1854, a resolution was adopted declaring that "We will afford protection to no abolitionist as a settler in Kansas." A pro-slavery meeting in Lafayette county, Mo., Dec. 15, 1854, denounced the steamboats plying on the Missouri river for carrying abolitionists to Kansas. As a result of this agitation, the *Star of the West* in the spring of 1856 was allowed to carry about 100 persons from Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina to Kansas unmolested, but on her next trip, with a number of free-state passengers, she was held up at Lexington, where the passengers were disarmed, and upon arriving at Weston was not permitted to land. Other steamers encountered similar opposition.

In Feb., 1855, Lawrence was denounced because it was "the home of about 400 abolitionists," and at a Law and Order meeting at Leavenworth on the 15th of the following November, John Calhoun said: "You yield and you will have the most infernal government that ever cursed a land. I would rather be a painted slave over in Missouri, or a serf to the Czar of Russia, than have the abolitionists in power."

On Oct. 5, 1857, occurred the election for members of the legislature, and on the 23d the Doniphan Constitutionalist, a pro-slavery paper, accounted for the free-state victory by saying that the "sneaking abolitionists were guilty of cutting loose the ferry boats at Doniphan and other places on the day of the election, by order of Jim Lane." To this the Lawrence Republican retorted: "Bad man, that Jim Lane, to order the boats cut loose; great inconvenience to the Missourians and the Democratic party."

At the beginning of the border troubles the Platte Argus said editorially: "The abolitionists will probably not be interfered with if they settle north of the 40th parallel of north latitude, but south of that line they need not set foot."

A pro-slavery convention at LeCompton on Dec. 9, 1857, adopted resolutions denunciatory of Govs. Reeder, Geary and Walker for their efforts "to reduce and prostitute the Democracy to the unholy ends of the abolitionists." These instances might be multiplied indefinitely, but enough has been said to show that the pro-slaverites made no distinction whatever between the radical and conservative wings of the free-state party. If a man was opposed to slavery, though willing to let it alone where it already existed, he was just as much of an "abolitionist" as the extremist who would be satisfied with nothing less than immediate emancipation of all slaves, without regard to constitutional guarantees or the simplest principles of equity.

The radical anti-slavery people claimed that the Civil war was an anti-slavery conflict, and maintained that this view was justified by the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, notwithstanding Mr. Lincoln's previous utterance that he was not striving to abolish slavery, but to preserve the Union.

Academy of Language and Literature.—Wilder's Annals of Kansas says this society was organized on June 16, 1885, with the following officers: J. A. Lippincott, president; O. C. Hill, vice-president; W. H. Carruth, secretary; J. E. Williamson, treasurer; W. I. Graham, Lily M. Storrs and the secretary, executive committee. The objects of the academy, as stated in the by-laws, were "to promote the love and study of literature and to encourage investigation and original production therein."

On Dec. 31, 1885, another meeting was held, at which time Prof. W. I. Graham of Baker University was elected president; Prof. William McDonald of the University of Kansas, vice-president; Miss Viola Price, secretary; Prof. J. E. Williamson of the Topeka high school, treasurer; and the executive committee was composed of Prof. Graham, Miss Price and Prof. T. W. Phelps. The dues of the society were fixed at \$1.00 per year for each member, and in 1892 the academy numbered 75 members. After the magazine called the Agora began publication in 1891 it was made the official organ of the society. The last number of this magazine, published in March, 1896, contains the announcement that the annual meeting of the Academy of Language and Literature would be held at

Lawrence in April of that year. No later record of the organization can be found. Its place in the literature of Kansas is now (1911) practically filled by the Kansas Authors' Club.

Academy of Science.—In 1867 several Kansas naturalists who were interested in scientific investigation, decided to form an organization for scientific research, particularly in its relation to the state and its natural resources. After considerable deliberation with regard to the formation of a society, the projectors published a letter in the *Kansas Journal of Education* for March, 1868, calling the attention of the people to the benefits which a Natural History Society would be to the state, as it would afford the means of associated effort; give inspiration to naturalists; arouse interest in scientific subjects; put the state in communication with various scientific bodies throughout the country, and collections made by the society would be secured to the state. This letter met with considerable favor and in July a second letter or "call" was sent out, requesting "all persons in the state interested in natural science to meet at Topeka on the first Tuesday in September."

As a result of this call a meeting of the naturalists was held in Lincoln College, Topeka, Sept. 1, 1868, and an organization was effected under the name of the "Kansas Natural History Society," with the following officers: B. F. Mudge, president; J. S. Whitman, vice-president; John Parker, secretary; Frank Snow, treasurer, and John A. Banfield, curator. The object of the society, according to the constitution, was "to increase and diffuse a knowledge of science, particularly in its relation to the state of Kansas."

The second annual meeting was held in the Presbyterian church at Topeka, Sept. 7, 1869, when several scientific papers were read; a lecture on the Mound Builders was delivered, and the officers of the previous year were reelected. On Sept. 5 and 6, 1870, the third annual meeting was held at the University building at Lawrence. Again papers on scientific subjects were read and the following officers elected: John Fraser, president; B. F. Mudge, vice-president; John D. Parker secretary and librarian; Frank Snow, treasurer; B. F. Mudge and Frank Snow, curators. At this meeting Mr. Fraser suggested that the scope of the society be widened to comprehend the entire scientific field within the state. At the fourth meeting, held in the rooms of the board of education, Leavenworth, Oct. 25, 1871, the by-laws were amended to allow all observers and investigators along scientific lines to become members, and the name was changed to the Kansas Academy of Science. In 1873 the society was incorporated as a state institution. Section 2 of the act of incorporation provided that, "The Academy of Science shall be a coördinate department of the State Department of Agriculture, with their office in the agriculture room, where they shall place and keep for public inspection geological, botanical and other specimens, the same to be under the direction and control of the said Academy of Science."

In his message to the legislature in 1885, Gov. Martin said, "This is a useful organization, maintained at no expense to the state except the

courtesy of having its reports published as a part of the biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture."

Since 1895 the academy has received legislative appropriations for its support. The members of the academy were instrumental in securing the geographical survey of the state and have taken an interest in the development of the coal beds and natural gas wells.

A majority of the members of the academy are from the educational institutions of the state, who take an interest and are leaders in the important scientific research of the day. At the present time the offices of the academy and the specimens that have been collected are located in the north wing of the state capitol on the fourth floor. The officers of the society for 1911 were as follows: President, J. M. McWharf, of Ottawa; vice-presidents, A. J. Smith, of Emporia, and J. E. Welin, of Lindsborg; treasurer, F. W. Bushong, of Lawrence; secretary, J. T. Lovewell, of Topeka.

Achilles, a village of Rawlins county, is situated in Jefferson township, on Sappa creek and about 15 miles southeast of Atwood, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and is connected by stage with Colby, whence it receives a daily mail. The population was 70 in 1910. Achilles is the principal trading point in the southwestern part of the county. What is known as the battle of Achilles was a fight between a band of 20 hunters and some Indians at a water hole about five miles south of the village on April 24, 1875. (See Sappa Creek.)

Ackerland, a village of Leavenworth county, is located in the western portion on the Leavenworth & Topeka R. R. about 15 miles southwest of Leavenworth. It has a money order postoffice, express office, etc., and in 1910 had a population of 25.

Ackley, Ernest L., lawyer and regent of the Kansas State University, was born at North Ridgeville, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1863, a son of Chauncey and Jerusa (McNeal) Ackley. About 1875 the family removed to Kansas and settled on a farm in Ottawa county, where Ernest attended the public schools until he was eighteen years of age, when he obtained a position in a bank at Minneapolis. After working in the bank for about two years, he entered the state university, and graduated in the law department with the class of 1890. For a time he was employed on the Salina Republican with Joseph L. Bristow, now United States senator, and was also employed by Charles F. Scott on the Lawrence Journal. In July, 1890, he became associated with A. L. Wilmoth, a classmate, in the practice of law at Concordia. W. W. Caldwell entered the firm in 1897, when Mr. Ackley withdrew, and in Feb., 1901, he formed a partnership with P. B. Pulsifer, which lasted until his death the following August. About the same time he was appointed by Gov. Stanley one of the regents of the university. Mr. Ackley was an active member of the State Historical Society; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and belonged to the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity. In Nov., 1893, he married Miss Ada B. Fry, at one time a teacher in the Concordia schools. Mr. Ackley died at Concordia on Aug. 27, 1901.

Acknowledgments.—(See Deeds.)

Acres, a post-village of Clark county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 8 miles west of Ashland, the county seat. It is a shipping and supply point for the neighborhood in which it is situated, and in 1910 reported a population of 30.

Actions.—Actions are defined as ordinary proceedings in a court of justice by which one party prosecutes another for the enforcement or protection of a right, the redress or prevention of a wrong, or the punishment of a public offense. Actions are of two kinds—civil and criminal. A civil action may be commenced in a court of record by filing in the office of the clerk of the proper court a petition, and causing a summons to be issued thereon. The petition must contain the name, surname and place of residence of plaintiff and defendant; a clear statement of the cause of action and a prayer for judgment in conformity with the allegations of the petition, and must be signed either by the plaintiff or his attorney. Summons is then issued, addressed to the defendant. A copy of the petition need not accompany the summons, but the defendant or plaintiff shall be entitled to a copy of the petition, or any other papers filed in the action, upon application to the clerk therefor, and the costs of such copy shall be taxed among the costs in the action.

Actions before justices of the peace are commenced by summons, or by appearance and agreement of the parties without summons. In the former, the action is deemed commenced upon delivery of the writ to the constable to be served, and he shall note thereon the time of receiving the same. In the latter case, the action is deemed commenced at the time of docketing the case. When a guardian to the suit is necessary, he must be appointed by the justice, as follows: First—If the infant be plaintiff, the appointment must be made before the summons is issued, upon the application of the infant, if he be of the age of fourteen years or upwards; if under that age, upon the application of some friend. The written consent of the guardian to be appointed, and to be responsible for the costs if he fail in the action, must be filed with the justice. Second—If the infant be defendant, the guardian must be appointed before the trial. It is the right of the infant, if over fourteen years of age, to nominate his own guardian, who must be present and consent, in writing, to be appointed, otherwise the justice may appoint any suitable person who gives such consent.

The distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits formerly existing, is abolished, and in their place there is but one form of action, called a civil action. In such action the party complaining is known as the plaintiff, and the adverse party as the defendant. Actions shall be triable on the issues of fact within ten days after the issues are made up. Issues of law and motions may be tried by the court or judge in term-time or vacation, at such times as the court or judge may fix, after reasonable notice, which shall not be less than three days. Whenever damages are recov-

erable, the plaintiff may claim and recover any damages to which he may be entitled for the cause of action established.

Ada, a village of Ottawa county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., and on Salt creek in Fountain township, 10 miles west of Minneapolis, the county seat. It has banking facilities, all lines of business activity, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural mail route. It is the shipping point of a prosperous farming community. The population in 1910 was 300.

Adams, a village of Kingman county, is located in Canton township, some 16 miles southeast of the city of Kingman. It is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., has a money order postoffice, and is a shipping and trading point for that section of the county, though the population was reported as only 20 in 1910.

Adams, Franklin George, one of the most earnest and energetic men of Kansas in the great work of perpetuating Kansas history, was born at Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y., May 13, 1824, and was reared upon his father's farm. He attended the common schools and at the age of nineteen went to Cincinnati, where he received private instruction from an elder brother. He taught in the public schools of Cincinnati, and in 1852 graduated from the law department of what is now the University of Cincinnati. He became profoundly interested in the debate on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and determined to settle in Kansas. To this end he joined a party from Kentucky which reached Kansas in March, 1855, and settled in what is now Riley county, where they founded the Ashland colony. Before long Mr. Adams returned to Cincinnati, where he taught school again, but in April, 1856, he returned to Kansas and settled on a farm near Pilot Knob, Leavenworth county. He was forced to flee to Lawrence for protection during the border war, and bore arms in defense of that place against the invasion of the pro-slavery men. He was a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention; was active in the organization of the free-state party in Atchison county, of which he was elected the first probate judge in the spring of 1858. In 1861 he was appointed register of the land office at Leecompton. In September he moved the office to Topeka and held the position until 1864. He was also identified at different times with various publications of the state among them the Squatter Sovereign, Topeka State Record, Kansas Farmer, Atchison Free Press and Waterville Telegraph. He was active in the formation of the State Agricultural Society and drafted the law under which it was organized. He became secretary of the state fair association which held the first state fair at Atchison in 1863. The next year he gave up his various enterprises in Topeka, returned to Atchison, was appointed United States agent to the Kickapoos, and removed to Kennekuk, in the northwest corner of Atchison county. He resigned this agency in 1869, and in the fall of 1870 located at Waterville, Marshall county, where in 1873, he published "The Homestead Guide," giving the history and resources of northwest Kansas. In the spring of 1875 he returned to Topeka, and the following February the directors of the

newly formed State Historical Society elected him secretary. It was in this position that Mr. Adams did his greatest and best work for Kansas. He at once started the work of organization and pursued with steady effort every avenue which he thought capable of adding to the growth and resourcefulness of the society. During his residence in Topeka Mr. Adams was instrumental in establishing the kindergarten work among the poor. He was long a member of the Kansas State Grange and took special interest in the education of children on farms. As editor, author and publisher Mr. Adams was enabled to make his ideas known and to turn public opinion in the right direction. The great collection in the rooms of the Historical Society may be said to be the development and flower of a great life work. Mr. Adams was married on Sept. 29, 1855, to Harriet E. Clark, of Cincinnati. The whole state mourned when Mr. Adams passed away on Dec. 2, 1899.

Adams, Henry J., lawyer, was born at Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1816. He was educated in the public schools, spent a short time at Oberlin College, Ohio, then read law and graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. He came to Kansas in March, 1855, and during the summer located at Lawrence. The next winter he was elected a member of the senate of the free-state legislature, and from that time took an active part in public affairs. During the session of 1858 the territorial legislature made him chairman of the committee to investigate the Oxford, Kickapoo and other election frauds. He took a prominent part in the Leavenworth constitutional convention and under that constitution was elected governor, but as Congress failed to admit Kansas as a state, he was never installed in office. Before the convention in 1858, Mr. Adams received an equal vote with Marcus J. Parrott for delegate in Congress, but Parrott was declared the nominee and was elected. Under an act passed by the legislature of 1859, Mr. Adams was appointed a member of a committee with Judge S. A. Kingman and E. S. Hoogland, to audit the claims against the United States government, for losses sustained by citizens of Kansas because of plunder and destruction of private property during the border war. Next to Gov. Robinson he was the most popular candidate before the Republican convention which nominated the first governor of the state. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed paymaster of the army and served in that capacity until the close of hostilities. He died at Water-ville, June 2, 1870.

Admire, a town in Ivy township, Lyon county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., about 20 miles northeast of Emporia, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, a feed mill, telephone connections with the surrounding towns, churches of several denominations, a good school building, a good retail trade, and does considerable shipping. The population was 300 according to the U. S. census of 1910.

Admission to Statehood.—In the formation of the Federal government, the thirteen original states assumed dominion over all the un-

organized territory belonging to the United States, and delegated to themselves the power of arbiter of the destinies of new states seeking admission. Every time a bill has been introduced in Congress for the admission of a new state, it has been the signal for debate, but in no instance has the discussion been more acrid or more prolonged than in the case of Kansas. Four constitutional conventions were held in the territory, and four constitutions were submitted to the people before one was found that was satisfactory. (See Constitutions.) The Wyandotte constitution, under which Kansas was finally admitted, was completed by the convention on July 29, 1859; ratified by the people on Oct. 4 and on Feb. 14, 1860, it was presented to the senate of the United States by the president of that body.

On Feb. 15, 1860, Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, introduced in the house a bill for the admission of Kansas, which was referred to the committee on territories. This bill passed the house on April 11, by a vote of 134 to 73, and was sent to the senate, where it was read and referred on the 13th. During the next two months it came before the senate several times, but was usually thrust aside by the influence of the members of the slave states, who did not desire the admission of a state that would in all probability send to the United States senate two men opposed to slavery, or at least opposed to its extension into new territory. On May 30 it was called up by Senator Collamer of Vermont, who tried to force its passage. A week later (June 5) it was again called up, but this time further action was postponed on motion of Mr. Hunter of Virginia, who thought the military appropriation bill of more importance. On the 7th Mr. Wade of Ohio moved "to postpone all prior orders, and take up the bill for the admission of Kansas," but the motion was defeated by a vote of 32 to 26. This ended the consideration of the bill at that session.

The second session of the 36th Congress began on Dec. 3, 1860, and on the 11th the bill was called up by Mr. Collamer, with a view to making it the special order at some definite date in the near future. Mr. Green of Missouri objected, but the motion was carried over his objection by a vote of 23 to 18. When the bill came up as a special order on the 24th, Foster of Connecticut, who was presiding, ruled that there was unfinished business before the senate that must be disposed of before the consideration of the Kansas question, and again there was a delay. On the 31st it was postponed to Jan. 14, 1861, by the same filibustering tactics on the part of the senators from the slave states, and when the 14th arrived it was postponed to the 16th. The friends of the bill thought that a vote could certainly be reached this time, but they reckoned without their host, for on the 16th a motion to go into executive session prevailed, and the Kansas bill was made the special order for one o'clock p. m. on the 18th. When that time arrived, Mr. Green had an amendment, of which he had previously given notice, relating to boundaries, and the remainder of the day was spent in debating the amendment, which was defeated by a vote of 31 to 23. Immediately fol-

lowing the defeat of the amendment there was a disorderly scene in the senate chamber, caused by a multiplicity of motions to go into executive session, to adjourn, etc. The amendment had served the purpose of producing another delay in the final vote on the bill.

The following day the bill was again called up. This time Senator Fitch of Indiana had an amendment to offer, and again there was a long and tedious debate before the amendment was defeated. Some of the friends of the measure began to lose hope. This was the short session of Congress, and if the opponents could keep up their dilatory methods until March 3 the bill would have to go over to the next session. But the cloud that hung over Kansas was penetrated by a ray of light in an unexpected manner.

Five slave states had already seceded from the Union, and on Jan. 21 Senators J. M. Mason and R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; A. P. Butler and R. B. Barnwell, of South Carolina; H. L. Turney, of Tennessee; Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; David R. Atchison, of Missouri; Jackson Morton and D. L. Yulee, of Florida, filed a protest against the action of the members of Congress from the northern states and withdrew from the senate. With their withdrawal the power of the slave oligarchy was broken. Scarcely had they left the hall, when Mr. Seward of New York moved to call up the Kansas admission bill, but was informed by the vice-president that no motion was necessary, as the bill was then the special order before the senate. The remaining senators from the slaveholding states indulged in some perfunctory debate, but they recognized the fact that their influence had vanished with the departure of their colleagues. The bill was soon passed by a vote of 36 to 16, and was signed by President Buchanan on the 29th.

The preamble of the bill recited the facts concerning the formation, adoption and ratification of the Wyandotte constitution, under which the state was asking for admission.

Section 1 provided "That the state of Kansas shall be, and is hereby declared to be, one of the United States of America, and admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever." The section then defined the boundaries (see Boundaries), and provided "That nothing contained in the said constitution respecting the boundaries of said state shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribes, is not, without the consent of such Indian tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any other state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the president of the United States to be included within said state," etc.

Section 2 provided that until the next enumeration and apportion-

ment of Congressmen, Kansas should be entitled to one representative in the lower branch of the national legislature.

Section 3 offered to the people of Kansas the following propositions:

1st, That sections numbered 16 and 36 in every township of the public lands in the state should be granted the state for the use of schools; and in the event said sections or any part thereof should have been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto and as contiguous as might be, were to be given to the state instead of the sections prescribed.

2nd, That 72 sections of land, to be selected by the governor of the state, subject to the approval of the commissioner of the general land office, were to be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a state university.

3d, That 10 sections of land, to be selected by the governor, were to be donated by Congress for the completion of public buildings and the erection of others at the seat of government.

4th, That all salt springs, not exceeding twelve in number, with 6 sections of land adjoining each, were to be granted to the state, to be disposed of as the legislature might direct, subject to certain restrictions imposed by the act.

5th, That five per cent. of the proceeds of all sales of public lands lying within the state, which should be sold after Kansas was admitted into the Union, should be granted to the state for the purpose of constructing public roads and making internal improvements.

6th, That the state should never levy a tax upon the lands or property of the United States, lying within the State of Kansas.

Section 4 provided that from and after the admission of the state, all the laws of the United States, which were not locally inapplicable, should have the same force and effect in Kansas as in other states of the Union. This section also declared the state a judicial district of the United States, established a district court, the same as that in the State of Minnesota, and made it the duty of the United States district judge to hold two terms of court annually, beginning on the second Monday in April and the second Monday in October.

The act of admission was signed by President Buchanan on Jan. 29, 1861, and on Feb. 9 the state government was inaugurated. On Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, the American flag was hoisted over Independence Hall in the city of Philadelphia, bearing for the first time the star representing Kansas. It was raised by Abraham Lincoln, who was then on his way to Washington to be inaugurated as president of the United States. Mr. Lincoln said:

"I am invited and called before you to participate in raising above Independence Hall the flag of our country with an additional star upon it. I wish to call your attention to the fact that, under the blessing of God, each additional star added to that flag has given additional prosperity and happiness to our country."

Adobe Walls, Battle of.—In the spring of 1874 a number of Dodge

City buffalo hunters went south to the Pan Handle country and the "Staked Plains" of Texas to hunt buffaloes, and, invading the hunting grounds of the Indians of that locality, it is said they killed 100,000 buffaloes during the ensuing five months. Their camp was made at a deserted station known as "Adobe Walls," near the ruins of which at the time were three large adobe and log houses, occupied by traders and hunters. The Indians, who had been watching this wholesale slaughter of the animals which constituted their chief food supply were in no peaceful frame of mind in consequence, and after holding a council, about 900 Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanches and Kiowas on the morning of June 27 rode out to make an attack, hoping to take the hunters by surprise. At the time of the attack some of the occupants of one of the buildings at Adobe Walls were up on the roof of the building making needed repairs, and while thus engaged discovered the Indians. Seeing they were apprehended, the Indians gave the war whoop and charged—riding 25 or more abreast—firing their rifles and revolvers as they came. Two hunters who had come in during the night and were encamped about 100 yards away from the buildings were the only ones failing to reach a place of safety. They were quickly killed and scalped. The occupants of the buildings numbered 28 men and 1 woman, a Mrs. William Olds, of Warsaw, Mo., wife of one of the hunters and the only white woman in all that section at the time. As soon as the hunters reached shelter they grasped their rifles and returned the fire of the Indians with telling effect. The late Quanah Parker, at that time war chief of the Comanches and a noted chief in the tribe since, headed the first charge, but while passing the open door of one of the houses was shot through the breast and put out of the fight almost at the start. The Indians, however, were persistent in their attacks, and again and again returned to the assault, only to fall before the withering fire of the hunters within the buildings. Three casualties among the hunters closed the first days' fight, 2 of these being the men killed in their wagon. Firing was kept up intermittently during the second day, and under cover of darkness one of the hunters was sent for assistance to Dodge City, 175 miles distant, which place he reached some days later without mishap. The Indians had lost many men in their charges and after the second day began to do their fighting at long range. On the third day William Olds was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. By the morning of the fourth day over 100 hunters from the surrounding country had crowded into Adobe Walls, augmenting the fighting force correspondingly. Two days later, after two days of quiet, one more hunter was killed, he and a companion having gone out for sand plums. On July 14, the Indians having decamped, the hunters marched out for Dodge City, which place they reached on the 27th. Gov. Osborn sent 1,000 stands of arms to Dodge City in response to the request. The Indians in this fight lost 80 men killed and mortally wounded, besides about 200 ponies. What supplies the hunters could not take with them were appropriated by the Indians who burned the premises.

Adrian, a little hamlet of Jackson county, is situated on the ridge between Cross and Soldier creeks, about 16 miles southwest of Holton, the county seat, and 4 miles from Emmett, which is the nearest railroad station. Mail is received by rural delivery from Delia.

Adventists.—This denomination belongs to that class of religious organizations which accepts the inspiration of the scriptures, take the Bible as their rule of faith, and hold to the fundamental doctrines of Christian churches. This belief arose as a result of the preachings of William Miller, in 1831. He taught that the world would come to an end in 1843, and would be followed by the coming of Christ to reign on earth. Mr. Miller's study of Biblical prophecies had convinced him that the coming would be between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844. When these dates passed many preachers joined the movement and several thousand followers were gathered from different churches. On April 20, 1845, Mr. Miller called a convention of the faithful at Albany, N. Y., which convention issued a declaration of belief and adopted the name Adventists. The declaration was that Christ will come soon, but at an unknown time, as the prophecy for 1843 and also that for 1844, had not been fulfilled. The resurrection of the dead, both the just and the unjust, and the beginning of the millennium after the resurrection of the saints, was set forth in the belief.

The Adventists baptize by immersion, and are congregational in polity, except the Seven Day branch and the Church of God, which have a general conference that is supreme. Since their organization, the Adventists have divided into seven bodies. The Evangelical Adventists began to call themselves by that name in 1845. They believe that all the dead will be raised, the saints first to eternal bliss and the wicked last to eternal punishment. The Advent Christians formed a general association in 1861. They believe that the dead are unconscious and the wicked are punished by annihilation. This body is chiefly located in New England. The Seven Day Adventists were formed in 1845, in New Hampshire and adopted the obligation of the seventh day as the Sabbath. They believe that the dead sleep until the judgment and the unsaved are destroyed. This body is the strongest and its members are spread throughout the United States, being especially strong in the west. The Church of God was formed after a division among the Seven Day Adventists in 1864-65, concerning the revelations of Mrs. E. G. White. A general conference is the head of this organization, with subordinate state conferences. It is chiefly located in the western and southwestern states. The Life and Advent Union, organized in 1860, believes that the wicked never wake from their sleep of death. The Church of God in Jesus Christ believes in the establishment of the kingdom of God on earth with Christ as king; the annihilation of the wicked and the restoration of Israel. This sect is established in various parts of the United States and Canada.

The Adventists were not established to any extent in Kansas until the great tide of immigration set toward this state in the '80s, for in

1893, there were but 30 church organizations in the state with a membership of 900. As the country became more densely populated the number of Adventist bodies increased and new organizations were perfected. In 1906 the Seven Day Adventists had 2,397 communicants; the Advent Christian church 247, making a total membership of 2,689.

Aetna, a village of Barber county, is located near the southwestern corner in Aetna township, about 30 miles from Medicine Lodge, the county seat. It is connected by stage line with Lake City, which is the most convenient railroad station. It is a trading center for the neighborhood, has a money order postoffice, and in 1910 reported a population of 25.

Agenda, a village of Republic county, is located in the northern part of Elk Creek township, and is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 17 miles southeast of Belleville, the county seat. The first house in Agenda was erected by Joseph Cox in 1887, soon after the town was laid out. It has a money order postoffice with one rural delivery route, express and telegraph offices, several general stores and other business establishments, a bank, a grain elevator, and in 1910 reported a population of 200.

Agra, one of the principal towns of Phillips county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 12 miles east of Phillipsburg, the county seat. It was first settled in 1888, was incorporated in 1904, and in 1910 reported a population of 347. Agra has a bank, a money order postoffice which supplies mail to the surrounding country by rural free delivery, grain elevators, a weekly newspaper—the Sentinel—good schools, churches, a considerable retail trade, and ships large quantities of grain and live stock.

Agricola, a village of Coffey county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., in Rock Island township, 20 miles northeast of Burlington, the county seat, and 6 miles from Waverly. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the 1910 census was 100.

Agricultural College.—The official title of this institution is the "Kansas State Agricultural College." The Congress of the United States, by an act approved, July 2, 1862, entitled, "An act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," granted to the State of Kansas upon certain conditions, 90,000 acres of public lands for the endowment, support and maintenance of a college. The leading object of such colleges was to be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life; and when the legislature of Kansas in 1863 accepted the benefits of said act with its provisions, the foundation of the Kansas State Agricultural College was laid.

The location of the college may be attributed to the citizens of Man-

hattan, which city was founded in 1855 by the coöperation of two colonies, one from New England and the other from Cincinnati. In the New England party were several college graduates who were active in the promotion of education. In 1857 an association was formed to build a college in or near Manhattan to be under the control of the Methodist Episcopal church of Kansas and to be called Bluemont Central College. The charter secured in Feb., 1858, provided for the establishment of a classical college but contained the following section "The said association shall have power to establish, in addition to the literary department of arts and sciences, an agricultural department, with separate professors, to test soils, experiment in the raising of crops, the cultivation of trees, etc., upon a farm set apart for the purpose, so as to bring out to the utmost practical results the agricultural advantages of prairie lands."

By a special act of Congress, title was secured to 100 acres of land, about one mile west of Manhattan, on which the institution was located. The growth of the college was slow and unsteady, because both money and students were scarce. In 1861 when locations for a state university were discussed, the trustees of Bluemont Central College offered their site and building to the state but their offer was refused. In 1863 when Kansas accepted the act of Congress giving land for an agricultural college, said college was established in Riley county, provided that the trustees of Bluemont College cede its land to the state in fee simple. The Agricultural College was organized that same year with a board of trustees consisting of the governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction, the president of the college ex officio, and nine others to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Later the board of regents was reduced to seven members. Four departments were named, to-wit: Agriculture; Mechanic Arts; Military Science and Tactics; Literature and Science.

From 1863 to 1873 the development of the college was much as it would have been, had the trustees of Bluemont College remained in control. The department of literature and science was fostered while the departments for which the school was especially founded were practically ignored. The first faculty consisted of Rev. Joseph Denison, president and professor of ancient languages and mental and moral science; J. G. Schnebly, professor of natural science; Rev. N. O. Preston, professor of mathematics and English literature; Jeremiah E. Platt, principal of the preparatory department; Miss Bell Haines, assistant teacher in preparatory department, and Mrs. Eliza C. Beckwith teacher of instrumental music. The first catalogue gives the names of 94 students in the preparatory department and 15 in the college. Fifteen students graduated in the period from 1863 to 1873. In 1867 a large boarding hall for students was erected by parties in Manhattan. It was a failure financially. The college was urged to buy it and did at a cost of \$10,000. In 1868 about 200 varieties of forest and fruit trees were planted. In 1871 a new farm of 155 acres was purchased for \$29,832.71 in

scrip. The city of Manhattan, fearing the agricultural college would be consolidated with the university at Lawrence, gave \$12,000 (the result of a bond election) toward the purchase.



MAIN BUILDING, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

An act of legislation in 1873, reorganizing the state institutions, resulted in the appointment of a new board of regents. It elected Rev. John A. Anderson of Junction City to the place vacated by President Denison, who resigned the same year. Mr. Anderson changed the policy of the college immediately. Through him and the board who supported him, the Kansas State Agricultural College started on the mission it was intended to fulfill. Mr. Anderson believed in industrial education, and the reasons for his radical policies were published in 1874 in a "Hand Book of the Kansas State Agricultural College." Briefly told he thought prominence should be given to a study in proportion to the actual benefit expected to be derived from it; that, "The farmer and mechanic should be as completely educated as the lawyer or minister; but the information that is essential to one is often comparatively useless to the other and it is therefore unjust to compel all classes to pursue the same course of study." That ninety-seven per cent of Kansas people are in industrial vocations, so greater prominence should be given industrial studies. That each year's course of study should be, as far as possible, complete in itself because many students are unable to take a whole college course. Mr. Anderson's views were unpopular but they met the approval of the board of regents to such an extent that they discontinued the department of literature and organized those of mechanic arts and

agriculture; the students were moved from the old farm to the new one; workshops in iron and wood, a sewing room, printing office, telegraph office and kitchen laboratory were equipped that industrial training might be given; and fifty minutes of manual training per day became compulsory for each student. After Mr. Anderson had been president three years Latin, French, German were discontinued; the preparatory course was abolished, thus shortening the whole course from six to four years; the grade of work was adjusted and lowered to connect with that done by the public schools.

In 1875 the Mechanics' Hall was erected; in 1876 Horticultural Hall and the Chemical Laboratory; in 1877 the main part of the present barn was constructed (it was finished in 1886); and in 1879 the main hall, named in honor of Mr. Anderson, was built.

In 1878 Mr. Anderson resigned, and from Feb. to Dec., 1879, M. L. Ward was acting president of the college. Shortage of money made it a difficult year. The legislature of 1877 having voted "that not over \$15,000 of the interest on the endowment fund shall be used to pay instructors and teachers in said college until debts of said college be paid in full, and until said college shall refund to state all moneys advanced by the state to pay for instructors and running expenses of said college." The debt had been decreased during President Anderson's administration but was not cleared until the state legislature passed an act liquidating it.

George Thompson Fairchild, who succeeded Mr. Anderson, entered upon his duties as president of the college in Dec., 1879. He had been an instructor in the Michigan Agricultural College, so came well prepared to improve the college at Manhattan. He believed in a school that would combine the culture of a classical education with the usefulness of manual training. He rearranged the course of study to combine theory and practice, added literature, psychology, etc., divided the school year into three terms, inaugurated a series of lectures, and appointed committees to take charge of the various branches of school life.

In 1890 the Federal government passed an act for the further endowment of agricultural colleges established under the provisions of an act of 1862. The act provided, "the sum of \$15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of \$1,000 over the preceding year, and the average amount to be paid thereafter to each state and territory shall be \$25,000, to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematics, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to the industries of life and to the facilities for such instruction."

In 1907 the income of the agricultural college was further increased by what is known as the Nelson amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill. "In accordance with the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and the act of Congress approved Aug. 30, 1890, the sum of \$5,000, in addition to the sums named in said act, for the fiscal year end-

ing June 30, 1908, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for four years by an additional sum of \$5,000 over the preceding year, and the annual sum to be paid thereafter to each state and territory shall be \$50,000 to be applied only for the purposes of the agricultural colleges as defined and limited in the act of Congress approved Aug. 30, 1890, provided, that said colleges may use a portion of this money for providing courses for the special preparation of instructors for teaching the elements of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

A valuable adjunct to the Agricultural College is the Experiment Station. Some experiment work in forest planting was commenced by the college as early as 1868. In 1874 experiments in the cultivation of tame grasses were started by Prof. Shelton. These were followed by experiments in subsoiling, feeding, etc., but all work was carried on in a small way at the expense of the college until Congress passed the Hatch bill in March, 1887, providing for the organization of a station for experiments along agricultural lines in each state. This station was located at the Agricultural College by the state legislature and the management vested in a council consisting of the president, the professors of agriculture, horticulture and entomology, chemistry, botany, and veterinary science. The Hatch bill provided for an annual Congressional appropriation of \$15,000 for experimental work.

In 1906, another appropriation was made for the Experiment Station, under what is known as the Adams act, which provided "for the more complete endowment and maintenance of the agricultural experiment stations," a sum beginning with \$5,000, and increasing each year by \$2,000 over the preceding year for five years, after which time the annual appropriation is to be \$15,000, "to be applied to paying the necessary expenses of conducting original researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective states and territories." Under the Adams act only such experiments may be entered upon as have first been approved by the office of experiment stations of the United States department of agriculture. In 1908, the legislature of Kansas appropriated \$15,000 for further support of the Experiment Station.

The work of the station is published in bulletin form, of which there are three classes: The first are purely scientific, the second are simplified to meet the intelligence of the average reader and include all other bulletins in which a "brief, condensed and popular presentation is made of data which call for immediate application and cannot await publication in the regular bulletin series." In addition to these the station publishes a series of circulars of useful information not necessarily new or original. The station has issued 167 bulletins, 183 press bulletins and 8 circulars.

While the main division of the station is at Manhattan it has branches at Fort Hayes, Garden City, Ogallah and Dodge City. The land at Fort Hays is of the high rolling prairie variety and was originally part

of the Fort Hays military reservation, which from disuse was turned over to the department of interior in 1889 for disposal. In 1895 the Kansas legislature asked Congress to donate the whole reservation of 7,200 acres to the State of Kansas for agricultural education and research, for the training of teachers, and for a public park, but it was not until 1900 that Kansas secured the land. The work of this station is confined to the problems of the western part of the state. This land is suitable for experimental and demonstration work in dry farming, irrigation and crops, forest and orchard tests. This station is supported by state funds, and sales of farm products.

The station at Garden City is located upon unirrigated upland which the Agricultural College leased from the county commissioners of Finney county for 99 years. "It is an experimental and demonstration" farm operated in conjunction with the United States department of agriculture for purpose of determining the methods of culture, crop varieties and crop rotation best suited for the southwestern portion of the state, under dry land farming conditions.

The stations at Ogallah and Dodge City are forestry stations, and are operated under the direct management of state forester and general supervision of the director of the Experiment Station. The engineering experiment station was established by the board of regents, "for the purpose of carrying on continued series of tests of engineering and manufacturing value to the State of Kansas, and to conduct these tests on a scale sufficiently large that the results will be of direct commercial value." Among the experiments made are those of cement and concrete, Kansas coals, lubricants and bearings, endurance tests of paints, power required for driving machine tools, etc. President Fairchild remained at the head of the Agricultural College from 1879 to 1897. The growth of the institution under his direction was steady and substantial. He was succeeded by Mr. Thomas E. Will. It is said great prominence was given economic, financial and social problems during the presidency of Mr. Will. In 1897 four year courses were established in domestic science, agriculture, mechanical engineering and general science. Mr. Will resigned in 1899, and Prof. E. R. Nichols was chosen to fill his place first as acting president, later as president.

The rapid increase in attendance made new buildings necessary. In 1900 the agricultural hall and dairy barn were erected; in 1902, the physical science hall, in 1906 the granary, and in 1904 the dairy hall, college extension. Until 1905 the extension work of the college was in the form of farmer's institutes held throughout the state, this work being in charge of a committee chosen from the faculty. The small means available made the institutes irregular and the attendance was small. In 1905 the board of regents employed a superintendent to organize the department of farmers' institutes, and in 1906 the department was formally organized. To the appropriation of \$4,000 made by the legislature of 1905 the college added \$800. The interest of the state in the agricultural extension and the results derived therefrom resulted in an appro-

priation of \$11,500 by the legislature of 1907 to which the college added \$1,000. In 1909 the legislature appropriated \$52,500 for the department, the policies and plans of which are established by a committee consisting of the president of the college, the director of the experiment station and the superintendent of the division. The department includes the following forms of agricultural extension: Farmers' institutes; publications for institute members; agricultural railway trains; schoolhouse campaigns; boys' corn growing contests; girls' cooking and sewing contests; rural education; demonstration farming; highway construction; movable schools; special campaigns; publications for teachers; correspondence courses (18 courses offered); home economic clubs.

President Nichols resigned in 1909 and Henry Jackson Waters was chosen by the board of regents to succeed him. The Agricultural College now owns 748 acres of land including the campus of 160 acres. The buildings which are built of white limestone number twenty-one. The corps of instructors numbers 165, and the number of students enrolled in 1910 was 1,535 males, 770 females, a total of 2,305.

Agricultural Society, State.—The first effort to organize a state—or more properly speaking a territorial—agricultural society, was made on July 16, 1857, when a mass meeting was held at Topeka to consider the subject. After discussion pro and con a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for such a society. Among the members of this committee were Dr. Charles Robinson, W. F. M. Army, C. C. Hutchinson, Dr. A. Hunting and W. Y. Roberts. An organization was effected under a constitution presented by the committee, but for various reasons the society was never able to accomplish much in the way of promoting the agricultural interests of Kansas. In the first place the projectors of the movement were mostly ardent free-state men, while the territorial authorities were of the opposite political faith, so that it was impossible to secure the passage of laws favorable to the work of the society. Added to this, the unsettled conditions in the territory, due largely to the political agitation for the adoption of a state constitution and the admission of Kansas into the Union, kept the public mind so occupied that it was a difficult matter to arouse sufficient interest in agriculture to place the society on a solid footing. After a short existence it ceased its efforts altogether. The books collected by the society were afterward given to the state library by Judge L. D. Bailey.

The territorial legislature of 1860 provided for the organization of county agricultural societies in the counties of Coffey, Doniphan, Douglas, Franklin, Linn and Wabaunsee, and for the "Southern Kansas Agricultural Society," but no provisions were ever made by the authorities during the territorial era for a society that would cover the entire territory in its operations.

By the act of May 10, 1861, the first state legislature authorized ten or more persons to form an agricultural or a horticultural society in any county, town, city or village, and file articles of association with the secretary of the state society and with the county clerk in the county

where the society was located. As a matter of fact, at the time this law was passed there was no state agricultural society, but on Feb. 5, 1862, a meeting was held in the hall of the house of representatives at Topeka for the purpose of organizing one. W. R. Wagstaff, F. G. Adams, Golden Silvers, J. Medill and R. A. Van Winkle were appointed as a committee to draft a constitution, and upon the adoption of their report the following officers were elected: President, Lyman Scott; secretary, Franklin G. Adams; treasurer, Isaac Garrison; executive committee, E. B. Whitman, R. A. Van Winkle, Welcome Wells, F. P. Baker, W. A. Shannon, J. W. Sponable, C. B. Lines, Thomas Arnold, Martin Anderson and J. C. Marshall.

The constitution adopted at the formation of the society provided for the payment by each member of annual dues of one dollar, or for ten dollars one could become a life member. It also provided for the organization of county societies as auxiliaries to the state society.

On Jan. 13, 1863, L. D. Bailey succeeded Lyman Scott as president. Mr. Bailey served as president until Jan. 16, 1867, when he was succeeded by Robert G. Elliott, who in turn was succeeded by I. S. Kalloch on Sept. 30, 1870, the latter continuing to hold the office until the society went out of existence. Mr. Adams served as secretary until Jan. 12, 1865, when John S. Brown was elected as his successor. On Sept. 30, 1870, H. J. Strickler was elected secretary and served until Sept. 15, 1871, when Alfred Gray was elected to the office, being the last secretary of the society.

At a meeting of the executive committee on Feb. 20, 1863, the president and secretary were given full power to make all the necessary arrangements for a state fair, and the first state fair was held at Leavenworth the following fall—Oct. 6 to 9 inclusive. (See State Fairs.) The legislature of that year made an appropriation of \$1,000 for the benefit of the society. Another work of the society in 1863 was the distribution of 500 bushels of cotton seed among the farmers of the state who were desirous of trying the experiment of raising cotton.

On March 12, 1872, the State Agricultural Society held its last meeting and adjourned sine die, the State Board of Agriculture (q. v.), which had already been authorized by an act of the legislature, taking its place.

Agricultural Wheel.—During the winter of 1881-82, the unsatisfactory condition of the market for farm products, and the oppressiveness of the Arkansas mortgage laws through what was known as the "anacanda mortgage," led to a wide discussion among the farmers of that state as to the advisability of organizing for coöperation and mutual protection. On Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, 1882, seven farmers met at McBee's school house, 8 miles southwest of the town of Des Arc, in Prairie county, to consider the question of forming some kind of a farmers' society. A committee, consisting of W. T. McBee, W. W. Tedford and J. W. McBee, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and report at same place on the evening of the 22nd. At the adjourned meeting the Wattensas Farmers' club was organized, the objects of which

were stated in the constitution as being "The improvement of its members in the theory and practice of agriculture and the dissemination of knowledge relative to rural and farming affairs."

It seems that the name was not altogether satisfactory to some of those interested, for at the meeting on March 1 the question of selecting a new one, with a broader significance, came up for consideration. Some one suggested the name of "Wheel," because "no machine can be run without a drive wheel, and agriculture is the great wheel or power that controls the entire machinery of the world's industries." The society was therefore reorganized under the new name, with the following objects:

"1—To unite fraternally all acceptable white males who are engaged in the occupation of farming, also mechanics who are actually engaged in farming.

"2—To give all possible moral and material aid in its power to its members by holding instructive lectures, by encouraging each other in business, and by assisting each other in obtaining employment.

"3—The improvement of its members in the theory and practice of agriculture and the dissemination of knowledge relative to rural and farming affairs.

"4—To ameliorate the condition of the farmers of this country in every possible manner."

By the following spring the organization numbered some 500 members, and on April 9, 1883, representatives of the local wheels in Arkansas met at the residence of W. T. McBee, one of the seven founders, and launched the state wheel, with E. B. McPherson as grand president. Deputies were appointed to carry the order into new territory by the establishment of local wheels, and the organization spread rapidly to other states. On July 28, 1886, delegates from the local wheels in Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee met at Litchfield, Ark., and organized the national wheel with Isaac McCracken of Ozone, Ark., as president, and A. E. Gardner of Dresden, Tenn., as secretary and treasurer. The State Wheel Enterprise, published by Louis B. Audigier, at Searcy, Ark., was made the organ of the national organization. This gave a new impetus to the order, which on March 1, 1887, just five years after it was founded, boasted a membership of 500,000, the greater portion of which was in the states of Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Missouri, though the order had extended into the Indian Territory and Wisconsin.

Upon the organization of the national wheel a platform was adopted, in which the following demands were made: The preservation of the public domain of the United States for actual settlers; legislation to prevent aliens from owning land in this country; the coinage of enough gold and silver into money to assure a speedy extinguishment of the national debt; the abolition of national banks and the issue of enough legal tender notes to do the business of the country on a cash basis; legislation by Congress to prevent dealing in futures in agricultural pro-

ductions; a graduated income tax; a strict enforcement of the laws prohibiting the importation of foreign labor under the contract system; ownership by the people of all means of transportation and communication; the election of all officers of the national government by a direct vote of the people; the repeal of all laws that bear unequally on capital and labor; the amendment of the tariff laws so that all import duties on articles that enter into American manufactures should be removed, and that duties be levied on articles of luxury, but not high enough to prevent their importation; the education of the masses by a well regulated system of free schools; no renewal of patents at the expiration of the period for which they were originally granted.

A resolution was also adopted by the national wheel pledging the members to support no man for Congress "of any political party, who will not pledge himself in writing to use all his influence for the formation of these demands into laws."

At a meeting of the national wheel at Meridian, Miss., in Dec., 1888, it was recommended that the organization unite with the Farmers' Alliance. A joint meeting of delegates belonging to the two organizations was held at Birmingham, Ala., May 15, 1889, and the two orders were consolidated on Sept. 24, following.

Agriculture.—In a general sense agriculture in Kansas was commenced in 1825, when the government by a treaty made with the Kansas Indians agreed to supply them with cattle, hogs and agricultural implements, but literally history of agriculture begins with the Quiviran Indians who were tilling the soil more than two centuries earlier, when Don Juan de Onate (q. v.) carried with them on his journey from New Mexico.

John B. Dunbar, in an article on "The White Man's Foot in Kansas," speaks of the pleasant effect the country of the Quivirans had upon Onate. As contrasted with the arid regions of New Mexico and northern Mexico it seemed to him a veritable land of promise, "The frequent streams, the wide prairies, pleasantly diversified with gently rolling hills and admirably adapted to cultivation, the rich soil, spontaneously afforded a variegated growth of grass, flowering plants, and native fruits, nuts, Indian potatoes, etc., that added much to the attractiveness of the entire region." The Quivirans, "in cultivating the soil, worshipped the planet, Venus, known as Hopirikuts, the Great Star, recognized by them as the patron of agriculture, as did in later days their descendants, the Pawnees. Sometimes, after planting their corn patches to secure a good crop, they offered the captive girl as a sacrifice to Hopirikuts. As time passed many of the tribe came to look upon this usage with disfavor, and finally, in 1819, by the interference of Pitalasharu, a young brave of well known character as a man of recognized prowess as war chief, the usage was finally discontinued."

It is not said that the Kansas Indians received their suggestion of husbandry from the remote Quivirans but they were the next farmers

in Kansas. Dr. Thomas Say, the chief zoölogist of the Long Expedition, in writing of his visit to the Kansas village in 1819, said: "They commonly placed before us a sort of soup, composed of maize of the present season, of that description, which after having undergone a certain preparation, is appropriately named sweet-corn, boiled in water, and enriched with a few slices of bison meat, grease and some beans, and, to suit it to our palates, it was generally seasoned with rock salt, which is procured near the Arkansas river. . . . Another very acceptable dish was called lyed corn. . . . They also make much use of maize roasted on the cob, of boiled pumpkins, of muskmelons and watermelons, but the latter are generally pulled from the vine before they are completely ripe." Dr. Say further states that the young females before marriage cultivated the fields. The agency of the Kansas Indians was established at the mouth of the Grasshopper creek in 1827. Daniel Morgan Boone, the farmer appointed by the government, commenced farming at this point in 1827 or 1828. Rev. Isaac McCoy, in 1835, reported that the government had 20 acres fenced and 10 acres plowed at "Fool Chief's" village, 3 miles west of the present North Topeka. In the spring of 1835 the government selected 300 acres in what is now Shawnee county, and about the same number south of the Kansas River, in the valley of Mission creek and carried on farming on quite an extensive scale. The emigrant tribes from the east who came into Kansas from 1825-1832 were sufficiently civilized to have a knowledge of farming and good farms were cultivated by members of the various tribes and by the white missionaries who settled among them.

The first cultivation of the soil by white men on a scale large enough to be called farming was at Fort Leavenworth in 1829 or 1830; at the mouth of Grasshopper creek by Daniel Morgan Boone; and at the Shawnee mission farm in Johnson county by Rev. Thomas Johnson as early as 1830. Farms were quite common on the Indian reservations, and at the various missions, when Congress passed the bill creating Kansas Territory. The remarkable fertility of the soil of Kansas and its adaptability to agricultural purposes had been experimentally proven and were well known before the territorial bill was passed. Hence, the tide of immigration from 1854 to 1856 was due as much to the natural resources of the land as to the political preferment. The unsettled condition of territorial affairs from 1858 to 1860 was not auspicious for the pursuance of industrial arts. The settlers planted crops but raised barely enough for their own consumption. The United States census for 1860 in its report on Kansas shows 405,468 acres in improved farms and 372,932 acres in unimproved farms, with the cash value of both as \$12,258,230. There were then farming implements valued at \$727,694; 20,344 horses; 1,496 mules; 28,550 milch cows; 2,155 oxen; 43,354 other cattle; 17,509 sheep; 138,244 swine, and the value of this live stock was \$3,332,450. There were 194,173 bushels of wheat; 3,833 bushels of rye; 6,150,727 bushels of Indian corn; 88,-

325 bushels of oats; 20,349 pounds of tobacco; 24,400 pounds of cotton; 24,746 pounds of wool; 9,827 bushels of peas and beans; 296,335 bushels of Irish potatoes; 9,965 bushels of sweet potatoes; 4,716 bushels of barley; 41,575 bushels of buckwheat; orchard products valuing \$656; market garden products worth \$31,641; 1,093,497 pounds of butter; 29,045 pounds of cheese; 56,232 tons of hay; 103 bushels of clover seed; 3,043 bushels of grass seed; 197 pounds of hops; 1,135 pounds of flax; 11 bushels of flax seed; 40 pounds of silk cocoons; 3,742 pounds of maple sugar; 2 gallons of maple molasses; 87,656 gallons of sorghum molasses; 1,181 pounds of beeswax, and 16,944 pounds of honey.

The small beginning toward agricultural development received a serious setback by what is known as the drought of 1860, which really began in Sept., 1859, and lasted until the fall of the next year. (See Droughts.) The struggle with poverty was accompanied by a struggle for statehood, and in 1861 Kansas, a poor, destitute, forlorn young thing, clothed in grain sacks and hope, was admitted to the Union. An optimism born of determination is indicated in the laws of the legislature of 1862, by which a Kansas State Agricultural society was organized, "for the purpose of promoting the improvement of agriculture and its kindred arts," and by which county and town agricultural and horticultural societies could be formed. The small development of the state had not extended over much territory, as in 1861 the map of Kansas was blank beyond the tier of counties embracing Saline, Marion and Butler. During the Civil war very little growth was made in any way, and while agriculture received more attention than many things, few surplus crops were raised. However, in 1863, the legislature appropriated \$1,000 to the State Agricultural Society, thus keeping in mind the main business of the state in spite of war and strife. At the close of the war, from 1865 until 1870, a second invasion of emigrants entered Kansas, especially the southeastern portion. This invasion consisted of the sturdy young men who were discharged from the army, and, out of employment, turned to the fields of Kansas to make a home and support their families. These families were all poor, but kindly in their relations with one another. They exchanged work when outside assistance was needed, because there was no money for wages. Mr. Carey in an article on the Osage ceded lands gives a vivid glimpse of these settlers and their methods and shows a slight social line of demarcation between those owning American horses, and those owning mustangs and Indian ponies, and between these and the owners of oxen. The implements employed were of an ordinary sort and all the communities of the state used the methods of farming prevalent in the districts from which they migrated, and confined their efforts to the common crops. During the period from 1865 to 1870 farming commenced to be a vocation in Kansas. Much time and serious thought were given to it. In 1869 the legislature passed an act for the distribution of wheat on the western frontier. (See Harvey's Administration.)

The agricultural development of the state during the decade from

1860 to 1870 is shown by the following statistics compiled by the ninth United States census. It shows 1,971,003 acres of improved land, 635,419 acres of woodland and 3,050,457 acres of unimproved land. The valuation of farms was \$90,327,040; of farming implements and machinery, \$4,053,312; the total value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock \$27,630,651. There were 117,786 horses; 11,786 mules and asses; 12,344 milch cows; 20,774 working oxen; 229,753 other cattle; 109,088 sheep; 206,587 swine. There were produced on the farms 1,314,522 bushels of spring wheat; 1,076,676 bushels of winter wheat; 17,025,525 bushels of corn; 85,207 bushels of rye; 4,097,925 bushels of oats; 98,405 of barley; 27,826 of buckwheat; 33,241 pounds of tobacco; 7 bales of cotton; 335,005 pounds of wool; 13,109 bushels of peas and beans; 2,342,988 bushels of Irish potatoes; 49,533 bushels of sweet potatoes; 5,022,758 pounds of butter; 226,607 pounds of cheese; 490,289 tons of hay; 334 bushels of clover seed; 8,023 bushels of grass seed; 396 pounds of hops; 35 tons of hemp; 1,040 pounds of flax; 1,553 bushels of flaxseed; 938 pounds of maple sugar; 449,409 gallons of sorghum molasses; 212 gallons of maple molasses; 2,208 pounds of beeswax; 110,827 pounds of honey.

In the early '70s the population grew more rapidly than the crops, thus keeping the country poor; the legislature of 1872 found it necessary to appropriate \$3,000 for the relief of settlers in the western part of the state. In March of the same year the Kansas State Agricultural Society went out of existence and the Kansas State Board of agriculture was organized. (See Agriculture, State Board of.)

The state made every effort to develop her fertile acres, but success came slowly, as new catastrophes were constantly happening to retard progress and to depress hope. In July and August, 1874, Kansas received a devastating visitation from the grasshopper or locust. A great swarm of these insects passed over the state devouring nearly every green thing. They came so suddenly the people were panic stricken. In the western counties, where immigration during the previous two years had been very heavy, and the chief dependence of the settlers was corn, potatoes and garden vegetables, the calamity fell with terrible force. Starvation or emigration seemed inevitable unless aid should be furnished. The state board of agriculture set about collecting correct data relating to the effects of the prevailing drouth, and devastation of crops by locusts and cinch bugs, and Gov. Osborn issued a proclamation convening legislature on the 15th day of September. (See Osborn's Administration.)

The grasshopper raid retarded immigration and discouraged the people of the state but did not destroy hope and faith, for in 1876 all forces rallied to redeem the reputation of Kansas. The State Board of Centennial Managers in a communication to the legislature said, "Kansas needs all the advantages of a successful display, Remote from the money centers, the crash of the 'panic' came, sweeping away our values, checking our immigration, and leaving us our land and our

debts. The devastation of the locust was an accidental and passing shadow. Our wealth of soil and climate has been reasserted in abundant harvests, but the depression still rests like a blight on the price of real estate. Immigration has halted and investments have measurably ceased." The legislature of 1876 evidently felt the same way about the state because it appropriated \$25,000 for the Kansas building and display in Philadelphia. (See Expositions.)

The statistics for 1880, as given by the State Board of agricultural, show 8,868,884.79 acres of land in cultivation, divided as follows: winter wheat, 2,215,937 acres, with a product of 23,507,223 bushels, valued at \$19,566,034.67; spring wheat, 228,497 acres, 1,772,661 bushels, \$1,414,633.90; rye, 54,748 acres, 676,507 bushels, \$270,602.80; corn, 3,554,396 acres, 101,421,718 bushels, \$24,926,079.07; barley, 17,121 acres, 287,057 bushels, \$143,528.50; oats, 477,827 acres, 11,483,796 bushels, \$2,918,689.17; buckwheat, 2,671.41 acres, 43,455 bushels, \$39,110; Irish potatoes, 66,233 acres, 4,919,227 bushels, \$3,279,501.85; sweet potatoes, 4,021 acres, 391,196.55 bushels, \$391,196.55; sorghum, 32,945.09 acres, 3,787,535 gallons, \$1,704,390.98; castor beans, 50,437.61 acres, 558,974.28 bushels, \$558,974.28; cotton, 838.34 acres, 142,517.80 pounds, \$12,826.67; hemp, 597.22 acres, 635,872 pounds, \$38,152.32; tobacco, 607.21 acres, 449,335.40 pounds, \$44,933.54; broom corn, 25,507.64 acres, 17,279,664.50 pounds, \$604,788.27; rice corn, 27,138.40 acres, 493,915 bushels, \$125,353.12; pearl millet, 8,031.40 acres, 26,784 tons, \$115,527; millet and hungarian, 268,485 acres, 602,300.31 tons, \$2,542,565.95; timothy meadow, 49,201.46 acres, 79,634.16 tons, \$447,411.20; clover meadow, 16,637.61 acres, 26,796.16 tons, \$151,764.05; clover, blue grass and prairie pasture, 959,456.91 acres; prairie meadow, 679,744 acres, 798,707 tons, \$2,570,290.85.

The counties having the most acres cultivated were Sedgwick, McPherson, Dickinson, Miami, Marshall and Sumner, all of which had more than 210,000, while Ford, Barbour and Hodgeman of the organized counties had the least number of acres in cultivation.

A strong feature in the dissemination of agricultural knowledge is the county agricultural society. In the general statutes of 1868, 1872 and 1873 provision is made for the incorporation of these county clubs for the encouragement of agriculture. The important relation existing between them and the State Board of Agriculture is shown in section 2 of chapter 9 of the session laws of 1873, which declares "that every county or district agricultural society, composed of one or more counties, whether now organized or hereafter to be organized under the laws of the state of Kansas, shall be entitled to send the president of such society, or other delegate therefrom, duly authorized in writing, to the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, to be held on the second Wednesday of January of each year, and who shall for the time being be ex-officio member of the state Board of Agriculture; provided, that the secretary of each district or county society, or such other person as may be designated by the society, shall make a monthly re-

port to the State Board of Agriculture, on the last Wednesday of each month, of the condition of crops in his district or county, make a list of such noxious insects as are destroying crops, and state the extent of their depredations, report the condition of stock, give a description of the symptoms of any disease prevailing among the same, with means of prevention and remedies employed so far as ascertained, and such other as will be of interest to the farmers of the state," etc. Chapter 37, session laws of 1879, provides that the monthly reports required to be made to and by the board of agriculture, by virtue of existing provisions of law, shall hereafter be made quarterly instead of monthly, except when the public interests shall require special reports. Fifty-eight county societies were organized as early as 1874.

The decade from 1880 to 1890 is replete with new suggestions, new methods and new ideals for agricultural development. The hope of earlier years developed into confidence and in 1884 the report of the state board of agriculture says: "During the biennial period just past, nearly 2,000,000 additional acres have been put in cultivation. The principal field crops, corn, wheat, oats and grass, have received each a proportionate amount of this increase in acreage, the most notable addition being to the winter wheat area, which increased from 1,465,745 acres in 1882 to 2,151,868 acres in 1884 . . . The area of grass, made up of the tame grasses and prairie meadow under fence, increased in two years nearly 1,000,000 acres. The westward march of the tame grasses may be said to have commenced within the period covered by this volume. Fields of timothy, clover, orchard-grass, blue grass and many other kinds, are now to be found in the central counties, and even beyond, while such fields were rarely met two years ago . . . The results of farming operations in Kansas for the past two years, . . . have definitely settled any doubt as to the entire fitness of the eastern half of the state to the successful prosecution of agriculture in all its branches. The debatable ground of ten years ago is now producing crops that have placed Kansas among the three great agricultural states of the Union, and the soil that ten years ago was believed to the satisfaction of many to be unfit for diversified farming, is now producing average yields that largely exceed the yields of any other portion of the country."

During the years 1883-84, in complying with the law, the state board of agriculture issued each year a pamphlet intended to supply information concerning the resources and capabilities of the state, to those seeking homes in the west. "This report was restricted by law to 60 pages, and the edition each year to 65,000 copies, divided into 20,000 English copies, 20,000 German, 15,000 Swedish, and 10,000 Danish."

The encouraging outlook for the realization of hope in all fields of industry was circumscribed by a drought in 1887. The five prosperous years preceding it were unduly stimulated by heavy immigration and outside capital, the prevalence of fictitious values in all branches of business caused the crop failures of that year to fall more heavily upon

the people than they otherwise would have done. The drought, which extended throughout most of the western states, fell with much force on Kansas and she experienced one of the most disastrous crop years in her history. In 1888 much of the loss was retrieved, a rapid restoration of confidence was occasioned in a large measure by the development of two new and very important industries—sugar and salt—and by an abundant harvest.

During the years 1888-89 the state board of agriculture turned some of its attention from immigration to the instruction of farmers in the means and methods best adapted to successful agriculture. With this in view the agricultural meetings were conducted along the lines of a farmers' institute, and were considered very profitable. A most important step in the scientific development of husbandry was made in 1887, when the passage of the "Hatch bill" by Congress provided for the organization in each state of a station for experiment in lines promotive to agriculture. This experiment station, located by the legislature, was made a department of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. The work of the section is done in eight departments: the farm department deals with experiments in farm crops, such as the testing of seeds, the introduction of new crops, rotation and adaptation of crops to soil; the botanical department includes work along the lines of plant breeding and forage crops; the chemical department is engaged in analysis of soil, feeds, waters, ores, clays and miscellaneous things, the dairy and animal husbandry department conducts experiments in cheese making, economical production of milk, butter making, relative advantages of cattle foods, etc; the entomological department experiments relate to orchard pests, crop pests, etc.; the horticultural department makes experiments in fruit raising, shrubs and vines as ornamentals, vegetables suitable for canning factories, etc.; the veterinary department experiments in all kinds of diseases of cattle, swine and stock. The general department controls the management of the station, the distribution of bulletins, press notices, etc. The experiment station puts itself in touch with the agricultural districts through bulletins, farmers' institutes, crop contests, press reports and display trains. Its influence has been shown in every community, as is evidenced by the diversity of crops, and the crop yield. In 1890 the crops raised were winter wheat, spring wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, Irish and sweet potatoes, castor beans, cotton, flax, hemp, tobacco, broom corn, millet and bungareau, sorghum, milo maize, Jerusalem corn and prairie hay, the total number of acres cultivated being 15,929,654, the crop valuation \$121,127,645, and the population 1,427,096.

Up to 1890 agriculture was practically confined to the eastern and central parts of the state, the western portion being considered almost unfit for crops. In 1891 and 1892 a special effort was made to place before the public the capabilities of Kansas soil for the production of wheat, and several farmers from every county in the state who had grown unusually bountiful crops were asked to report to the State

Board of Agriculture the yield and methods of culture. These reports were a new and surprising revelation and showed that western Kansas, through to the Colorado line, was bound to be adapted to successful wheat growing, many yields being reported at from 30 to 40 bushels an acre without irrigation. Another crop that sprung into prominence at this time was alfalfa. In the spring of 1891 farmers in all parts of the state who had been successful growing alfalfa without irrigation were asked to report upon their manner of preparing the soil and seeding it, the acreage they had in alfalfa, its value for hay, pasture and seed. These reports indicated that it was the most profitable crop that could be grown in Western Kansas, and had revolutionized farming in that section.



STEAM PLOW IN ACTION.

The conditions in western Kansas, especially in the Arkansas river valley, were improved by the magical influence of irrigation. The valley proper is from four to twelve miles wide, and the whole district is flat enough for easy irrigation. The soil is sandy alluvium, containing the highest elements of fertility, needing only moisture to change it from barren prairie to productive fields. In the early days of immigration large numbers of people settled in the Arkansas river valley, towns were laid out, companies incorporated and large plans made for the future of this subhumid region. The ordinary methods of farming were not adapted to the climatic conditions and failure followed, until irrigation from the Arkansas river was tried. The experiments were successful until Colorado adopted similar methods for its arid portions and used so much water from the river that by 1892 the ditches in Kansas were ill supplied. The U. S. government made investigations in western Kansas that led to the discovery of an underflow of the Arkansas that amounted to practically a subterranean river. In 1905 it installed at Deerfield, in Finney county, an irrigation plant that pumped water from wells drilled to this underground stream. Through all the

Arkansas valley the well irrigation method is successfully used. A crop like alfalfa that grows abundantly without apparent irrigation or rainfall has long roots reaching to the underflow, or gains moisture from the subsoil.

The investigation of drought resisting crops, resulted in the cultivation of the soy-bean in 1889 with most gratifying results. They were found to stand drought as well as kafir corn and sorghum, not to be touched by chinch bugs, and to enrich the soil in which they were grown. The soy-bean was brought from Japan, where it is extensively cultivated for human food, taking the place of beef on account of its richness in protein. Because of its peculiar flavor but few Americans like it. The soy-bean is valuable as stock food and for soil inoculation. Other important crops developed since 1890 are the sugar beet, and cow peas. It is not great variation in crops that Kansas has strived for but intelligent production of those adapted to Kansas soil and climate.

During the years from 1890 to 1908 thorough attention was given to every detail of farm life, it being the ambition of the state to have every agriculturist farm in the best approved and most scientific manner. In former years the farmer devoted his time to a few main crops and let the minor points take care of themselves, pests and disease were considered bad luck rather than results of carelessness or ignorance. The farmer of today has a broader view of his vocation and investigates not only the soil, its needs and bacteria, crop rotation, planting, and seed but also has a knowledge of silos and ensilage, the breeds of ducks, chickens, turkeys and geese, the most economical and effective stock food, the best rations for milch cows, how to exterminate the Hessian fly, prairie dogs, gophers, chinch bugs or clover hay worms; and he knows about weeds, their names, fruits, seeds, propagation and distribution, all the simple diseases of stock, their symptoms, causes, and cures, and furthermore is interested in agriculture, horticulture, and forestry. Kansas leads all other states in the output of wheat, but corn is her most important soil product. The statistics of the principal Kansas crops for 1908 were as follows: winter wheat, 6,831,811 acres, 70,408,500 bushels, valuation \$63,597,490.19; spring wheat, 107,540 acres, 400,362 bushels, \$287,655.55; corn, 7,057,535 acres, 150,640,516 bushels, \$82,642,461.72; oats, 831,150 acres, 16,707,979 bushels, \$7,118,847.22; rye, 34,799 acres, 361,476 bushels, \$240,058.21; barley, 247,971 acres, \$2,657,122; rye (speltz), 50,469 acres, 934,941 bushels, \$437,606.67; buckwheat, 316 acres, 3,945 bushels, \$3,587.30; Irish potatoes, 81,646 acres, 5,937,825 bushels, \$4,431,684.17; sweet potatoes, 4,818 acres, 471,760 bushels, \$413,686.13; castor beans, 65 acres, 585 bushels, \$585; flax, 58,084 acres, 383,941 pounds, \$360,010.46; tobacco, 32 acres, 4,800 pounds, \$480; millet and Hungarian, 225,267 acres, 416,413 tons, \$1,841,231.50; sugar beets, 14,513 acres, 53,178 tons, \$265,890. The total acreage of sorghum planted for syrup or sugar was 12,175, producing 927,269 gallons, with a value of \$426,958.90; the number of acres of sorghum planted for forage or grain, 402,719, valued at \$2,851,481; milo maize,

55,255 acres, 106,268 tons, \$515,269; Kafir corn, 630,096 acres, \$1,794,032 tons, \$6,856,845.50; Jerusalem corn, 3,231 acres, 8,251 tons, \$35,402.50; tame grasses, timothy, 413,148 acres; clover, 182,789 acres; bluegrass, 232,172 acres; alfalfa, 878,283 acres; orchard grass, 2,956 acres; other tame grasses, 77,550 acres; of tame hay in 1907 there were 1,429,119 tons cut, with a value of \$9,534,290; in 1908, 13,744,690 acres of prairie hay was fenced; in 1907, 1,145,643 tons of prairie hay was cut and its value was \$5,495,083.50; the live stock products in 1908 were valued at \$87,678,468; and the horticultural products of \$995,829, making a total cash valuation for 1908 of \$277,733,933.

The large acreage of crops and their excellent quality is due, not only to the efforts of the farmer but also to the excellent properties in the soil and the salubrious climate. The soil of the upland prairies is usually a deep, rich clay loam of a dark color; the bottom lands near the streams are a black, sandy loam; and the lands between the uplands and the bottom land show a rich and deep black loam, containing very little sand. All soils are free from stones, and except a few stiff clay spots on the upland prairie are easily cultivated. The climate of Kansas is remarkably pleasant, having a large percentage of clear bright days.

The final transition of the poor Kansas homesteader into a rich Kansas farmer has been the theme of much newspaper witticism. The first families who came lived in habitations of the crudest sort. While a few possessed cabins of native lumber, many occupied dugouts or houses built of squares of sod taken from the prairie. The dugout consisted of a hole dug in the side of a canon or any sort of depression on the prairie that would serve as a wind break. This hole was roofed across, about on the level with the prairie with boards, and these were covered with sod. The sod house was more pretentious and comfortable. It had walls two feet in thickness, a shingled roof, doors and windows set in, and sometimes was plastered, altogether making a neat and commodious dwelling place. The land laws of the United States are such that any citizen of this country, can, under certain conditions, file his homestead or preëmption papers at a nominal cost on a quarter section (160 acres) of and agricultural land belonging to the government. If he makes an actual residence upon it for five years he secures the homestead for the price of filing fees; if he proves up, that is, gets title from the government before the five years are passed, he is required to pay \$1.25 per acre for it. While the land is given to the settler for developing it, the process usually requires several years and some money. Fences, out buildings, implements and stock are accumulated slowly, especially when one is poor, as nearly every settler is. The situation in Kansas was similar to that of other new States, money was needed to forward the interest of the state and of the individual, hence in early years the loan agents representing eastern capital did a thriving business. Especially was this true between the years 1884 and 1888, a period during which 24 counties were organized in western Kansas, where some 250,000 new citizens had made homes.

Insufficient acres were cultivated to supply the demand for food and have a surplus for capital. The whole of Kansas was in a state of speculative fermentation, stimulated by an abundance of eastern money seeking investment in farm loans and city property. It was so easy to borrow money on a homestead, that it is said three-fourths of the farms were mortgaged. The boom days came to a close in 1887, with a crop failure previously mentioned, and Kansas, not yet self-supporting, was left with an accumulation of farm mortgages that depressed her for many years. But the farm mortgages have nearly all been redeemed, and as the prairies have been turned to gardens and the sand hills have been covered with verdure, so have the dugout and sod house given way to residences of the most complete type. Where years ago the farmer and his wife were glad to have water anywhere in the neighborhood today they have it pumped by windmill or power into all parts of the house. The chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks no longer frequent the door yards, for the farmer of today has a lawn ornamented with shrubs and trees as perfect as that of his city brother, and the fowls have their own houses, and runways especially adapted to their needs. The horses, cattle, sheep and other stock are no longer dependent upon the blue sky for shelter, for the most modern stables are constructed for their protection. The farmer and his son do not have to arise at break of day to get in the crop, because with good teams, plows, reapers, mowing machines, and other up to date appliances, the farm work does not take so much time as formerly. Nor does the farmer's wife wait until Saturday to ride to town behind the weary plow horses, because her automobile is always at the door. The early settler has lived to realize his vision. Kansas as an agricultural state is all he hoped and more.

Agriculture, State Board of.—On Feb. 19, 1872, Gov. Harvey approved "an act for the encouragement of agriculture," section 1 of which provided that "The present officers and executive committee of the Kansas State Agricultural Society shall be and are hereby constituted the State Board of Agriculture, who shall continue to hold office during the terms for which they have been respectively elected, to-wit: The president, vice-president, secretary, and one-half or five of the executive committee, until the second Wednesday of Jan., 1873, and five of the executive committee until the second Wednesday of Jan., 1874; Provided, said society alter or amend their constitution in such manner as not to conflict with the provisions of this act. The governor and secretary of state shall be ex officio members of the State Board of Agriculture."

The act also provided that every county or district agricultural society, then in existence or afterward organized under the laws of the state, that had held a fair in the current year, should be entitled to send a delegate, with proper credentials, to the annual meetings of the state board, and such delegates should be members ex officio for the time being. It was further provided that beginning with 1873, and there-

after, the annual meetings should be held on the second Wednesday in January; that the board should make annual reports to the legislature, including both the agricultural and horticultural societies; that 3,500 of this report should be printed each year, and an appropriation of \$3,500 was made to carry on the work of the society for the year 1872.

The first board was composed as follows: President, H. J. Strickler; vice-president, George W. Veale; secretary, Alfred Gray; treasurer, Thomas Murphy; executive committee, Martin Anderson, E. S. Nicolls, George L. Young, James Rogers, William Martindale, Malcolm Conn, Joseph K. Hudson, S. T. Kelsey, James I. Larimer and John N. Insley. Gov. James M. Harvey and Sec. of State W. H. Smallwood were *ex officio* members.

The first meeting of the board was held on March 12, 1872, when the constitution of the old agricultural society was amended to conform to the provisions of the act establishing the new board. At the close of the year the first annual report was compiled and presented to the legislature. Although this report contained much information regarding the agricultural interests of the state, the legislature evidently thought it ought to contain more, for by the act of March 13, 1873, it was provided that "It shall be the duty of the State Board of Agriculture to publish, as a part of their annual transactions, a detailed statement, by counties, of the various industries of the state, and other statistics, which shall be collected from the returns of the county clerks, and from such other reliable sources as the said board may deem best; also to collect, arrange and publish from time to time, in such manner as the said board may deem to be for the best interest of the state, such statistical and other information as those seeking homes in the west may require; and they shall deliver a synopsis of it to such immigrant aid societies, railroad companies, real estate agencies, and others interested, as may apply for the same; also to arrange, in suitable packages and cases, and place the same in the agricultural rooms for public inspection, samples of agricultural products, geological and other specimens, provided for in this act."

By the same act the Academy of Science was made a coördinate department of the State Board of Agriculture, and assessors were directed to collect samples of agricultural and other products and turn the same over to the county clerk, who would forward them to the agricultural rooms in the capitol at Topeka.

At the annual meeting on Jan. 14, 1874, Prof. James H. Carruth, of Lawrence, was elected botanist; Prof. W. K. Kedzie, of Manhattan, chemist; Prof. Edward A. Popenoe, of Topeka, entomologist; Prof. B. F. Mudge, of Manhattan, geologist; Prof. Frank H. Snow, of Lawrence, meteorologist; J. H. Carruth, B. F. Mudge and Frank H. Snow, a signal service committee.

During the year 1874 the secretary prepared and published a series of monthly statements, by counties, showing the condition of crops, etc. The board also began in this year the collection and arrangement

of specimens of coal, building stone, fossils, gypsum, timber, etc., and made preparations for securing a collection of Kansas birds, noxious insects, and anything else that would be of interest to the agricultural industry in the state. Early in the year it was decided to hold a state fair at Leavenworth in September, but owing to the ravages of drought, grasshoppers and chinch-bugs as the season advanced, petitions from all parts of the state came to the board urging that the fair be abandoned,



DISPLAY OF KANSAS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

as it was believed to be impossible to show products that would be up to the standard of a more favorable year. The board, however, declined to listen to these complaints, and on Aug. 18 issued an address to the people of the state, advising them to bring the best they had for exhibition, and predicting that, if they would do so, the fair would be a success. Concerning the fair, the annual report said: "The result was all that could be desired as an exhibition. The products of the soil were never so well represented, either as to breadth of country or quality of product. Representatives of Eastern journals were present, and able to correct the prevalent idea that all of Kansas was dried out and eaten up." (See State Fairs.)

Plans for the annual report for 1874 were made at the beginning of the year. It was decided to include in this report a synopsis of the

board's proceedings, the substance of the monthly statements, an outline of the agricultural history of the state, a review of the work of the agricultural college, a statistical and industrial exhibit, a diagram showing the rainfall in various sections of the state, an outline map of Kansas, and a sectional map of each county, showing townships, villages, etc. At that time the outstanding indebtedness of the board, for the years 1871-72-73, was \$6,585.42. To pay this indebtedness and publish the annual report along the comprehensive lines contemplated, it was resolved to ask the legislature for an appropriation. By the act of March 4, 1874, the sum of \$16,735.42 was appropriated to liquidate the indebtedness, pay the current expenses of the board, and publish the report. This was the first considerable appropriation ever made for the benefit of the board, and the precedent thus established has been followed by subsequent legislatures, which course has kept the Kansas State Board of Agriculture fully abreast of similar organizations in the most progressive states of the Union.

The annual report for 1875 was the best issued up to that time. In fact, it embodied so much useful and valuable information regarding the agriculture, mechanical and educational institutions of the state that the legislature, by the act of March 4, 1876, appropriated \$8,625, or so much thereof as might be necessary, for the publication and distribution of a second edition.

Since 1877, when the constitutional amendment making the legislative sessions biennial went into effect, the reports of the board have been made biennially instead of annually, and efforts have always been made to keep the character of the report up to the high standard established in 1875. The first biennial report embraced the years 1877-78. For a number of years the annual appropriation for the board has been in the neighborhood of \$10,000, and special appropriations for certain specified work have been made from time to time. By the act of March 5, 1901, the secretary was ordered to print and distribute 7,500 copies of the report for 1899-1900, in addition to the 15,000 previously printed, and appropriated \$10,550 to defray the expenses of the extra edition. The act also provided for the publication of 20,000 copies of the report thereafter. The legislature of 1903 made a special appropriation of \$300 to gather data to make tests of sugar beets.

Following is a list of the presidents of the board, with the years in which they served: H. J. Strickler, 1872; E. S. Niccolls, 1873; George T. Anthony, 1874 to 1876, inclusive; John Kelly, 1877-78; R. W. Jenkins, 1879 to 1884, inclusive; Joshua Wheeler, 1885-86; William Sims, 1887-88; A. W. Smith, 1889 to 1892, inclusive; Thomas M. Potter, 1893 to 1896, inclusive; George W. Glick, 1897-98; T. A. Hubbard, 1899-1900; Edwin Taylor, 1901-02; J. H. Churchill, 1903-04; J. W. Robison, 1905-06; A. L. Sponsler, 1907-08; Charles E. Sutton, 1909-10; J. L. Diesem, 1911-

Alfred Gray served as secretary from the organization of the board to 1879, when J. K. Hudson was elected to succeed him. Hudson re-

signed before the expiration of his term, and on Oct. 1, 1887, F. D. Coburn was elected to fill the vacancy. William Sims was then secretary from 1882 to 1887. He was followed by Martin Mohler, who served until 1894, since which time the office has been held by Foster D. Coburn.

Air, a small hamlet of Lyon county, is located on Elm creek in Waterloo township, about 20 miles northeast of Emporia, the county seat, and 5 miles from Admire, which is the most convenient railroad station, and from which it receives mail by rural free delivery.

Akron, a village of Cowley county, is situated in Fairview township, 8 miles north of Winfield, the county seat. It is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., has some local trade, and in 1910 reported a population of 52.

Alabama Colony.—In 1856, in several Southern states, movements were made to encourage and promote emigration to Kansas, hoping thereby to advance the cause of slavery in Kansas. A Kansas executive committee was formed in Alabama, and considerable money raised for the purpose of giving free transportation to all southerners who would go for the purpose of settling. In Aug., 1856, Capt. Henry D. Clayton left Eufaula, Ala., with 29 emigrants for Kansas, being joined by others at different places along the route, until 90 persons were added by the time the colony reached Atlanta, Ga. The colonists were taken to Nashville by rail, and from there by steamboat down the Cumberland river, up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, reaching Kansas City on Sept. 2. Among the colonists were four families who came with the view of joining the "Georgia Colony" which had recently been driven out of Kansas into Missouri. On account of the disturbed conditions in the territory the emigrants, soon after landing, organized a military company, with Mr. Clayton as captain; J. H. Danforth, first lieutenant; W. W. Mosely, second lieutenant; J. C. Gorman, C. W. Snow, S. G. Reid and B. B. Simons, as first to fourth sergeants respectively; W. H. Baldwin, W. S. Reynolds, W. L. Stewart and W. R. Kaen, as first to fourth corporals; and P. M. Blue, W. T. G. Cobb, James Coxwell, A. Haygood, J. L. Hailey, R. P. Hamilton, J. J. Kitchen, A. P. McLeod, J. W. Guinn, Charles O'Hara, W. A. Pinkston, T. H. Rich, T. F. Rogers, T. Semple, D. R. Thomas and M. Westmoreland, as privates.

This company was in active service in the territory for a short time, but at the solicitation of Gov. Geary disbanded. Peace being established in the territory the next step was to locate the settlers, which was done in Shawnee county, about 4 miles south of Tecumseh, upon the California road from Westport, and about 14 miles from Lecompton, then the capital of the territory.

The executive committee which raised the money to send the settlers to the territory estimated the cost to be about \$50 a head, but by taking deck passage on the steamboats it was found that the cost per capita did not exceed \$30. The money saved on this item was distributed to the colonists most in need of help, while \$500 was paid over to the Missouri executive committee, A. G. Boone, secretary, to be used "not only

in purchasing munitions of war" to advance slavery in Kansas, but also in furnishing provisions to the distressed (southern) settlers, many of whom were recently driven from their homes along the border. Several of the colonists returned to the South without setting foot on Kansas soil.

After seeing the colony settled, Mr. Clayton returned to Alabama, and issued a report of sixteen pages in which he gave detailed statements of the doings and expenses incident to the settlement. According to the report something over \$7,000 was raised for the purpose, of which \$3,739.83 was expended.

Alamota, a money order postoffice of Lane county, is located in the township of the same name, and is a station on the division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. that runs from Great Bend to Scott, 9 miles east of Dighton, the county seat. It is a shipping and trading point of some importance and in 1910 reported a population of 40.

Alanthus, a post-village in Larrabee township, Gove county, is on the Smoky Hill river about 18 miles southeast of Gove, the county seat, and 12 miles north of Utica, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Albia, a small hamlet of Washington county, is situated near the Nebraska line, 10 miles north of Morrowville, from which place mail is delivered by the rural free delivery system. Endicott, Neb., is the nearest railroad station.

Albert, a prosperous little town of Barton county, is near the western boundary, and is a station on the Great Bend and Scott division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 15 miles from Great Bend. Albert has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural delivery route, large grain elevators, several good mercantile houses, and in 1910 reported a population of 250.

Alburtis, a small settlement in Morris county, is about 2 miles from the Wabaunsee county line and 7 miles from Council Grove, the county seat, from which place the inhabitants received mail by rural free delivery.

Alcona, a post-village of Rooks county, is located in the township of the same name, a little north of the Solomon river and some 15 miles west of Stockton, the county seat. The population of the entire township in 1910 was 320. Alcona is therefore a small place, but it is a trading center and rallying point for the people in that part of the county.

Alden, one of the thriving towns of Rice county, is located in Valley township, on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., about 10 miles southwest of Lyons, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice with one rural delivery route, a bank, telephone connection with the surrounding towns, a good graded public school, and is a trading and shipping point of considerable importance. The population in 1910 was 275.

Aleppo, a small hamlet of Sedgwick county, is situated about 15 miles west of Wichita, the county seat, and 5 miles northwest of God

dard, from which place the inhabitants receive mail by rural free delivery. Goddard is the most convenient railroad station.

Alexander, a prosperous little town of Rush county, is situated in Belle Prairie township, on Walnut creek and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., about 15 miles southwest of La Crosse, the county seat. It has a bank, two creameries, several good mercantile establishments, a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, churches of several denominations, and reported a population of 150 in 1910.

Alexis, Grand Duke.—Many people may not know that Kansas was once honored by a visit from royalty. In Nov., 1871, Alexander II, at that time czar of Russia, sent his third son, Grand Duke Alexis, as a special ambassador to President Grant and the people of the United States with congratulations on the outcome of the Civil war. With a desire to see something of the country, the grand duke spent a portion of Jan., 1872, with some army officers and plainsmen in roughing it through Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. The duke's desire was to engage in a buffalo hunt. Accordingly he was met by Gen. Custer and conducted to a camp on Red Willow creek, where it was supposed buffalo could be found. Learning that a large herd of buffalo had been seen in the vicinity of Kit Carson, 130 miles east of Denver, the party took a train at Fort Wallace, Kan., and went there. The troop horses used by the hunting party were unused to the bison and almost stampeded when they came within sight of the herd, causing several ludicrous and some slightly serious accidents. The grand duke has been described as "modest, good-humored and companionable," and his good humor never showed to better advantage than in that buffalo hunt. After a ball at Denver, given in his honor, the royal party left on a special train for the east. A short stop was made at Topeka, where the grand duke was officially received by Gov. Harvey and the legislature, which was then in session, after which there was an informal reception.

Alfalfa.—This leguminous plant was cultivated in ancient times by the Egyptians, Medes, Persians, Greeks and Romans. It is called lucerne in all countries of Europe, except Spain, where it is known by its Arabic name—alfalfa. Early in the history of the western continent the Spaniards carried alfalfa to South America, where it escaped from cultivation and is said to be found today growing wild over large areas. Alfalfa was carried from Chile to California about the year 1853 and from there it has spread eastward to the Mississippi river—and beyond. It was also introduced into America by the Germans, who planted it in New York as early as 1820. Alfalfa was grown in Kansas earlier than 1891, but not until then does the Kansas State Board of Agriculture give a report of its acreage in its statistics on tame grasses. The table for 1891 shows three counties, Miami, Atchison, and Johnson as growing no alfalfa whatever. It shows the counties of Stanton, Ness, Neosho, Morton, Linn, Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Doniphan, Franklin, Haskell, Jefferson and Leavenworth as

growing 10 acres or less per county, the counties of Chase, Cloud, Gray, Kearney, Lyon, Saline, Sedgwick and Wabaunsee as growing more than 1,000 acres per county and Finney county as growing 5,717 acres; the total acreage for the whole state being 34,384.

Alfalfa is an upright, branching, smooth perennial plant, growing from one to three feet high. It is often called "Alfalfa clover," because of its resemblance to clover. It has a pea blossom and a leaf of three leaflets; is adapted to a wide range of soils and climate, and is considered by good authorities to be the best forage plant ever discovered. It is now grown in every county in Kansas and 90 per cent of the arable land is suitable for its production. There are only two conditions under which it will not grow. When rock is found within four or five feet of the surface and the soil is dry down to the rock, or where the soil is not drained and is wet a considerable part of the year. The young alfalfa plant is one of the weakest grown and is especially feeble in securing from the soil the nitrogen it needs to develop it. Mature alfalfa plants obtain their nitrogen from the air while their deep growing roots gather potash and phosphoric acid from the subsoil. Alfalfa from one seeding can be expected to live from three to fifteen or more years. Its value as a stock food and as an article of commerce has made it one of the foremost of Kansas crops. The experiment station at Manhattan has investigated its properties and tested its worth, and the recommendation given it has done to increase its growth in Kansas. The statistics of 1908 show alfalfa production in six counties as being less than 100 acres per county, thirty-three counties have areas from 10,000 to 35,000 acres each, and Jewell county had 60,018 acres in alfalfa, the acreage of the whole state reaching 878,283.

The growing appreciation of alfalfa as a stock and dairy food, the slight expense and little waste in handling it, have led to the manufacture of several food preparations. In some cases these are made by simply grinding the alfalfa into meal, and at other times they are a mixture of the meal with molasses or other ingredients. The manifold uses of alfalfa give it a prominent place in modern agriculture and large areas in western Kansas are giving a return of from \$15 to \$35 per acre from their alfalfa fields where but a few years ago the land was deemed worthless.

Alfred, a hamlet in the southwestern part of Douglas county, is 10 miles west of Quayle, the nearest railroad station, and about 4 miles west of Lone Star, from which it has rural free delivery.

Aliceville, a village in Avon township, Coffey county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., about 12 miles in a southeasterly direction from Burlington, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice, express office, a good retail trade, and is a shipping point of some importance. The population in 1910 was 150.

Alida, a little village of Geary county, is in Smoky Hill township, and is a station on the Union Pacific R. R., 8 miles west of Junction City, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, a telegraph

office, and is a trading and shipping point for that section of the county. The population in 1910 was 48.

Aliens.—Under the Wyandotte constitution, as originally adopted and ratified by the people, aliens had the same rights and privileges in the ownership and enjoyment of real estate in Kansas as did the citizens of the state. Some years later there grew up a sentiment in opposition to aliens owning lands within the state, and in 1888 this sentiment found expression in an amendment to the constitution providing that the rights of aliens with regard to ownership of real property in Kansas might be regulated by law. The legislature, however, took no action on the subject until the act of March 6, 1891, the principal provision of which was as follows:

"Non resident aliens, firms of aliens, or corporations incorporated under the laws of any foreign country, shall not be capable of acquiring title to or taking or holding any lands or real estate in this state by descent, devise, purchase or otherwise, except that the heirs of aliens who have heretofore acquired lands in this state under the laws thereof, and the heirs of aliens who may acquire lands under the provisions of this act, may take such lands by devise or descent, and hold the same for the space of three years, and no longer, if such alien at the time of so acquiring such lands is of the age of twenty-one years; and if not twenty-one years of age, then for the term of five years from the time of so acquiring such lands; and if, at the end of the time herein limited, such lands so acquired by such alien heirs have not been sold to bona fide purchasers for value, or such alien heirs have not become actual residents of this state, the same shall revert and escheat to the State of Kansas," etc.

Coal, lead and zinc lands were exempted from the provisions of the act, and there were some other provisions to secure the application of the law without working unnecessary hardships upon any one. The law was subsequently held to be constitutional by the supreme court of the state.

Allegan, a little hamlet of Rice county, is located on Cow creek, about 10 miles northwest of Lyons, the county seat, from which place mail is supplied by rural free delivery. Chase is the nearest railroad station.

Allen, one of the principal towns of Lyon county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., about 18 miles north of Emporia, the county seat, and 19 miles west of Osage City. Allen was incorporated in 1909 and in 1910 reported a population of 286. It has telegraph and express service, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, a bank, several good mercantile houses, a graded public school, churches of various denominations, and does considerable shipping of live stock and farm products.

Allen County, one of the 33 counties established by the first territorial legislature, was named in honor of William Allen, United States senator from Ohio. It is located in the southeastern part of the state, in

the second tier of counties west of Missouri and about 50 miles north of the state line. In extent it is 21 miles from north to south and 24 miles from east to west, containing 504 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Anderson, east by Bourbon, south by Neosho and west by Woodson county. The county was organized at the time of its creation, Charles Passmore being appointed probate judge; B. W. Cowden and Barnett Owen county commissioners, and William Godfrey sheriff. These officers were to hold their offices until the general election in 1857, and were empowered to appoint the county clerk and treasurer to complete the county organization.

The first white inhabitants located in the county during the early part of the year 1855. Duncan & Scott's History of Allen County (p. 9), says: "There is some dispute as to who made the first permanent settlement, but the weight of the testimony seems to award that honorable distinction to D. H. Parsons, who, with a companion, B. W. Cowden, arrived on the Neosho river near the mouth of Elm creek in March, 1855."

During the spring and summer settlement progressed rapidly. The greater number of settlers located along the Neosho river, among them being W. C. Keith, Henry Bennett, Elias Copelin, James Barber, Barnett Owen, A. W. G. Brown, Thomas Day and Giles Starr. Along the banks of Morton creek the early settlers were Hiram Smith, Michael Kisner, Augustus Todd, A. C. Smith, Dr. Stockton, George Hall, Anderson Wray, Jesse Morris and Thomas Norris. Although many of the early settlers were pro-slavery men, but few slaves were brought into the county. The free-state men showed such open antagonism toward slaveholders, that the slaves were soon given their freedom or taken from the county by their masters. A party of pro-slavery men from Fort Scott founded a town company and laid out a town in Allen county, south of the mouth of Elm creek and on the east bank of the Neosho river, about a mile and a half southwest of the present site of Iola. The company was incorporated by the bogus legislature as the Cofachique Town Association, with Daniel Woodson, Charles Passmore, James S. Barbee, William Baker, Samuel A. Williams and Joseph C. Anderson as incorporators. The first postoffice was established at Cofachique in the spring of 1855 with Aaron Case as postmaster, but no regular mail service was opened until July 1, 1857, the mail up to that time being brought in from Fort Scott by private carrier paid by the citizens.

In Feb., 1856, M. W. Post and Joseph Ludley, who were engaged in the survey of the standard parallels, finished with the fifth parallel through Allen county and concluded to locate near Cofachique. The next summer Mr. Ludley brought a sawmill from Westport, Mo., and set up in the timber near the town. This mill was run by horse power and was the first manufacturing concern of any kind in the county.

In the second territorial legislature, elected in Oct., 1856, Allen county was represented in the council by Blake Little and in the house by B. Brantley and W. W. Spratt.

In 1858 the town of Iola was started and the greater part of the town of Cofachique was moved to Iola, while the old site of Cofachique became farm land. Several reasons may be given for the failure of the town. Being on hilly ground it was difficult of access and the water supply was limited; it had been built by pro-slavery men and during the political troubles a feeling of enmity had grown up against the town, hence it was not long before it was depopulated. Humboldt, in the southwest part of the county and Geneva in the northwest part were founded by free-state men and both became flourishing communities. Up to this time settlement had been exclusively confined to the timbered valleys of the larger streams, but the new settlers began opening farms upon the prairies and the population became generally distributed over the county, especially the western half.

A census of Kansas was taken in April, 1857, in preparation for an apportionment of delegates to the Leecompton constitutional convention. By this census Bourbon, Dorn, McGee and Allen counties had a population of 2,622, of whom 645 were legal voters. This gave the district which these counties comprised four delegates in the convention, and at the election held in June, 1857, H. T. Wilson, Blake Little, Miles Greenwood and G. P. H. Hamilton were elected.

In the legislative apportionment of July, 1857, eighteen counties, including Allen were allowed two members in the council and nineteen counties, including Allen, were allowed three representatives. The election was called for Oct. 5, 1857, and under the assurance of the governor that it should be free and fair, the free-state men determined to muster their strength for the first time at the ballot box. At the election Samuel J. Stewart was elected a representative for the district and was the first citizen from Allen county to occupy a seat in the territorial legislature.

Immigration continued during the year 1858. The Carlyle colony from Indiana selected 320 acres of land in the northwest part of the county, north of Deer creek, for a town site, but found many difficulties in the way of making a prosperous town and abandoned the project. Later the site was cut up into farms. In the course of time a post-office was established, a store followed and Carlyle became a thriving village in the center of a splendid farming district. About the time that the Carlyle colony arrived another town was projected, called Florence, located north of Deer creek and east of Carlyle. It was expected that in time a railroad would be built, but it was not and the town was a failure.

Upon the organization of the county in 1855, Cofachique was designated as the county seat, and as it was centrally located no strife was stirred up until Humboldt was located in 1859 by the free-state men who went before the state legislature early in 1858 and secured an act locating the county seat there. The first meeting of the county board at Humboldt, of which there is a record, was on Feb. 8, 1859, but little business was transacted, and they adjourned to meet at Cofachique.

where, on Feb. 14, the board organized the new township of Geneva and appointed judges of election to ratify or reject the Leavenworth constitution. Apparently little interest was taken in the election, as only 138 votes were cast, 134 for and 4 against the constitution.

In the summer of 1858 the second mail route was established from Lawrence to Humboldt, via Garnett and Hyatt in Anderson county, Carlyle and Cofachique in Allen county. The service began July 1, and a few days before that time a trail was marked from Hyatt to Carlyle. Zach Squires was the first mail carrier and for some time his weekly trips were made on mule back. Later the service was made tri-weekly, the mule gave way to a two-horse wagon, later to a two-horse stage, and finally to an overland coach, which was kept on the route until the railroad was built in 1871.

During the year 1859 political matters engaged the attention of the people. On June 7, an election was held for delegates to the Wyandotte constitutional convention (q. v.). When this constitution was submitted to the people on Oct. 4, the vote in Allen county stood 244 for and 159 against, and on the homestead clause, which was submitted separately, 201 for and 152 against. The territorial legislature of 1859 adopted a new plan of county organization, providing for three commissioners and a probate judge with restricted powers. On March 26, 1860, a special election was held for the new officers. J. G. Richard was elected probate judge; George Zimmerman, N. T. Winans and D. B. Stewart county commissioners.

The last year of the territorial period was the hardest in the history of the county. It was the year of the great drought. (See Droughts.) During the winter of 1859-60, there was little snow and the hot winds of the following summer swept over the dry, parched earth, burning all vegetation except in occasional valleys and ravines where a partial crop was raised. The population of the county was about 3,000, and with such a scanty crop, the prospect of starvation seemed imminent. Most of the people had come into the county within two years and had not fairly opened their farms. Many of the settlers, with starvation and hardship before them, returned to the east.

Great dissatisfaction developed over the location of the county seat at Humboldt, and on March 26, 1860, an election was held to decide on a location, Humboldt and Iola being the principal contestants. The result of the election was 562 votes for Humboldt and 331 for Iola, with 78 votes scattered, but the people in the vicinity of Iola and the northern part of the county were not satisfied. The strife was kept up for some years until another election was ordered for May 10, 1865, when Iola received the largest number of votes. When the county seat was located at Iola, the town company donated 100 lots to the county to aid in the construction of public buildings. In 1866 bonds were voted for funds and within a short time a building was secured for county offices and court purposes. In 1877 the present court-house was purchased.

As soon as the news of the outbreak of the Civil war reached Allen county, nearly all the able bodied men hastened to enlist in the army.

The Iola battalion was formed in 1861; three companies, commanded by Capt. Colman, Flesher, and Killen served in the Ninth Kansas, and two companies, commanded by Capt. W. C. Jones and N. B. Blanton, served in the Tenth Kansas volunteer infantry. As the county was located so near the border of the state there was danger of invasion from Missouri guerrillas and hostile Indians from the Indian Territory. While the Allen county soldiers were with Gen. Lane, a raid was made on the unprotected settlers of Humboldt, Sept. 8, 1861, by a band of Missouri guerrillas, Cherokee and Osage half-breed Indians. On Oct. 14, 1861, the town was captured and set on fire by Confederate cavalry. The Confederate officers claimed that this was done in retaliation for the burning of Osceola by Gen. Lane. The land office had just been opened before this and J. C. Burnett, the register, managed to have his sister save \$25,000 in land warrants, that were in the office at the time. After the burning of Humboldt a military post was established there, but no actions took place until the Price raid in 1864. The militia of the county was organized into a battalion, known as the Allen county battalion, and was composed of six companies, three from Iola and the northern part of the county, two from Humboldt and one from the extreme southern part of the county. This organization comprised all the able bodied men in the county between the ages of 16 and 60 years.

The first railroads in Allen county were built in 1870, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas being completed across the southwestern part of the county in the spring, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston in the fall of the same year. Bonds were voted by the county to aid in the construction of the railroads. In 1880, bonds having been voted by different townships along the line, the Fort Scott & Wichita railroad was built across the county east and west, through Iola. There are now 96 miles of main line railroads in the county: The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe running almost directly north and south in the western part of the county, and a branch southwest from Colony, Anderson county, across the extreme northwest corner. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas crosses the eastern part, almost directly north and south, with a branch north from Moran and another running west with its terminus at Iola. Another line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas enters the county near the center on the west and crosses the southwest corner, while the Missouri Pacific crosses from east to west somewhat north of the center, through Iola.

The first church in the county was that of the United Brethren, begun in 1859 and completed the following year. For some years this church was used as a union church by all denominations and also as a school house. The Humboldt Herald was the first paper established. It was started Nov. 16, 1864, by Maj. Joseph Bond and two years later the Humboldt Union was established with Orin Thurston as editor.

In Nov., 1871, a tax was voted for the establishment of a county poor farm. Settlement of the county was somewhat retarded for some years by the contention between the settlers on the one hand and the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas railroad company over the title to

certain lands. The case was finally settled by Judge David Brewer of the United States circuit court on Sept. 3, 1885, in favor of the settlers. His decision threw open to settlement some 27,000 acres and immediately there was an influx of immigrants.

The general surface of the county is level, the soil is fertile and highly productive. The valleys average a mile and a half in width and the timber belts about a mile. The principal varieties of trees native to the county are black walnut, hickory, cottonwood, oak, hackberry and elm. The main water course is the Neosho river, which flows through the western part of the county from north to south. Its tributaries are Indian, Martin's, Deer, Elm, and other small creeks. The Little Osage flows through the northeast and the Marmaton river through the southeastern part of the county.

The chief agricultural products are corn, wheat, oats, Kafir corn and potatoes, and the county is one of the leaders in the production of flax and broom corn. Live stock raising is an important industry, and many fine orchards afford good profits to their owners.

Natural gas is the most important mineral resource. There are several large wells, but the field is particularly well developed near Iola in the west and La Harpe in the north central part, and valuable oil wells exist near Humboldt. There are vast quantities of raw material for Portland cement, which is manufactured and sent to all parts of the United States. An almost inexhaustible supply of shale has been found for making high grade brick and tile, which are manufactured and shipped out of the state. A good quality of limestone is also found. The county is divided into the following townships: Carlyle, Cottage Grove, Deer Creek, Elm, Elsmore, Geneva, Humboldt, Iola, Logan, Marmaton, Osage and Salem.

According to the U. S. census for 1910 the population of the county was 27,640, a gain of 8,133 during the preceding decade. The report of the State Board of Agriculture for the same year gives the total value of farm products as \$1,362,654.60, corn leading with 1,123,290 bushels, valued at \$550,412.10.

Allendale, a little hamlet of Allen county, is situated about 5 or 6 miles northeast of Iola, the county seat, from which place it receives mail by rural delivery. It is about equally distant from Carlyle on the Santa Fe and La Harpe on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads, which places are the nearest railway stations.

Allis, Samuel, Jr., an early missionary to the Indians west of the Missouri river, was born at Conway, Franklin county, Mass., Sept. 28, 1805. He learned the trade of harness maker and worked at various places in his early manhood, finally reaching Ithaca, N. Y., where he united with the Presbyterian church, though his parents were Congregationalists. In the spring of 1834 he left Ithaca in company with Rev. John Dunbar (q. v.) as a missionary to the Nez Percés. Upon arriving at St. Louis he found that the company of traders with which he had intended to journey to the Indian country had already left that city.

Not caring to undertake the trip alone, he spent some time at Fort Leavenworth, and then accompanied Mr. Dunbar to the agency of the Omahas, Otoes and Pawnees at Bellevue, Neb. Soon after arriving there Mr. Dunbar went as a missionary to the Grand Pawnees and Mr. Allis to the Pawnee Loups, with whom he remained until 1846. Among his other labors was the establishment of the Pawnee school at Council Point on the Platte river. For several years he was the interpreter for the United States in the negotiation of treaties and in this capacity aided in the acquisition of the Indian lands in Nebraska and Kansas. In 1851 he went to St. Mary's, Iowa, where he lived on a farm for two years. He then returned to Nebraska and there passed the remainder of his life. As a member of the Nebraska Historical Society he made valuable contributions to the Indian history of that state and Kansas.

Allison, a village of Decatur county, is located in the township of the same name, on the north fork of the Solomon river, about 25 miles southeast of Oberlin, the county seat, and 8 miles from Dresden, which is the nearest railroad station. It has a money order postoffice, some local trade, and in 1910 reported a population of 25.

Alma, the judicial seat and principal city of Wabaunsee county, is located a little northwest of the center of the county on Mill creek and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., and is the terminus of a division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. which connects with the main line at Burlingame. The first house in Alma was built in the fall of 1867 and the following December the town was made the county seat. In 1868 a hotel and school house were erected, and after the advent of the railroads the growth was more rapid. Mill creek furnishes water power for operating a flour mill and some other concerns. Being located in the heart of a rich agricultural and stock raising region, Alma is a shipping point of considerable importance. It has a bank with a paid up capital of \$50,000, an international money order postoffice with four rural delivery routes emanating from it, excellent express, telegraph and telephone facilities, an electric lighting plant, two weekly newspapers—the Enterprise and the Signal—and a monthly publication called the Emblem, devoted to the interests of a fraternal organization. The city has a modern high school building, erected at a cost of \$16,000, and both the Lutherans and Catholics have parochial schools. The mercantile establishments of Alma rank favorably with those in other cities of its size. Good building and cement stone are found in the vicinity. The altitude of Alma is 1,055 feet. In 1910 the population was 1,010.

Almena, an incorporated town of Norton county, is located on Prairie Dog creek in the northeastern portion, at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads, 12 miles east of Norton, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper, an opera house, good hotels, large grain elevators, an international money order postoffice with three rural routes, and in 1910 had a population of 702. Being located in the midst of a fine agricultural country, Almena ships large quantities of grain and live stock, and its

retail stores supply a considerable section of the northeastern part of the county. A fine quality of building stone is found in the immediate vicinity.

Altamont, one of the incorporated towns of Labette county, is located in Mt. Pleasant township, on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 10 miles northwest of Oswego, the county seat and very near the geographical center of the county. It has banking facilities, a weekly newspaper, express and telegraph offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The town was laid out the year the railroad was built (1879), by a company of which I. N. Hamilton was president. The first house was built by Scott Noble, in the fall of that year. A hotel was built the following summer and a general store opened by Jones, Burns & Wright. A number of business enterprises were launched in the next two years. The first church was erected in 1880. A postoffice called Elston was established in this vicinity in 1870. When Altamont was founded the name was changed. The town was incorporated in 1884 and the following officers chosen: Mayor, H. C. Blanchard; police judge, L. W. Crain; councilmen, R. B. Gregg, W. M. McCoid, D. Reid, C. S. Newlon, and A. J. Garst; city clerk, W. F. Hamman.

Alta Vista, one of the larger towns of Wabaunsee county, is situated in Garfield township, on Mill creek and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 15 miles southwest of Alma, the county seat. It was settled in 1887, was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1905, and in 1910 reported a population of 499. Alta Vista is one of the busy towns of Kansas. It has two banks, a weekly newspaper, a number of high class mercantile houses, a good public school system, express and telegraph offices, telephone connection, does considerable shipping, and its money order postoffice is the starting point of three rural delivery routes which supply mail to the surrounding country.

Alton, an incorporated town of Osborne county, is located on the Solomon river in Sumner township, and is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 13 miles west of Osborne, the county seat. The population in 1910 was 414. Alton has a bank, a public library, a fire department, an opera house, a weekly newspaper, express, telegraph and telephone service, and is the principal shipping point and trading center for the northwestern part of the county.

Altoona (formerly Geddesburg), one of the larger incorporated cities of Wilson county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R., and on the Verdigris river, 11 miles east of Fredonia, the county seat. It has two banks, a weekly newspaper, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,462. The town was founded in 1869 by a town company, of which Dr. T. F. C. Todd was president. No town elections were held until the town company ceased to do business. The first business enterprise was a grocery store opened in 1869 by George Shultz and John Hooper. The postoffice was established in April, 1870,

and J. N. D. Brown appointed postmaster. The Altoona Union, the second paper published in the county, was founded in March, 1870, by Bowser & Brown. A school house was built the next year at a cost of \$3,000. A steam saw mill and a flour mill were set up in 1871 on the Verdigris.

The growth of Altoona dates from the entrance of the railroad in 1885-6. At that time it was a town of some 300 inhabitants, and a dozen business houses. The development of the oil and gas fields in the vicinity in the '90s added greatly to the importance of the city.

Amador, a village of Clifford township, Butler county, is located on a branch of the Whitewater river, about 16 miles northwest of Eldorado, the county seat. Mail is received by the people of Amador from Burns, Marion county, by rural free delivery.

America City, a hamlet of Nemaha county, is located in Red Vermillion township on the Red Vermillion river, 20 miles south of Seneca, the county seat, and 6 miles from Havensville, from which place it receives daily mail. An act incorporating this little town was approved by the territorial legislature on Feb. 14, 1867. The corporate limits included 380 acres of land. A store was opened in 1861 and a Methodist church built. In 1910 it reported a population of 30.

American Settlement Company.—This company, which was organized in Sept., 1854, had its headquarters at No. 226 Broadway, N. Y. The officers were: Theodore Dwight, president; J. E. Snodgrass, vice-president; G. M. Tracey, secretary; D. C. Van Norman, treasurer; George Walter, general superintendent. The preamble to the constitution of the company set forth that "The subscribers hereto, being desirous to form a company for the purpose of settling a tract of land in the Territory of Kansas, in order to assist in making it a free state, and to found thereon a city, with a municipal government, and the civil, literary, social, moral and religious privileges of the free states, for the equal benefit of the members, have associated and formed, and do hereby associate and form themselves into a joint stock company, under the name of 'American Settlement Company,' and have adopted the following articles for the government of said company," etc.

Article I provided for a capital stock, to be divided into shares equal to the number of lots in the proposed city, the price of which was at first fixed at \$5 a share, subject to an advance when so ordered by the board of directors, and no one was to be allowed to purchase more than six shares.

Article II vested the management in a board of directors, a majority of whom should be residents of New York City. This board was to be self-perpetuating, being given power to fill vacancies, etc.

Article III provided that members of the company and colonists should be persons of good moral character, the aim being to establish a community with a high ideal of citizenship.

Articles IV to XI defined the duties of the officers and dwelt principally with the routine matters pertaining to such associations.

Article XII provided that the money received from the sale of shares should be used to secure a tract of land two miles square, on or near the Santa Fe trail, and to defray the expenses of surveying and laying out a municipality to be known as "Council City."

Article XIV stipulated that one lot out of every fifty should be given for school purposes, and the management should have the power to donate other lots for the establishment of institutions "appropriate to an orderly, virtuous, temperate and refined American community."

Immediately after the organization was perfected a committee of seven men—citizens of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—visited Kansas to select a site for "Council City," and after exploring the territory for several weeks decided upon a tract between Dragoon and Switzler creeks, in what is now Osage county, a short distance south of the present city of Burlingame. About the same time a circular was issued by the company, stating that the object was "to found in Kansas a large and flourishing city, one that would claim the attention and patronage of all interested in the growth and prosperity of that territory."

Council City was laid out with streets 75 feet wide and avenues 150 in width. The lots were 75 by 150 feet, and there were several tracts ranging from 10 to 50 acres each reserved for parks. A small party of settlers arrived late in Oct., 1854, and a few of the more energetic set to work to make Council City a reality, but the majority were disappointed by the prospect. Other settlers came in the spring of 1855, but the metropolis never met the expectations of its projectors, and after a precarious existence of a few months it disappeared from the map.

Americus, an incorporated city of the third class in Lyon county, is a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 9 miles northwest of Emporia, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper, churches of various denominations, good public schools, etc. Its location in the rich valley of the Neosho river gives it a good local trade and makes it an important shipping point. The population in 1910 was 451. Two delivery routes emanates from its money order postoffice and supply mail to the surrounding rural districts, and the town is provided with express and telegraph offices and has telephone connection with Emporia and other cities.

Ames, a village of Shirley township, Cloud county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 12 miles east of Concordia, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural delivery route, express and telegraph service, some good mercantile houses, and in 1910 reported a population of 120.

Amiot, a village of Reeder township, Anderson county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 16 miles northwest of Garnett, the county seat, and not far from the Coffey county line. The population in 1910 was 49. Amiot has a money order postoffice, and is a trading and shipping point for that section of the county.

Amy, a money order postoffice of Lane county, is located in Blaine township, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 7 miles west of Dighton, the county seat, with which it is connected by telephone.

Ananias Club.—According to an early letter head of the club, the St. Ananias club of Topeka was instituted July 4, 1876. It was organized in the year 1874, by a number of the "good fellows" of the capital city for social purposes, and was incorporated in 1886. The club had four tenets: Honesty, sobriety, chastity and veracity. The motto of the club was "Unadulterated truth." St. Ananias was the patron saint. At the time of organization it had 29 members. Following are the original members and the official titles which they bore: Samuel A. Kingman, perpetual president; Sam Ridges, secretary, phenomenal prevaricator; Floyd P. Baker, distinguished dissimulator; C. N. Beal, efficacious equivicator; A. Bergen, libelous linguist; J. C. Caldwell, eminent expander; George W. Crane, egregious exaggerator; Hiram P. Dillon, felicitous fabricator; Charles M. Foulkes, fearful fictionist; Norris L. Gage, quaint quibbler; N. S. Goss, oleaginous falsifier; Cyrus K. Holliday, illustrious illusionist; J. B. Johnson, truth torturer; Henry Keeler, laconic liar; John T. Morton, nimble narrator; D. A. Moulton, financial fabricator; Thomas A. Osborn, pungent punster; H. A. Pierce, diabolical dissembler; George R. Peck, sapient sophist; T. P. Rodgers, immaculate inventor; Byron Roberts, vivid variationist; H. K. Rowley, mephistophelian munchausenist; Dr. Silas E. Sheldon, esculapian equivicator; Henry Strong, racy romancer; William C. Webb, august amplifier; Daniel W. Wilder, hypothetical hyperbolisy; Archibald L. Williams, paraphrastic paralogist.

From the time of its organization until its dissolution the club had a membership of 82, which included many distinguished Kansans, of whom in the year 1911 not more than twelve or fifteen were living. It has been said that during the existence of the club its doors were never closed and that at almost any hour of the day or evening a whist game could be found in progress.

The club had but one president and one secretary, and after the death of President Kingman, on Sept. 9, 1904, the organization closed its doors, the records and portraits being turned over to the Kansas State Historical Society. Among the effects was an excellent, life-like portrait in oil, of St. Ananias, with halo over the head, a lyre clasped in his hands, his lips open as if about to sing, and the whole partially surrounded with a border of cherry sprigs showing the ruddy fruit, and each spray garnished with a small hatchet.

Andale, an incorporated town of Sedgwick county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., in Sherman township, 19 miles northwest of Wichita. Andale has a bank, a money order postoffice with one free delivery route which supplies mail to the inhabitants of that section of the county, a Catholic church and school, some good mercantile establishments, express and telegraph facilities, and does considerable shipping of grain and other farm products. The population in 1910 was 237.

Anderson, a little hamlet of Smith county, is located near the head of White Rock creek, about 9 miles northeast of Smith Center, the county seat, from which place mail is received by rural free delivery.

Anderson County was named for Joseph C. Anderson, a member of the first territorial legislature, which erected and organized the county in 1855. It is located in the southeastern part of the state in the second tier of counties west of Missouri, about 50 miles south of the Kansas river and 70 miles north of the southern boundary of the state. It is 24 miles square and has an area of 576 square miles. On the north it is bounded by Franklin county, on the east of Linn, on the south by Allen and on the west by Coffey.

When the first white settlers came to what is now Anderson county in the spring of 1854 they found some of the fields which the Indians had cultivated. They were Valentine Gerth and Francis Meyer, who came from Missouri and settled on the Pottawatomie near the present site of Greeley. These men were without families but planted and cultivated the old Indian fields the first summer. Henry Harmon came with his family and settled near the junction of the branches of the Pottawatomie. During the summer and fall more settlers came, among whom were Henderson Rice, W. D. West, Thomas Totton, Anderson Cassel, J. S. Waitman and Dr. Rufus Gilpatrick. In the winter of 1854-55 quite a number of Germans came to the county and settled along the south branch of the Pottawatomie above Greeley, where they built several cabins and selected valuable timber claims. In the spring of 1855 they returned to St. Louis and on account of the territorial troubles never came back. Their claims were soon taken up by other settlers.

When Gov. Reeder, on Nov. 8, 1854, issued a proclamation ordering an election for the 29th, the region now embraced in Anderson county was made a part of the Fifth district. The election was ordered to be held at the house of Henry Sherman near the place called Dutch Henry's crossing on the Pottawatomie. At the election for members of the first territorial legislature, A. M. Coffey and David Lykins were elected to the council and Allen Wilkerson and H. W. Yonger representatives. Of the resident voters, about 50 in number and practically all free-state men, only a few voted, but the Missourians came over and cast about 200 pro-slavery votes. At the election for a delegate to Congress in Oct., 1855, George Wilson was the only person voting in the district. Samuel Mack, one of the judges, refused to vote regarding the election as a farce, most of the voters being residents of Missouri who came over on horseback and in wagons, well supplied with whiskey and guns. (See Reeder's Administration.) Because of the outrages committed upon the free-state settlers, a military organization, made up of Franklin and Anderson county men and called the Pottawatomie Rifles, was formed in the fall of 1855. Among the members were Dr. Rufus Gilpatrick, M. Kilbourn, W. Ayers, H. H. Williams, August Bondi, Samuel Mack, James Townsley and Jacob Benjamin from Anderson county.

The legislature having defined the bounds of the county, then pro-

vided for its organization and the election of county officers. In joint session the legislature elected George Wilson probate judge and commissioned him on Aug. 27, 1855, for a term of two years. He was the first commissioned officer and immediately after qualifying set out for the county. On Sept. 10, he arrived at Henry Sherman's house, where he remained until the 15th, when he went to the house of Francis Meyer near the present site of the town of Greeley. Judge Wilson had designated Meyer's house as the temporary seat of justice and notified William R. True and John C. Clark, who had been appointed county commissioners and A. V. Cummings, who had been appointed sheriff, to meet him there on the 15th to complete the county organization. But all three refused to accept the appointment, although Judge Wilson attempted several times to make them qualify. Cummings was a resident of Bourbon county. Wilson at last appealed to the governor for assistance to organize the county and Acting Gov. Shannon commissioned Francis Meyer and F. P. Brown commissioners and Henderson Rice sheriff, but Brown and Rice would not accept the commissions. The probate judge and Francis Meyer organized the county on Jan. 7, 1856. Five days later the second session of the probate judge and commissioners' court was held at Meyer's house and David McCammon was appointed sheriff. He gave bond and qualified on Jan. 18, on which date the court held its third session and J. S. Waitman was appointed commissioner. This was the first time that a full board of commissioners had existed. At this time C. H. Price was appointed justice of the peace for the county and commissioned by Judge Wilson. Price qualified on March 5, 1856, and the same day was appointed treasurer of the county. On Feb. 4, 1856, Thomas Totton was appointed clerk of the county, and on March 9 a petition for the location of a road from Henry Sherman's house to Cofachique, the county seat of Allen county, was considered. David McCammon, James Townsley and Sannel Mack were appointed commissioners to open the road, which was to be 70 feet wide. This was the first road in the county.

On Feb. 18, 1856, a petition was presented to the commissioners, signed by A. McConnell and fifteen others, requesting a permanent location of the county seat, and David McCammon, James Townsley and Thomas Totton were appointed to select the site, provided it should be located within three miles of the geographical center of the county. The commissioners selected a place and called it Shannon, where the county business was transacted until April 5, 1859. The first term of the district court was held on the fourth Monday in April, 1856; Sterling Cato, one of the territorial judges presiding. It convened at the house of Francis Meyer and was in session an entire week but the records of the proceedings have disappeared.

At the election of delegates to the Topeka constitutional convention, 49 votes were polled at the Pottawatomie precinct, by free-state voters and at the election for the adoption or rejection 14 persons from Anderson county voted.

During the summer and fall of 1856 Anderson county was overrun by bands of lawless pro-slavery men, known as "Border Ruffians." The officers of Anderson county had been chosen because of their loyalty to the slave power, and when the difficulties culminated in 1856 they took an active part with the pro-slavery men. The free-state men refused to countenance such conduct on the part of the officers and late in the spring Francis Meyer, John S. Waitman, David McCammon and George Wilson having been concerned in several pro-slavery atrocities, were forced to flee from the county. There was continued trouble along Pottawatomie creek until the government ordered United States troops to the neighborhood. They camped for several weeks a short distance from the present site of Greeley, but were commanded by pro-slavery officers and really afforded little protection to the free-state settlers. The Pottawatomie Rifles drilled at the farm of W. L. Frankenburger and participated in many of the expeditions of 1856-7. During the fall of 1856 pro-slavery invasions became so frequent that it was unsafe for the settlers to remain at home over night with their families, and for several months they would collect at Frankenburger's claim on the Pottawatomie, the women and children taking shelter in the cabin, while the men remained on guard. Anderson county men, commanded by Dr. Rufus Gilpatrick, took part in the battle of Osawatomie under John Brown. When Gov. Woodson declared the territory in a state of insurrection and rebellion and called out the militia, several settlers left Anderson county never to return.

About this time a party of some 200 hundred Missourians camped on Middle creek, at Battle Mound, waiting for reinforcements preparatory to a general movement against the free-state settlements along the Pottawatomie, and many outrages were committed in Anderson, Linn and Franklin counties. Among these was the capture of George Partridge, Aug. 27, 1856, and on the same day the burning of the houses of Kilbourne and Cochrane near Greeley. Dr. Gilpatrick, while making calls, discovered the pro-slavery camp and at once gave warning. The Pottawatomie Rifles, under command of Dr. Gilpatrick, made an attack early in the morning of Aug. 28, which was a complete surprise, the pro-slavery men retreating in great confusion to Missouri. Another detachment of pro-slavery men robbed Zach Schutte and attempted other atrocities, but upon hearing of the capture of the camp also hastily fled into Missouri.

The survey of the public lands in Anderson county began in the fall of 1855 and closed in the spring of 1856. Some of the first settlers who came to the county were of the class who made a living speculating in government land claims. They selected the finest timber and valley lands along the streams, and after actually settling, would stake out other claims under fictitious names, and then offer to sell the fictitious claims to new arrivals. The buyer of such claims would often go back East after his family and upon his return find his cabin occupied, the claim having been sold a second time by the speculator. These claims

caused much trouble in the United States land office, and in Nov., 1858, a free-state squatters' court was organized in Anderson, Linn and Bourbon counties for the adjustment of land claims. Dr. Rufus Gilpatrick was elected judge. The decisions of the court were generally satisfactory to the settlers, and enforced by Maj. Abbott and a minister named Stewart, known as the fighting preacher. Several town sites were laid out, but with two exceptions the towns failed to become important. Garnett and Greeley were both surveyed in 1856 and became flourishing communities. In Dec., 1856, a party of 80 men was formed in Lawrence for the purpose of settling in Anderson county. A town site was selected in the northern part of what is now Washington township, and the town named Hyatt. The founders proposed making it the county seat. A sawmill was built in the spring of 1857. In the fall a grist mill was added, and B. F. Allen opened a store. A postoffice and school were established but the county seat dream was not realized. Soon after the county seat was permanently located at Garnett Hyatt was abandoned.

The first mail route in Anderson county was established on Jan. 11, 1858, to run from Leavenworth to Humboldt in Allen county via Hyatt. The route was marked and service began in March. There was a road from Carlyle and one from Fairview to Hyatt. Zach Squires was the first mail carrier and expressman. At first the post was weekly but soon changed to a tri-weekly service. In the spring of 1859, the route was changed to run through Garnett, where a postoffice was established. In the fall of 1859 the county board received petitions for the opening of five roads, and the old maps show that they all centered at Hyatt and none at Garnett or Shannon.

On Nov. 30, 1857, the county commissioners entered into a contract for the construction of a court-house and jail at Shannon. Dr. Preston Bowen was to build it for \$1,000, but at the election held Jan. 26, 1858, it was shown that a majority of the people were opposed to the erection of the buildings. The commissioners therefore resigned. On Feb. 12, 1858, the county organization was changed by an act of the legislature from a board of commissioners to a board of supervisors, and on June 14, the new board contracted with Dr. Bowen for a court-house and jail at Shannon at his own expense, to be completed within a year. The jail was completed and work begun on the court-house, when, in the spring of 1859, the seat of justice for the county was located at Garnett by an act of the legislature and the first meeting of the board of supervisors at Garnett was held on April 5, of that year.

In March, 1859, an election was held on the proposition of a state constitutional convention and of the 185 votes cast in Anderson county only 7 were against holding the convention. On the first Tuesday in June, 1859, an election was held for a delegate to the convention. Dr. James G. Blount and W. F. M. Arny were the candidates from the Anderson county district. Blount was elected and sat in the Wyandotte convention.

Education was one of the first considerations of the early settlers. The first school district laid out was near Scipio in Putnam township, and the first superintendent of public instruction was John R. Slentz, who was appointed by the governor near the close of 1858.

The outbreak of the Civil war caused great excitement in Anderson county. At the call for volunteers an entire company enlisted in one day, and Anderson county was represented in nearly every Kansas regiment, about three-fourths of the able-bodied men entering the Union army. In 1861 the population of the county was little over 1,000.

A considerable number of the early settlers of Anderson county were Catholics, and the St. Boniface Catholic church in Putnam township was the first church building erected. It was built in 1858, and in 1871, while under the charge of Father Albert Heinemann, the parish erected a college building about 6 miles north of Garnett and called it Mount Carmel. The first Protestant church was built by the United Brethren in Garnett in 1859. The first county building erected in Garnett was the jail, which was built in 1864. Four years later the court-house was erected on Oak street. In 1891 the legislature passed an act providing for the erection of a court-house on the county square, the cost not to exceed \$40,000.

A county fair was held in Anderson county as early as 1863, but the county fair association was not organized until Nov. 15, 1873. It was capitalized for \$5,000. The first newspaper in the county was the Garnett Pathfinder, established by I. E. Olney in Jan., 1865. It was the only publication until 1868, when W. H. Johnson started the Garnett Courant.

The general surface of Anderson county is undulating, divided into bottom land, timber and rolling upland. The creek bottoms average about 2 miles in width, and belts of timber along the streams average three-fourths of a mile. The main water course of the county is the Pottawatomie river, which rises in the central part of the county and flows northeastward, its north and south branches uniting near the northeast corner of the county. The Little Osage river, Indian and Deer creeks flow through the southern portion. Lime and sandstone are plentiful, while red ocher is found in Reeder township. Coal has been found in several places and there are natural gas wells near Greeley. The trees native to this section are walnut, cottonwood, oak, hickory, hackberry, elm, sycamore, and hard and soft maples. Corn, wheat, oats and Kafir corn are the leading agricultural products. Live stock raising is a productive industry, and there are more than 100,000 bearing fruit trees in the county. There are 130.25 miles of main track railroad within the limits of the county. The Missouri Pacific has three lines—one crossing the county diagonally from the northwest to southeast passing through Garnett; a second enters the county in the northeast and crosses the west border near the center, and the third line crosses the southern part almost directly east and west. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe runs north and south near the center, and a branch diverging

from Colony in the southwest, crosses the southwest corner. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas crosses the southeast corner.

The county is divided into the following townships: Indian creek, Jackson, Lincoln, Lone Elm, Monroe, Ozark, Putnam, Reeder, Rich, Union, Walker, Washington, Welda and Westphalia. Garnett, the county seat, is the largest town and railroad center. Other important towns and villages are Colony, Greeley, Harris, Kincaid, Lone Elm, Selma and Welda.

The U. S. census of 1910 reported the population of Anderson county at 13,829. The total value of farm products for that year was, according to the report of the state board of agriculture, \$1,437,654.37. Corn led with 1,355,223 bushels, valued at \$691,163.73. Next to this was the hay crop, valued at \$394,770, and oats stood third in the list with 362,937 bushels, valued at \$134,275.59. The wheat crop amounted to 38,187 bushels, valued at \$35,339.05. Flax and Kafir corn were also important crops.

Anderson, John Alexander, clergyman and member of Congress, was born in Washington county, Pa., June 26, 1834. He was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, graduating in 1853. Benjamin Harrison, afterwards president of the United States was his roommate while in college. He began work as pastor of a church at Stockton, Cal., in 1857, and preached the first Union sermon on the Pacific coast. He soon began to take an interest in all matters of general welfare, and as a result the state legislature of California elected him trustee of the state insane asylum in 1860. Two years later he was appointed chaplain of the Third California infantry. In this capacity he accompanied Gen. Connor's expedition to Salt Lake City. Mr. Anderson's desire to be always investigating something led to his appointment to the United States Sanitary Commission as California correspondent and agent. His first duty was to act as relief agent of the Twelfth army corps. He was next transferred to the central office at New York. In 1864, when Gen. Grant began moving toward Richmond, Mr. Anderson was made superintendent of transportation and had charge of six steamboats. At the close of the campaign he served as assistant superintendent of the canvas and supply department at Philadelphia and edited a paper called the Sanitary Commission Bulletin. When the war closed he was transferred to the history bureau of the commission at Washington, remaining there one year collecting data and writing a portion of the history of the commission. In 1866 he was appointed statistician of the Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania, an organization for the purpose of mitigating the suffering resulting from pauperism, vagrancy and crime in the large cities. In Feb., 1868, Mr. Anderson accepted a call from the Presbyterian church of Junction City, Kan., and during the years spent in this town he developed power as an orator and took an active part in politics. He was on the school board most of the time he was in Junction City. In 1870, the morning after his mother was buried out on the open prairie, where all the dead had been laid, he remarked to some of

his friends, "This town must have a cemetery," and as a result of his efforts beautiful Highland stands as a monument to his memory. In 1870-71, there was much interest throughout the country in narrow gauge railroads, it being argued that there was economy in them. Anderson concluded that the idea was not practicable and determined to oppose the issue of the bonds asked for in Clay county. His ideas prevailed, and the track was relaid standard gauge. In the summer of 1872 Benjamin Harrison secured him a call from a church in Indianapolis, but his wife and family persuaded him to remain in Kansas. In the fall of 1873, Mr. Anderson was elected president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan. A radical change of policy resulted in the institution and it is to Mr. Anderson and the men associated with him, that the state is indebted for the policy which has placed the college near the head of the list of such institutions in the United States. Mr. Anderson remained president of the college until 1878, when he was elected to Congress and served as representative from the First and Fifth districts until 1891. In March of that year he was appointed consul general to Cairo, Egypt, and sailed for his new post on April 6, but his constitution was already impaired and he was unable to stand the change of climate. The following spring he determined to return, but died on his way home at Liverpool, England, May 18, 1892. His last message was from Malta, "It is all in God's hands and He will direct." He was laid at rest on the hill top he had chosen years before, near the town where he said the happiest days of his life had been passed, and where seven of his family are also interred. The funeral ceremonies were conducted by the faculty and students of the Agricultural College, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic Fraternity.

Anderson, William, usually referred to as "Bill" Anderson, was one of the most daring, brutal and bloodthirsty of those guerrilla captains who harassed Kansas during the early years of the Civil war. He was born in Missouri, but during his boyhood, and in fact up to the breaking out of the war in 1861, he lived with his father on the old Santa Fe trail at the crossing of Bluff creek. Shortly after the war began, Bill Anderson and his brother James, Lee Griffin and the Rice boys, all living in the same neighborhood, announced their intention of taking sides with the South. Early in June, 1862, Lee Griffin stole a horse and started for Missouri, but he was overtaken and brought before a justice of the peace named Baker at Agnes City, at the crossing of Rock creek in the north-western part of Lyon county, where he was bound over for trial in a higher court. This so incensed Bill Anderson's father that he loaded his shot gun and started for Baker's residence to avenge the insult. But Baker, who had been warned, was on the look-out and fired first, killing Anderson. The tragic death of his father may have made Bill Anderson worse than he would otherwise have been, for he immediately commenced leading raids into Kansas, along the old Santa Fe trail, going as far into the state as Council Grove. His three sisters—Josephine, Mary and Jennie—returned to Missouri, where they were afterward

arrested by order of Gen. Ewing, and by the fall of the building in which they were imprisoned one was killed. This added gall and wormwood to Anderson's already embittered disposition, and from that time until his death he was more brutal than before. It is said that his gang did more killing at Lawrence than any other portion of Quantrill's command, and after the massacre at Baxter Springs he wanted to attack the fort, but Quantrill would not consent. Anderson was killed while on one of his raids, Oct. 27, 1864, and after his death the scalps of two women were found on the headstall of his bridle.

Andover, a village of Butler county (formerly known as Minnehaha), is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., in Bruno township, about 17 miles southwest of Eldorado, the county seat, and not far from the Sedgwick county line. It had a population of 130 in 1910, its money order postoffice has one rural free delivery route which supplies mail to the surrounding country, and it is a trading and shipping point for the people in that portion of the county.

Angelus, a village of Solomon township, Sheridan county, is situated on the Saline river, about 20 miles southwest of Hoxie, the county seat. It is a rural postoffice, with a population of 30, and is a trading center for that part of the county. Campus and Grinnell, on the Union Pacific, are the nearest railroad stations.

Angola, a village of Labette county, is located in Canada township, on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 23 miles southwest of Oswego, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The town was laid out in 1886; C. H. Kimball and Lee Clark being the promoters. The population in 1910 was 100.

Annelly, a money order postoffice of Richland township, Harvey county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 9 miles southeast of Newton, the county seat. It has a grain elevator, a hotel, a general store, and does some shipping. The population was reported as 25 in 1910.

Anness, a money order postoffice of Sedgwick county, is in Erie township, some 30 miles southwest of Wichita and not far from the Sumner county line. It is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., that runs from Wichita to Englewood, has a grain elevator, an express office, and through its retail stores supplies the people of that section with staple articles. The population was reported as 70 in 1910.

Annual Register.—A volume, known as the Kansas Annual Register, was issued late in Dec., 1864, by the State Agricultural Society, with Andrew Stark as editor. The publication was issued from the Leavenworth Bulletin office and is a volume of 265 pages of good historical matter, most of which is devoted to Kansas. The idea of the Register is said to have originated with Judge L. D. Bailey, and it was his intention to issue a volume annually. Besides a history of religious societies in the state, and of counties, the volume contains lithographic pictures of Thomas Carney, Thomas Ewing, jr., James H. Lane, A. C.

Wilder, George W. Deitzler and James G. Blunt. But one number was issued.

Anson, one of the active, thriving little towns of Sumner county, is in Sumner township, about 10 miles northwest of Wellington, the county seat. It is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 6 miles east of Conway Springs, has a bank, important mercantile and shipping interests, a money order postoffice, express and telegraph accommodations, good schools, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 125.

Antelope, a small village of Marion county, is located in Clear Creek township, and is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 7 miles northeast of Marion, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, and although the population was only 53 in 1910 it has a good retail trade and does some shipping.

Anthony, the capital and largest city of Harper county, is situated a little southeast of the geographical center of the county in the Bluff creek valley, which is a fine agricultural district. When Harper county was legally organized in 1878 George T. Anthony, then governor of Kansas, was given power to locate the county seat, and the town was named in honor of the governor. The early settlers of Anthony were intelligent, industrious people, and for a time the growth of the place went forward with unabated vigor. Bonds were voted for railroad companies and for municipal improvements and Anthony joined in the rivalry with other towns during the boom days. The rush to Oklahoma on April 22, 1889, it is said, took away about one-half the population, and another hegira occurred some years later. Notwithstanding this the growth of the city was only temporarily impeded, and in 1910 reported a population of 2,669, an increase of 490 during the preceding decade, in spite of the emigration of 1903.

Underneath the city is a vein of fine salt, 400 feet in thickness, which has been developed, and a salt plant now turns out some 50,000 barrels annually. In addition to this great industry, the city has an ice plant, a glove factory, a well equipped waterworks system owned by the municipality, natural gas for fuel and light, an electric lighting plant, a fire department, large grain elevators, flour mills, two newspapers, a Carnegie library, and a good public school system. Ample banking facilities are provided, and the city, being located at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, the Kansas Southwestern and the Missouri Pacific railroads, its transportation facilities are unsurpassed. Hence it is a prominent shipping and distributing point, its exports being grain, live stock, salt, and the products of its manufacturing establishments. The Anthony Commercial club was organized on Jan. 1, 1909, and under its auspices a building and loan association has been organized to aid the people in becoming home owners. The Anthony postoffice is authorized to issue international money orders and four rural delivery routes supply the farmers in the vicinity with mail daily. All the leading express companies have offices, and the telegraph and

telephone service is better than that often found in cities of similar size. That the people of Anthony are progressive in their ideas is evidenced by the fact that the commission form of government was adopted in Feb., 1909.

Anthony, Daniel R., journalist and soldier, was born at South Adams, Mass., Aug. 22, 1824, a son of Daniel and Lucy Anthony, and a brother of Susan B. Anthony, the famous advocate of female suffrage. In his boyhood he attended school at Battenville, N. Y., and later spent six months at the Union Village Academy. Upon leaving school he became a clerk in his father's cotton mill and flour mill until he was about 23 years old, when he went to Rochester, N. Y. After teaching school for two seasons he engaged in the insurance business, and in 1854 he was a member of the first colony sent out to Kansas by the New England Emigrant Aid Society. In June, 1857, he located at Leavenworth, which city was his home for the remainder of his life. When the Seventh Kansas cavalry was organized in 1861, Mr. Anthony was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and served until he resigned on Sept. 3, 1862, his resignation being due to a controversy between him and Gen. R. B. Mitchell. While in camp at Etheridge, Tenn., in June, 1862, Lieut.-Col. Anthony was temporarily in command of the brigade, during a short absence of Gen. Mitchell, and issued an order prohibiting slave-owners from coming inside the Union lines for the purpose of recovering fugitive slaves. The order further specified that "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." When Gen. Mitchell returned and assumed command of the brigade, he asked Lieut.-Col. Anthony to countermand the order. Anthony replied that as he was no longer in command he had no right to issue or revoke orders. Mitchell then placed him in command long enough to rescind the obnoxious order, when Anthony, being in command, denied the right of Gen. Mitchell to dictate what he should do, and again refused to countermand the order. He was arrested and relieved of the command, but the matter came before the United States senate and Anthony was reinstated by Gen. Halleck. Then he resigned. He was elected mayor of Leavenworth in 1863 and undertook to clear the city of Southern sympathizers. Several houses sheltering them were burned, when Gen. Ewing placed the city under martial law. Ewing's scouts seized some horses, Anthony interfered and was again arrested, but was released the next day and civil law was restored. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Anthony was removed from the office of postmaster in Leavenworth because he refused to support the reconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson. He was president of the Republican state convention of 1868, and the same year was one of the Kansas presidential electors. In 1872 he was again elected mayor of the city; was appointed postmaster of Leavenworth by President Grant on April 3, 1874, and reappointed by President Hayes on March 22, 1878. He served several terms in the city

council, and was nominated for mayor a number of times but was defeated. Mr. Anthony was a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society, of which he was president in 1885-86. In Jan., 1861, he established the *Leavenworth Conservative*, but the following year sold it to A. C. and D. W. Wilder. In March, 1864, he purchased the *Bulletin*, the *Times* came into his possession in 1871, and this paper he continued to conduct until his death. As a journalist Mr. Anthony was aggressive, and his outspoken editorials frequently involved him in trouble. To him physical fear was a stranger, and when R. C. Satterlee of the *Leavenworth Herald* published something derogatory to Mr. Anthony in 1864 a shooting affair occurred which resulted in the death of Satterlee. On May 10, 1875, W. W. Embry, a former employee, fired three shots at Mr. Anthony on the stairway of the opera house. One of the shots took effect in the right breast, just below the collar bone, severed an artery and Mr. Anthony's recovery from this wound is regarded as one of the remarkable cases of modern surgery. Mr. Anthony married Miss Annie E. Osborn of Edgarton, Mass., Jan. 21, 1864, and died at Leavenworth on Nov. 12, 1904. A short time before his death he suggested the following as his epitaph: "He helped to make Kansas a free state. He fought to save the Union. He published the *Daily Times* for nearly forty years in the interest of Leavenworth. He was no hypocrite."

Anthony, Daniel R., Jr., journalist and member of Congress from the First Kansas district, was born in the city of Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 22, 1870, a son of Daniel R. and Annie (Osborn) Anthony. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduated in the class of 1887 at the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich., and in 1891 he received the degree of LL. D. from the university of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The greater part of Mr. Anthony's career has been taken up in newspaper work, and since the death of his father, in Nov., 1904, he has been at the head of the *Leavenworth Times*, which his father conducted for nearly forty years. From 1898 to 1902 he was postmaster of Leavenworth, and in 1903 was elected mayor of the city for a term of two years. On March 29, 1907, he was elected without opposition to fill the unexpired term of Charles Curtis in the national house of representatives, Mr. Curtis having resigned his seat to enter the United States senate. At the election in Nov., 1908, he was re-elected for a full term of two years, defeating F. M. Pearl by a plurality of 7,950, and in 1910 he was again elected, defeating J. B. Chapman by a plurality of 14,376. Mr. Anthony was the originator of the project to build a military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley, and on Dec. 16, 1909, he introduced a bill in Congress for that purpose. His plan was to utilize the labor of the convicts in the Federal prisons at Fort Leavenworth, and several farmers along the line of the proposed road have signified their willingness to furnish the stone for its construction. In addition to his editorial and Congressional duties, Mr. Anthony is a director of the Leavenworth National bank. He was

united in marriage on June 21, 1897, with Miss Elizabeth Havens of Leavenworth.

Anthony, George Tobey, seventh governor of the State of Kansas, was born on a farm near Mayfield, Fulton county, N. Y., June 9, 1824, and was the youngest of five children born to Benjamin and Anna Anthony. The parents were active members of the society of Friends, or Quakers, and were unwavering advocates of the abolition of chattel slavery. The father died in 1829, leaving the family in somewhat straightened circumstances. When George was about nine years old the family removed to Greenfield, N. Y., where he attended school during the winter months and worked for the neighboring farmers in summer. At the age of sixteen years he entered the shop of his uncle at Union Springs, N. Y., and served an apprenticeship as a tinner and coppersmith. Here he worked from fourteen to sixteen hours each day, which doubtless inculcated those industrious habits that characterized his course through life. On Dec. 14, 1852, he married Miss Rosa A. Lyon, of Medina, N. Y., and there engaged in business as a tinner and dealer in hardware, stoves, etc. Later he added agricultural implements to his stock, and still later he removed to New York city, where he engaged in business as a commission merchant until the commencement of the Civil war. Gov. Morgan selected him as one of a committee to raise and organize troops under the call of July 2, 1862, in the 28th district, composed of the counties of Niagara, Orleans and Genesee, his associates being ex-Gov. Church and Noah Davis. Mr. Anthony organized the Seventeenth independent battery of light artillery in four days, and was commissioned captain of the organization when it was mustered into the United States service on Aug. 26, 1862. In command of this battery he served between Washington and Richmond until the close of the war; was attached to the Eighteenth corps while in the trenches in front of Petersburg; and was with the Twenty-fourth corps in the Appomattox campaign, which ended in the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Capt. Anthony was mustered out at Richmond, Va., June 12, 1865, and in November of the same year he became a resident of Leavenworth, Kan., where for nearly three years he was editor of the Daily Bulletin and Daily Commercial. He then published the Kansas Farmer for six years. After coming to Kansas, Mr. Anthony held a number of positions of trust and responsibility. In 1867 he was one of the commissioners in charge of the soldiers' orphans; in December of that year was appointed assistant assessor of United States internal revenue; was commissioned collector of internal revenue on July 11, 1868; was president of the Kansas state board of agriculture for three years, and president of the board of Centennial managers in 1876. In the last named year he was nominated by the Republican state convention for the office of governor. During the campaign some of his political enemies charged that he had been guilty of cowardice while serving with his battery in the Army of the Potomac, and insisted on his removal from the ticket. The charge was investi-

gated by the state central committee, which refused to remove Mr. Anthony, and the committee's decision was ratified by the people at the election in November, when Mr. Anthony was elected by a plurality of nearly 23,000 votes. Two years later, in the Republican state convention, he was defeated for a renomination on the seventeenth ballot. In 1881 he was made superintendent of the Mexican Central railway, a position he held for about two years. In 1884 he was elected to represent Leavenworth county in the state legislature; was a member of the state railroad commission from 1889 to 1893; was the Republican nominee for Congressman at large in 1892, but was defeated by William A. Harris; was a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Congress at New Orleans in 1892; was appointed superintendent of insurance by Gov. Morrill in 1895, and held this office until his death, which occurred at Topeka on Aug. 5, 1896. As an orator Gov. Anthony was logical and forcible, rarely failing to impress his hearers by his intense earnestness. He was often criticized—such is always the case with men of positive natures—but no word was ever whispered against his honor or integrity. The Kansas Historical Society Collections (vol. VI., p. 204) says: "George T. Anthony's greatest usefulness to his adopted state was his work while editor of the *Kansas Farmer* and as president of the board of Centennial managers. The pioneer farmers of Kansas were negligent in the management of farm affairs. Corn was about the only crop produced, and at the end of the season the plow was left in the furrow and the mowing machine was left in the fence corner, while the live stock were left to shift for themselves. The *Kansas Farmer* taught diversified farming, economy in management, improvement in live stock, and higher regard for home and social life. The Centennial exhibit made a grand advertisement for Kansas."

Anthony's Administration.—The first biennial session of the Kansas state legislature convened on Jan. 9, 1877, and organized with Lieut. Gov. Melville J. Salter as president of the senate, and Peter P. Elder as speaker of the house. Gov. Anthony requested a joint session of the two branches of the assembly, that he might read his message in person. This was something of an innovation, and Representative Mohler, of Saline county, with thirteen others entered a protest against such a proceeding, giving as their reasons therefor, 1st—because it was not authorized by the constitution; 2nd—such a joint session was not really the legislature of Kansas; and 3d—it was a departure from established precedent. The protest was made a matter of record, but a majority of the members voted to hold the joint session in accordance with the governor's request, and on the 11th Gov. Anthony read his message to the two houses.

His message showed that the new executive was fully conversant with public matters, and was replete with valuable suggestions. "The reports of the state officers," said he, "show the financial condition and credit of the state to be of the most flattering character. Seven per cent. currency bonds of the state are held at a premium of seven per

cent. on their par value by the most prudent investors. In fact, it is difficult to find holders willing to part with them, when sought as an investment by the state, at the highest quoted price."

He then carefully reviewed the condition of the state's public institutions; called attention to the ambiguity of the law inflicting the death penalty; devoted some attention to the Price Raid claims, and recommended a "house of correction" for youthful offenders. On this subject he said: "Humanity and the public good unite in demanding a place of confinement, other than the penitentiary, for youthful offenders. So revolting is it to the judgment and conscience of men to consign erring youth, for its first proven crime, to the society and ineffaceable disgrace of a penitentiary, that judges and jurors cannot be found to convict when they can evade it."

As an economical means of providing a place of confinement of this nature for juvenile transgressors, he recommended a separate building and yard on the grounds of the penitentiary, but under the same management.

About the time that Gov. Anthony came into office, complaint was made in several of the western states that the railroads were not giving the people fair treatment in many respects. His utterances on this question evinced the fact that he had given it close attention. Said he: "There is, whether just or not, a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction with the railroad corporations of the state, on account of alleged unfulfilled obligations on their part. It is claimed that these corporations received valuable franchise privileges, most of them sharing in the division of a half-million acres of state internal improvement lands, and receiving large contributions of local aid upon their lines in county, township and city bonds; that these valuable rights and franchises were bestowed on condition, and in consideration, on the part of the state and people, that companies so chartered and aided should build upon the lines and operate their roads, in good faith, between the terminal points named in their respective charters. . . . Some of these companies, it is asserted, have not built upon the lines, nor caused their roads to connect and be operated between and to the points stipulated. . . . In order to settle all controverted points now in dispute as to the chartered obligations of these companies, I urge the passage of a law which shall clearly and fully embody a demand upon these companies for a recognition of the obligation held by you to be due from them to the state, with adequate provision for its enforcement by the state authorities."

For some reason the legislature did not see fit to act upon this recommendation of the governor, but instead passed several acts authorizing counties, cities and townships to issue bonds to aid in the construction of additional lines of railroad. (See Railroads.)

By an act of Congress, approved July 3, 1876, the secretary of war authorized the issue to certain western states of 1,000 stands of arms each, Kansas being one of such states, but the governors of these states

were required to execute bond for the proper care of the arms, etc. In Kansas there was at that time no law empowering the governor to give such bond, but the secretary of war turned over to the state the arms, upon a bond given by Gov. Osborn and his promise to secure the ratification of his action by the legislature. In his message, Gov. Anthony reminded the assembly that the arms were in possession of the state, and that it was due Gov. Osborn that prompt action be taken approving his course, adding: "Without such action I shall feel it my duty to cause the return of the arms and the cancellation of the bond."

By the act of March 7, 1877, Gov. Osborn's action was legalized and his bond thus rendered a valid obligation upon the state. Two days before the passage of this act the legislature authorized the governor to "procure the erection of a state armory," and appropriated \$2,000 for that purpose. The armory was built on the state-house grounds, southeast of the capitol, but has long since been removed.

During the session George W. Martin was for a third time elected public printer, and from Jan. 23 to 31 there were daily ballots for the election of a United States senator. Preston B. Plumb was elected on the sixteenth ballot, receiving 83 votes to 63 for David P. Lowe; 8 for John Martin; 1 for Thomas P. Fenlon, and 2 for ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon.

The legislature adjourned on March 7. The principal acts passed during the session were those creating the office of commissioner of fisheries; reorganizing the state normal school; authorizing the holding of normal institutes in various sections of the state; changing the official names of the blind and deaf and dumb asylums; making the fiscal year begin on July 1 instead of Dec. 1; and directing the governor to appoint a state agent to prosecute the claims of Kansas against the United States. Ex-Gov. Crawford was appointed to this position shortly after the adjournment.

Lieut.-Gov. M. J. Salter resigned his office to accept a position in the land office at Independence. This left a vacancy to be filled at the election on Nov. 6, 1877, when a chief justice of the supreme court was also to be elected. Three tickets were offered to the voters of the state for their consideration. The Republican nominees were Albert H. Horton for chief justice and Lyman U. Humphrey for lieutenant-governor; the Democratic candidates were respectively William R. Wagstaff and Thomas W. Waterson; and the Greenbackers presented S. A. Riggs and D. B. Hadley. The Democratic and Republican nominations were made by the state central committees of those parties. This course failed to meet the approval of some of the voters, and on Oct. 6 the Republicans of Bourbon county held a meeting at Fort Scott and denounced the state committee "for assuming authority to make nominations." The protest, however, had but little effect upon the ultimate result, as at the election Horton received 63,850 votes; Wagstaff, 25,378; and Riggs, 9,880, the vote for lieutenant-governor being practically the same. Mr. Humphrey took the oath of office as lieutenant-governor on Dec. 1.

On Dec. 8, 1877, Gov. Anthony made a demand for the surrender of one George I. Hopkins, a fugitive from justice who had sought refuge in the State of Ohio, but Robert F. Hurlbutt, then governor of Ohio, refused to honor the requisition. A correspondence followed and the requisition was again refused by R. M. Bishop, who succeeded Hurlbutt as governor. On Oct. 23, 1878, Gov. Bishop made a requisition for one Peter C. Becker, an embezzler of Butler county, Ohio, who had fled to Kansas, when Gov. Anthony refused, giving the same reasons as those presented by the Ohio authorities in the Hopkins case. This had the desired effect, as on Nov. 21, 1878, Gov. Bishop wrote, explaining the situation, and adding: "I very much regret the circumstance has occurred, as my desire is to remain on the most amicable relations not only with your state, but all the other states. The warrant for Hopkins' arrest will be issued whenever again demanded." Gov. Anthony deserved great credit for the skill and courage with which he handled this matter in upholding the dignity and enforcing the laws of the state.

The winter of 1877-78 was noted for the temperance movement which swept over the state and culminated in the organization of the State Temperance Society at Topeka on March 9, 1878, with Rev. John A. Anderson as president. On April 4 E. B. Reynolds made the announcement that 100,000 Murphy pledges had been signed by Kansans.

A great strike of the employeés of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad commenced on April 4, 1878, and the next day C. F. Morse, general superintendent of the railroad, wrote to Gov. Anthony as follows: "There is a large mob about our depot, threatening violence. I have called on the sheriff, and he is trying to raise a posse, but we may need help from the state. Will you protect this company and its property?"

"I have to assure you," wrote Gov. Anthony the same day in reply, "of my full sympathy, and that the power of the state shall be brought to bear to suppress any effort to drive peaceable laborers from their work upon your road or elsewhere." (See Labor Troubles.)

Three state tickets were nominated in the political campaign of 1878. The first party to hold a convention was the Greenback party, delegates of which met at Emporia on July 3 and nominated the following candidates: For governor, D. P. Mitchell; lieutenant-governor, Alfred Taylor; secretary of state, T. P. Leach; auditor, A. B. Cornell; treasurer, A. G. Wolcott; attorney-general, Frank Doster; superintendent of public instruction, I. T. Foot; chief justice, H. V. Vrooman. Frank Doster was later made the candidate for Congress in the third district, the vote of the Greenback party generally going to J. F. Cox, the Democratic candidate for attorney-general. The candidates for Congress in the first and second districts were Elbridge Gale and P. P. Elder, respectively. No nomination was made for Congressman at large, the support of the party being thrown to Samuel J. Crawford, the Democratic candidate.

On Aug. 28 the Republican state convention met at Topeka and nominated John P. St. John for governor; Lyman U. Humphrey, for lieutenant-governor; James Smith, for secretary of state; P. I. Bonebrake,

for auditor; John Francis, for treasurer; Willard Davis, for attorney-general; Allen B. Lemon, for superintendent of public instruction; Albert H. Horton, for chief justice; and James R. Hollowell, for Congressman at large. The Republican candidates for Congress in the districts were John A. Anderson in the first, Dudley C. Haskell in the second, and Thomas Ryan in the third.

The Democratic state convention was held at Leavenworth on Sept. 4. John R. Goodin headed the ticket as the candidate for governor; George Ummethum was nominated for lieutenant-governor; L. W. Barton, for secretary of state; Osbun Shannon, for auditor; C. C. Black, for treasurer; J. F. Cox, for attorney-general; O. F. McKim, for superintendent of public instruction; R. M. Ruggles, for chief justice; and Samuel J. Crawford, for Congressman at large. J. R. McClure was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the first district; Charles W. Blair, in the second, and Joseph B. Fugate in the third.

There were no especially exciting features of the campaign, though a fairly heavy vote was polled at the election on Nov. 5, when St. John received 74,020 votes for governor; Goodin, 37,208; and Mitchell, 27,057. The Republican candidate for Congress in each of the three districts was elected by a substantial majority, and Mr. Hollowell carried the state as the candidate for Congressman at large. It developed, however, that the state was not authorized to elect a Congressman at large, and Hollowell was not permitted to take his seat.

In Sept., 1878, the Indians on the western frontier began making hostile demonstrations. When Gov. Anthony received the information that some of the Cheyennes had left their reservation and were moving against the settlements in western Kansas, he placed himself in telegraphic communication with the Federal authorities. Ten days later the Indians were reported to be in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, and, as the general government refused to act, the governor sent Adjt.-Gen. Noble with arms and ammunition to the menaced districts, with instructions to arm and organize the people for their own defense. (See Indian Wars.)

If Gov. Anthony had introduced an innovation at the commencement of his administration, in requesting a joint session to hear his message, he introduced no less an innovation at its close, in submitting a retiring message, partly a review of his official acts and partly suggestions for the future. This message bears the date of Jan. 13, 1879, and in a prefatory note to the incoming governor, Gov. Anthony says: "Sir: Impelled by a sense of duty, I have prepared, and herewith hand you, a communication to the legislature. This innovation will, I trust, meet with sufficient approval on your part to justify you in its transmittal to the separate branches of that body, which favor I respectfully ask at your hands."

In the message itself, he thus gives his reasons for its preparation: "Believing it better to establish a good precedent than to follow a bad one, and holding duty to the public paramount to custom and usage,

I have concluded to depart from the practice of predecessors, by addressing you. I am impelled to this departure by a belief that there are transactions, both complete and incomplete, connected with my administration, which should be brought to your attention in more fullness of detail and particularity of statement than could be expected or required of the governor elect; and I trust you will, by law, make it his duty to perform a work I have assumed to do at the peril of unfriendly criticism."

The governor then gives a detailed account of the appointment of ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford as state agent, with a list of the bonds issued at various times for military purposes, amounting to \$470,726.15, for which the state had not been reimbursed by the Federal government. He also discussed the Santa Fe strike; school lands and school funds; the correspondence with the governors of Ohio; the Indian raid of 1878, and included a list of pardons granted to convicts during his term of office. Gov. St. John, in his own message, made no reference to Gov. Anthony's farewell communication, though it appears to have been submitted to the legislature, as official copies of it were printed by the state printer. The day following its submission to Gov. St. John, the administration of Gov. Anthony came to a close.

Anti Horse Thief Association.—Shortly after the commencement of the Civil war, lawless men in the border states—that is the states lying between the loyal and seceded states—banded themselves together for the purpose of plundering honest citizens. Missouri especially was subject to the depredations of these gangs, and in time the conditions became so bad that the law-abiding people found it necessary to take some action for defense. The first organization of this character was proposed at a meeting held at Luray, Mo., in Sept., 1863. At a second meeting, held at Millport, Mo., about a month later, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and as horses seemed to be the principal objects of theft, the society took the name of the "Anti Horse Thief Association." The effectiveness of such an organization quickly became apparent, the order spread to other states, and in time covered a large expanse of territory. After the war was over, when the conditions that called the association into existence no longer existed, its scope was widened to include all kinds of thefts and a national organization was incorporated under the laws of Kansas. This national order is composed of officers and delegates from the state associations and meets annually on the first Wednesday in October. Next in importance is the state division, which is made up of representatives of the local organizations, and meets annually to elect officers and delegates to the national order. The sub-orders or local associations are composed of individual members and usually meet monthly. Any reputable citizen over the age of 21 years is eligible for membership, widows of members receive all the protection to which their husbands were entitled while living, and other women may become "protective members" by payment of the regular fees and dues.

Wall and McCarty, in their history of the association, say: "The A. H. T. A. uses only strictly honorable, legal methods. It opposes lawlessness in any and all forms, yet does its work so systematically and efficiently that few criminals are able to escape when it takes the trail. . . . The centralization of 'Many in One' has many advantages not possessed by even an independent association, for while it might encompass a neighborhood, the A. T. H. A. covers many states. . . . The value of an article stolen is rarely taken into consideration. The order decrees that the laws of the land must be obeyed, though it costs many times the value of the property to capture the thief. An individual could not spend \$50 to \$100 to recover a \$25 horse and capture the thief. The A. T. H. A. would, because of the effect it would have in the future. . . . Thieves have learned these facts and do less stealing from our members, hence the preventative protection."

This was written in 1906. At that time the national organization numbered over 30,000 members, arranged in divisions as follows: Ohio Division, which embraced the State of Ohio; Illinois Division, which included the states of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan and all territory east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio river not otherwise districted; Missouri Division, including the states of Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas and Louisiana; Kansas Division, which consisted of the states of Kansas and Nebraska, and all territory to the north, west and south of those states not included in other districts; Oklahoma Division, including the State of Oklahoma; Indian Territory Division, which embraced the Indian Territory and Texas.

The Anti Horse Thief Association is in no sense a vigilance committee, and the organization has never found it necessary to adopt the mysterious methods of "Regulators," "White Caps" or kindred organizations. Its deeds are done in the broad open light of the day. When a theft or robbery is committed in any portion of the vast territory covered by the association and the direction taken by the offender is ascertained, local associations are notified to be on the lookout for the fugitive, and his capture is almost a certainty. Although the original name is retained, bankers, merchants and manufacturers are to be found among the members, courts recognize its value, criminals fear it, and press and pulpit have endorsed and praised its work in the apprehension of criminals.

Antiquities.—(See Archaeology.)

Antonino, a post-village of Ellis county, is situated in the Smoky Hill valley about 8 miles southwest of Hays, the county seat. It is a small hamlet and receives mail tri-weekly. Hays is the most convenient railroad station.

Antrim, a small hamlet of Stafford county, is within a short distance of the Pratt county line, about 8 miles south of St. John, the county seat and most convenient railroad station, from which mail is received by rural free delivery.

Aplington Art Gallery.—The movement for a traveling art study

collection may be said to have had its beginning in the year 1895, but nothing definite was accomplished till 1901, when Mrs. W. A. Johnston was president of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, and the executive board accepted a small set of photogravures—the gift of Mrs. Kate A. Aplington of Council Grove—to be used as the nucleus of a state art study collection. A report of the board says: "Later it was thought best to let some district try the experiment of caring for the traveling collection, and as the Fourth district offered to frame the pictures and keep them in circulation in the schools of the district, the collection was placed in their hands."

At the first board meeting of the Kansas Federation of Women's clubs in 1903, a motion was made to publish a "Book of Quotations," the profits from the sales to be devoted to the purchase of large size carbon photographs for use by the clubs and schools of the state for public art exhibits. The proceeds from the sale of the book netted over \$360, which was used for the purchase of 50 pictures of the Italian, and about 60 of the Dutch and Flemish schools. A small German collection was added later. In 1905 a very full fine French collection was added. The following year a new English collection was added, and during the first three years the gallery was in existence the State Federation held 91 exhibits.

From the first it was intended at some future time to offer this collection to the state, and accordingly, in Feb., 1907, the executive board of the Federation met in Topeka and took formal action regarding this. A bill was passed by the legislature of 1907, authorizing the acceptance of the collection by the state.

Aplington, Kate Adele, for whom the above collection is named, was born in Sugar Grove, Lee Co., Ill., March 1, 1859, a daughter of Henry H. and Elizabeth Melinda (Deming) Smith, both natives of New York. Her father was an educator and from 1854 to 1879 was engaged continuously in school work, being city superintendent of schools in Savannah, Mt. Carroll, Galena, Macomb, Alton, Polo and Ottawa, Ill., and for 12 years was county superintendent of Whiteside county, Ill. As a girl Mrs. Aplington was quite a student, and was of great help to her father in his laboratory work. She was graduated in 1876, and immediately took some post-graduate work, to fit herself for a university course, but failing eyesight prevented. She taught two terms in the Ottawa (Ill.) high school, and while there helped establish a reading room and library. On June 19, 1879, she was married to John Aplington, a graduate of the Union College of Law of Chicago, and in 1880 they moved to Council Grove, Kan., where they have since resided. In 1901 Mrs. Aplington was appointed a member of the Charities Conference committee and with other members visited the Girls' Industrial School at Beloit, making recommendations that domestic science be installed in the school. In 1902 she was made chairman of the manual training committee of the Kansas State Social Science Federation, and wrote hundreds of letters to educators in the larger towns, from whom

she received voluminous reports and recommendations from which the present state law was passed in 1903. In that year she was elected vice president of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, at its meeting in Wichita, and was the author of the proposition to publish a "Book of Quotations," the profits from the sales to be devoted to the purchase of a collection of carbon reproductions of famous paintings. These copies were purchased and for three years were exhibited in various parts of the state, Mrs. Aplington having the superintendency of the same. In 1907, the collection was offered and accepted by the state, and was given the name of "Aplington Art Gallery." Mrs. Aplington is still connected with the traveling art galleries and at the present time (July, 1911) is preparing notes, etc., for an American collection of paintings which will be placed in the hands of the traveling libraries commission to be used in connection with the other exhibits.

Appanoose, a hamlet of Douglas county, is situated in the extreme southwestern corner, 8 miles southeast of Overbrook, the nearest railroad station, from which it has rural free delivery. In 1910 it had a population of less than 20.

Aral, a little hamlet of Butler county, is about 20 miles southwest of Eldorado, the county seat, and 3 miles from Rose Hill, from which place mail is received by rural free delivery.

Arapahoe County.—One of the first acts of the territorial legislature of 1855 created Arapahoe county—so named for the plains tribe of Indians—and defined the boundaries as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of New Mexico, running thence north to the south line of Nebraska and north line of Kansas; thence along said line to the east line of Utah territory; thence along said line between Utah and Kansas territories, to where said line strikes New Mexico; thence along the line between said New Mexico and the territory of Kansas to the place of beginning."

All the territory embraced within these boundaries is now in the state of Colorado. By the act of creation Allen P. Tibbitts was appointed judge of the probate court of the county, the plan for holding court being left to his discretion, and Allen P. Tibbitts, Levi Mitchell and Jonathan Atwood were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat, which was to be known as Mountain City. One representative in the state legislature was apportioned to the county, which was attached to Marshall county for all business purposes.

In 1873 a second county of Arapahoe was created in the southwestern part of the state out of unorganized territory. Its boundaries were defined as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 31, west, with the north line of township 27, south; thence south along the range line to where it intersects the sixth standard parallel; thence west along the sixth standard parallel to the intersection with the east line of range 35, west; thence north along the range line to where it intersects the north line of township 27, south; thence east to the place of beginning." In 1883 Arapahoe county disappeared.

its territory being included in Finney and in 1887 Haskell county was created from that part of Finney which had been established as Arapahoe in 1873.

Arbitration, Boards of.—Although Kansas has never been a great manufacturing state, the need of some systematic plan for the settlement of disputes between capital and labor was felt at an early day, for as early as 1886, an act was passed "to establish boards of arbitration." By this act, when a petition signed by five or more workmen, or by two separate firms, individuals or corporations within the county who are employers, is presented, the district court of a county, or a judge thereof in vacation, shall have the power to issue a license for the establishment of a tribunal for voluntary arbitration and settlement of disputes between employer and employee in "manufacturing, mechanical, mining and other industries."

A tribunal consists of four persons appointed by the judge; two workmen and two employers, all of whom must be residents of the county in which the dispute takes place. At the time the license is issued for the establishment of the board, the judge also appoints an umpire, who is to decide impartially all questions that are submitted during his term of office. When the board fails to agree after three meetings, any question in dispute is referred to the umpire and his decision in the matter is final. A board of arbitration may take jurisdiction of any dispute between employees and employer in any of the industries, who submit their dispute to the tribunal in writing. When disputes occur in a county where there is no tribunal, they may be referred to a tribunal already existing in an adjoining county. After the appointment of a board of arbitration in a county, it organizes by electing one member chairman and one secretary. The sessions of these tribunals are held at the county seat, to consider the petitions that have been presented. Its members are paid out of the county treasury at the rate of \$2.00 a day for each day of actual service. All matters in dispute are submitted to the chairman of the board, who has power to administer oaths to all witnesses called upon to testify by either side. The board also has power to investigate all books, documents and accounts pertaining to matters in hearing before it. The board makes its own rules for government while in session, fixes its own sessions and adjournments, but the chairman can call an extra session at any time. When the board cannot settle any matter in dispute it submits the matter to the umpire in writing, and he is required to award a decision within seven days. When the award is for a specific sum of money, a copy of the decision is filed in the district court of the county, after which the court may enter judgment. Since the act was passed providing for these boards of arbitration many labor disputes have been successfully settled with no litigation; usually to the entire satisfaction of both parties of the dispute.

Arbor Day.—This day owes its origin to J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, late United States commissioner of agriculture, who in 1872

succeeded in inducing his state (then almost treeless) to set apart a day for the purpose of planting trees. Over a million were planted that year. In 1874 the same state planted over 12,000,000 trees, Gov. Robert W. Furnas, the governor at that time issuing a proclamation setting apart a day in April for the purpose. Nebraska, in 1885, enacted a law, designating April 22, the birthday of Mr. Morton, as Arbor day and making it a legal holiday. In Kansas the first recognition of the day was in 1875, when Thomas J. Anderson, then mayor of Topeka, issued the following proclamation:

ARBOR DAY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

"At the suggestion of many citizens who desire to see the capitol grounds made an ornament to the city, I hereby appoint Friday, April 23, 1875, as "Arbor Day," and request all citizens on that date to set out trees in the capitol grounds. On that day, it is hoped that each citizen interested, will repair to the grounds, between the hours of 2 p. m. and 5 p. m., and set out one tree. The secretary of state will point out the proper locations for the trees.

"THOS. J. ANDERSON, Mayor."

The citizens of Topeka responded to the call and some 800 trees were planted. The next year the mayor of Topeka set apart April 18 as arbor day, on which occasion the residents of the capital city again gathered on the capitol grounds to replace such trees as had died during the previous twelve months, and to make such additions as they saw fit.

From this time on the cities, towns and villages of the state began observing the day in a more or less public manner, with the ultimate result, that many sections are now veritable forests, where a few short years ago they were treeless plains.

On April 4, 1883, Gov. George W. Glick issued a proclamation, setting apart April 25 to be observed as arbor day. This probably was the earliest official recognition given the day by the chief executive of Kansas, which custom has since been followed by succeeding governors.

Arbor day is now observed in nearly every state and territory in the Union, and in many places in Canada and in parts of Europe. The day is made a feature in the Kansas schools each year, when appropriate exercises are given in connection with the planting of trees and shrubs.

Arcadia, an incorporated town of Crawford county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., about 15 miles northeast of Girard, the county seat, and near the Missouri state line. It has a bank, a good graded public school, a fire department, a weekly newspaper,

planing mills, brick and tile factories, a hotel, churches of several of the leading denominations, and in 1910 reported a population of 694. Communication with other places is maintained by telegraph and telephone in addition to the facilities offered by the postoffice, which issues international money orders and supplies the surrounding rural districts with mail through the medium of four free delivery routes.

Archaeology.—Webster defines archaeology as "The study of antiquities; the study of art, architecture, customs and beliefs of ancient peoples as shown in their monuments, implements, inscriptions, etc."

The term is sometimes used in its narrow sense for the study of the material remains of the historic peoples of antiquity, especially the Greeks, Romans, Babylonians and Egyptians, and sometimes for the general scientific study of prehistoric man, when it is known as prehistoric archaeology or palæthnology. Holloway's *History of Kansas* (p. 87) says: "Kansas cannot boast of a remote antiquity. Her soil never becomes the scene of stirring events until of late years. Her level and far-reaching prairies afforded but little temptation to the early adventurer. No ideal gold mines or opulent Indian city were ever located within her boundaries."

While this is true in a general sense—so far as human antiquities are concerned—there is abundant evidence to show that Kansas has a remote antiquity along other lines. In prehistoric times southwestern Kansas was the bed of a great inland sea, where dwelt the ichthyosaurus and other gigantic animals, and in Barber county there are beds of petrified shells resembling the shells of the modern oyster. The antiquities of Kansas are therefore confined chiefly to the fossil remains of prehistoric animals, of which fine specimens are to be found in the collections of the University of Kansas and Yale University. Some years ago S. S. Hand found a fossil fish in Hamilton county, which he sent to Chancellor Snow of the state university, who wrote in reply: "My view about your fine fish is, that it lived and died when what is now Hamilton county, more than 3,000 feet above the present level, was under the salt water ocean. Remains of fishes, sharks and great sea monsters are found abundantly in the rocks of western Kansas, especially along the banks of the Smoky Hill river and its branches. In fact, the ocean covered the entire western portion of the United States. The Rocky mountains were not upheaved when your fish lived and died." (See *Geology*.)

Of the early inhabitants of Kansas, little definite information can be gleaned from the relics these departed races have left behind. Stone mauls, hammers, arrow heads and a few iron implements constitute the greater part of these relics, and the information they impart tells but little of the people who made and used them, or of the period when those people lived. Brower, in his *Quivira and Harahey* (q. v.) gives an account of his discovery of the sites of a number of ancient villages, and early in 1880 the *Scientific American* published an article commenting on the report of Judge E. P. West of recent archaeological explora-

tions in Kansas. Says the American: "Judge West presents a large amount of evidence to show that at a remote period that region was peopled by a race with which the mound builders must be accounted modern. . . . Prior to the (glacial) drift epoch the river channels were deeper than now, and the river valleys were lower. Subsequently the valleys were filled by a lacustrine deposit of considerable depth. In or beneath this last deposit the remains of an extinct race occur."

The remains mentioned in Judge West's report were found along the line of the Union Pacific railroad in Douglas, Pottawatomie, Riley, Dickinson, Marion, Ellsworth and Lincoln counties, and all with the exception of one on the second bottom or terrace. In digging wells and making other excavations stone implements, pottery, bones and bone implements were found from 20 to 30 feet below the surface. Judge West is inclined to fix the time when this race occupied the region as after the glacial epoch and prior to deposition of the loess. In requesting the newspapers of Kansas to urge the importance of saving such relics and remains when found, he says: "Here we have a buried race enwrapped in a profound and startling mystery—a race whose appearance and exit in the world's drama precede stupendous changes marking our continent, and which perhaps required hundreds of thousands of years in their accomplishment. The prize is no less than determining when this mysterious people lived, how they lived, when they passed out of existence, and why they became extinct." (See Lansing Skeleton.)

George J. Remsburg, who has devoted considerable time to the study of the archaeological remains of the Missouri valley, investigated the ruins of a number of Indian villages, etc., and in the Kansas Magazine for June, 1893, published the results of his researches. After mentioning the location and describing several old Indian villages, he says: "One of the richest archaeological finds ever made in Atchison county was at Oak Mills, a small village in the river bottom. Two men were employed in repairing the fence around John Davitz's lot, when they observed several flint implements projecting from a ridge of clay. Investigation revealed the fact that it was an aboriginal burial ground. The remains of several Indians were exhumed, the bones of which crumbled instantly on being exposed. Not even a small fragment of bone could be preserved, except the teeth, which are worn down very short and smooth, indicating that the deceased were of an advanced age, or that they had subsisted on a diet of dry corn or coarse food. The skulls were completely decayed, but the imprint of one of them indicated that it was unusually large. . . . Near the shoulders and breast of each of the skeletons was a pile of flint implements. The large implements were made from common blue chert, while the drills and arrow points are of finer materials and of various colors. . . . Everything about these discoveries goes to show that they are the remains of Indians who occupied this region centuries ago. All external evidence of a burying ground had been obliterated, and had it not been for the heavy rains the discovery would probably not have been made."

Trees of considerable size had been felled upon the site of this old aboriginal cemetery 30 years before the discovery mentioned by Mr. Remsburg, a fact which goes to bear out his statement that the skeletons were those of natives who had lived centuries ago.

Another important archaeological investigation was made by Prof. J. A. Udden of Bethany College in the early '80s, when he examined the mounds south of the Smoky Hill river and found bones of animals, stone implements, sandstone or "hand grindstones," the entire collection numbering some 500 interesting relics. Prof. Udden made a partial report to the Academy of Science in 1886, and subsequently a more complete report was published in the Kansas Historical Collections. The finding of a piece of chain mail (See Coronado) he says "makes it certain that the village was occupied by Indians at least as late as after the discovery of America by Europeans."

Perhaps the most interesting archaeological relic ever found in Kansas is the ruins of a pueblo known as El Quartejejo. Dunbar says that about 1702 "the occupants of the pueblo of Picuries, in northern New Mexico, forsook their village and, resorting to the northeastern plain, established the post later known as El Quartejejo, distant northeast 350 miles from Santa Fe, in the present Scott county, Kan. The explanation of this sudden movement was probably the result of some fanciful or mysterious impulse, from which they were in due time readily dissuaded by the governor of the province, Don Francisco Cuerdo y Valdes, and soon after resumed their forsaken home."

Bancroft, in his history of Arizona and New Mexico (p. 228), says: "Capt. Uribarri marched this year (1706) out into the Cibola plains; and at Jicarilla, 37 leagues northeast of Taos, was kindly received by the Apaches, who conducted him to Cuartejejo, of which he took possession, naming the province San Luis and the Indian rancheria Santo Domingo."

The ruins of the old pueblo are in the northern part of the country and were first noticed about 1884. The dimensions are 32 by 50 feet, and the remains of the foundation walls indicate that it was divided into seven rooms, varying in size from 10 by 14 feet to 16 by 18 feet. Prof. S. W. Williston visited these ruins in 1898 and the following January gave a description of them before the Kansas Historical Society, his paper on that occasion appearing in the vol. VI of the Kansas Historical Collections. Handel T. Martin, of the paleontological department of the University of Kansas, who examined the pueblo in connection with Prof. Williston, has published the results of his investigations in an illustrated article in the Kansas University Science Bulletin for Oct., 1909. After remarking that much of the stone has been taken away by the people living in the vicinity, Mr. Handel asks the rather pertinent question: "Would it not be well for the state to preserve at this late day our only known pueblo from further destruction?"

Argentine, the second largest town of Wyandotte county, is located in the extreme southeastern portion on the south bank of the Kansas

river and on the Atchison, Topeka Santa Fe railroad, about 4 miles west of Kansas City, Mo. Late in the '70s the railroad located their transfer depot, side tracks, round house, coal chutes and sheds near the present town site, and within a short time a considerable settlement had sprung up. The land was surveyed and platted in 1880 and originally consisted of 60 acres of land owned by James M. Coburn. The Kansas Town company obtained a charter on April 9, 1881, and immediately organized with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators were William B. Strong, George O. Manchester, Joab Mulvane, J. R. Mulvane and E. Wilder and the same body of men were the directors for the first year. Joab Mulvane was elected president and manager of the company; and E. Wilder, secretary and treasurer. This new company purchased 415 acres of land adjoining the first town site, and after giving the Kansas City, Topeka & Western railroad what it desired for railroad purposes, the remaining 360 acres was laid out as Mulvane's addition to Argentine and placed upon the market. In 1882 Argentine was incorporated as a city of the third class, having acquired by that time the required number of inhabitants for a city government. The first Tuesday in August an election was held for city officials, at which time G. W. Gully was elected mayor; John Steffins, W. C. Blue, Patrick O'Brien, A. Borgstede and George Simmons, councilmen; J. H. Halderman, city clerk; A. J. Dolley, police judge; and Charles Duvall, marshal.

In the winter of 1881 a public school was opened and the citizens saw the necessity for a public school building. On Aug. 28, 1882, an election was held to vote on the question of issuing bonds to the amount of \$7,000 for such a purpose, and the proposition was carried by a large majority. Work was at once started on the first school building. A postoffice was established in 1881 and has been enlarged several times in proportion to the growth of the city. The Congregational church was the pioneer religious organization, as services were held in the summer of 1881 and the following year a church building was erected.

One of the first commercial enterprises in the town was the Kansas City Refining and Smelting company which located there in 1880. This was for many years the largest plant in the country. The capital stock of the original company was \$200,000 and over 250 men were employed from the start. It was built for the purpose of refining gold and silver bullion, shipped from the other smelters, but the company also carries on lead smelting and the manufacture of various commercial products from the other metals that are recovered in the refining process, chief of which are blue and white vitriol. Copper is made from the vitriol and in 1896 more than a million and a half pounds of this metal were put on the market from the Argentine plant. At the present time the company has a paid up stock of more than \$3,000,000 and is the leading manufactory of the town.

Many other commercial enterprises have located in Argentine because of the excellent transportation facilities. It has extensive railroad repair shops, large factories for the manufacture of iron products, and

many retail stores. Today Argentine is a well paved city with excellent water and lighting systems, street railway, good public school system, many churches, good hotels and is an extensive banking town. The population in 1910 was 6,500.

Argonia, one of the incorporated towns of Sumner county, is in Dixon township, on the Chikaskia river and at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways, 20 miles west of Wellington, the county seat. It has an international money order postoffice, from which emanate four rural routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connection, grain elevators, a good school system, and is the principal shipping and supply point for the western part of the county. Several religious demoninations, including the Baptists, Methodists, Friends and Presbyterians, are represented by neat houses of worship. The population in 1910 was 466.

Arickaree, Battle of.—This action terminated the Indian wars on the plains. It was the most tragic of the many battles fought with the Indians in Kansas and Nebraska and took its name from the place where the battle which was fought on a small island in the middle of the Arickaree, a branch of the Republican river. This island is now included in the state of Colorado, near the west line of what is now Cheyenne county, Kan.



BEECHER'S ISLAND. SEPT. 17, 1905.

In the summer of 1868 a troop of renegade Indians, composed of men from several tribes, made a raid on the settlers of the Saline and Solomon valleys, killed a number of people, drove off numerous horses and captured two white women, one of whom lived on White Rock creek, Jewell county, the other on the Solomon river in Ottawa county. Most of the settlers from the district fled to the towns for safety. The Indians were well armed and mounted and moved rapidly toward the north. Many of the settlers along the Saline and Solomon were old soldiers and quickly formed an armed band to pursue the Indians but could not

overtake them. Gen. Sheridan, who was in command of the department, heard that there was a band of Indians camped on the western frontier and decided to pursue them. Col. George A. Forsyth was ordered to form a volunteer company at Fort Harker (q. v.), in what is now Ellsworth county. Lieut. Frederick Beecher, of the regular army, was detailed to select the troop and choose 50 picked men, experienced frontiersmen, ex-soldiers and scouts, all known for their metal and daring. Most of the men furnished their own horses and were well equipped for the service. They made a forced march to Fort Hays, then up the Smoky Hill river to Fort Wallace, a distance of 200 miles. There they were supplied with ammunition, rations, pack mules and a few horses. On Sept. 10, the troop, consisting of 49 men, left Fort Wallace, Col. Forsyth in command, Lieut. Beecher second in command, and Dr. Moore, of Fort Wallace, citizen surgeon. They expected to meet a band of from 250 to 300 Indian warriors, the number reported by the scouts.

Hearing of an Indian raid on a wagon train near Sheridan, the troop hastened in that direction. There they struck the Indian trail and followed it north until they reached the Republican river then westward to the Arickaree, where a camp was formed on its north bank opposite a sandy island. While they could see no Indians the troop was convinced they were in the vicinity. The island was investigated and chosen as a safe place of retreat should they be surrounded by the enemy, sentinels were posted, the stock guarded and most of the men went to sleep worn out by the forced march. The Indians had been notified by their scouts of the conditions at the camp and attacked just at dawn on the morning of the 17th. By stealth, they had crept down the ravine and managed to stampede most of the mules and also some of the horses. Singing their battle-songs—Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Sioux—the Indians came on. The men of the troop knew that advance meant death and retreat was impossible, the advantage of the island as a place of refuge was now of value and Col. Forsyth gave the order, "Reach the island." This sudden movement disconcerted and surprised the Indians. Col. Forsyth divided the command, part going to the east end of the island under Jack Stilwell, the other to the west end. The Indians advanced in disorder across the creek bed toward the island and were met by volley after volley from the whites, who had managed to dig shallow pits in the sand which offered small cover. Some of the Indians then tried to advance through the tall grass, but were picked off. During the first hour many of the horses and mules were killed, firing on both sides was kept up until 10 o'clock, when several chiefs had been killed and the celebrated chief, Roman Nose, took command. He claimed to have a charmed life and led another fierce attack toward the east end of the island, which the Indians did not know was defended as the fighting had been all at the other end. Roman Nose was shot and with his fall the attack practically ceased until 2 o'clock p. m., when the Indians received reinforcements under Dull Knife of the Sioux tribe. Orders were not to fire until the Indians were in close range;

Dull Knife was killed and when the Indians returned and recovered his body, the battle was ended. The river bed was strewn with the dead warriors and ponies of the Indians; the wounded whites received but little aid as Dr. Moore had been hit in the head early in the engagement. Col. Forsyth and Lieut. Beecher were both wounded, many of the men were dead, and all suffered for lack of water. At midnight two scouts were started on their perilous journey to Fort Wallace for aid, and reached the fort at sundown on Sept. 20. A command left at midnight for the Arickaree. As help was so long in coming to the besieged men, who were suffering, two more men volunteered to try to get through the Indian lines. They met the relief party under Col. Parker, and guided it to the island. It was later learned that the Indians lost between 700 and 800 warriors during the battle, which broke their power in the west.

Arispie, a hamlet of Pottawatomie county, is located 9 miles east of Westmoreland, the county seat, and 7 miles southwest of Onaga, from which place it receives daily mail.

Arkalon, an international money order postoffice of Seward county, is situated in Fargo township at the point where the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. crosses the Cimarron river, 13 miles northeast of Liberal, the county seat. Although the population is small, Arkalon is an important shipping point, especially for grain and live stock.

Arkansas City, the largest city of Cowley county and one of the most important commercial centers of southeastern Kansas, is beautifully located on the elevation between the Arkansas and Walnut rivers, about 4 miles north of the state line and 12 miles south of Winfield, the county seat. The city was laid out in 1870, about the time Cowley county was organized, and the postoffice was established in April of that year with G. H. Norton as postmaster. Mr. Norton built the first house—a pioneer log structure—and was one of the first merchants. The place was first called Adelphi, later Walnut City, still later Cresswell and finally the name of Arkansas City was adopted. On June 10, 1872, Judge W. P. Campbell of the 13th district issued the order for the incorporation of the town, and at the first election for municipal officers on July 2, A. D. Keith was chosen mayor. For a few years the growth was comparatively slow, but in Dec., 1879, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company completed a line to Arkansas City, after which the growth was more rapid and of a more substantial character. Following this road came the Kansas Southwestern, the Missouri Pacific, the Midland Valley and the St. Louis and San Francisco lines, providing transportation facilities as good as are to be found in any city of its size anywhere.

With the advent of the railroads, manufacturing became an important industry. Water power is provided by a canal 5 miles long connecting the Walnut and Arkansas rivers. Among the manufactured products are cement, flour and feed, brooms, paint and alfalfa meal. The city also has a meat packing establishment, planing mills, ice factory, cream-

eries, five banks, an opera house which cost about \$100,000, an electric lighting plant, a fine waterworks system which was first installed in 1881 and has been enlarged to keep pace with the growth of the city, a fire department, a street railway, a good sewer system, and two beautiful public parks. The first school was taught in 1871 by T. A. Wilson in a house that cost about \$400. The present public school system comprises four modern ward school buildings and a high school building which cost about \$40,000. A number of fine church edifices add to the beauty of the city, the jobbing trade covers a large territory, and the press is well represented by two daily and three weekly newspapers. The Arkansas City Commercial club is composed of energetic citizens, always alert to the interests of the city, and that its efforts in this direction have been successful may be seen in the fact that the population increased from 6,140 in 1900 to 7,508 in 1910.

Arkansas River.—Undoubtedly the earliest account of this river is to be found in the narratives of the Coronado expedition, 1540-1541, in which the stream was given the name "St. Peter's and St. Paul's river." Marquette names it on his map of 1673. The Mexicans named it "Rio Napete," but the stream acquired the name "Akansa" from the early French voyagers on account of a tribe of the Dacotah or Osage stock which lived near its mouth. The stream has its source in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, in latitude 39 degrees 20 minutes north, longitude 106 degrees 15 minutes west. It flows in a southerly and easterly direction, passing through the royal gorge to the city of Pueblo, from which place it takes an eastward course, traversing what was once a portion of the "Great American Desert," and entering Kansas in Hamilton county, just south of the town of Coolidge, thence flowing in a general easterly direction through the counties of Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, Gray and Ford, at which point the stream makes an abrupt turn to the northeast, passing through the counties of Edwards, Pawnee and Barton, the "great bend" of the river being in the last named. From here the river turns to the southeast, passing through the counties of Rice, Reno, Harvey, Sedgwick, Sumner and Cowley, leaving the state at a point almost due south of the village of Davidson. It then flows across Oklahoma and Arkansas, emptying into the Mississippi river at Napoleon, Ark.

The Arkansas is accounted the most important of the western tributaries of the combined Mississippi and Missouri rivers, is about 2,000 miles in length, of which 310 are in the state of Kansas. The stream is rarely navigable to a point above Fort Smith, though in times of flood the channel is open to boats of light draft to a point much higher up. In 1851 a writer in the New York Tribune, in describing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, gave Fort Mann (near Dodge City) as the "head of navigation" on the stream. (See Early River Commerce.)

Across the plains of Colorado and Kansas the channel of this river is very shallow, in some places the banks being less than five feet above low water, and the channel at least three-quarters of a mile in width.

The stream in Colorado is almost entirely diverted to the irrigation of lands alongside, and the sandy wastes thus watered have been made veritable garden spots. This wholesale diversion of the water by that state was the cause of much complaint on the part of property owners and others along the river in Kansas who suffered considerable loss and inconvenience from the river going dry. To determine what rights the state had in the matter, the Kansas state senate of 1901 passed a concurrent resolution relating to the diversion of the waters of the Arkansas river, in the state of Colorado, as follows:

"Whereas, It is a matter of common notoriety that the waters of the Arkansas river for some time past have been and are now being diverted from their natural channel by the state of Colorado and its citizens, to the great damage of the state of Kansas and its inhabitants; and

Whereas, It is threatened not only to continue but also to increase said diversion; therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate, the house of representatives concurring therein, That the attorney general be requested to institute such legal proceedings, and to render such assistance in other proceedings brought for the same purpose, as may be necessary to protect the rights and interests of the state of Kansas and the citizens and property owners thereof."

The house concurred, and in May, 1901, the state of Kansas by its attorney-general, filed a bill in equity in the U. S. supreme court, which necessitated the taking of many thousands of pages of testimony of residents living along the valley of the Arkansas. The case was finally decided in favor of Colorado.

Arlington, an incorporated town of Reno county, is situated in the township of the same name, 17 miles southwest of Hutchinson, at the point where the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. crosses the Ninnescah river. It has a bank, grain elevators, a weekly newspaper, a good public school system, a cornet band, a money order postoffice with two rural free delivery routes, express and telegraph offices, and is the shipping and supply point for a large area of the rich agricultural country surrounding the town. The population increased from 312 in 1900 to 450 in 1910.

Arma, an incorporated town of Crawford county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 9 miles east of Girard, the county seat, and about 3 miles west of the state line. It is a typical Kansas town, has express and telegraph offices, a flour mill, a lumber yard, several general stores, and in 1910 reported a population of 327.

Armour, a sub-station of the Kansas City postoffice (see Kansas City), is located on the Union Pacific and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads, about 4 miles west of Kansas City, Mo.

Armourdale, (See Kansas City.)

Armstrong, (See Kansas City.)

Army of Law and Order.—From the name of this organization, one would naturally suppose that it was formed for the purpose of promoting peace, prosperity and good government among the people of Kansas.

But such was not the case. It was an armed force, the strength of which has been variously estimated at from 500 to 1,100 men, organized by David R. Atchison and one of the Stringfellows, whose policy was banishment or extermination of all free-state men in the territory. The "army" was divided into two regiments, with Atchison as commander-in-chief. The headquarters of the organization were at Little Santa Fe on the Missouri border, some 15 miles south of Westport. Among the outrages committed by this force was that of robbing the Quaker mission, because the Quakers were "nigger stealers." The cattle and horses belonging to the mission were driven off, articles of value were appropriated, and for a time the mission was broken up. In the latter part of Aug., 1856, the "army" was preparing for an attack upon the city of Lawrence, when the timely arrival of Gov. Geary put a stop to the proceedings. The Army of Law and Order was a part of the militia disbanded by Gov. Geary, and it was never reorganized. (See Woodson's and Geary's Administrations.)

Army Service School.—As early as 1870 Gen. John Pope, then commanding the Department of the Missouri, urged the establishment of a school for teaching military tactics, etc., and recommended that it be located at Fort Leavenworth. He repeated his suggestions several times before Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States, laid the foundation of the infantry and cavalry school in his General Orders No. 42, dated May 7, 1881. This order directed that steps be taken for the establishment of a school of application for the infantry and cavalry, similar to that for the artillery at Fortress Monroe, Va. The school was to be made up of three field officers of cavalry and infantry; not less than four companies of infantry and four troops of cavalry; one battery of light artillery, and the officers detailed for instruction from each regiment of cavalry or infantry, not exceeding the rank of lieutenant, who had not previously received professional instruction.

Col. Elwell S. Otis, of the Twentieth United States infantry, was assigned to the command of the post and charged with the work of organizing the school, under a code of regulations similar to that in use at Fortress Monroe. General Orders No. 8, series of 1882, announced the organization of the school, issued certain regulations for its government, prescribed a course of instruction covering organization of troops, tactics, discipline and theoretical instruction.

The Spanish-American war caused a suspension of the school for four years, during which time there was a large increase in the army. Elihu Root, secretary of war, in his report for 1901, said: "In the reorganization of the enlarged army about 1,000 new officers have been added from the volunteer force, so that more than one-third of all the officers in the army have been without any opportunity whatever for systematic study of the science of war." He spoke highly of the work accomplished by the school before the war, and recommended its renewal.

As a result of his recommendations, General Orders No. 155, of the war department for 1901, directed that "The infantry and cavalry school

at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., shall be enlarged and developed into a general service and staff college, and shall be a school of instruction for all arms of the service, to which shall be sent officers who have been recommended for proficiency attained in the officers' schools conducted in the various posts."

The reorganized school opened on Sept. 1, 1902, with Gen. J. Franklin Bell as commandant, and Col. A. L. Wagner, who had been connected with the old school, as assistant. By General Orders No. 115, series of 1904, three separate schools were established: 1st, The infantry and cavalry school; 2nd, The signal school; 3d, The staff college. Other changes followed, and by General Orders No. 211, of 1907, the infantry and cavalry school was designated "The Army School of the Line," and the method of selecting student officers was changed so that none could be admitted of a lower grade than captain, with not less than five years' service.

Circular No. 13, issued by the war department in 1908, set forth the function of the service schools to be the promotion of the best interests of the service, and while it might be desirable to afford equal opportunity to all officers, it was impossible to do so and adhere to the purpose for which such schools were established, viz.: to promote the best interests of the service by affording the most promising officers the opportunity for instruction in the highest duties of the soldiers' profession.

The course of study in the infantry and cavalry school embraces military art, engineering, law and languages; that of the signal school includes field signaling, signal engineering, topography and languages; that of the staff college includes military art, engineering, law, languages and the care of troops.

The commandants of the school at Fort Leavenworth since its organization have been Cols. Elwell S. Otis, Thomas H. Ruger, A. D. McCook, E. F. Townsend, H. S. Hawkins, Charles W. Miner, J. Franklin Bell, Charles B. Hall, and Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston, the last named having assumed the duties of the position on Aug. 14, 1908. Although the service school at Fort Leavenworth is a national institution, maintained by the general government, it is located on Kansas soil, and is an institution in which the progressive citizens of the state feel a deep interest, and of which they are justly proud.

Arnold, a money order postoffice of Ness county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Ohio township, about 15 miles northwest of Ness City, the county seat. It has an express office and is a shipping and supply point for that part of the county in which it is located. In 1910 it had a population of 75.

Arrington, a village of Atchison county, is situated in the southwest corner on the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western railroad, about 25 miles southwest of Atchison. It is the supply and shipping point for a considerable territory, has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph facilities, several general stores, a school, and in 1910 had a population of 210.

Art Association, State.—When the Topeka public library building was completed in April, 1883, rooms were fitted up in it for the use of an art gallery and school. On Nov. 1, 1883, a letter was sent out by a committee consisting of George W. Glick, A. H. Horton, A. S. Johnson, John Martin, G. F. Parmelee, J. R. Mulvane, J. F. Scott, Frank Drummond, Robert Price and Edward Wilder, suggesting Nov. 8, when the Social Science club was to meet, as a suitable occasion to organize an art association. The letter also contained the announcement that a donation of \$1,000 had been given by "one interested in art and progress," to further the work.

The proposition met with favor, and on Nov. 9, 1883, the Art Association was incorporated with 72 charter members. The articles of association declared the objects to be: 1. The formation of a permanent art collection at the capital, to be open to all visitors; 2. To hold an annual competitive exhibition for Kansas artists. 3. The establishment of an art school. Edward Wilder was elected president, and G. F. Parmelee, secretary. The association was governed by a board of 24 directors. The first art loan exhibition opened in the rooms in the library on March 16, 1885, when a large number of oil paintings, water colors, engravings, drawings in black and white, ceramics, embroidery, curios, etc., were thrown open to the public.

On Sept. 13, 1886, the first session of the art school was opened, under the direction of George E. Hopkins, formerly in charge of the Cincinnati School of Design. At his suggestion the association imported a number of casts of famous art statues, historic figures, etc. For a time the school was conducted with comparative success. Then interest began to wane, some of the members of the association died or moved away, others neglected to pay their annual membership fees, and the association finally lapsed into a state of inactivity altogether. The collection, or at least the most of it, is still on exhibition in the library building at Topeka.

Artesian Wells.—The flowing or artesian well takes its name from Artois, France, where wells of this character have long been known. Hilgard says: "Artesian wells are most readily obtained where the geological formations possess a moderate inclination or dip, and are composed of strata of materials impervious to water (rock or clay), alternating with such as—like sand or gravel—allow it to pass more or less freely. The rain water falling where such strata approach to or reach the surface will in great part accumulate in the pervious strata, rendering them 'water bearing.' Thus are formed sheets of water between two inclined, impervious walls of rock or clay, above as well as below, and exerting great pressure at their lower portions. Where water so circumstanced finds or forces for itself natural outlets, we shall have springs; when tapped artificially by means of a bore-hole, we have an artesian well, from whose mouth the water may overflow if its surface level be below that of pressure."

Prior to the settlement of Kansas by white people, and in fact for

a quarter of a century or more after the state was admitted into the Union, the western half was regarded as practically a desert. In 1891 E. S. Nettleton made an investigation of the artesian and underflow conditions in Nebraska, the Dakotas, Colorado and Kansas. In his report he gives special mention of the overflow at Hartland and Dodge City, and quoted the following letter from R. I. Smith, of Winona, Logan county: "I have a 6-inch bored well in my door yard, 135 feet deep, with 8 feet of water. Over a year ago I noticed that at times a strong current of air came out of the openings around the pump-stock, and by observation find it to be an excellent barometer, as it blows from 6 to 20 hours preceding a storm. I have placed a brass whistle in the space, which at times can be heard a quarter of a mile. The harder and longer it blows the more intense the coming storm will be. A peculiarity of it is the fact that, after the storm it takes back the wind."

Robert Hay, chief geologist in the office of irrigation inquiry of the United States department of agriculture, made a report the same year on the overflow conditions in the Smoky Hill and Republican valleys, but he developed nothing of importance.

In 1892 J. W. Gregory, special agent of the artesian and overflow investigation on the Great Plains, described in his report the underflow in Kearny, Trego, Pratt, Seward, Morton, Logan, Scott, Wichita, Grant, Thomas, Decatur, Meade, Gray, Rooks and Russell counties in Kansas. Describing a well in the northern part of Meade county, he says: "The first water was found in white quartz gravel at 75 feet and rose 4 feet. At 113 feet a flow of water was found in white quartz gravel, which came up freely through the pipe, carrying quantities of the gravel. The water rose to a height of over 81 feet, or within 32 feet of the top of the ground, where it remains."

Mr. Gregory reported a number of wells in which the water rose well toward the surface. One of these was sunk by J. J. Rosson on the top of a mound in the valley of the north fork of the Cimarron river in Grant county. After digging 60 feet without obtaining water, a hole was bored in the bottom of the well 20 feet deeper, when the water quickly rose in the well to within 20 feet of the surface.

The reports of these investigations, conducted by direction of the national government, have done much to strengthen the belief that under a large part of western Kansas there is a body of water that can be made to flow to the surface, and numerous experiments have been made in boring wells in the hope of striking this underflow. In some instances these experiments have been successful. In the Crooked creek valley, in Meade county, there are about 100 flowing wells, though the flow is not sufficiently strong to render them of much utility in irrigation. There is a similar artesian area about "Wagonbed Springs," Stevens county. The wells in these districts range from 40 to 140 feet deep. At the time Mr. Gregory made his report there were 2 flowing wells in Morton county and 5 in Hamilton, demonstrating that western

Kansas, or at least that portion of it, is situated over a subterranean body of water possessing all the qualifications mentioned by Hilgard for producing artesian wells.

With the knowledge that flowing wells could be obtained in western Kansas came a request for state aid in developing the field, and on Jan. 30, 1908, Gov. Hoch approved an act passed by the special session of the legislature, authorizing the county commissioners of Stevens, Morton, Grant and Stanton counties to appropriate from the general revenue funds of said counties not exceeding \$5,000 in each county for the purpose of prospecting for and developing artesian wells. However, no money was to be so appropriated and expended until 160 acres of land had been donated to the county, and upon this 160 acres one or more wells might be sunk, such wells to be under the control of the county commissioners. No reports of wells sunk under the provisions of this act are obtainable.

Recent developments tend to show that the early experiments in artesian wells in Kansas were only comparatively successful or altogether failures because the drillers did not go deep enough. Most of the wells have gone no further than the first pervious stratum. Somewhere there is a source of pressure sufficiently strong to furnish an abundant supply of water if the stratum connected with it can be reached. In 1910 Ernest C. Wilson, formerly editor of the *Richfield Monitor*, in Morton county, developed an 8-inch well, over 500 feet in depth, which flows 2,000 gallons per minute and supplies enough water to irrigate a half section of land. If the same conditions hold good throughout the western part of the state, it is only a question of a few years until that section will be well supplied with moisture, the treeless plains will be sheltered by timber, and the "Great American Desert" will be a thing of the past.

Arvoni, a little hamlet of Osage county, is in the township of same name, on the *Marais des Cygnes* river and about 12 miles southwest of Lyndon, the county seat. The people of Arvonia receive their mail by rural free delivery from Reading, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Ashcroft, a hamlet of Jefferson county, is near the northern boundary on the *Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.*, about 4 miles from Valley Falls, and 12 miles from Oskaloosa, the county seat. It is supplied with mail by rural route from Nortonville.

Asherville, one of the thriving little towns of Mitchell county, is located on the *Solomon* river and on the *Union Pacific R. R.* in Asherville township, 10 miles southeast of Beloit. It has a money order post-office with one rural route, telegraph and express offices. The population in 1910 was 125. Asherville was the first postoffice in the county and also had the first store, established in 1867, by Hon. John Rees.

Ashland, the county seat of Clark county and one of the growing towns of southwest Kansas, is located a little southeast of the geographical center of the county, on *Beaver* creek and the line of the

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. that runs from Wichita to Englewood. Ashland's population almost doubled during the decade from 1900 to 1910. In the former year it was 493 and in the latter 910. The volume of business and shipping increased in even greater proportions than the population. The city has two banks, grain elevators, a weekly newspaper—the Clark County Clipper—several general stores, hardware, drug and jewelry stores, confectioneries, etc., a good public school system, and the Catholics, Methodists, Christians and Presbyterians all have neat church edifices. The Ashland postoffice is authorized to issue international money orders, express, telegraph and telephone facilities are ample, and taken altogether, Ashland can be described as a wide-awake, progressive little city.

Ashland Colony.—Within a few months after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill steps were taken at Newport, Ky., to organize a colony for the purpose of founding a settlement in Kansas. Several local meetings were held, but nothing definite was accomplished until about the close of the year 1854. Early in 1855 some 60 persons, most of them from Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, embarked on the steamboat Express for the new territory. The boat arrived at Kansas City, Mo., in March, 1855. A site had been previously selected on the south side of the Kansas river, near the mouth of McDowell's creek. The original intention was to make the entire trip by water, the colonists believing the Kansas river to be navigable, but upon arriving at Kansas City they found that their boat would be unable to proceed farther. Emigrant wagons and teams were procured for the remainder of the journey, and on April 22 they reached their destination. Many of these colonists were admirers of Henry Clay and the town they laid out was named Ashland, after the great commoner's residence in Kentucky. The name was also given to the township subsequently organized, including the settlement founded by this colony.

The officers of the Ashland colony were: Franklin G. Adams, president; Rev. N. B. White, vice-president; Henry J. Adams, treasurer. Among the members were Matthew Weightman, W. H. Mackey, Sr., and wife, John E. Ross, C. L. Sanford, C. N. Barclay, William Stone and J. S. Williams. A few of the colonists became discouraged and returned to their old homes in Ohio and Kentucky, but the majority of them were prepared to encounter the hardships of pioneer life on the frontier and went bravely forward with the erection of log cabins, etc. Late in December a postoffice was established at Ashland with William Mackey as postmaster, and in March, 1857, the town was made the county seat of Davis (now Geary) county. Several terms of the territorial court were held there by Judge Elmore before the seat of justice was removed to Junction City in Nov., 1860. With the removal of the county seat Ashland began to wane. Some of the leading members of the colony found better opportunities for the exercise of their talents and energies elsewhere, and in time the town of Ashland became only a memory. In 1873 the legislature transferred Ashland township to Riley county.

Ashley, William H., fur trader and Congressman, was born in Powhatan county, Va., about 1778. In 1808 he went to Upper Louisiana (now Missouri) and was there made a brigadier-general of militia. In 1822 he organized the Rocky Mountain Fur company and went to the Rocky mountains, where he formed friendly relations with the Indians, with whom he traded for many years and accumulated a comfortable fortune. In some of his excursions from the States to his trading posts he crossed Kansas, though his route was generally up the Platte valley. In 1820 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Illinois, and later removed to Missouri. From 1831 to 1837 he represented a Missouri district in Congress. He died at Boonville, Mo., March 26, 1838.

Ashton, a village of Walton township, Sumner county, is a station on the Kansas Southwestern R. R., about 16 miles southeast of Wellington, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural free delivery route, express and telegraph offices, several general stores, and in 1910 reported a population of 125.

Ash Valley, a rural hamlet of Pawnee county, is in the township of the same name, in Ash creek valley, about 12 miles northwest of Larned, the county seat, with which it is connected by stage, and from which it receives mail.

Assaria, one of the active incorporated towns of Saline county, is located in Smoky View township, on the Union Pacific R. R., 12 miles south of Saline, the county seat. It has a number of business establishments, a bank, telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice, with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 246. The town was laid out in 1879 by a town company, of which Highland Fairchild was president.

Atchison, the seat of justice of Atchison county, located in the eastern part on the Missouri river, was founded in 1854 and named in honor of David R. Atchison, United States senator from Missouri, who, when Kansas was opened for settlement, interested some of his friends in the scheme of forming a city in the new territory. However, it seems that all were not agreed upon the location he had selected, and on July 20, 1854, Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, Ira Norris, Leonidas Oldham, James B. Martin and Neal Owens left Platte City, Mo., to decide definitely upon a site. They crossed the Missouri river near Fort Leavenworth and continued to travel up stream along the western bank until they reached the place where Atchison now stands, where they found a site that was the natural outlet of a remarkably rich agricultural region just open to settlement. They also found that two men named George M. Million and Samuel Dickson had staked claims near the river. Million's claim lay south of what is now known as Atchison street and consisted of a quarter section. Dickson had built a small cabin on his claim, and this cabin was the first structure erected on the site of the present city. Million had a ferry, on which he crossed to the Missouri side to his home, but on the day the prospectors arrived he was on the Kansas side. From a map in his possession, the

prospectors found that they were at the location decided upon before leaving Missouri.

As all the men in the party, except Dr. Stringfellow, had already taken claims in the valley of Walnut creek, he was the only member of the party who could select a claim. He therefore took a tract north of Million's. The proposition of forming a town company for the future city was laid before the first settlers. Dickson was willing, but Million did not care to cut up his claim. He offered to sell his claim for \$1,000—an exorbitant price for the land—but the men from Platte City had determined to found a city on that particular spot, and the purchase was made. A town company was formed and a week later a meeting was held under a tree on the bank of the river, about a half block south of where Atchison street now runs. There were eighteen persons present when the town company was formally organized by electing Peter T. Abell, president; James Burns, treasurer; Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, secretary.

The site was divided into 100 shares by the company, of which each member retained five shares, the remainder being reserved for common benefit of all. By Sept. 20, 1854, Henry Kuhn had surveyed the 480 acres and made a plat, and the next day was fixed for the sale of lots, an event of great importance as it had become understood that Senator Atchison would make a speech upon the political question of the day, hence the sale would be of political as well as business significance. At this meeting on the 21st, two public institutions of vital interest to a new community were planned for—a hotel and a newspaper. Each share of stock in the town company was assessed \$25, the proceeds to be used to build the National hotel, which was completed in the spring of 1855 on the corner of Second and Atchison streets, and \$400 was donated to Dr. J. H. Stringfellow and R. S. Kelley to erect a printing office. In Feb., 1855, the Squatter Sovereign was issued. (See Newspapers.)

For years there had been considerable trade up and down the Missouri river, which had naturally centered at Leavenworth, but in June, 1855, several overland freighters were induced to select Atchison as their outfitting point. The most important firms were Livingston, Kinkead & Co. and Hooper & Williams. The outfitting business done in Atchison was one of the greatest factors in establishing her commercial career. Some of the first merchants to open stores in the new town were George Challis, Burns Bros., Stephen Johnston and Samuel Dickson.

On Aug. 30, 1855, Atchison was incorporated. The corporation was granted the privilege of holding land "not to exceed 640 acres" and the stock of the company was to be regarded as personal property. The town company had required every settler to build a house at least 16 feet square upon his lot, but when the survey was made it was discovered that some of these buildings were upon school lands. The title to the school lands remained in question for some time, but in 1857 all

lands embraced within the corporate limits of the town were acquired by the town company from the general government, and in turn conveyed the lots to the individual purchasers, the titles being finally confirmed by the court.

Dr. Stringfellow had North Atchison surveyed and platted in the fall of 1857. This started a fever of additions. In Feb., 1858, West Atchison was laid out by John Roberts, and in May Samuel Dickson had his property surveyed, as South Atchison. Still another addition was made by John Challis.

On Feb. 12, 1858, the legislature issued a charter to the city of Atchison, which was approved by the people on March 2 at a special election. The first city officers were elected at a second special election on March 13, 1858, and were as follows: Mayor, Samuel C. Pomeroy; treasurer, E. B. Grimes; register, John F. Stein; marshal, Milton R. Benton; attorney, A. E. Mayhew; engineer, W. O. Gould; assessor, H. L. Davis; physician, J. W. Hereford; board of appraisers, Messrs. Peterfish, Roswell and Gaylord; councilmen, William P. Chiles, O. F. Short, Luther C. Challis, Cornelius A. Logan, S. T. Walter, James A. Headley and Charles Holbert.

At the outbreak of the Civil war there were three militia companies organized in Atchison, whose members enlisted in the Kansas regiments. They were known as Companies A, C and "At All Hazards." Early in Sept., 1861, a home guard was organized in the town to protect it in case of invasion from Missouri, and on the 15th of the month another company was raised, which was subsequently mustered into a state regiment. In 1863 the city of Atchison raised \$4,000 to assist the soldiers from the county and after the sack of Lawrence a like sum was subscribed to assist the stricken people of that city. Citizens of the town also joined the vigilance committees that so materially aided the civil authorities in suppressing raiding and the lawless bands of thieves that infested the border counties.

Atchison was one of the first cities in Kansas to be connected by telegraph with the east. In 1859 the St. Louis & Missouri Valley Telegraph company extended its line from Leavenworth to Atchison. In 1911, the following railroads all ran into the city: Burlington & Missouri River, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, and the Missouri Pacific.

The first postoffice in Atchison was established April 10, 1855, with Robert S. Kelley as postmaster. It was opened in a small building in the block later occupied by the Otis house. In July, 1883, the free-delivery system was inaugurated and today Atchison has one of the best equipped, modern postal services in the state. The first schools in the town were private. One of the first was opened in 1857 by Lizzie Bay. The first school district was established in Oct., 1858, and a month later the Atchison free high school was opened at the corner of Atchison and Commercial streets. Since that time progress in the establishment and

maintenance of schools in the city has been uniform and today Atchison has a well regulated system of public schools. Besides the public schools there are a number of private educational institutions.

The first religious services in Atchison were held by James Shaw, a Methodist minister, who visited the city in May, 1857, and delivered the first sermon at S. C. Pomeroy's office. (See history of churches under denominational name.)

Soon after the war, when industrial life became normal, manufactories began to spring up in Atchison. Elevators and mills were erected in the late '60s and early '70s; a flax mill was built; the Atchison Foundry and Machine Works, one of the most important commercial enterprises, was started; also many wood working factories, and carriage and wagon works. Since that time her progress as an industrial center has been steady. Civic improvements have been of paramount interest to the citizens of Atchison, and today there are many miles of paved streets, an excellent waterworks system, sewer, telephone, electric lighting and electric railway systems. Natural gas, piped from the southern part of the state, is utilized for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes. The city has gained a reputation for its fine flour mills, car-repair shops, foundries, wooden ware, and furniture factories. It is also a large jobbing center for groceries, hardware and drugs. In 1911 Atchison had a population of 16,429, making it the fifth city in the state.

Atchison County, one of the northeastern counties of the state, was created by the first territorial legislature in 1855, with the following boundaries, "Beginning at the southeast corner of the county of Doniphan; thence west twenty-five (25) miles; thence south sixteen (16) miles; thence east to the Mississippi (Missouri) river; thence up said river to the place of beginning." The county was named in honor of David R. Atchison, United States senator from Missouri, and the town of Atchison was made the county seat. In 1868, the boundaries of the county were redefined as follows: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Doniphan county; thence with the southern boundary of Doniphan county, to the township line between townships 4 and 5 south; thence west with the said township line between townships 4 and 5 south, to the range line between ranges 16 and 17 east; thence south with said range line, to the southwest corner of section 19, of township 7 south, of range 17 east; thence east with the section lines to the intersection with the west boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence north with said boundary line of the State of Missouri, to the place of beginning."

Atchison county is in the second tier of counties south of the Nebraska state line and has an area of 423 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Brown and Doniphan counties, on the east by Doniphan county and the Missouri river, which divides it from the State of Missouri, on the south by Leavenworth and Jefferson counties and on the west by Jackson county. It is divided into the following townships: Benton, Center, Grasshopper, Kapioma, Lancaster, Mount Pleasant, Shannon and Walnut. The surface of the county is gently undulating prairie, except along the Missouri river where it breaks into prominent bluffs.

The average width of the valleys is from a quarter of a mile to a mile and a half and these constitute about one-eighth of the area. Timber is found along all the streams, the principal varieties being black walnut, burr-oak, black and white oak, hickory, red and white elm and honey-locust. Besides the Missouri river, which forms the eastern boundary, there is the Delaware river, which flows across the southwest corner, Stranger creek in the center of the county, and Independence creek which forms a part of the northeastern boundary. A mineral spring, said to have medicinal properties, is at Arrington in the southwest. Limestone and sandstone are plentiful; a rich vein of coal, averaging 3 feet or more in thickness, has been found just outside the corporate limits of Atchison; and there an abundance of clay for making vitrified brick.

The territory now embraced within the limits of the county originally formed a part of the Kickapoo reserve, established by the treaty of 1833, with the exception of the southwest corner which was a part of the Delaware reserve and outlet, established by the treaty of 1831. These lands were ceded, under certain conditions, to the general government in 1854 and opened to settlement.

The first white men to visit the county now embraced within the boundaries of Atchison county were French traders, who passed up the Missouri river during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. French trade was well established upon the Missouri river by 1764 and the eastern part of Atchison county known to the traders. Lewis and Clark passed along the eastern boundary on their expedition in 1804 and spent some time in exploring the banks of the Missouri river. In 1818 the first military post established by the United States government in what is now Kansas was built on the Isle au Vache (q. v.), or Cow island. It was known as Cantonment Martin.

In 1833, the Methodist Episcopal church established a mission among the Kickapoes, located in what is now the northwestern corner of the county near Kennekuk. The first white man to locate permanently and erect a home is supposed to have been a Frenchman named Pensoneau, who married a Kickapoo Indian and settled on the banks of Stranger creek in 1839.

As soon as it was definitely known that Kansas Territory would be opened to settlement, the pro-slavery party in Missouri began to lay plans by which the county would be settled by men of their political faith. Some of the first settlers were a party from Iatan, Mo., who took claims in the vicinity of Oak Mills in June, 1854, but the actual settlers and the real founders of the county and city of Atchison did not enter the territory until the next month. (See Atchison.) Some of the settlers of Atchison county in 1854 were James T. Darnall, Thomas Duncan, Robert Kelly, B. F. Wilson, Henry Cline and Archibald Elliott. The county was surveyed into townships in 1855, and into sections in fall of that year. One of the earliest, and practically the only free-state settlement in Atchison county, was started in Center township in Oct.,

1854, by Caleb May. The town of Pardee was laid out in the spring of 1857 and named in honor of Pardee Butler, a minister of the Christian church and one of the ardent free-state advocates. Monrovia was laid out in 1856 and Lancaster in 1857.

About five miles west of Atchison the old military road ran north and south across the county and there the citizens of Atchison sold land to the Mormon emigrant agents. For years quite a settlement of them was to be found there, although they rarely remained long. The roads west through the county became deeply worn into ruts by the thousands who passed over them. The overland stage route to California ran west through Atchison county into Franklin county; the Butterfield overland dispatch to Denver started from Atchison, as did also the parallel roads to the gold fields. Thousands passed along these well known highways, but there were few settlers in Atchison county from any state except Missouri. In fact they so predominated that the people who advocated free-state principles did not dare let it be known. The first open trouble between a free-state man and the pro-slavery men in Atchison county occurred in 1855, when J. W. B. Kelley, a free-soiler in politics, made offensive remarks about slavery, and particularly about a female slave who was supposed to have committed suicide. Her owner in consequence inflicted bodily chastisement upon Kelley. A large number of the citizens of the town adopted resolutions ordering Kelley, under penalty of further punishment, to leave the town. They also ordered all emissaries of the abolition societies to leave or their reward would be "the hemp." It was resolved to "purge" the county of all free-state people. All persons who refused to sign the resolutions were to be regarded and treated as abolitionists. (See Butler, Pardee.)

The bold attitude of the free-state settlers of Lawrence increased the fire of political feeling among the pro-slavery men of Atchison and added to their martial ardor. In the Wakarusa War (q. v.) an Atchison company took a prominent part in the siege. Other companies were in the battle of Hickory Point.

The pro-slavery leaders of Atchison, who dominated the politics of the county, had so terrorized the other settlers that up to the summer of 1857 the free-state men in the county had formed no organization. Meetings had been held outside of Atchison, however, and during the summer a society was formed at Monrovia with F. G. Adams as chairman. About the same time the Atchison Town company disposed of a large part of its property interests to the New England Aid company, and the Squatter Sovereign, the first newspaper in the county, originally a strong pro-slavery organ, was turned over to S. C. Pomeroy, who, with F. G. Adams and Robert McBratney, turned it into the Champion, a free-state sheet.

As the town company had made such a compromise in politics for the sake of business, Mr. Adams thought that the free-state men could go still further, and advertised that Gen. James H. Lane would speak

in Atchison on Oct. 19. A number of reliable free-state men came up from Leavenworth to see fair play, as the opposition had declared that Lane should not speak. Mr. Adams was assaulted in the morning and feeling ran so high with both parties parading the streets armed, that it was decided to postpone the meeting. Lane was turned back before entering the city and thus further trouble was avoided.

Atchison county was the first county in Kansas to secure railroad connections. The St. Joseph & Atchison road was completed to Atchison in Feb., 1860. This was most important for the county and city, as it removed from Leavenworth much of the trade that had formerly gone there, and secured the shipment of all the government freight to the western military posts. It also removed the starting point of the overland mail to Atchison from St. Joseph. At the present time the county's shipping facilities are provided by two lines of the Missouri Pacific, one entering on the western border, the other on the northern, converging at Atkinson; a branch line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which enters the county in the northeast and terminates at Atchison; a line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, has its terminus at Atchison, with a branch from Hawthorn to Kansas City. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Hannibal & St. Joseph and Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroads cross the Missouri river from Missouri to Atchison and connect that city with the east and the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western railroad crosses the southeast corner.

The county commissioners of Atchison county were elected by the territorial legislature, and Gov. Woodson signed their commissions on Aug. 31, 1855. They met and organized on Sept. 17 at the house of O. B. Dickerson in Atchison, the members present being William J. Young, James M. Givens and James A. Headley, probate judge. William McVay had been appointed sheriff previous to this meeting, at which time the following officers were appointed by the board: Ira Morris, clerk and recorder; Samuel Walters, assessor; Samuel Dickson, treasurer. The county was divided into three townships: Grasshopper, Mount Pleasant and Shannon. The next day Eli C. Mason was appointed sheriff in place of McVay, who resigned, and Dudley McVay was chosen coroner. Voting precincts were established for each township in preparation for the election of a delegate to Congress, which was set for the first Monday of October. The town company of Atchison had offered to donate "Block 10" for the location of the county court-house. The offer was accepted and in October the commissioners ordered that this block be made the site of a brick building at least 40 feet square. Fifty lots were sold on May 1, 1856, the proceeds to be used to help in the expense of the building. There was some question as to the permanent location of the county seat, and this was not settled until the election held on the first Monday in Oct., 1858, when Atchison received the majority of votes. Work was then pushed rapidly along and the court-house was completed in 1859. The county jail, adjoining it, was completed about the same time. As

the offices in the old court-house grew too crowded with the increasing business, a fine new court-house was erected in the winter of 1896-97. No bonds were issued, the funds to pay for it being secured by three annual direct tax levies. In 1869 the county purchased a poor farm 4 miles south of the city of Atchison, and erected an \$8,000 building. This farm has been self-supporting.

When the call came for volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war, no men were more patriotic than those of Atchison county, which was represented in the First, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Thirteenth and First (colored) Kansas regiments; the First Nebraska and the Thirteenth Missouri; and also in the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Kansas regiments. Being on the border, Atchison county was liable to raids from the Confederate army and guerrilla bands from across the border, which necessitated the raising of companies of home guards. During the year 1863 the depredations of lawless bands became so annoying that vigilance committees were formed, the members taking an oath to support the Union and to assist in suppressing rebellion. They became an effective auxiliary to the civil authorities in punishing violators of the law.

Atchison, situated in the eastern part of the county on the Missouri river, is the seat of justice as well as the largest and most important town in the county. It is a shipping and jobbing point for a large and rich agricultural territory.

According to the U. S. census for 1910 the population of Atchison county was 28,107. The value of farm products that year, including live stock, was \$2,723,570. The five principal crops, in the order of their value, were: corn, \$1,112,386; oats, \$236,552; hay, \$216,282; wheat, \$170,850, and the value of live stock slaughtered or sold for slaughter was \$600,709.

Atchison, David R., jurist and United States senator, was born in Fayette county, Ky., Aug. 11, 1807. His father was an industrious farmer of influence in the neighborhood. At an early age David was put in a grammar school, but left it to enter Transylvania University, where he graduated. In 1828 he began to study law at the Lexington Law School, where he remained two years. He then went to Clay county, at that time the extreme border of Missouri. He quickly adapted himself to the life and society of the frontier; took part in politics, and soon became a prominent figure in the life of the country. In 1834 he was elected to the state house of representatives of Missouri and in 1838 was reelected. During this session he was chosen major-general of the state militia to operate against the Indians, but never saw any active service. In 1840 he was defeated as a candidate for the state legislature, and in 1841, was elected to the bench of the Platte judicial circuit. Two years later he was chosen by Gov. Reynolds to fill the vacancy in the United States senate, occasioned by the death of Dr. Lewis Lynn; was elected in 1844 to the position by the state legislature, and reelected in 1849. At the time of the death of William R. King, the vice-president

elect, Mr. Atchison, being president of the senate, became ex-officio vice-president of the United States. When the question of the organization of the Nebraska Territory came before the senate, Mr. Atchison opposed it, but at the next session favored it, and though the validity of the Missouri Compromise had not then been questioned, he proposed, regardless of restrictions, to introduce slavery into the territory. In the summer of 1853, he announced himself in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the following winter was a warm supporter of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He aspired to the presidency and for some time his name appeared in the border papers as a candidate. He ran for the United States senate in 1855 but was defeated. The following year he spent the most of his time in Kansas leading the Platte County Rifle company, but after the defeat of slavery in Kansas he retired to his farm. At the beginning of the Civil war he entered the Confederate service, but soon retired because of dissatisfaction with the management. After the war he lived in retirement until his death, Jan. 26, 1886.

Atchison Institute, a private school at Atchison, was founded in 1870 with Mrs. H. E. Monroe as the first principal. Cutler's History of Kansas says it was established as a coöperative enterprise of the instructors. The Kansas Monthly for June, 1879, says: "The Institute is located on Kansas avenue between Third and Fourth streets. The buildings are of stone, one 25 by 50 feet, and the other 20 by 30 feet, both three stories high. It has five well appointed recitation rooms and sixteen rooms for the accommodation of boarders from abroad. During the past six months 200 students have been enrolled, with an average attendance in the various departments of 144."

The property of the school was at that time valued at \$25,000. Since then many important additions have been made and the Institute is still one of the well known private educational institutions of the state.

Athol, a thriving little town of Smith county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., in Lane township, 8 miles west of Smith Center, the county seat. It has a bank, a grain elevator, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, some good general stores and is a shipping point of considerable importance. The population in 1910 was 350.

Atlanta, an incorporated town of Cowley county, is situated in Omnia township on the line of the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., about 20 miles northeast of Winfield, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with three rural delivery routes, telegraph and express offices, telephone connection with the surrounding region, some well appointed retail stores, and is the shipping and supply point for a large agricultural district in the northern part of the county. The population in 1910 was 330.

Attachments.—The plaintiff in a civil action for the recovery of money or in a suit for alimony may, at or after the commencement thereof, have an attachment against the property of the defendant: 1st—When the defendant or one of several defendants is a foreign corporation, or

a non-resident of this state; but no order of attachment shall be issued for any claim other than a debt or demand arising upon contract, judgment or decree, unless the cause of action arose wholly within the limits of this state, which fact must be established on the trial. 2nd—When the defendant or one of several defendants has absconded with intention to defraud his creditors. 3d—When the defendant has left the county of his residence to avoid process. 4th—When he conceals himself for that purpose. 5th—When he is about to remove his property or a part thereof out of the jurisdiction of the court to defraud creditors. 6th—When he is about to convert his property or a part thereof into money for that purpose. 7th—When he has property or rights in action which he conceals. 8th—In case he has assigned, removed or disposed of, or is about to dispose of, his property or a part thereof to defraud creditors. 9th—In case he fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the liability or obligation for which the suit is about to be or has been brought. 10th—Where the damages for which the action is brought are for injuries arising from the commission of some felony or misdemeanor or the seduction of any female. 11th—When the debtor has failed to pay the price or value of any article or thing delivered, which by contract he was bound to pay upon delivery.

The order of attachment shall not be issued by the clerk until an undertaking on the part of the plaintiff has been executed by one or more sufficient sureties, approved by the clerk and filed in his office, in a sum not exceeding double the amount of the plaintiff's claim, to the effect that the plaintiff shall pay to the defendant all damages which he may sustain by reason of the attachment, if the order be wrongfully obtained; but no undertaking shall be required where the party or parties defendant are all non-residents of the state or a foreign corporation.

An order of attachment shall be issued by the clerk of the court in which the action is brought in any case mentioned when there is filed in his office an affidavit of the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, showing: 1st—The value of the plaintiff's claim. 2nd—That it is just. 3d—The amount which the affiant believes the plaintiff ought to recover. 4th—The existence of some one of the grounds enumerated.

If the defendant or other person on his behalf, at any time before judgment, cause an undertaking to be executed to the plaintiff by one or more sureties resident in the county, to be approved by the court, in double the amount of the plaintiff's claim as stated in his affidavit, to the effect that the defendant shall perform the judgment of the court, the attachment in such action shall be discharged and restitution made of any property taken under it or the proceeds thereof. Such undertaking shall also discharge the liability of a garnishee in such action for any property of the defendant in his hands.

Attica, one of the principal incorporated towns of Harper county, is in Ruella township, and is the eastern terminus of a division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. that runs west to Medicine Lodge.

Being situated in the midst of a fine agricultural district, about 12 miles northwest of Anthony, Attica is an important commercial center and shipping point. It has a bank, a grain elevator, a weekly newspaper (the Independent), an international money order postoffice from which emanate two rural delivery routes, telegraph, telephone and express accommodations, good schools, and churches of several of the leading denominations. Attica is one of the few towns that more than doubled its population in the decade between 1900 and 1910. In the former year the population was 311 and in the latter it was 737, a growth that speaks well for the location of the town and the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants.

Atwater, a rural post-hamlet of Meade county, is located on a little tributary of Crooked creek, about 13 miles south of Meade, the county seat and most convenient railroad station.

Atwood, the county seat of Rawlins county, is an incorporated city of the third class, with a population of 680 in 1910, a gain of 194 during the preceding ten years. It was laid out in April, 1879, by T. A. Andrews and J. M. Matheny in section 4, town 3, range 33, but this proving to be school land, the town was moved the following spring to its present site on Beaver creek in Atwood township, near the center of the county. After a contest (see Rawlins County) Atwood was made the permanent county seat in July, 1881. It has two banks, three weekly newspapers, several good mercantile establishments, graded public schools and a high school, telegraph and express offices, an international money order postoffice with two free rural delivery routes, telephone connection with the surrounding towns, a hotel, and some small manufacturing enterprises. Atwood is located on the division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. that runs from Orleans, Neb., to St. Francis, Kan., and is an important shipping point. The leading religious denominations are the Baptists, Christians, Catholics, Congregationalists, Dunkards and Methodists, all of whom have neat houses of worship. A daily stage line runs from Atwood to Colby, the county seat of Thomas county, about 30 miles to the south.

Aubrey, Francois X., a noted scout and guide, was a French Canadian of whose early life and antecedents little is known. During the days of the Santa Fe trade he was a familiar figure along the old trail, and was the first man to take a loaded train from the Missouri river to Santa Fe in the winter season. In 1849 or 1850 he discovered a new route to Santa Fe by crossing the Arkansas river at the mouth of the Big Sandy, not far from Big Timbers, and following the divide between the Raton and Cimarron rivers. This route had an advantage over the old ones, as the longest distance between watering places was but 30 miles, while on the old trail via the Cimarron river the distance in some cases was 60 miles. For a wager of \$5,000, Aubrey on one occasion rode from Santa Fe to Westport, Mo., a distance of 775 miles, in 5 days and 13 hours. He secured relays of horses from passing trains and won the wager, but was almost exhausted when he reached West-

port and slept for twenty hours. Gen. Sherman mentions this ride in his Memoirs, and compliments the bravery and endurance of the scout. Aubrey met his death at Santa Fe in 1856 at the hands of Maj. R. C. Weightman, who afterward won distinction as an artillery officer in the Confederate army. Weightman and Aubrey met in a saloon and were in the act of taking a drink together, when the latter accused Weightman of publishing a lie on him. Weightman having formerly conducted a newspaper. Without replying to the charge, Weightman dashed his glass of liquor in the face of Aubrey, who immediately attempted to draw his revolver, but before he could do so his antagonist stabbed him to the heart.

Aubrey's name is sometimes given as "Felix X. Aubrey," and some writers spelled the last name "Aubry." In 1853 a steamboat built for the Missouri river trade was named the "Felix X. Aubrey" after this daring and adventurous character.

Auburn, a money order postoffice of Shawnee county, is in the township of the same name, about 15 miles southwest of Topeka and 8 miles west of Wakarusa, which is the nearest railroad station. It is a trading center for that section of the county, has Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, telephone connection with Topeka and other adjacent points, and in 1910 reported a population of 72. Two rural free delivery routes start from the Auburn office and supply daily mail to the farmers of the vicinity.

Augusta, an incorporated city of Butler county, is located at the confluence of the Walnut and Whitewater rivers, 13 miles south of Eldorado, the county seat. The first attempt to establish a town here was in 1857, when a party of explorers from Lawrence laid out a town and named it Augusta. The following year a party from Topeka jumped the claim of the former founders and laid out the town of "Fontanella," and another account states that the town of "Orizonia" was also laid out at the junction of the rivers in 1858. The lands then belonged to the Indians, who raided the town and drove off the settlers in the spring of 1859. For several years the site then lay vacant, but near the close of the Civil war Hagan & Morrill opened a trading post there. After the treaty with the Osages in 1868 Shamleffer & James bought the old claim for \$40 and established a trading house, and it is said that the town was named Augusta for Mrs. James. A school house was built in 1870 and the same year a postoffice was established with C. N. James as postmaster. In 1871 Augusta was incorporated as a town, with W. A. Shannon as chairman of the first board of trustees. On May 8, 1880, the first train on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. reached Augusta, and the next year the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe completed its line to the town, which from that time experienced a steady and substantial growth. The Missouri Pacific has since entered the city, so that the Augusta of the present day has railroad lines radiating in five different directions. This makes it an available shipping and distributing point, and being situated in a fine agricultural region, large quantities of grain,

live stock, etc., are annually exported. Extensive stone quarries in the vicinity also furnish a great deal of material for shipment. The city has two banks, one daily and two weekly newspapers, some fine mercantile houses, a good public school system, telegraph, telephone and express facilities, an international money order postoffice with four rural free delivery routes emanating from it, and in 1910 had a population of 1,235.

Aulne, a money order postoffice of Marion county, is in Wilson township, and is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 6 miles south of Marion, the county seat. It has a good local trade, does considerable shipping, and in 1910 reported a population of 150.

Aurora, an incorporated town of Cloud county, is located in the township of the same name, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. that runs from Strong City to Superior, Neb., 12 miles southeast of Concordia, the county seat. It has a bank, a Catholic church, some good stores, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telephone connection, telegraph and express offices, good schools, and in 1910 reported a population of 260.

Austin, a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., in Neosho county, is located in Canville township, 11 miles northwest of Erie, the county seat, and 4 miles from Chanute from whence it receives mail daily by rural delivery.

Australian Ballot.—(See Election Laws.)

Avery, a rural hamlet of Reno county, is situated on Peace creek, about 20 miles northwest of Hutchinson, the county seat. The inhabitants receive mail by rural free delivery from Sterling, Rice county, which is the nearest railroad station.

Avoca, a hamlet of Jackson county, is located near the west line of the county, 11 miles southwest of Holton, the county seat. It receives its mail from Soldier.

Axtell, an incorporated town of Marshall county, is located in Murray township, 25 miles east of Marysville, the county seat, at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroads. It has banking facilities, a weekly newspaper, a money order postoffice with three rural routes, telegraph and express offices, and had 748 inhabitants in 1910. The community was settled in the '60s and the town was laid out in 1872 by the St. Joseph Town company. The postoffice was established the same year. The first store was kept by a man known as "Shoestring" Dickinson.

B

Bachelor, a town in Geary county. (See Milford.)

Bacon, a small hamlet of Lincoln county, is located in the Spillman creek valley, about 20 miles northwest of Lincoln, the county seat. The people there receive mail by rural free delivery from Cedron. Sylvan Grove on the Union Pacific is the nearest railroad station.

Badger, a village of Cherokee county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. in the eastern part of the county, with a population of 50 in 1910, and receives mail by rural free delivery from Smithfield, Mo.

Bailey, Edgar H. S., chemist, was born at Middlefield, Conn., Sept. 17, 1848. In 1873 he received the degree of Ph. B. from Yale University, and for the year following was an instructor in chemistry in that institution. He then became an instructor in the Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, Pa., where he remained until 1883, visiting Strassburg, however, in 1881 as a student along special lines. Prof. Bailey was appointed chemist to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in 1885. In 1895 he visited Leipzig, and in 1899 became chemist to the Kansas State Board of Health. The next year he was made director of the chemical laboratory in the University of Kansas, which position he still occupies. Prof. Bailey assisted in and contributed to the reports of the Kansas geological survey; in connection with H. P. Cady is the author of a laboratory Guide to Qualitative Analysis; was councilor of the society of Sigma Xi in 1908; is a member of various scientific societies, and honorary member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and a contributor to scientific and chemical journals. On July 13, 1876, he married Miss Aravesta Trumbauer, of Bethlehem, Pa.

Bailey, Willis J., governor of the State of Kansas from 1903 to 1905, was born in Carroll county, Ill., Oct. 12, 1854. He was educated in the common schools, the Mount Carroll high school, and graduated at the University of Illinois as a member of the class of 1879. In 1904 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1879, soon after completing his college course, he accompanied his father to Nemaha county, Kan., where they engaged in farming and stock raising, and founded the town of Baileyville. Upon reaching his majority, Gov. Bailey cast his lot with the Republican party, and since that time he has been an active and consistent advocate of the principles espoused by that organization. In 1888 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature; was reelected in 1890; was president of the Republican State League in 1893; was the Republican candidate for Congress in the First district in 1896, and in June, 1898, was nominated by the state convention at Hutchinson as the candidate for Congressman at large, defeating Richard W. Blue. After serving in the Fifty-sixth Congress he retired to his farm, but in 1902 was nominated by his party for governor. At the election in November he defeated W. H. Craddock, the Democratic candidate by a substantial majority, and began his term as governor in Jan., 1903. At the close of his term as governor he removed to Atchison, and since 1907 has been vice-president and manager of the Exchange National bank of that city. Shortly after his retirement from the office of governor he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for United States senator, and in 1908 a large number of Republicans of the state urged his nomination for governor. Mr. Bailey has always been interested in behalf of the farmers of the country, and

from 1895 to 1899 he was a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Bailey's Administration.—In accordance with the provisions of the state constitution, Gov. Bailey was inaugurated on the second Monday in Jan., 1903, which was the 12th day of the month. The next day the legislature met in regular session, with Lieut.-Gov. David J. Hanna as president of the senate and J. T. Pringle as speaker of the house. As soon as the two branches of the general assembly were organized the governor submitted his message, which did not differ materially from the messages of his predecessors. In his introduction he congratulated the people of the state on their progress and present condition by saying:

"The business and commercial interests of Kansas have never been upon a stronger or more substantial basis than now. No state in the Union has absorbed more of the general prosperity that has come to the whole country during the past six years than has Kansas. New life, new hope and new energy have come to our people as the result of these conditions, and the increase in value of nearly all real and personal property has largely enhanced the wealth and commercial importance of the state. . . . The official statistics indicate that, in the decade just closed, the increase in value of farm products has been nearly 24 per cent., and of live stock more than 53 per cent., or, for all combined, 31.6 per cent."

Then, referring to the bank commissioners' report, he gave the number of state banks as 477, a gain of 89 in the last two years. The capital of these banks amounted to \$7,751,000, a gain of \$1,138,000; their surplus of \$1,769,701 showed a gain of \$419,491; the deposits amounted to \$49,135,176, a gain of \$8,508,841; and their loans had increased during the two years from \$21,812,835 to \$32,885,046.

Notwithstanding the general prosperity of the state, he counseled economy in the matter of appropriations. "I call your attention," said he, "to the lavish waste of the public money in the printing of useless and unnecessary public documents. The law, in many instances, provides for the publishing of reports and documents far beyond any demand or necessity, and, as a result, the store rooms of the capitol building are rapidly filling up with this matter that is worse than useless. I am sure a careful inspection of this accumulated material will convince any legislator of the necessity of reform along this line."

On the subject of Congressional apportionment he said: "Kansas has eight members in the national Congress and the state is divided into seven Congressional districts, necessitating the election of one member at large. I recommend the redistricting of the state and the formation of eight Congressional districts, as contemplated by law. The Congressman at large, while he has the same rights upon the floor and in the committee room as the member who has a district, is practically denied other prerogatives of a member. Each Congressional district is entitled to certain recognition, certain patronage. Kansas practically loses one-

eighth of what she is entitled to under the present apportionment. The fact that a district has 60,000 or 70,000 more population than it is entitled to does not entitle the people of the district to any more recognition than they would have if they had the number contemplated by law. I earnestly hope that this legislature will reapportion the state and follow the example set by other states."

The governor then reviewed the condition of the state institutions and the work of the railroad and tax commissioners. He recommended the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of a state architect; an appropriation to maintain the office of state accountant as contemplated by the law of 1895; the establishment of a state fish hatchery "with the view of propagating such fish as are adapted to the streams of Kansas," and called attention to the fact that other states, where conditions were no more favorable than in Kansas, had made fish hatcheries profitable undertakings. He also recommended a revision of the insurance laws, because in the enactment of new laws on this subject there had been a lack of positive corrections and repealing acts, hence, "as a result, the insurance department is in possession of a compilation of laws in which there are contradictions and inconsistencies."

He announced the completion of the capitol building, so that "no further expenditure is now needed, save for its proper maintenance;" expressed the hope that the State of Kansas would "coöperate with the national government in all efforts toward improvement, and liberally aid all movements tending to the developing of the National Guard;" and called attention to the report of the commissioner of labor, especially the recommendation that a law be enacted prohibiting the employment of children under the age of fourteen years in shops and factories. In his conclusion he again called attention to the necessity of using judgment and discrimination in the expenditure of the public funds, as follows:

"The natural pride every citizen has in his state suggests at once that the institutions of the state should be maintained upon a plane commensurate with the dignity and growth of the state. This is commendable; but there is another interest that should be sacred to every one charged with responsibility, and that is the duty we owe to the burden-bearers, the people who pay the taxes. The people will justify a generous support of all the great interests of our state, but they will condemn any profligate waste of the public money."

Most of the governor's recommendations were observed by the legislature, though three bills in which he was especially interested failed to become laws. They were the acts redistricting the state for representatives in Congress, establishing state depositories, and the child labor law. The principal acts passed at this session were those establishing the indeterminate sentence system; increasing the salary of the superintendent of public instruction; providing for tuition fees at the state educational institutions; continuing the bounty on sugar beets; placing suburban electric railways under the control of the board of

railroad commissioners; appropriating \$100,000 for the Louisiana Purchase exposition; curtailing the number of state reports to be issued by the state printer; reestablishing the office of state accountant; reorganizing the National Guard to conform to the provisions of the act of Congress known as the "Dick bill;" requiring the State of Oklahoma to relieve Kansas of caring for her prisoners after two years; making the state free employment bureau a permanent institution, and providing for the establishment of a state fish hatchery.

Two constitutional amendments were submitted to the people, to be voted upon at the general election of 1904. One related to the veto power of the governor, as defined by section 14, article 2, and the other made the state printer an elective office.

On Jan. 20 the legislature adopted a resolution requesting the senators and representatives from Kansas in the national Congress "to use their best endeavors and influence toward securing for our state the honor of having named for her one of the new first-class battle ships either already provided for or to be provided for in the near future." (See Battle-ship Kansas.)

A joint session of the two houses was held on Jan. 28 for the election of a United States senator. Chester I. Long was elected over William A. Harris by a vote of 123 to 35. Mr. Long was present and made a short address, after which he was presented with his certificate of election for the term beginning on March 4, 1903.

Heavy floods in the spring of 1903 did great damage in various parts of the state, the greatest losses being at Topeka, Lawrence and Kansas City. To relieve the flood situation in the Kaw valley Gov. Bailey issued a proclamation on June 17, calling the legislature to meet in special session on the 24th. In his message at the opening of the special session, Gov. Bailey said:

"The floods which have recently swept over a portion of our fair state have created conditions unusual and extraordinary. The valley of the Kaw and its tributaries, which but a short time ago gave promise of rich harvests, have been devastated by the angry waters, villages and cities have been inundated, homes have been obliterated, and the property loss to the citizens of our state is so vast that at this time its amount is but a conjecture. Bridges that spanned our rivers that are absolutely necessary for the every-day transaction of business have, in many cases, been swept away and others made impassable, making necessary the expenditure of large amounts of money before the avenues of commerce can again be opened. Especially is this true of Wyandotte county, where the immense business between Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., is suspended until the river can again be bridged. While the conditions are the most acute in Wyandotte county, yet the same situation obtains in several of the other counties. In some of the counties, those charged with the responsibility of repairing the great losses find themselves helpless under the law to meet these unusual and extraordinary conditions, and it is for the purpose of giving such enabling legislation as is

necessary to meet these exigencies, caused by the recent floods, that I have exercised the power vested in me by the constitution of our state to convene the legislature in extra session."

Immediately after the reading of the governor's message a concurrent resolution was adopted, to the effect that the introduction of bills should cease at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 25th; that all messages between the house and senate should be discontinued at noon of the same day, and that the final adjournment should be made at 3 o'clock p. m. The time was found to be too short, however, for the consideration of the various measures proposed, and the final adjournment was not taken until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 26th. Even then the legislature broke all previous records for the amount of business transacted. In the senate 30 bills were introduced, and in the house 59. Of these 89 bills 55 became laws. The most important acts were those authorizing counties to issue bonds to repair the damages done by the flood; permitting county commissioners to issue warrants for similar purposes; repealing the act of March 2, 1903, limiting the bonded indebtedness of cities of the first class having a population of 50,000 or more, and allowing cities to issue bonds and warrants to replace bridges, etc.

Attempts to make direct appropriations for the relief of the flood sufferers were defeated, but Gov. Bailey called for contributions and in this way raised a fund of some \$33,000, over half of which, or \$17,500, went to Wyandotte county, where there were 5,000 needy families. Douglas county reported 225 destitute families and received nearly \$4,000; Leavenworth county received a little over \$2,000 for the relief of 115 families, and the balance of the fund was distributed in the counties along the Kansas river from Marshall to Wyandotte.

The second year of Gov. Bailey's administration witnessed the beginning of an incident that for a time agitated the state from center to circumference. On Jan. 23, 1904, Joseph R. Burton, United States senator from Kansas, was indicted by a Federal grand jury at St. Louis, Mo., on the charge of having accepted \$2,500 from the Rialto Grain and Securities company (a "get-rich-quick" concern), of that city, to use his influence with the postoffice department to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against the company, denying it the use of the mails. Burton was tried before Judge Adams of the United States district court at St. Louis in March, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,500 and serve six months in the jail at Ironton, Mo. Burton's defense was that he was acting within his rights, and that the money received from the company was nothing more than he was entitled to as attorney's fees. He appealed the case to the United States supreme court, which in Jan., 1905, reversed the decision of the district court, on the grounds that the money was paid to Burton in Washington, and remanded the case for a new trial. The second trial was before Judge Van Devanter of the United States circuit court at St. Louis in Nov., 1905, and resulted in the same sentence as that imposed by Judge Adams' court. A second appeal to the supreme court followed, and this time the de-

cision of the lower court was sustained. On June 4, 1906, Mr. Burton resigned his seat in the Senate.

In the spring of 1904 the cities of Wichita, Hutchinson, Emporia, Coffeyville, Winfield, Ottawa, and all the towns in the Kansas river valley, again suffered losses by floods, though the damages were not as heavy as those of the previous year.

On June 4, 1900, a charter was granted to the Kansas Exposition Association of Topeka, with a capital stock of \$50,000, which was organized for the purpose of holding a semi-centennial celebration of the organization of Kansas as a territory in 1904. The records do not show what became of the association, but a three days' celebration was held, beginning on Monday, May 30, 1904, which was also Memorial day. On the first day of the celebration there was a great civic and military parade, in which Gov. Bailey and his staff participated, and an address by William H. Taft, secretary of war in President Roosevelt's cabinet. The second day was "Pioneer Day," and was devoted to the relation of experiences by old residents who had lived in Kansas in "the days that tried men's souls." Wednesday was "Women's day," the principal feature of which was a beautiful flower parade.

Sept. 30, 1904, was "Kansas Day" at the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis. On the 12th Gov. Bailey issued a proclamation announcing that "The management has set apart the week beginning on Sept. 26 as 'Kansas Week' at the World's Fair, and Sept. 30 has been designated as 'Kansas Day,' and it is the most earnest desire of the chief executive and the Kansas commission that as many loyal citizens of our state as possible arrange to attend the fair at that time, and by their presence and influence honor the day and the occasion."

It was estimated that 15,000 Kansans were in attendance on the 30th and nearly every one wore a sunflower, which had but a short time before been declared the state flower by the legislature. Gov. Bailey delivered an address, descriptive of the resources and progress of Kansas, and the Kansas building was thronged from morning till night with interested sight-seers. (See Louisiana Purchase Exposition.)

The political campaign of 1904 was opened by the Republican party, which held a state convention at Wichita on March 9. Edward Hoch was nominated for governor by acclamation; all the state officers elected in 1902 were renominated; E. W. Cunningham, W. R. Smith and Clark A. Smith were nominated for associate justices of the supreme court; George W. Wheatley, J. W. Robison and A. D. Walker for railroad commissioners, and Charles F. Scott for Congressman at large. The platform paid a tribute to the late Marcus A. Hanna, United States senator from Ohio and chairman of the Republican national committee; declared in favor of a primary election law; urged the reapportionment of the state into eight Congressional districts; favored a public depository system for the state funds, the "good roads movement," and civil service reform in the state institutions. Delegates to the national convention were also selected.

A Democratic state convention met at Wichita on April 7, selected delegates to the national convention, adopted resolutions reaffirming the national platforms of 1896 and 1900, expressed an appreciation of W. J. Bryan, the presidential candidate in those two campaigns, and indorsed the work of William R. Hearst "in the interests of his party," and commended his example "to good Democrats everywhere." No nominations for state officers were made at this convention.

On April 12 a Populist convention assembled at Topeka, and after a stormy session named 89 delegates to the national convention. William H. Hearst was recommended to the Democratic party as the choice of the Populists for president, but the fusionists controlled the convention and prevented any nominations from being made.

The Prohibition state convention was held at Emporia on May 11. James Kerr was nominated for governor; S. F. Gould, for lieutenant-governor; T. D. Talmage, for secretary of state; C. A. Smith, for auditor; C. A. Fogle, for treasurer; J. M. Martin, for attorney-general; J. J. Harnley, for superintendent of public instruction; M. V. B. Bennett, for associate justice (only one nominated); L. B. Dubbs, J. N. Woods and A. C. Kennedy, for railroad commissioners; Jesse Evans, for superintendent of insurance; and Duncan McFarland, for Congressman at large.

The Populist convention in April adjourned to Aug. 3, when a joint convention of Democrats and the Populists who favored fusion met at Topeka and nominated a state ticket, which was as follows: Governor, David M. Dale; lieutenant-governor, M. A. Householder; secretary of state, John H. Curran; auditor, W. H. McDonald; treasurer, Thomas M. Dolan; attorney-general, W. W. Wells; superintendent of public instruction, Martin R. Howard; associate justice, John T. Little; superintendent of insurance, John Stowell; railroad commissioners, F. H. Chase and William M. Ferguson; Congressman at large, Frank Brady. Of these candidates, Dale, Curran, Dolan, Howard and Ferguson were Democrats, the others Populists. Some time after the convention M. B. Nicholson and S. H. Allen were added to the ticket as candidates for the office of associate justice, but the third place for railroad commissioner was never filled. The platform adopted indorsed Parker and Davis as the candidates of the Democratic party for president and vice-president and the platform adopted by the national convention held at St. Louis on July 8; favored state legislation protecting labor as well as capital; the redistricting of the state so as to provide for eight Congressional districts; home rule in counties and cities; revision of the tax laws; and pledged the candidates nominated to secure the passage of a law that would make it impossible for the state treasurer to use the public funds for speculation.

The Socialists again presented a ticket, to-wit: Governor, Granville Lowther; lieutenant-governor, A. Roessler; secretary of state, A. S. McAllister; auditor, George D. Brewer; treasurer, J. E. Taylor; attorney-general, F. L. McDermott; superintendent of public instruction, C.

W. Baker; superintendent of insurance, W. J. McMillan; associate justices, G. C. Clemens, S. A. Smith and R. A. Ross; railroad commissioners, W. D. Street, J. D. Haskell and Frank Baldwin; Congressman at large, Christopher Bishir.

At the election on Nov. 8 the Republican presidential electors carried the state by a plurality of 126,781, and the entire Republican state ticket was elected, the vote for governor being as follows: Hoch, 186,731; Dale, 116,991; Kerr, 6,584; Lowther, 12,101. The two constitutional amendments were ratified by substantial majorities.

Toward the close of Gov. Bailey's administration the governor filed bills with the auditor for groceries, to be paid out of the \$2,000 appropriated for the maintenance of the governor's residence. The state treasurer declined to pay the bills, claiming that such payment out of the maintenance fund was equivalent to an increase in compensation, which was prohibited by the constitution. Gov. Bailey, in order to have the question properly settled, instituted mandamus proceedings in the supreme court of the state to compel the treasurer to pay the bills. The case was still pending when the governor retired from office. Subsequently the court sustained the treasurer. That there was no evidence of wrong intent on the part of Gov. Bailey, he sent the attorney-general a draft for \$1,200, without the formality of a suit, to replace the money he had expended for groceries. In the letter accompanying the draft the governor said:

"I am prompted to pay this amount into the state treasury on account of the position taken by yourself and certain newspapers that the state has a just claim against me under the decision of the supreme court. I have lived in Kansas twenty-six years, which period covers my active business life, and no just claim against me has ever been presented and stamped 'not paid for want of funds.' . . . There is always a very wide difference of opinion among my friends as to whether I should pay this pretended claim; but I feel that in paying this money into the state treasury I can wrong no one but myself, and that I can better afford to suffer this wrong than I can to rest under the imputation that I have misappropriated one dollar of the funds entrusted to my care as governor of Kansas."

Baileyville, a village of Nemaha county, is located on the St. Joseph & Grand Island and the Missouri Pacific railroads, 6 miles west of Seneca, the county seat. It has banking facilities, express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 250. The town was founded by N. Bailey in 1880. A postoffice with G. M. Rasp as postmaster was established. A large hay press and sheds were erected by S. H. Rice & Co. of St. Joseph, who also started a store for the benefit of their employees and others who settled in the neighborhood.

Baker, a village of Brown county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 8 miles south of Hiawatha, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone

connection, does some shipping, and in 1910 reported a population of 112.

Baker, James, scout and frontiersman, usually referred to as "Jim" Baker, was a native of Illinois. At the age of 18 years he was on the Great Plains as an employee of the American Fur company, and it is said that he was never again east of the Missouri river. Next to Kit Carson, he was Gen. Fremont's most trusted scout and guide. As a trapper he was exceedingly skillful, and in one season took over \$9,000 worth of furs. After that he retired to the mountains, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married a Snake Indian woman and lived much of his time with that tribe, though in his earlier years he made his headquarters at Bent's fort on the Arkansas river. Gen. Marcy, who knew Baker well, says he was "a generous, noble-hearted specimen of the trapper type, who would peril his life for a friend at any time, or divide his last morsel of food."

Baker, Lucien, lawyer and United States senator, was born in Fulton county, Ohio, in 1845, of English and Dutch ancestry. His parents were old-time Methodists and his father, who was a lawyer by profession, insisted that his three sons study law, which they did. When Lucien was a child his parents moved to Lenawee county, Mich., where he was reared. At the age of 18 years he entered Adrian College, Adrian, Mich., but did not complete the course, leaving when a junior. Later that college conferred upon him the degree of LL. B. After leaving college he became a student in the law office of Andrew Howell, of Adrian, and in Sept., 1868, was admitted to the bar. During the winter of 1868-69 he attended the law department of the University of Michigan and upon finishing his legal training there located at Leavenworth, Kan., and began the practice of his profession in partnership with Lewis Burns. In 1872 he was elected city attorney at Leavenworth and during the time he held that office he gained a reputation as a lawyer of signal ability. Two years later he resigned and for two years devoted his entire time to his profession. In 1892 he entered politics as a candidate for state senator from the Leavenworth district and though he was a Republican and the district Democratic he was elected by a large majority. He took a prominent part in the legislative fight of 1893. In Jan., 1895, he was elected to the United States senate for a term of six years. Upon retiring from the senate in 1901 Mr. Baker practiced law in Leavenworth with his son, under the firm name of Baker & Baker. He was in an enfeebled condition for some time as the result of a bullet wound received in 1881, in the famous Thurston-Anthony feud. When Thurston shot at D. R. Anthony the bullet went wild and struck Baker. He died on June 22, 1907, at Leavenworth. In 1874 Mr. Baker married Mary Higginbotham of Leavenworth and they had two children: Burt, his father's partner, and Mary, who married Capt. Lowndes, a surgeon of the United States navy.

Baker University.—In the fall of 1856, the Kansas and Nebraska annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church held its first session (1-9)

in a tent at Lawrence. The interest of the Methodists in education is manifest in the report of the committee on education, a paragraph of which reads: "Your committee are of the opinion that the Kansas and Nebraska conference should avail itself through its members, of the earliest opportunities to secure favorable sites for seminaries of learning or universities under our own immediate management and control, and to take such preliminary measures as may be necessary to secure titles to the same and to secure the passage of such legislative acts as may be necessary to constitute boards of trustees, who may hold such property, real estate, personal or mixed, for the use and benefits of such seminaries or universities; and to secure grants of land and other property to aid in building and endowing such institutions of learning within our bounds."

In March, 1857, an educational convention of the Methodist Episcopal church was held at Palmyra, 15 miles south of Lawrence on the Santa Fe trail. At this meeting a school was located at Palmyra, and the name Baker University was chosen in honor of Bishop Osman C. Baker, who presided over the first session of the Kansas and Nebraska annual conference. At this time the Kansas Educational Association of the Methodist Episcopal church was organized, and on Feb. 3, 1858, obtained



LIBRARY, BAKER UNIVERSITY.

a charter from the territorial legislature with the privilege of locating an educational institution at or near the town of Palmyra, since called Baldwin. On Feb. 12, 1858, the institution was chartered under the name planned (Baker University). A stone building for the university was commenced at once and was ready for occupancy the following autumn. This building is now known as the old castle; it passed out

of the hands of the university but has been repurchased and will be preserved as a memorial of early days.

School opened in Nov., 1858, with Prof. R. Cunningham as principal, until the arrival of the first president, Rev. Werter R. Davis, in 1859. The first meeting of the board of trustees was held at Omaha in April, 1859, the conference having met there. The Methodist church by its representatives passed the following resolution: "Resolved that this conference pledge its best efforts to build up and sustain Baker University as the one great university in Kansas."

The drought of 1860 and the Civil war retarded the progress of, but did not annihilate the school. The first catalogue was published for the year 1862-63. In 1863-64 the increase in enrollment created a demand for a new building, and an agent went east to collect funds. The result of his efforts was the beginning of a cut stone building, 60 by 80 feet and four stories high, which was not finished until 1870.

In 1866 the first class of three members was graduated. During the period from 1858 to 1870, the college had the following presidents: Rev. Werter R. Davis, 1858-62; Rev. George W. Paddock (nominal); Rev. Leonard L. Hartman (acting), 1862-64; Rev. Leonard L. Hartman, 1864-65; Rev. John W. Locke, 1865 to March, 1866; John W. Horner, March, 1866, to Aug., 1867; Elial J. Rice, Aug., 1867, to Dec., 1868; Rev. Werter R. Davis, Dec., 1868, to March, 1869; Rev. John A. Simpson, March, 1869, to Dec., 1869; Rev. Werter R. Davis, Dec., 1869, to March, 1870; Rev. Patterson McNutt, March, 1870, to June, 1871. The growth of the institution during these years had been fitful and precarious, but continuous. A library of 2,000 volumes, a scientific collection, and enough apparatus to conduct the school had been accumulated.

In 1873 the Kansas conference appointed educational commissioners to investigate the financial and legal status of the university. Reports of its involved conditions agitated the question of its removal. The report of the commissioners helped to restore confidence, and the conference pledged itself anew to support the school and pay all indebtedness, regardless of legal flaws in the claims. In the next few years conference endowment funds were started, and subscriptions solicited but the poverty of the state made the debts decrease slowly. Frequent changes were made in the president's office. Rev. Robert L. Hartford served from 1871-1873; Rev. S. S. Weatherby (acting), 1873-1874; Rev. Joseph Dennison, 1874-1879; Rev. William H. Sweet, 1879-1886; Rev. Hillary A. Gobin, 1886-1890.

The decade from 1880 to 1890 witnessed a change for the better in the struggle for prosperous growth. The catalogue of 1880-81 stated that in the literary department alone the average attendance throughout the year had been more than double that of any year for the past twelve years. In 1885, Centenary Hall, a stone and brick building 62 by 82 feet and two stories above the basement, was completed. In 1890 William A. Quayle became president of Baker. With the beginning of the school year 1880 proper and continuous work on endowment was commenced.

Up to that time little had been done toward creating a permanent fund, but from that year to 1911 the university has systematically solicited and received gifts until it has an endowment fund of \$400,000. Mr. Quayle resigned in 1894 and was succeeded by Lemuel H. Murlin.

With the betterment of financial conditions the size and quality of the curriculum increased. Almost at the beginning two courses of study were given—classical and scientific. These have developed into eight schools, including the summer school which is held each year during the months of June and July.

The government of the institution is vested in a board of trustees, elected by the Kansas and South Kansas conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church. The university issues three publications, The Baker University Bulletin, "The Baker Orange," and The Baker University News-Letter.

Baker University stands seventh in rank among the fifty or more Methodist colleges of America. The campus contains about 20 acres in the heart of Baldwin. The buildings number six and the corps of instructors 40. The university has seven departments, the college of liberal arts has 378 students; the normal school 35; the academy 152; the school of art 13; the school of oratory 99; the school of business 55; making a total of 732.

Baker, William, lawyer and member of Congress, was born in Washington county, Pa., April 29, 1831. His youth was spent on a farm and he received the schooling common to the country boy of that period. He wished a more liberal education, however, to secure which he entered Waynesburg College, where he graduated in 1856. For some years he followed teaching as a profession, at the same time reading law, and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Baker decided to go west and located at Lincoln, Kan., where he took an active part in politics. In 1860 he was nominated and elected to Congress by the People's party and reelected to fill the same office in 1892 and again in 1894. After retiring from Congress he devoted his time to farming and stock raising.

Bala, a hamlet near the west line of Riley county, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. in Bala township, 29 miles northwest of Manhattan, the county seat. It is supplied with telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 100. It received its name from a town in North Wales. A. D. Phelps, the first settler in the neighborhood, came in 1862.

Baldwin, one of the oldest settlements and the second largest city in Douglas county, is situated in the southeastern portion on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. about 15 miles from Lawrence. The first settlement near the present town site, was made in 1854, by Robert and Richard Pierson. In June, 1854, a town site consisting of 320 acres, was platted by the Palmyra Town company, which was composed of the following men: James Blood, president; Robert Pierson, the Baricklaw brothers, J. B. Abbott, Capt. Saunders, Amasa Soule, L. F. and D. F.

Green, Dr. A. T. Still and D. Fry. They named the town Palmyra, and the first building was soon erected and used for a dwelling. W. Westfall built a second cabin and opened a store. The town company erected a building known as the old barracks, which was also used as a store. A hotel was also built by the company and used for that purpose and a store under the name of the Santa Fe House. Dr. Simmons and Dr. Pierson were the first physicians, as they opened offices in Palmyra in 1855, at which time the town had several stores, a good hotel for that period, a number of houses and seemed on the highway to prosperity. The postoffice was established in 1856, with N. Blood as postmaster. Religious services were held by the Methodist church in 1855, and late in the year an organization was perfected.

In 1858, the town company purchased a section of land adjoining Palmyra on the north and donated it to the Kansas Educational Association of the Methodist Episcopal church on the condition that they locate an institution of learning known as Baker University on the site. The section of land was surveyed into lots and sold, the proceeds being used to erect the college building. (See Baker University.) As the work on the university building progressed and the institution became an assured thing, houses were erected in its vicinity, and the new town site was named Baldwin, in honor of John Baldwin, of Berea, Ohio. Business houses were erected and one by one the business enterprises of Palmyra moved to Baldwin. John Baldwin erected a saw and grist mill, an important concern in those days, and inaugurated other commercial enterprises, which proved the death blows to the old town, which has become one of the "deserted villages" of Kansas. The Baldwin of today is a city of beautiful homes, churches, excellent retail stores of all kinds, a fine public school, water and lighting systems, money order postoffice, telegraph, express and telephone facilities, and is regarded as one of the educational centers of the state. In 1910 it had a population of 1,265.

Ball, a rural postoffice of Gove county, is about 10 miles east of Gove, the county seat, and 3 miles north of Hackberry. Quinter on the Union Pacific is the most convenient railroad station.

Ballard's Falls, a little hamlet of Washington county, is on the Little Blue river, about 12 miles east of Washington, the county seat, and 5 miles north of Barnes, from which place mail is received by rural free delivery.

Bancroft, a village of Nemaha county, is located in Wetmore township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 19 miles southeast of Seneca, the county seat. It has banking facilities, express and telegraph offices and a postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 125.

Bank Commissioner.—Prior to 1891 no attempt had been made in Kansas for state regulation of the business of banking, and as a result a number of institutions that were organized as real estate and loan companies, as well as individuals and firms, whose principal business was entirely foreign to legitimate banking, were engaged in receiving deposits. Many of these concerns had not only their entire capital, but

also much of the deposits invested in unprofitable and unsalable real estate. Under these conditions the necessity for a uniform banking law became imperative and in 1891 the legislature passed a law, "providing for the organization and regulation of banks." A bank commissioner was also provided for by the act, section 21 of which reads as follows: "The governor shall appoint, by and with the advise and consent of the senate, a bank commissioner for the State of Kansas, whose term of office shall be four years." A deputy bank commissioner was also provided for, but any officer, employee, owner, stockholder or person interested in a bank, was made ineligible for the office of bank commissioner or deputy. The commissioner and the deputy are required to furnish bonds for the sums of \$20,000 and \$10,000 respectively. Every bank doing business in the state, except national banks, must be visited by the commissioner or his deputy at least once a year, or oftener if necessary, for an investigation into the financial standing of the institution.

By the provisions of the law, the commissioner and his deputy are empowered to investigate all persons connected with banks when making an investigation, and report the same in writing. A graduated fee was to be charged for these examinations ranging from \$5 for banks of \$5,000 capital stock to \$20 for banks of \$50,000 capital stock and over. It was also provided that the bank commissioner could call on all banks, except national banks, at any time for a report of their condition, and four such reports were to be made each year. When a bank became insolvent, it was the duty of the bank commissioner to take charge of it until a receiver was appointed. By the law creating the office of commissioner he was required in each even numbered year, to report to the governor the "names of owners or principal officer, the paid-up capital of each, the number of banks in the state, the name and location of each and the number and date of examinations and reports of and by each." As fixed by this act, the bank commissioner received a salary of \$2,500 and his deputy a salary of \$1,200 and all traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

Charles F. Johnson was the first bank commissioner. He was succeeded by John W. Breidenthal, who made a special report upon the banks of Kansas on Dec. 19, 1893, which showed the condition of all national, state and private banks doing business in the state.

A second banking law was passed in 1897 by which banks were required to secure a charter of incorporation from the state and when a banking institution had complied with all the requirements of the law, a certificate is issued by the bank commissioner authorizing the bank to transact business. Each bank in the state, by this law, is required to make four reports annually to the commissioner, or oftener if he calls for them, and the commissioner is given power to enforce the banking law. By this law two deputies, a clerk and stenographer were provided to assist in the work done by the commissioner, since which time the force has been increased according to the amount of work to be done. At an early date the bank commissioner advocated a state bank guaran-

tee law and it is due to the efforts of the commissioner that this excellent law was placed upon the statute books of Kansas. (See Banking.)

Bankers' Association.—The Kansas Bankers' Association was organized on Feb. 22, 1887, at Topeka, with 60 members. The purpose of the organization is set forth in the preamble of the constitution a summary of which is as follows: To promote the general interest of the commonwealth of Kansas; the usefulness of the banks and the financial institutions of the state; the cultivation of acquaintanceship among the bankers; and through the medium of periodical conventions to bring about the full and free discussion of questions pertaining to the financial and commercial interests of the country; to consider matters of legislation of interest to both state and national banks and to preserve and disseminate information of interest to its members and to the general public. Following out the lines thus laid down in the constitution, the association has held annual conventions in various cities of Kansas. From the original membership of 60 it has grown to be an organization having a membership on May 1, 1911, of between 900 and 1,000.

The proceedings of the association have been published each year, and their contents constitute a valuable contribution to the financial literature of the country, as the papers presented at the conventions have been prepared by the ablest financiers of the state. Another feature which has made the association of great value to the state has been its zeal in safeguarding legislation. As students of financial questions, the counsels of the bankers of Kansas, through the association, have been of great value in framing legislation and assisting in the deliberations of the legislature upon the same. As a result, much that is valuable in the body of commercial laws of Kansas, has either originated with the association or is due to the support given it by the bankers. The third feature, and one fully as important as the others, is that which has for its object the apprehension and conviction of criminals. By a system of rewards, and other means, professional criminals have been overtaken in their career of crime, sentenced and imprisoned. Through warning notices by circular, telephone or telegraph, banks are advised of the operations of crooks and swindlers; descriptions are given of the person or criminal, if known, and of his methods of operating. A vast amount of correspondence is carried on by the association in search of the whereabouts of criminals in order to prevent bank robberies.

The association has established within itself an insurance department, which has a twofold object: First, to supply the banks of the state high class burglary insurance, fidelity and depository bonds; second, the association acting as agent for responsible insurance companies should itself earn the commissions usually paid to state agencies and thus create a fund out of such commission earnings to be used for the association. The association now has an aggregate value of about \$10,000,000 of business which it has placed for the banks of Kansas and on which commissions are earned sufficient to discharge about one-half of the entire expense of operating the association, including the rewards and expenses incident to the apprehension and conviction of criminals.

The permanent offices of the association are maintained at Topeka. In Feb., 1911, the association began the publication of a periodical known as *The Kansas Banker*, which has for its object the exploiting of distinct association enterprises and keeping all bankers in touch with its interests.

The membership consists of both state and national banks, about an equal number of state and national bankers having presided over the twenty-four annual conventions which the association has held since its organization, these having been chosen alternately from the northern and southern portions of the state.

In government the association is democratic, all authority being vested in the entire membership seated in convention. This body has created an executive council which meets regularly at stated times and convenes in special session when occasion requires, administering the affairs of the association between conventions. This council consists of the president, vice-president, all ex-presidents of the association and the chairmen of the groups. This retaining of the ex-presidents as permanent members of the council preserves for the association the wisdom and experience of its most able men.

Banking.—The modern system of banking had its origin in Venice about the close of the 12th century, though it was not until 400 years later that the "Banco di Rialto" was authorized by the acts of the Venetian senate in 1584 and 1587. Toward the close of the 17th century the Bank of England was founded and from that time the custom of using banks as places of deposit for money and valuables, or for the purpose of facilitating exchanges, spread rapidly over the civilized countries of the globe. On May 26, 1781, the Continental Congress passed an act authorizing the Bank of North America. By the provisions of this act Robert Morris was given the power to establish a bank with a capital of \$400,000, but before it was placed in good working order the independence of the United States became a reality and conditions were so changed that the bank was never made a permanent institution.

In the formation of the Federal government, it was Alexander Hamilton's idea that there should be a national bank of issue, and in harmony with this idea the first Bank of the United States was incorporated in 1791 with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000. Its charter expired in 1811, and the financial condition of the country in consequence of the war of 1812 led to the chartering of the second United States bank in April, 1816, with a capital of \$35,000,000. It soon found rivals in the state banks, and for the next 40 years the banking system of this country was a motley patchwork of national, state and private institutions. Each state has its own banking laws—some lax and some stringent; counterfeiting was easy, and bank failures were common occurrences.

In 1838 what is known as the "free banking system" was inaugurated in New York. It allowed any association of persons to issue notes on state bonds, or other public securities. This system spread to other states and continued in operation until the Civil war. It was during

the free banking period that the "Wild Cat" banks sprang up like mushrooms all over the country.

Early in the Civil war, in order to create a market for bonds issued by the United States government, Salmon P. Chase, President Lincoln's secretary of the treasury, devised the plan of giving special privileges to banks organized under a Federal charter. This led to the act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1863, authorizing national banks, which act was the beginning of the present national banking system. However, the state banks still held their own, and the national banks did not make much headway until after the passage of the act providing for a ten per cent. tax on state bank notes in circulation after July 1, 1866, which practically put an end to state banks of issue.

The first bank in Kansas was a private concern started by C. B. Bailey at the corner of Second and Delaware streets in the city of Leavenworth in 1856. It did not live long and was succeeded by Isett, Brewster & Co., who came from Des Moines. This firm was in turn succeeded by Scott, Kerr & Co. in 1859. These were all private banks, operating without a charter from the territorial authorities, or without sanction of law.

No banking laws were passed by the first territorial legislature, but by the act of Feb. 19, 1857, the Kansas Valley bank was incorporated with a capital stock of \$800,000. William H. Russell, A. J. Isaacs, William F. Dyer, James M. Lyle and F. J. Marshall were designated to open books for stock subscriptions within six months and keep open for 30 days unless the full amount of stock should sooner be subscribed. If within the 30 days 500 shares of \$100 each were taken, the stockholders were authorized to organize the bank, which was to be governed by a president and seven directors, elected for one year. But the bank was not to issue paper money until at least 50 per cent. of the stock subscribed should be paid in, in specie, and bills or notes issued should never exceed 200 per cent. above the amount of capital stock actually paid in—that is, for every \$3 in paper the bank should hold \$1 in gold or silver. Five branches were to be established—at Atchison, Doniphan, Lecompton, Fort Scott and Shawnee in Johnson county. Five commissioners were to be appointed annually by the legislature to examine into the conditions of the bank and the several branches, as well as any other banks that might be established in the territory. If at any time the bank should fail to redeem its notes, any judge in the territory, upon proper complaint, might issue an injunction to restrain the bank from transacting any further business.

Under date of July 14, 1857, J. C. Walker wrote to Gov. Walker, inclosing a "transcript of the record of the Kansas Valley Bank branch at Atchison," showing that 50 per cent. of the capital stock assigned to that branch had been paid in, and that the bank was ready to issue paper money whenever the governor was satisfied that the projectors of the bank had complied with the provisions of the law. The governor appointed L. S. Boling to make the examination, and upon his report Gov.

Denver issued a proclamation on Feb. 18, 1858, authorizing the Atchison branch to begin business in accordance with the terms of its charter. When the act of incorporation of the Kansas Valley Bank was repealed on Feb. 3, 1858, the Atchison branch, with S. C. Pomeroy as president, was exempted from the provisions of the act of repeal. In Jan., 1861, the name of the institution was changed to the "Bank of the State of Kansas," William H. Russell, president, and it continued under that name until 1866, when it retired from business, being succeeded by Hetherington's Exchange Bank (now the Exchange National), which was organized in 1859. It became a national bank on Aug. 1, 1882.

Three banks were incorporated by the act of Feb. 11, 1858, viz: the Lawrence Bank, the Bank of Leavenworth, and the Bank of Wyandott. The incorporators of the Lawrence bank were Robert Morrow, S. W. Eldridge, S. B. Prentiss, James Blood and H. Shanklin. Those of the Bank of Leavenworth were Henry J. Adams, John Kerr, Samuel Harsh, Henry Foote and I. W. Morris. The Wyandott bank incorporators were William Y. Roberts, J. M. Winchell, Thomas B. Eldridge, J. S. Emery and James D. Chestnut. The authorized capital of each bank was \$100,000, which was to be divided into shares of \$100 each, and the affairs of each bank were to be managed by a board of eight directors. Section 12 of the act provided that, "Whenever the directors of either bank shall deposit with the comptroller an amount of the state bonds of any interest paying state in the Union, or of the United States, equal in value to \$25,000, at the current rates of the New York Stock Exchange, and shall satisfy said officer that they have on hand \$2,500 in specie, for the purpose of redeeming notes of the bank, then the comptroller shall countersign \$25,000 of said circulating notes and return them to the president for use; and it shall then be lawful for said bank to use said notes as currency," etc.

On Feb. 7, 1859, the legislature passed an act authorizing the establishment of savings banks, and under its provisions James Blood, B. W. Woodward, S. B. Prentiss, C. W. Babcock, George Ford, C. H. Branscomb, George W. Deitzler and others organized the Lawrence Savings Bank.

But before any of the banks organized under the territorial laws—except, possibly, the one at Atchison—could place themselves upon a firm financial footing, Kansas was admitted into the Union as a state, and while this fact did not alter the legal standing of the banking institutions authorized during the territorial regime, it did alter materially the conditions under which other banks could be established. The Wyandotte constitution contained a provision that no bank should be established except under a general banking law, and that no banking law should be in force until after it had been submitted to a vote of the electors of the state at some general election and approved by a majority of the votes cast at such election. The first state legislature, which met in March, 1861, passed a general banking law providing that,

"Whenever any person or association of persons, formed for the pur-

pose of banking under the provisions of this act, shall duly assign or transfer, in trust, to the auditor of this state, any portion of the public stock issued, or to be issued, by the United States, or the stocks of the State of Kansas, said stocks to be valued at a rate to be estimated and governed by the average rate at which such stocks are sold in the city of New York, at the time when such stocks may be left on deposit with the auditor of state, such person or association of persons shall be entitled to receive from the auditor an amount of circulating notes of different denominations, registered and countersigned, equal to and not exceeding the amount of public stocks assigned and transferred as aforesaid," etc.

The law further provided that before receiving such notes the stockholders should give to the auditor a "good and sufficient bond, to be approved by him, to the amount of one-fourth of the notes that said bank shall receive," and they were also required to file with the auditor a certificate, duly attested by the president and cashier of the proposed bank, that ten per cent. of the capital stock of the bank has been paid in specie and on deposit, to remain in the vaults of the bank as an additional security to indemnify the holders of the bank's notes against loss in case of the depreciation of the securities deposited with the auditor to secure the circulation of the bank.

No bank could be organized with a capital stock less than \$25,000, which might be increased, and every bank was required to publish annual statements showing its condition. In the event a bank should fail to redeem its notes on demand, they might be protested, and if not paid in twenty days the auditor of state was authorized to give notice that they would be paid out of the trust funds. Note holders were given the power to recover damages from the bank. This law was submitted to the people of the state at the election on Nov. 5, 1861, and was ratified by a vote of 4,655 to 2,807. Before it could be fairly tested Congress passed the national banking law, and the banks of Kansas were confined to institutions of discount and deposit.

Boyle, in his "Financial History of Kansas," divides the banking history of the state into three periods. The first, which he styles the "unregulated," was from 1861 to 1891; the second, or period of "loose supervision," was from 1891 to 1897, and since the latter date there has been a period of "state supervision." It was in the first period that the question of the state's right to authorize banks of discount and deposit was carried to the supreme court. At the July term in 1878, Judge Brewer, afterward associate justice of the United States supreme court, handed down an opinion in the case of Pape vs the Capital Bank of Topeka (20th Kan. p. 440), in which he held that the constitutional provision applies only to banks of issue, and does not prohibit the legislature from creating banks of discount and deposit. Said he: "All banks, that is, all banks within the scope of the article, are required to keep offices and officers for the issue and redemption of their circulation. But a bank of deposit purely has no circulation. It is not a bank, therefore, within

the scope of the article." All the other justices of the supreme court concurred in this opinion.

Notwithstanding the fact that Boyle classifies the banks during the first 30 years of statehood as "unregulated," some very stringent laws relating to banking were passed in that time. The act of March 12, 1879, made it "unlawful for any president, director, manager, cashier or other officer of any banking institution, to assent to the reception of deposits or the creation of debts by such banking institution, after he shall have had knowledge of the fact that it is insolvent or in failing circumstances."

The act also made it the duty of every officer, director, agent or manager of any banking institution to examine into the affairs of the same and, if possible, know its condition. Another act of the same date provided that any officer of a bank receiving deposits or assenting to the creation of debts, when such bank should be in an insolvent condition, should be deemed guilty of larceny and "punished in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided by law for stealing the same amount of money deposited, or other valuable thing, if loss occur by reason of such deposit."

Although laws of this character were enacted at various times, it seems there was no general banking law in force. Gov. Humphrey, in his message to the legislature of 1889, said: "We have no law regulating the important subject of banks and banking. Banks of discount and deposit are referred to, as banks of issue are forbidden by the constitution, except by a vote of the people. Even the general corporation law does not include banking as one of the many purposes for which corporations may be formed, and the only provision on the subject is article 16, chapter 23, General Statutes, being an act of six sections for the organization and incorporation of savings associations. The right to incorporate banks under this act for the purpose of carrying on a general banking business has been questioned, and even the constitutionality of the act assailed in case of *Pape vs. Capitol Bank*, 20 K. 440.

"Notwithstanding this, hundreds of banks over the state have been thus organized and incorporated, not as savings banks, in fact, but to carry on a general business. . . . In justice to those who desire to form banking corporations, there should be some adequate provision of law for that purpose; and in justice to them, as well as to the business public, there should be an act regulating the subject of banks and banking generally, with some power of examination, inspection and supervision, which might be lodged with a bank commissioner, or with the present superintendent of insurance."

Nothing was done at that session, but in 1891 the legislature passed a general banking law which may be said to mark the renaissance of Kansas banking. One of the principal provisions of this act was the creation of the office of bank commissioner (q. v.). Six years later the law of 1891 was supplanted by one much more elaborate and comprehensive. It was an act of 65 sections, the principal provisions of which

were as follows: Five or more persons were given power to form a corporation to conduct a banking business; no two banks in the state should be permitted to operate under the same name; the building owned by the bank as a place of business should not equal in value more than one-third of the capital stock; banks organized prior to the passage of the act should conform to its provisions; stockholders were to be liable for a sum equal to the par value of their holdings; receiving deposits when a bank was in an insolvent condition rendered the officers subject to a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years, or both; no bank was to be permitted to do business without authority, and the bank commissioner was to take charge of insolvent banks.

This act was amended by the acts of 1901 and 1903. The former placed trust companies under the banking laws of the state, especially the provisions relating to the impairment of capital and insolvency, and the latter provided that no bank should be established with a capital of less than \$10,000. The act of 1903 also provided that every officer of an incorporated bank should hold at least \$500 in stock of the institution, which stock should not be sold or transferred while holding such office.

Doubtless the most radical and far-reaching law on the subject of banking ever passed by the Kansas legislature was the act of March 6, 1909, "providing for the security of depositors in the incorporated banks of the state, creating the bank depositors' guaranty fund of the State of Kansas, and providing regulations therefor, and penalties for the violation thereof."

The principal features of the law were: 1—Any incorporated state bank with a paid-up surplus equal to one-tenth of its capital might participate in the benefits of the guaranty fund, and the bank commissioner was authorized to issue a certificate to that effect. 2—Before such certificate should be issued the bank was required to deposit with the state treasurer, for each \$100,000 of deposits, or fraction thereof, \$500 in bonds of the United States, the State of Kansas, or some minor political division of the state, and in addition pay a sum equal to one-twentieth of one per cent. of the average deposits, etc. 3—When any bank should be found to be insolvent the bank commissioner to take charge, issue to the depositors a certificate bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and if the bank's assets should prove insufficient to pay the depositors, then the certificates should be redeemed from the guaranty fund. 6—National banks by reorganizing might become guaranty banks. 7—Any bank guaranteed under the provisions of the act, that should receive deposits continuously for six months in excess of ten times its capital and surplus, should be deemed guilty of violating the law and forfeit its guaranty rights and privileges.

Soon after the passage of the law opposition on the part of the national banks of the state developed, because it was feared that the guaranty of deposits in the state banks would give those institutions an

undue advantage. Gov. Stubbs, Bank Commissioner Dolley, and Attorney-General Jackson went to Washington to confer with the United States attorney-general, and some national banks went also to present their side of the case. Attorney-General Wickersham upheld the law, and when it became apparent that it was the intention of the opponents of the law to bring an action in the Federal court, the state forestalled the movement early in Aug., 1909, by instituting proceedings to enjoin certain persons and bankers from interfering in any way with the enforcement of the law. At the same time the attorney-general asked the supreme court for a writ of mandamus to make it necessary for the bank commissioner and the state treasurer to carry out the provisions of the law. The question, however, was finally carried to the supreme court of the United States, which upheld the law, and the state banks of Kansas were thus placed upon a basis of security surpassed by no state in the Union.

As a rule, the banks of Kansas have been conducted along conservative lines, and failures have been neither numerous nor of serious consequence. The state officials have not been remiss in the discharge of their duties, and even before the passage of the guaranty law did all in their power to safeguard the interests of the depositors. Since the passage of that law confidence in the state banks has been strengthened, but the officials have not diminished their efforts to place the banking institutions upon a still higher financial level. An instance of this is seen in the decision of Attorney-General Jackson in June, 1910, in the case of the Citizens & Farmers' State bank of Arkansas City. This bank was closed in Nov., 1908, by the bank commissioner, on account of an indebtedness of \$75,000 owed to it by the Wells Produce company of that city. The produce company failed soon after, and the receiver of the bank discovered that instead of \$75,000, its indebtedness to the bank was about \$100,000. When the question of the liability of the directors to the depositors was submitted to the attorney-general he held that the officers and directors of the bank were liable to the depositors for their losses, aggregating some \$400,000. Said Mr. Jackson:

"It is a general rule of law that ignorance of any fact in the bank's affairs, which it is the duty of the directors to know, can never be set up by them in defense of any of their official acts. The directors cannot escape liability by pleading ignorance of the facts which they agreed with the bank, by accepting their officers, to ascertain. They must be held to know all facts which ordinary diligence in the examination of the affairs of the banks would have disclosed."

Concerning this decision of Mr. Jackson the Topeka Capital of June 25, 1910, said: "This rule, laid down by the attorney-general, no doubt will make a whole lot of bank directors wake up. Heretofore the position of bank director has been generally looked upon as an honorary one, but bank directors will now realize that the position has considerable responsibility and liability attached to it."

Some idea of the growth of the banking business in Kansas may be

gained by a comparison of the bank commissioners' comparative statements for Sept. 1, 1900, and Aug. 15, 1910. On the former date there were 388 state banks reporting, with loans and discounts amounting to \$21,812,835.56; capital stock, \$6,613,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,839,663.14; deposits, \$26,899,875.45. On Aug. 15, 1910, there were 860 banks reporting loans and discounts of \$80,757,016.35; capital stock, \$16,779,300; surplus and undivided profits, \$7,041,291.29; deposits, \$77,733,500.33.

According to the Bankers' Directory of Jan. 1, 1911, there were in the state at that time 200 national banks with an aggregate capital stock of \$11,109,000; a surplus of \$6,221,050, and deposits of \$76,571,300.

Banner, a rural money order postoffice of Trego county, is located about 15 miles southwest of Wakeeney, the county seat, and 10 miles south of Collyer, which is the nearest railroad station. It is connected with the surrounding towns by telephone and is a trading point for that section of the county.

Bannock, a little village of Edwards county, is situated on Rattlesnake creek in Lincoln township, about 25 miles southeast of Kinsley, the county seat, and 12 miles south of Belpre, the most convenient railroad station. Bannock was formerly a postoffice, but after the introduction of the rural free delivery system the office was discontinued and the people now receive their mail through the office at Haviland, Kiowa county. The population in 1910 was reported as 30.

Bantam, a rural postoffice of Ellis county with a semi-weekly mail, is located about 12 miles northwest of Hays, the county seat, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Baptist Church.—The name Baptists was given to members of congregations who had withdrawn from the dominant churches of England and restored what they believed to be apostolic precept and example of immersion. This name was first applied in England about 1644, and the people forming the organizations maintained that immersion upon confession of faith was necessary for valid baptism, rejecting infant baptism as incompatible with regenerate membership. Other religious bodies had practiced immersion without such teaching.

From the first there were two branches of the English Baptists; those who followed the teaching of Calvin and those who adopted the theology of Arminius. The Arminian, or General Baptists, formed first under the leadership of John Smith, who established the first General Baptist church in London in 1611. The Calvinistic or Particular Baptists originated from a congregation of Separatists established in London about 1616. One of the first principles of the Baptist organizations was that the church as a spiritual body should be entirely separated from the state and that spiritual liberty be extended to all—Catholic, Jew and Protestant.

The first Baptist church in America was established at Providence, R. I., by Roger Williams. He was a minister of the Church of England, but soon after leaving the University of Cambridge adopted separatist

principles. He sailed for America in 1630 hoping to find entire religious liberty in the new world. Landing at Boston, Mass., he was invited to preach in the established church, but refused as it was unseparated. After some time he finally located with the separatists of Plymouth colony. Because of his teachings, Williams became a disturbing element, and he was condemned to banishment and deportation to England in 1635. He managed to escape and made his way through the wilderness in midwinter to the Narragansett Indians of whom he bought land, upon which he founded the colony of Providence on the principle of entire civil and religious liberty. He advocated the most complete separation of church and state at a time when such ideas were almost inconceivable.

In 1639, a small band of only twelve believers originated baptism and the first Baptist church. About 1640, a Baptist church was formed at Newport, and in 1655 a church of this belief was established at Boston and maintained in spite of opposition. A colony of Welsh Baptists came to America in 1665, and after some difficulty located at Rehoboth, Mass., in 1667. By 1750 there were eight Baptist churches in New England.

The Baptists began to locate in the Jerseys and Pennsylvania after 1682, and as there was tolerance of religion a large number of Quakers and Baptists emigrated from England to these localities. In 1686 several Baptist families from Wales located on the Pemepek river, where and a year later a company organized a church. The same year a church was organized at Middletown, N. J., and by 1770, twelve such churches existed. Services were held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Pemepek church from 1687, but the first church was not organized until 1698. The Philadelphia association was organized in 1707, and the New York colony churches sought admission to it as did the churches of Virginia and the Carolinas. Gradually the church became firmly established in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, North and South Carolina and Connecticut, and a few congregations were organized in Virginia. During the Revolutionary war the progress of the church was not materially checked and it is estimated that in 1792 there were 1,200 organizations with a membership of 100,000.

The great westward migration after the Revolution was an opportunity quickly improved by the Baptists. Missionary preachers were sent into the new western country and Baptist societies formed in the fringe of civilization. In 1845 differences arose over the question of slavery and the churches of the slave states formed the South Baptist convention, while the northern churches organized the American Baptist Union. At different times branches have separated from the two original Baptist organizations, or new congregations have been formed until today the church includes the following bodies: Northern Baptist Convention, Southern Baptist Convention, National Baptist Convention (Colored), General Six Principle Baptists, Seven-day Baptists, Free Baptists, General Baptists, Separate Baptists, United Baptists, Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ).

Primitive Baptists, Colored Primitive Baptists in America, Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists, Freewill Baptists (Bullockites), and United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).

The Baptist church was one of the first religious organizations to begin work in Kansas. for as early as 1831, Baptist missionaries were sent among the Indians. In July of that year Dr. Johnston Lykins came to the Indian Territory, "and at his own expense bought a small tract of land contiguous to the Shawnees," who were at that time located on the Neosho river. The next year, 1832, he was authorized by the Baptist board to erect mission buildings, and 1833, Lewis Cass, secretary of war, authorized him to visit various tribes west of the Mississippi river and report upon favorable sites for missionary establishments. In 1835 he was ordained, and given special charge of the Shawnees and Delawares. In June, 1837, the Ottawa Baptist mission was established about five miles northeast from the present site of the town of Ottawa, Franklin county, by Jotham Meeker and his wife, who had been missionaries to the Shawnees. In 1842, a large mission house was erected and a school established for the Indian children. The first missionary to the Pottawatomie Indians, in the territory now included in the State of Kansas, was the Baptist missionary, Robert Simerwell. In 1837, as soon as this tribe located at their new reservation on the Osage river, Mr. Simerwell and his wife located among them and when the Pottawatomies removed to their reservation on the Kansas river, the Baptist mission was established in what is now Mission township, Shawnee county. This became one of the largest and most prosperous missions in the territory. In 1840 another Baptist mission was established among the Miamis on Wea creek by David Lykins. Nearly all of the missions were maintained until the territory was thrown open to white settlement and the Indians were transferred to the Indian Territory.

When the Territory of Kansas was organized and thrown open to white settlers in 1854, most of the first immigrants were men who had belonged to churches in the east, and one of the first things they did upon establishing their homes was to organize churches where there were people enough to form congregations. Being among the first as missionaries, the Baptists were among the first to form permanent organizations. Less than a year after the first settlers located in the town of Lawrence, the Baptist church was organized there by William W. Hall. The services were held in private residences and halls until 1870, when a church building was erected. The Baptists were among the pioneer religious organizations to become established in Nemaha county and probably the first sermon preached in the county was by Elder Thomas Newton, who came from Illinois in 1854. He ministered at Central City and later at Seneca. The first church society was organized at Central City on Aug. 1, 1857, and the first pastor was T. R. Newton. A small church was soon erected, which was used as a school house during the week. The first religious services held by the Baptists in Doniphan was in 1855. A church was erected within a short time

and Mr. Anderson became the first minister. As early as 1856, John Williams, a Baptist preacher, held outdoor services at Trading Post, Linn county, where a church was organized at an early date. In Shawnee county a church was organized at Topeka on March 1, 1857. R. M. Fish of Urburn preached until C. C. Hutchinson came as a permanent pastor on June 18, 1859. The first Baptist church in Osage county was organized on Aug. 6, 1857. During the first year the church was served occasionally by R. C. Bryant and J. B. Taylor, but no church building was erected until 1869. In Atchison a Baptist church was organized on Aug. 1, 1858, and the first minister called was a Mr. Anderson. A Baptist organization was formed at Manhattan, Riley county, on Aug. 14, 1858, and it was incorporated on Nov. 13, 1860, with M. L. Wisner as the first pastor. In the fall of 1858, the Tabernacle Baptist church was organized at Leavenworth by a Mr. Kermot. The First Baptist church was organized in 1860, and in 1864 the two were merged to form the Baptist church for which a building was erected in the early '60s. In Oct., 1859, a Baptist congregation of seven members, one of the pioneer religious organizations in Lyon county, was organized at Emporia by R. C. Bryant. The Baptists were the first to effect a church organization in Clay county at the Huntress' cabin, and the Clay Center church was organized in Aug., 1868, with twelve members. The first Baptist church in Miami county was started there on Feb. 25, 1860, by Elder A. H. Dean, with twenty members and became the leading church of Paola, a building being erected five years later. H. S. Tibbits organized the Baptist congregation at Hiawatha on Aug. 18, 1860, with fifteen members, and it soon began to be one of the leading religious organizations of the locality. The work of the Baptist church was started in Franklin county by the Indian mission in 1837 but the first church was organized in 1864 at Ottawa. This church adopted the New Hampshire Confession of faith and held meetings in a building until a church was erected the following year. Religious services were held at Fort Scott, Bourbon county, while it was a military post, but the Baptists did not effect an organization there until Feb. 18, 1866. In 1868 a church was organized at Salina by J. R. Downer with fifteen members and a church erected within a short time. An organization was perfected in Neosho county in 1869 with seven members by Elder A. C. Bateman, who was cho-ru-pastor. Services were held at the Erie school house until a church was erected in 1871. Cherokee county was not opened to white settlement until 1870, when a Baptist church was organized at Columbus with twelve members on March 20, by Elder A. C. Bateman and the first pastor was a Mr. Maver. According to the census of 1875, there were 286 church organizations in the state, with 36 church edifices and a membership of 12,197. By 1878 the organizations had increased to 334 with 69 churches and 16,083 members, and by 1890 there were 358 organizations, 263 churches and 32,680 members. In 1906, the Baptist church ranked third in Kansas in number of members of all denominations both Protestant and Catholic, having 46,299 members.

Bar Association, State.—On Jan. 9, 1883, a number of the leading lawyers of Kansas met in Topeka for the purpose of organizing a state bar association. After the appointment of committees to formulate a plan for the permanent organization, an adjournment was taken until 10 a. m. the next day, when the association was formed with 46 charter members and the following officers: Albert H. Horton, president; N. T. Stephens, vice-president; W. H. Rossington, secretary; D. M. Valentine, treasurer. The objects and aims of the association, as given in the constitution, are "the elevation of the standard of professional learning and integrity, so as to inspire the greatest degree of respect for the efforts and influence of the bar in the administration of justice, and also to cultivate fraternal relations among its members."

To be eligible for membership one must have been admitted to practice in the Kansas supreme court, and also have been engaged in regular practice for one year next preceding his application for membership. In the beginning the constitution provided that the annual meeting should be held on the second Tuesday in January at the capitol, and that the executive council or committee might call special meetings at any time, giving the members thirty days' notice of such meetings. Subsequently the constitution was amended so that the annual meeting is held in January, upon such date as may be decided upon by the previous meeting or by the executive council. For a time two meetings a year were held.

The by-laws provide that all addresses delivered and papers read before the association shall be deposited with the secretary; that the president's annual address, the reports of committees and proceedings of the annual meeting shall be printed, but no other address shall be printed except by order of the executive council. The papers read before the association at the annual meetings have covered a wide range of subjects relating to the history, ethics and philosophy of law. Among these subjects may be mentioned: The Evolution of Law; Uniformity of State Laws; Politics and the Judiciary; Municipal Government; Combinations in Restraint of Trade; The Lawyer and His Relation to Society; Legal Education; Dramatic Art in the Jury Trial.

At the annual meeting on Jan. 11-12, 1911, at Topeka, the retiring president, C. A. Smart, of Ottawa, took for the subject of his annual address "The Establishment of Justice." The principal address at that meeting was delivered by Burr W. Jones, of Madison, Wis., whose subject was "The Mal-Administration of Justice." Papers were read by A. O. Andrew, of Gardner; A. E. Crane, of Holton; C. E. Branine, of Hutchinson; J. T. Botts, of Coldwater; A. M. Harvey, of Topeka, and W. A. McKeever, professor of philosophy in the Kansas State Agricultural College. Eighteen new members were admitted and the association joined in the enjoyment of the customary annual banquet.

The presidents of the association, from the time of organization to 1911, were as follows: A. H. Horton, 1883 to 1896; S. O. Thacher, 1887; W. A. Johnston, 1888; John Guthrie, 1889; Robert Crozier, 1890;

D. M. Valentine, 1891; T. F. Garver, 1892; James Humphrey, 1893; J. D. Milliken, 1894; H. L. Alden, 1895; David Martin, 1896; William Thompson, 1897; S. H. Allen, 1898; C. C. Coleman, 1899; Samuel Kimble, 1900; Silas Porter, 1901; B. F. Milton, 1902; J. G. Slonecker, 1903; W. R. Smith, 1904; Charles W. Smith, 1905; L. H. Perkins, 1906; W. P. Dillard, 1907; J. B. Larimer, 1908; J. W. Green, 1909; C. A. Smart, 1910.

At the annual meeting in 1911 the following officers were elected: President, W. E. Hutchinson, Garden City; vice-president, J. D. McFarland, Topeka; secretary, D. A. Valentine, Topeka; treasurer, J. G. Slonecker, Topeka; executive council, R. A. Bureh, B. W. Scandrett, J. J. Jones, J. D. Houston and H. A. Russell; delegates to the American Bar Association, A. W. Dana, Topeka; J. W. Orr, Atchison, and Samuel Kimble, Manhattan.

Barber County, one of the southern tier, is bounded on the north by Pratt county, east by Kingman and Harper counties, south by the State of Oklahoma and west by Kiowa county. It was organized in 1873, from territory that was originally embraced in Washington county. The county was named for Thomas W. Barber, who was killed near Lawrence on Dec. 6, 1855. It was intended when the county was organized that it should bear the name "Barber," but in some manner the spelling was changed to "Barbour" and stood that way until 1883, when the legislature passed an act changing the name to "Barber," its present form, according to original intention. Its area is 1,134 square miles and, according to the Kansas Agricultural reports of 1908, it then ranked 73d in population.

In the winter of 1871-2 the first white settler, a man named Griffin, located a ranch on a branch of the Medicine Lodge river, about a mile from the present site of Sun City, in the northwest part of the county. The following spring E. H. Mosley, and two men named Lockwood and Leonard, located on the Medicine Lodge river in the southeastern part of the county near the present town of Kiowa. Mosley brought with him goods for Indian trade and spent his time hunting buffalo and buying hides for the eastern market, while the other men broke some of the prairie and engaged in farming. This displeased the Indians, who opposed white settlement in this section, and they raided the homes of the pioneer farmers. In the fight that ensued Mosley was killed, but the other two men saved themselves by remaining behind a stockade. The Indians left after killing most of the stock. In Oct., 1872, Eli Smith joined this settlement, and a store was opened there by a man named Hegwer in the spring of 1873. Derick Updegraff settled on land near the present site of Medicine Lodge in Dec., 1872, and Salmon P. Tuttle drove a herd of cattle near this claim about the same time. During the year claims were taken up in the vicinity by William Walters, W. E. Hutchinson, Jake Ryan, A. L. Duncan, David Hubbard and John Beebe, while Samuel Larsh and a man named Wyncoop took up claims on Cedar creek 3 miles from the Up-

degraff ranch. Lake City, on the upper Medicine Lodge, was settled by Reuben Lake about the same time. During the spring and summer of 1873 a number of people came and the northern part of the county became settled. Ralph Duncan was the first white child born in the county, in the spring of 1873, and the first wedding took place in July, 1874, when Charles Tabor married a Miss Moore.

The first record of the county commissioners is dated July 7, 1873. The board consisted of S. H. Ulmer, L. H. Bowlus and J. C. Kilpatrick. On Sept. 1 the board made a contract with C. C. Bemis for a court-house to cost \$25,000, and the clerk was directed to issue warrants for that amount, but the building was never erected. On Sept. 2, 1873, W. E. Hutchinson was appointed immigration agent, and warrants to the amount of \$1,000 were drawn in his favor. On Oct. 6 G. W. Crane received the appointment as advertising agent and was given \$5,000 or as much of that amount as was needed to advertise the advantages of the county. The first regular election of county officers took place in Nov., 1873. The vote of the Medicine Lodge district was thrown out for some reason, and the officers chosen by the remainder of the county were: M. D. Hauk, clerk; Jacob Horn, treasurer; D. E. Sheldon, probate judge; Reuben Lake, sheriff; S. B. Douglas, superintendent of public instruction; C. H. Douglas, clerk of the district court; M. S. Cobb, register of deeds, and M. W. Sutton, county attorney. The county was divided on Nov. 7, 1873, into three districts for the election of commissioners, and on Feb. 11, 1874, a special election was held to determine the question of issuing bonds to the amount of \$40,000 for the erection of a court-house. The result of the election was a majority of 41 votes against the issue, but under a law of March 7, 1874, the county commissioners issued the bonds.

Indian depredations continued through the spring of 1874 and Cutler's History of Kansas (p. 1,521) says: "It was in the summer of 1874 that the so-called Indian raid occurred—when a band of Indians, led by a number of white men, it is alleged, came into this county and murdered several citizens up the Medicine river." For protection the citizens built stockades, one of which was erected near the center of the present city of Medicine Lodge. It was made of cedar posts set upright in the ground. Another stockade was built 12 miles up the river at Sun City, and for further protection a company of militia was formed to fight the Indians.

Barber county had but one contest for the location of the county seat—that of Feb. 27, 1876—which can hardly be called a contest, as Medicine Lodge received more votes than all the competing towns. The first school district of the county, which included Medicine Lodge, was organized in the spring of 1873, and the school building erected that year was used until 1882. Early religious services in the county were held by traveling Methodist preachers, but no regular organization was affected until 1878. The first newspaper was the Barber County Mail, which was started on May 20, 1879, by M. J. Cochran.

It was sold the next year to J. W. McNeal and E. W. Iliff, who at once changed the name and started the Cresset. The first large body of cattle held in the county was a herd of Texas cattle brought by Solomon Tuttle in the fall of 1872, which wintered along the Medicine river. The first graded cattle were brought into the county in the spring of 1873 by William Carl, who held them on the river about 12 miles above Medicine Lodge.

The early railroad history of the county consists of one experiment. On Aug. 27, 1873, a special election was held to decide the question of subscribing \$100,000 to the stock of the Nebraska & Southwestern railroad, and issuing bonds in a like amount in payment therefor. The measure was carried, the bonds were issued, and though the railroad was never built they became a valid lien against the county. At the present time the county has over 90 miles of main track road within its bounds. A line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe crosses the extreme northeast corner; another branch of the same system enters the county on the east and crosses to Medicine Lodge, thence northwest into Pratt county; still another line of the same system crosses the southeast corner and runs into Oklahoma, with a branch north from Kiowa to Medicine Lodge.

The eastern part of the county is undulating and in some places nearly level, while the western portion is hilly, breaking into bluffs along the streams. In the east the river bottoms vary from one and a half to two miles in width, but in the western part are narrower and deeper. The timber belts are usually about a half mile wide along the water courses, the native trees being walnut, elm, cottonwood, hackberry, ash, mulberry, cedar and willow. The county is a good agricultural country and stock raising is an important industry. Winter wheat, corn and Kafir corn are the staple products, while there are more than 50,000 bearing fruit trees on the farms of the county. Barber county is exceptionally well watered. All the streams have a general southeast course. Medicine Lodge river, the largest stream, flows diagonally across the county from northwest to southeast. Little and Big Mule, Big Sandy and Salt Fork creeks in the south, and Elm creek in the north are also important streams. Springs are abundant throughout the county, while good well water is reached at from 10 to 12 feet on the lowlands. Soft red sandstone is abundant along the streams and an excellent quality of brick clay is found in several localities, the best being near Medicine Lodge. Gypsum is found in the central part of the county and shipped to different points.

The county is divided into the following townships: Aetna, Cedar, Deerhead, Eagle, Elm Mills, Elwood, Hazelton, Kiowa, Lake City, McAdoo, Medicine Lodge, Mingona, Moore, Nippawala, Sharon, Sun City, Turkey Creek and Valley. According to the U. S. census of 1910 the population of the county was 9,916, a gain of 3,322 over 1900, and the Kansas agricultural report for the same year gives the value of farm products as \$1,564,471, wheat leading, with a value of \$675,091; corn second, with a value of \$441,720.

Barber, Thomas W., one of the free-state martyrs in Kansas, was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of Thomas and Mary (Oliver) Barber. In the early '30s he located at Richmond, Ind., where he was engaged for some time in operating a woolen mill. Soon after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he removed to Kansas and settled on a claim some 7 miles southwest of Lawrence. Being a sober, honest and industrious citizen, he made friends among his neighbors. Early in Dec., 1855, when the pro-slavery forces were threatening Lawrence, Mr. Barber decided to go to the assistance of the town. He had no family except a wife, who seems to have had a premonition of impending danger and begged him to remain at home, but he laughed at her fears and set out on horseback for Lawrence. On the morning of Dec. 6, in company with his brother Robert and Thomas M. Pierson, he started for his home, unarmed, promising to return as soon as he had arranged matters at home so as to permit his absence. When about 4 miles from Lawrence, on the California road, they saw a party of 14 horsemen approaching, two of whom rode on in advance of the others for the purpose of holding a parley with Barber and his companions. These two men were George W. Clark, agent of the Pottawatomie Indians, and a merchant of Weston, Mo., by the name of Burns. They tried to induce the Barbers and Pierson to join them, and meeting with a positive refusal, one of them drew his revolver and fired twice, mortally wounding Thomas W. Barber. He concealed the fact that he was shot until they had ridden about a hundred yards, when he informed his brother, who at first thought such a thing impossible, but a few minutes later the wounded man was seen to reel in his saddle. His associates eased him to the ground, where a little later he breathed his last. The poet, Whittier, wrote a poem on "The Burial of Barber," beginning:

"You in suffering, they in crime
Wait the just reward of time,
Wait the vengeance that is due;
Not in vain a heart shall break,
Not a tear for freedom's sake
Falls unheeded; God is true."

Barclay, a village of Osage county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 11 miles southwest of Lyndon, the county seat. It is supplied with express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 100.

Barnard, one of the principal towns of Lincoln county, is the terminus of a division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. which connects with one of the main lines of that system at Manchester. It is located in Scott township, near the northern boundary of the county, about 12 miles from Lincoln, the county seat. Barnard was first settled in 1888; was incorporated in 1904, and in 1910 reported a popula-

tion of 425. It has two banks, a weekly newspaper—the Bee—some good retail mercantile houses, churches of the leading Protestant denominations, telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice with one rural delivery route, and being located in the rich Salt creek valley is an important shipping point for agricultural products. It is connected by telephone with the surrounding country and with the county seat.

Barnes, an incorporated town of Washington county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 13 miles southeast of Washington, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with three rural routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connection, a bank, a weekly newspaper—the Barnes Chief—Methodist, Lutheran and Christian churches, good schools, and in 1910 reported a population of 454. It is the principal trading and shipping point for Barnes township, in which it is situated.

Barnesville, a hamlet of Bourbon county, is situated on the Little Osage river, about 13 miles north of Fort Scott, the county seat. It has rural free delivery from Fulton and in 1910 had a population of 52. Fulton is the nearest railroad station.

Barr, Elizabeth N., one of the younger school of Kansas authors, was born in a dugout—a fact of which she is rather proud—in Lincoln county, Kan., in 1884. When she was two years of age her parents removed to Huron county, Mich., where she attended the common schools and in 1902 graduated in the Badaxe high school. Then after a sojourn in Florida she went to Kansas City, Mo., where she was for a time employed on the advertising force of the Kansas City Journal. In 1905 she went to Topeka with a total capital of \$11 and entered Washburn College, determined to work her way through that institution. With an energy rarely equaled in her sex she succeeded, and in 1908 graduated in the liberal arts course. Her first published work was a collection of poems written while she was a student in college and entitled "Washburn Ballads." Miss Barr is also the author of several short county histories of various counties in Kansas, and she was for some time the editor and publisher of the Club Member and Current Topics, a paper devoted to the cause of woman suffrage.

Barrett, a hamlet of Marshall county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. and on the Vermillion river in Vermillion township, 20 miles southeast of Marysville, the county seat, and 3 miles from Frankfort. It has a money order postoffice, and a population in 1910 of 75.

Barrett is one of the oldest settled points in Marshall county. The first white resident outside of the French traders was G. H. Hollenberg, afterward the founder of Hollenberg, Washington county, who located in this vicinity in 1854 and opened a store for the accommodation of the emigrants to California. In 1855 a colony of 60 people from Cadiz, Ohio, selected a tract in the Vermillion valley for a settlement. Among those who came was A. G. Barrett, who in 1868 laid off the town of Barrett and gave the railroad company 40 acres of land in consideration of their building a depot and side track. The postoffice had been established since 1857.

Barry, an inland hamlet in the extreme northeast corner of Greenwood county, is located 5 miles from Dunaway, the nearest railroad station, and 30 miles from Eureka, the county seat. It obtains its mail by rural delivery from Gridley, Coffey county.

Bartlett, an incorporated town of Labette county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R., in Hackberry township, 14 miles southwest of Oswego. It has banking facilities, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 249. The town was named for its promoter, Robert A. Bartlett. Jerome Callahan was the pioneer merchant, and B. F. Cox built the first dwelling.

Barton County, nearly in the geographical center of the state, is bounded on the north by Russell county, east by Ellsworth and Rice, south by Stafford and Pawnee, and west by Pawnee and Rush counties. It is exactly 30 miles square and contains 900 square miles. The county was created by an act of 1867, and was named in honor of Clara Barton, the founder of the American Red Cross association. The southern half of Barton county lies in territory that was erected as Washington county by the act of 1855, while the northern portion includes part of the unorganized territory attached to the counties lying east of it. It is supposed that the first white men who saw this part of Kansas were the Spaniards under Coronado (q. v.). The first American to visit Barton county was Lieut. Zebulon Pike, who led an exploring expedition to the Rocky mountains in 1806. On Oct. 13 of that year, Pike reached the most northerly bend of the Arkansas river, about 6 miles east of the present site of Great Bend, where he encamped for several days. (See Pike's Expedition.) The McKnight party, with a train of pack mules, followed the trail along the Arkansas in 1812, and in 1820 Maj. Long's expedition passed along practically the same course. This early route later became the historic "Santa Fe Trail."

As far as can be learned, the earliest settler in Barton county was a man named Peacock, who located his ranch on Walnut creek about 3 miles east of the big bend of the Arkansas. His residence was an adobe hut, and in the fall of the year 1860, he and five other men were killed by Kiowa Indians, who drove off the stock and committed other depredations.

In 1868 the Indians created considerable trouble by attacking ranchmen and wagon trains, running off cattle, and in some cases killing settlers and travelers. In October they attacked a provision train near Ellinwood, and in his report of the affair Gen. Hazen stated that "about 100 Indians attacked the fort at daylight, and were driven off; then they attacked a provision train; killed one of the teamsters, and secured the mules from four wagons; then attacked a ranch 8 miles below and drove off the stock."

The first cemetery in the county was the old grave yard laid out about 300 yards northeast of Fort Zarah (q. v.), in which the graves made at the time of the occupation of the fort by troops may still be

seen. In some cases they were marked by stones, but are nearly all overgrown with buffalo grass.

The United States census of 1870 found two people who declared themselves residents of Barton county. They were John Reinecke and Henry Schultz, natives of Hanover, Germany, who came from Illinois in March, and after searching for land near the present site of Ellinwood got the Ellsworth surveyor to accompany them to Walnut creek, where they selected a location, and had it surveyed. The settlement they established was about 6 miles northwest of the present city of Great Bend. Others who came to the county in 1870 were W. C. Gibson, Gideon F. Mecklem, William Jous, Antone Wilke, George Berry and Mike Stanton, who settled along the Walnut in what are now Buffalo and Walnut townships. Most of the pioneer homes were rude dugouts and sod houses. The first log house was built late in the year 1870 by Mr. Mecklem, and was provided with loopholes and small windows as a means of defense against the Indians. The principal occupation of the early settlers was killing buffalo. They used the flesh and tongues for food, in some cases selling the meat at the nearest settlements, while the hides were tanned and sent to the markets in the east. A few tried farming, but were unsuccessful, as the buffalo tramped out the crops and wallowed in the soft plowed ground. The first settlements in Great Bend township were made by E. J. Dodge, who made a homestead entry on Jan. 23, 1871, and D. N. Heizer, who entered land in May of the same year. Some of the other settlers of that year were John Cook, W. H. Odell, Thomas Morris, George Moses and Wallace Dodge.

For about five years after its creation Barton county was attached to Ellsworth for judicial and revenue purposes, but in 1871, it had the required number of voters and population to entitle it to a separate organization. Accordingly, a petition was presented to the governor asking that the county be organized, and on May 16, 1872, Gov. Harvey issued a proclamation for the organization of the county and declared Great Bend the temporary county seat. The officers appointed by him at that time were Thomas Morris, John H. Hubbard and George M. Berry commissioners, and William H. Odell, clerk. The board held its first meeting at Great Bend on May 23, 1872. At this meeting the commissioners divided Barton county into three civil townships, Lakin, Great Bend and Buffalo, and declared each township to be a commissioner district. An election for township officers, and to decide upon the location of the county seat, was ordered for July 1. The election was held and resulted in the selection of M. H. Halsey, John Cook and L. H. Lusk, commissioners; William H. Odell, clerk; Thomas L. Morris, register of deeds; J. B. Howard, clerk of the district court; E. L. Morphy, treasurer; D. N. Heizer, probate judge; J. B. Howard, county attorney; A. C. Moses, superintendent of public schools; John Favrow, surveyor; George W. Moses, sheriff, and D. B. Baker, coroner. Upon the question of a permanent location of the county seat, Great Bend received 144 votes, Ellinwood 22 and Zarali 33.

Soon after Barton county was organized some difficulty arose between the authorities of Ellsworth and Barton counties with regard to the payment of taxes. Some of the settlers had already been placed on the tax rolls by the assessor of Ellsworth county before Barton was organized, and had paid their taxes to the Ellsworth county treasurer. For a time the Ellsworth county officers refused to pay over to Barton county the taxes thus collected, but matters were finally amicably adjusted.

The settlement of Barton county was both rapid and steady. A number of Germans located around Ellinwood, where a store was opened in 1874 by F. A. Steckel, who also started a grist mill. The following year the first brewery in the county, and the first in this part of the state, was erected at Ellinwood. About this time a number of Russians entered land about 7 miles west of Great Bend. One of the points of great interest in the county is Pawnee Rock (q. v.) in the southwest corner. In early days of travel along the Santa Fe it was a noted landmark.

The first school in the county was a private one established in 1872 by James R. Bickerdyke. In December of that year bonds were voted for the first school house. A number of the early settlers were Catholics, who erected the first church building in the county in Lakin township in the fall of 1877. The second church was built by the Methodists the following winter. Prior to this time services were held by traveling preachers. The first postoffice was established at Zarah in 1871, with Titus J. Buckbee as postmaster. The first record of marriage is that of Jonathan F. Tilton and Addie Eastey in Nov., 1872. Judge W. R. Brown presided at the first term of court in April, 1873. George A. Housher, whose birth occurred on Oct. 2, 1871, was the first white child born in the county.

On Oct. 8, 1872, a special election was held to vote on the question of issuing \$25,000 of county bonds for the erection of a court-house and jail. The proposition was carried, and on March 26, 1873, the bids were opened. The contract was awarded and the building, located in the county square at Great Bend, was completed and accepted that year. G. L. Brinkman was elected to the state legislature on Nov. 5, 1872, and was the first person to represent Barton county in the general assembly of the state. In 1874 the limits of Barton county were enlarged by the addition of a part of Stafford county. This territory was held until 1879, when the matter, after being fought through the courts, was decided against Barton county, for the reason that Stafford, by the act of division, was reduced to an area less than that required by the state constitution. The original bounds of Barton were therefore restored.

The county is divided into the following townships: Albion, Beaver, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Clarence, Cleveland, Comanche, Eureka, Fairview, Grant, Great Bend, Homestead, Independent, Lakin, Liberty, Logan, Pawnee Rock, South Bend, Union, Walnut and Wheatland.

The southern part of the county is level, the northern portion higher and somewhat broken. The valleys of the Arkansas river and Walnut creek are from 2 to 7 miles in width, with a sandy loam soil, which is very fertile and productive. Narrow belts of timber, principally cottonwood, elm, ash, box-elder, hackberry, willow and walnut, are found along the streams, and many artificial groves have been set out. Barton county is one of the "banner" wheat counties of Kansas, but corn, Kafir corn and oats are extensively raised. Limestone of a good quality is found in the northern portion, and sandstone in the southern half of the county. Clay is found in the north, and a vein from 15 to 18 feet thick lies about 3 or 4 miles north of Great Bend. A rich bed of rock salt has been discovered about 3 miles northeast of Great Bend and has been drilled 100 feet.

The Arkansas river is the principal stream. Its course through the county is in the form of a crescent, or great bend, from which the town of Great Bend takes its name. There are several tributary streams, Walnut and Little Walnut creeks being the most important. The main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad follows the course of the Arkansas river, passing through Ellinwood and Great Bend, while a branch of the same system runs east from Ellinwood into Rice county. A second branch runs northwest from Great Bend into Rush county. The main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad traverses the county almost directly east and west through the center and has a branch south from Hoisington to Great Bend. There are about 95 miles of main track road within the limits of the county, furnishing ample shipping facilities to the central and southern parts.

The U. S. census for 1910 reported the population of Barton county as being 17,876, which showed a gain of 4,092 during the preceding decade. According to the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the same year, the value of all farm products was \$4,203,193. The principal crop was wheat, the value of which was \$2,897,283, and the corn crop was valued at \$739,400. During the year 1910 live stock of the value of \$244,159 was sold.

Basehor, a village of Leavenworth county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. about 10 miles south of Leavenworth city, and 2 miles from the Wyandotte county line. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, and is a trading and shipping point for that section of the county. The population in 1910 was 225.

Basil, one of the minor villages of Kingman county, is a station on the Hutchinson & Blackwell division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 12 miles south of Kingman, the county seat, with which it is connected by telephone. It is a trading and shipping point for that portion of the county and in 1910 had a population of 72.

Bassett, a small village of Allen county, is situated about 2 miles south of Iola, the county seat, with which place it is connected by electric railway. In 1910 it reported a population of 40.

Bassettville, a little village of Decatur county, is located on Sappa creek in the township of the same name, about 15 miles southwest of Oberlin, the county seat, from which place the people receive mail by rural free delivery.

Bateham, a little hamlet of Republican township, Clay county, is near the southern boundary, about 13 miles almost due south of Clay Center, the county seat. Wakefield is the nearest railroad station, from which the inhabitants of Bateham receive mail by rural free delivery.

Battle Flags.—The regimental and battle flags carried by Kansas troops in the various wars in which they have participated were turned over to the adjutant-general of the state when the regiments returned home. In 1866 the legislature made an appropriation of \$150 for the painting of inscriptions on these flags, and many of them bear the names of the more important battles and skirmishes in which the commands were engaged. Many of these Civil war emblems were worn to ribbons, and to preserve them a resolution was adopted by the legislature of 1867, making an appropriation of \$150 for a suitable case in which they were to be placed. The case was built, the flags crowded in, and for nearly forty years reposed in those cramped quarters. In 1905 public sentiment was aroused and the following act passed the legislature:

“Whereas, The battle-flags of the state of Kansas, some sixty in number, have been for forty years without proper care, subject to moth and dust, and inaccessible to the public; therefore, be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Kansas:

“Section 1. That the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be expended upon proper vouchers by the executive council, in providing steel cases, with plate glass fronts and backs, as near air tight as practicable, in which to preserve and expose to the public the various regimental and other battle-flags carried by Kansas troops; and that the same be added to the museum of the State Historical Society.

“Section 2. The adjutant-general is hereby required to furnish a designation for each flag, giving number of regiment, names of battles, and location of service, and that each flag be so labeled.

“Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.”

With the above appropriation a handsome steel case was provided in which the flags have since been on exhibition.

During the Civil war a number of Kansas regiments were presented with flags by patriotic women in the localities in which the regiments were raised, notably Company I, First Kansas, which received a flag from the ladies of the Leavenworth Turner's Society; the Second Kansas, which received a flag from the ladies of Junction City, and Company M, Ninth Kansas, which was also presented with a stand of colors. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war (q. v.) the Woman's Relief Corps of Topeka, presented a stand of colors to each

of the three Kansas regiments. The state also furnished blue silk banners to these organizations. On the return of the Twentieth Kansas Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, in returning the flags to the state, said: "My regiment and myself are gratified for this enthusiastic welcome. . . . The stand of colors which I have here was furnished us on this spot eighteen months ago. We carried them to the Philippine Islands and took good care of them. They were placed on the firing line on Feb. 4, and remained there until we were ordered home. While the regiment was in the trenches they were stuck in the ground right with us. They have been torn by bullets and brambles, but what is left of them we desire to return to the state."

On behalf of the state Gov. W. E. Stanley said: "As the representative of the state it affords me pleasure to receive these flags from the hands of the Twentieth Kansas. One is the old star spangled banner, the symbol of the nation's greatness. For more than a century it has inspired in the people the loftiest sentiments and across land and sea, from Bunker Hill to Calocan, it has been the glorious emblem of liberty. The other, a torn and tattered battle flag, its scars and tatters, voiceless lips which tell of the devotion and valor of the Kansas soldiers. A generation ago, the young men of other years came home as you are coming home, from struggle and victory, and they brought their battle flags and placed them in the archives of the state. They are now covered with the dust of a life's span, which in the light of the devotion of the men who carried them in battle has the gleam of gold. Today we will place the battle flag of the men who are putting life's harness on with the battle flags of the men who are putting life's harness off, and will keep them as the state's treasures, that in the years to come they will teach lessons of the highest patriotism. The whole state welcomes your return to civil life, the people will follow you with prayers and devotion."

Battleship Kansas.—Toward the close of the nineteenth century, when an agitation in favor of a larger and more powerful navy was started, the navy department adopted the custom of naming the new battleships after the states. One of the early vessels to be thus named was the ill-fated *Maine*, which was blown up in the harbor of Havana, the incident being one of the principal causes of the declaration of war against Spain in the spring of 1898.

The Fifty-seventh Congress made appropriations for the construction of several new battleships, and on Jan. 20, 1903, the Kansas legislature passed a resolution requesting the members of Congress from the state to use their influence to have one of the new ships named the "Kansas." An order to that effect was issued, and work on the vessel was commenced at Camden, N. J., the following November. The keel was laid early in 1904, and on Aug. 12, 1905, Gov. Hoch, accompanied by his staff and a number of prominent Kansans, visited Camden to be present at the ceremony of launching. On such occasions it is usually the custom to break a bottle of champagne or other wine

against the prow of the vessel as it starts from the ways, but as Kansas was known to be a prohibition state, it was decided to dispense with the wine and use water instead. The day was warm and sultry and the governor's staff, in full uniform, suffered from the heat during several vexatious delays, but at 12:40 p. m. the great marine monster began slowly to move down the incline to her watery home. Miss Anna Hoch, the governor's daughter, who acted as sponsor, stood upon a platform with a bottle of water from the John Brown spring in Linn county, Kan., and at the signal she smashed the bottle against the ship's prow, repeating the customary formula, "I christen thee Kansas"; but her voice was lost in the cheering that greeted the great ship as it glided down the ways.



BATTLESHIP KANSAS.

The Kansas is 450 feet long at the load water line, the greatest breadth is 76 feet 10 inches, and the mean draught is 24 feet 6 inches. Her displacement is 16,000 tons, and her engines have a total horse power of 19,545, giving her a speed of 18 knots an hour. The coal bunkers have a capacity of 2,200 tons, though 900 tons constitute the normal supply. Altogether she carries 3,992 tons of armor, the sides being protected by plates 9 inches in thickness, the turrets by 12-inch armor, and the barbette by 10-inch. Her main battery consists of 24 guns, four of which are of 12-inch caliber; eight are 8-inch, and twelve are 7-inch, all breech-loading rifles. The secondary battery includes twenty 3-inch rapid fire guns; twelve 3-pounder semi-automatic; two 1-pounder automatic; two 3-inch field guns, and two 30-caliber automatic. When manned by a full complement her force would consist of 41 officers and 815 men. The total cost of the Kansas was \$7,565,620, being exceeded in this respect at the time of her completion only by the Connecticut, which cost \$7,911,175.

Two gifts were made by the State of Kansas to the battleship bearing her name. The Daughters of the American Revolution gave a fine

stand of colors, and the legislature of 1905 appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of a silver service, of special design. Competitive bids and designs were submitted, the contract being finally awarded to Edward Vail of Wichita, Kan. The silver service consisted of 35 pieces, bearing appropriate designs of Kansas scenes and sunflowers. It was presented to the ship at the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1907, by Gov. Hoch, whose speech of presentation was responded to by Capt. Charles E. Vreeland, commander of the vessel, who claimed the State of Kansas as his home. After the presentation the huge silver punch bowl was filled with lemonade for the refreshment of the assembled guests.

The Kansas went into commission on June 18, 1907, under command of Capt. Vreeland, and was one of the four first class battleships that went on the Pacific cruise the following December. Capt. Vreeland was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and the Kansas was placed under the command of Capt. Charles J. Badger. On Dec. 1, 1910, the ship was in the second division of the Atlantic fleet, composed of the Kansas, the Louisiana, the New Hampshire and the South Carolina.

Bavaria, a village of Saline county, is located on the main line of the Union Pacific R. R. 9 miles west of Salina, the county seat. It has express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 110. The place was originally settled in 1865 by Ernst Hohneck, who later deserted it. In 1877 E. F. Drake laid off the town of Bavaria.

Baxter Springs, an incorporated city of Cherokee county, is located a short distance west of Spring river, at the junction of two divisions of the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 11 miles southeast of Columbus, the county seat, and not far from the southern boundary of the state. The first settler was a man named Baxter, who located there about the year 1858, when the land was known as the "Government Strip." During the war of 1861-65, Baxter Springs was on the direct route from Fort Scott to Fort Smith, and lying, as it does, close to the Missouri line, it was also subject to an attack from some of the guerrilla bands that infested the region. A military post was established there in May, 1863, and garrisoned by the First Kansas colored infantry and a battery commanded by Lieut. Knowles. In June the garrison was withdrawn and the post remained unoccupied until Aug. 17, when Col. Blair ordered Capt. John Crites' company of the Third Wisconsin cavalry to reoccupy it. A little later Crites was reinforced by a detachment of the Second Kansas colored infantry under command of Lieut. R. E. Cook, and early in October further reinforcements were added under Lieut. James B. Pond of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, who took with him a 12-pound howitzer. On Oct. 4 Gen. Blunt left Fort Scott for Fort Smith, with an escort of 100 men of the Third Wisconsin and Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, the band and a wagon train, and about noon of the 6th reached a point near Pond's camp at Baxter Springs.

Here he saw a body of mounted men advance from the timber on Spring river and as they wore Federal uniforms he thought they were Pond's men out on drill or to give him a reception. Capt. Tough, Blunt's chief of scouts, rode forward, but soon returned with the information that the men were rebels, and that a fight was then going on at Pond's camp.

As a matter of fact, the men seen by Blunt were some of Quantrill's guerrillas, commanded by Quantrill in person. Seeing that they were recognized, the guerrillas advanced on the escort, fired a volley, and then charged. The Union troops were outnumbered more than five to one and fled at the first fire. Blunt succeeded in rallying 15 of his men, and with this meager force held the enemy at bay, until noticing a gap in the line he made a dash through it and escaped. His adjutant-general, Maj. Curtis, attempted to cut his way through another gap, but was killed. Britton, in his "Civil War on the Border," says: "In many instances where the soldiers were closely pursued, they were told that if they would surrender they would be treated as prisoners of war; but in every case the moment they surrendered and were disarmed, they were shot down, sometimes even with their own arms in the hands of the bandits."

A short time before this unhappy affair, which is known as the Baxter Springs massacre, Pond's camp had been attacked by the guerrillas while 60 of his picked men were absent on a foraging expedition. Lieut. Pond managed to work the howitzer by himself, and the fact that the camp was supplied with artillery doubtless deterred Quantrill from charging and capturing the entire force then in the garrison.

In 1865, after the war was over, two men named Armstrong and Davis built a house on the site of Baxter Springs, and the next year a town was laid out on 80 acres by Capt. M. Mann and J. J. Barnes. Soon after this A. F. Powell opened a store, and when Baxter Springs became the outlet for the Texas cattle trade, the town took on all the appearances of prosperity. But the cattle trade brought to the place a number of notorious characters, and Baxter Springs quickly won the distinction of being a "wide open" town. The late Eugene F. Ware, in one of the Kansas Historical Collections, says "it was the toughest town on earth." In Nov., 1867, it was made the county seat of Cherokee county, but the following summer, while the Cherokee Neutral Lands were in dispute, James F. Joy, who had purchased the lands, and Congressman Grinnell of Iowa visited Baxter Springs, and the citizens at a meeting adopted resolutions declaring they were satisfied with the plan proposed by Joy in dealing with the settlers on the lands. This offended many citizens of the county, and at an election the following February (1869) a majority of the people voted to remove the seat of justice to Columbus. In the meantime Baxter Springs had voted bonds for something like \$200,000 to aid railroad companies, etc., and this led a number of the citizens to leave the place. Added to this, the outlet of the cattle trade was removed farther west and the boom

was over. For several years Baxter Springs made but little progress, but in Sept., 1873, rich lead deposits were discovered in the vicinity and again the town began to grow, this time in a permanent and substantial manner.

The Baxter Springs of the present day has an electric lighting plant, waterworks, two banks, two weekly newspapers, an international money order postoffice from which five rural routes emanate, flour mills, hotels, planing mills, a telephone exchange, telegraph and express offices, a large retail trade, and in 1910 had a population of 1,598.

In 1885 Congress appropriated \$5,000 for a national cemetery about a mile west of the town, where the victims of the massacre of 1863 are buried.

Bayard, one of the minor villages of Allen county, is a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. in the northeast part of the county, some 15 miles from Iola, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, an express office, some mercantile interests, and is a shipping point for the surrounding agricultural district. The population in 1910 was reported as 50.

Bayneville, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Ohio township, Sedgwick county, is 12 miles southwest of Wichita. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, some retail trade, and is a shipping point of some importance.

Bazaar, a village of Chase county, is the southern terminus of a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. that runs to Strong City. It is 10 miles south of Cottonwood Falls, the county seat, has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, some retail stores, and in 1910 reported a population of 75.

Bazine, a village of Ness county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 11 miles east of Ness City, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, an express office, telephone connection, and is a trading and shipping point for the neighborhood. The population in 1910 was 125.

Eagle, a village in the southwestern part of Miami county, is on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. about 15 miles southwest of Paola, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices and a good local retail trade. In 1910 the population, according to the U. S. census, was 180.

Beale's Expedition.—Edward F. Beale was born at Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1822. At an early age he entered the United States navy and saw his first active service with Commodore Stockton on the Pacific coast during the Mexican war. At the close of the war he resigned his commission in the navy and was made superintendent of Indian affairs in California and New Mexico. In 1853 he led an expedition to explore the central route to the Pacific coast. Leaving Westport, Mo., in May of that year, with 12 riflemen, he went first to Council Grove. From there he passed up the Arkansas river to the mouth of the Huerfano, about 20 miles east of the present city of

Pueblo, Col., thence to the San Luis valley, and from there to the coast. A full report of the expedition was written by Gwynn H. Heap, one of the party, and published in 1854.

Beardsley, a money order post-village of Rawlins county, with a population of 50 in 1910, is a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 10 miles west of Atwood, the county seat. It is a supply point for the neighborhood and does some shipping of grain and live stock.

Beattie, a village of Marshall county, is located in Guittard township, 15 miles east of Marysville, the county seat, on a branch of the Vermillion river and on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. It has banking facilities, a newspaper, telegraph and express offices, churches and schools, and a money order postoffice with two rural mail routes. The population in 1910 was 500. The neighborhood about Beattie was settled prior to 1865 by Hugh Hamilton, H. G. Smith, Eli Goldsberry, E. Cain, J. Trotten, G. Thorne, James Fitzgerald and P. Jones. The town was laid out in 1870 by the North Kansas Land and Town company of St. Joseph, Mo., on land owned by James Fitzgerald and John Watkins. The original town site consisted of 160 acres, and the town was named Beattie in honor of Hon. A. Beattie, then mayor of St. Joseph, Mo. The postoffice was established in 1871, and the first store was built by L. Brunswick in 1872.

Beaumont, a village of Butler county, is situated in Glencoe township, about 20 miles southeast of Eldorado, the county seat. It is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, telephone connection, and is a shipping and supply point for a rich agricultural district in the eastern part of Butler and the southwest corner of Greenwood counties. The population in 1910 was 200.

Beaver, a hamlet of Sheridan county, is located in the southeastern part of the valley of the Saline river, and receives mail by rural delivery from Quinter, which is the nearest railroad station.

Beaver Creek.—There are four streams in Kansas that bear this name. The first flows in a southeasterly direction through Clark county and empties into the Arkansas river; the second rises in the northern part of Barton county and flows north to the Smoky Hill river; the third flows south across the western part of Smith county and empties into the Solomon river near the town of Gaylord; and the fourth and largest is composed of two forks, one of which rises in Sherman and the other in Cheyenne county. They unite near the town of Atwood, Rawlins county, from which point the main stream follows a northeasterly course and empties into the Republican river at Orleans, Neb. This last named Beaver creek was so named by James R. Mead's exploring party in 1859 on account of the large number of beaver dams along its course.

During the Indian troubles in the summer of 1867, the Eighteenth Kansas left Fort Hays on Aug. 20 for the headwaters of the Solomon

and Republican rivers. On the evening of the 21st Capt. Jenness of Company C was sent out with a detachment to ascertain the cause of a light seen at some distance across the prairie. He found the remains of an old Indian camp fire, but in attempting to return to the main body he became confused in the darkness, and finally decided to bivouac on the open prairie. Early the next morning he reached the river, about 8 miles below the camp. According to a published account by Capt. Jenness, the command was then some 85 miles north-west of Fort Hays. Upon reaching the river he pushed on toward the main body, but after going about 3 miles his detachment was attacked by a large body of Indians. Forming a hollow square, he managed to hold the savages at bay. His men were armed with Spencer repeating carbines and each man carried 200 rounds of ammunition, so they were well equipped in this respect for a heroic defense. After a short skirmish Capt. Jenness again began to move up the river toward the camp, but after going half a mile saw more Indians. He then returned to the river and threw up a breastwork of driftwood and loose stones, behind which his little band fought valiantly for three hours. All the horses except 4 were either killed or wounded; 2 of the men were mortally and 12 seriously wounded, and the detachment withdrew to a ravine, where they found water and remained under cover of the willows and banks of the ravine until dark. The Indians then drew off and Jenness and his men, under the guidance of a scout, followed a buffalo path for 5 or 6 miles until they came to the river. The Indians renewed the attack the next morning, but the main command came to Jenness' rescue. This affair is known as the battle of Beaver creek.

In Jenness' narrative the exact location of the action is not given. Some years after the event, James A. Hadley, a corporal of Company A, published an account of the engagement in the *Farm and Home Sentinel* of Indianapolis, Ind. The localities mentioned by Corporal Hadley were given by A. J. Pliley, the famous scout, who locates the scene on Prairie Dog creek in the northwestern part of Phillips county.

Beaverview, a post-village of Rawlins county, is located on Beaver creek, about 18 miles southwest of Atwood, the county seat, and 12 miles southeast of McDonald, which is the nearest railroad station.

Beckwourth, James, hunter, trapper and scout, was a mulatto of great physical strength who came west with Gen. Ashley in 1825 and won considerable reputation as a trader and Indian fighter, finally becoming chief of the Crow tribe. Parkman says he was "bloody and treacherous, without honor or honesty," but the Bent brothers and Kit Carson, who knew him better than Parkman, say he was one of the most honest of Indian traders. In the days of the argonauts he lived in California, where he wrote his autobiography, which was published about 1855. During the Mexican war he carried messages for Gen. Kearney, riding alone through the hostile Indian country from Bent's fort on the Arkansas to Fort Leavenworth. For awhile he was associated with the cele-

brated Jim Bridger in piloting trains across the plains. He trapped and traded along the Arkansas river, and in no small degree contributed toward bringing the present State of Kansas under the dominion of the white race.

Beebe, George M., the last secretary and acting governor of Kansas Territory, was born at New Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1836. He received an academic education, and in 1857 graduated at the Albany Law School. In the spring of 1859 he came to Kansas, located in Doniphan county, and in November of that year he was elected a member of the council in the territorial legislature. He was therefore a member of the legislature which met at Leecompton on Jan. 2, 1860, and which passed the bill abolishing slavery in Kansas. On May 1, 1860, he was appointed territorial secretary, to succeed Hugh S. Walsh, and entered upon his duties on July 1. When Gov. Medary resigned on Dec. 17, 1860, Mr. Beebe became acting governor and continued to act in that capacity until the state government was inaugurated on Feb. 9, 1861, when he was succeeded by Gov. Robinson. In 1863 Mr. Beebe removed to Nevada, where he was appointed collector of internal revenue, but declined. He then went back to New York and became the editor of the *Republican Watchman*, published at Monticello. In 1874 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and was reelected in 1876. The Kansas State Historical Society has made several efforts to get into correspondence with Mr. Beebe, but for some reason he has persistently declined to answer the letters.

Beebe's Administration.—The story of Gov. Beebe's administration is soon told. When Gov. Medary went to Ohio on Sept. 11, 1860, Mr. Beebe became acting governor and served as such until Nov. 25, when the governor returned. The records do not show that much of a straggling or unusual nature occurred during this period. For some time there had been trouble between the free-state and pro-slavery settlers in Linn and Bourbon counties, and about the middle of November, fearing another outbreak of hostilities, Mr. Beebe ordered Adjt.-Gen. Strickler, on the 10th, "to take immediate steps to ascertain what force of infantry, if any, either of the militia of the territory or of volunteer companies, can be put into service, if necessary, within one week from the date hereof."

On the same day he wrote to Gen. Harney, at St. Louis, asking that the 200 infantry at Fort Leavenworth be placed subject to the order of the governor of the territory. After the return of Gov. Medary, Mr. Beebe wrote to President Buchanan, under date of Nov. 26, giving an account of the recent disturbance in Bourbon county. "These men," said he, "under the lead of a notorious offender, one James Montgomery, assisted by a desperate character named Jennison, . . . threatened to break up a special term of the United States district court called to meet at Fort Scott on the 19th inst. for the trial of certain of their number, charged with offenses against the United States, and kill Presiding Justice Williams, the marshal and his deputies, and all interposing resistance, and destroy the town of Fort Scott."

Upon learning of these threats, Mr. Beebe, accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. Strickler, had visited Fort Scott and found that Judge Williams had abandoned the idea of trying to hold the special term of court. In his letter to the president Beebe states that he met Montgomery and Jennison, who finally agreed to disband their men, but a few days later they were at their old tricks. He suggested that the governor issue a proclamation declaring martial law in that part of the territory, and that a force of at least 300 dragoons should be sent there to maintain order.

When Gov. Medary resigned on Dec. 17, 1860, Mr. Beebe again became acting governor. On the 21st he wrote to the president: "The legislative assembly of this territory convenes on the 7th prox. If it is the purpose of your excellency to appoint a successor to Gov. Medary, I would respectfully request that you cause me to be so advised, as in such event I do not desire to occupy any time in preparing, in an executive capacity, for the coming legislature."

The Wyandotte constitution, in defining the boundaries of the proposed State of Kansas, had cut off all that portion of the territory lying west of the 102nd meridian of longitude. The country west of that meridian was known as the "Pike's Peak region," and Mr. Beebe requested the president that, in the event of the admission of Kansas and the establishment of a new territory farther west, to appoint him to the same position in that territory he then held in Kansas.

The legislature met at Lecompton on Jan. 7, 1861. W. W. Updegraff was for a third time chosen president of the council, and John W. Scott was elected speaker of the house. On the 8th both houses voted to adjourn to Lawrence, where they met on the next day. As no successor to Gov. Medary had been appointed, it devolved upon Mr. Beebe to submit a message to the assembly, which he did on the 10th. His message is interesting, in that it presents some figures relating to the property values and financial condition of the territory. He reported the territorial indebtedness as being \$96,143.58, while the resources from taxes due and unpaid amounted to about \$104,000, though he expressed the opinion that not more than \$30,000 of this could be collected "without some special and direct action taken for the express purpose." The value of the taxable property of the territory he estimated at \$28,000,000.

Mr. Beebe pointed out, in a rather laconic manner, the folly of incorporating so many town companies. He stated that in 38 counties there were 135,328 town lots, or more than two for each inhabitant, and significantly asks: "May not a reasonable apprehension be entertained, unless something be soon done to stop this mania for town speculation, that there will, ere long, be no lands left for farms in the territory?"

Mr. Beebe recommended a revision of the election laws, especially the registry provisions; the repeal of the law abolishing slavery in the territory; some thorough system of organizing counties and town-

ships; and the repeal of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, or the enactment of a law of that character that would be intelligible.

After dwelling at length upon the discord between the North and South on the question of slavery, he closed his message by saying: "But if nothing can be done—if this worst must come—having been made the wand with which the magicians of Evil have aroused the elements, it may not be expected Kansas can stand an idle watcher of the storm. Intimately identified as her interests are with the perpetuity, progress and prosperity of that Union of States into which she has hoped soon to enter and take her equal place—while she could not witness a dissolution with feelings other than of deepest anguish—if God, in His wrath, shall tolerate the worst portent of this tempest of passion, now so fiercely raging, Kansas ought, and I trust will—declining identification with either branch of a contending family, tendering to each alike the olive offering—establish, under a constitution of her own creation, a government to be separate and independent among the nations."

This was the last session of the territorial legislature. Few important laws were passed, the most noteworthy being the acts fixing the number of employees of each house of the legislature and their salaries, and declaring illegal the bonds issued in payment of claims for losses sustained during the border war. The acts of this legislature were afterward declared valid by the state courts. (See Robinson's Administration.) On Feb. 2, 1861, the assembly adjourned, and just a week later the state government was inaugurated.

Beecher Rifle Church.—On May 31, 1857, the settlers in and about the village of Wabaunsee, the most of whom were members of the New Haven colony, held a meeting for the ultimate purpose of forming a church organization. At this meeting resolutions were adopted recognizing the expediency of organizing a Congregational church. Committees were appointed to attend to the preliminary matters and to obtain the names of those willing to unite in organizing a church, such organization to take place on the last Sunday in June. On June 21 it was resolved to set apart Saturday, June 27, as "a day of fasting and prayer," and that seven persons, then present, having letters from other churches, should constitute the nucleus of the proposed church. On the day appointed the brethren and sisters gathered in a ravine on the east side of the Wabaunsee townsite, where they were undisturbed by the noise and clatter of the village, and devoted all this day and the forenoon of the following one to the organization of a church which, as stipulated beforehand, was to be Congregational in form, as unsectarian as possible, and was to be known as "The First Church of Christ in Wabaunsee." A council of neighboring churches had been called to recognize the new church, but the Manhattan church was the only one to respond. It was therefore deemed expedient to organize a council, which was done, and Rev. S. Y. Lum, who preached the

first sermon in Kansas, in 1854, delivered the one on this occasion, and Rev. C. E. Blood, of Manhattan, gave the fellowship of the churches, and the Wabaunsee church was launched.

As long as Beecher lived he took an active interest in the Wabaunsee colony, and it was the custom of the colonists at each annual meeting of the church to read his letter which accompanied the rifles, "Let these arms hang above your doors as the old Revolutionary muskets do in many New England homes. May your children in another generation look upon them with pride and say 'Our fathers' courage saved this fair land from slavery and blood.' Every mornings' breeze shall catch the blessings of our prayers and roll them westward to your prairie homes. May your sons be large-hearted as the heavens above your heads; may your daughters fill the land as the flowers do the prairies, only sweeter and fairer than they. You will not need to use arms when it is known that you have them. It is the essence of slavery to be arrogant before the weak and cowardly before the strong."

Rev. Harvey Jones was the first pastor of this church organization and served for nearly three years, holding the early meetings in a tent. A temporary church was shortly after erected and plans discussed for a suitable stone building of sufficient capacity for the needs of the community. After four years of effort the present building was dedicated on May 24, 1862, the General Association of Kansas Congregational churches meeting with the church at this time, and taking a recess to dedicate the new church. During the early days of the church it received support from various church societies, but in less than ten years from its organization it became self-supporting. In 1860 it reported the largest membership of any church in Kansas, having one more than the Lawrence and eleven more than the Topeka churches. On June 20, 1897, the fortieth anniversary of the church was fittingly observed, and on June 27 and 28, 1907, the fiftieth anniversary was made the occasion of a great celebration, during which an elaborate program was carried out. Hundreds of visitors were in attendance and the semi-centennial of this famous pioneer church was made a memorable one.

Beecher Rifle Company.—Early in the fall of 1855, two residents of New Haven, Conn., a Mr. Russell and a Mr. English, commenced enlisting a party of northern men to go to Kansas to settle and help make it a free state. Winter set in before the company could be organized and the project was abandoned until the following spring. On Feb. 7, 1850, Charles B. Lines, of New Haven, announced at a public meeting that he was making preparations for carrying out the proposed plan. The next day men began enlisting and in less than a week 85 names were subscribed, which was increased to 90 by March 7. Mr. Lines was made president of the colony for the first year. A few days before starting for Kansas a meeting of the colonists and other New Haven citizens was held in the North church, where Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a stirring address. At the conclusion of this address Mr. Lines, as president of the new colony gave a short talk, explaining the origin,

aim and purpose of the company, and reminding the audience that no provision had yet been made for furnishing the colonists with weapons, and explaining why there was a necessity for calling upon the public to arm them. Prof. Benjamin Silliman, president of Yale College, was the first one to respond to the appeal, heading a subscription list for one Sharp's rifle. Similar subscriptions then came fast. Rev. Mr. Dutton, pastor of the church in which the meeting was being held, then made a statement that Deacon Harvey Hale of his church was a member of the proposed colony, and as his pastor he desired to present him a Bible and a Sharp's rifle. Beecher then made another ringing talk, pledging 25 rifles from his congregation if a like number was raised in New Haven. The meeting closed with 27 rifles assured to the colony. On the evening of March 31 a farewell meeting to the colonists was held, in which a letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Lines was read, in which Beecher presented a number of Bibles in the name of one of his parishioners and 25 Sharp's rifles in behalf of several others. At the close of the meeting the members of the colony were escorted to the boat by the Elm City Guards and the Croton Engine Co. No. 1.

A coöperative organization was formed while on the way west, and on their arrival at St. Louis such garden and other tools as were needed were secured and brought with them on the steamboat Clara to Kansas City, where John J. Walter, E. Dwight Street, T. C. P. Hyde, Amos A. Cottrell and Walter Webb were chosen to push on ahead in search for a suitable location. The remainder of the colonists, having secured wagons and ox teams, pushed on, reaching Lawrence the second day, where they remained for two or three days, being rejoined while here by those who had been seeking a location. The site of Wabaunsee being reported favorably to the colonists, the selection was ratified and on April 28, 1856, the colony reached its destination. Of the original number who started from New Haven, twenty never reached Kansas at all, and a number of others who did come, from some reason or other, left shortly after coming. Forty-one of the original number stuck it out and formed the nucleus of the rifle company that was soon formed under the name of the "Prairie Guards." William Mitchell was chosen captain of the company, which embraced the members of the colony, who were supplied with Sharp's rifles, and some of the surrounding settlers, the organization numbering about 60 men. This rifle company saw active service in Kansas shortly after coming to the territory, volunteering to assist in the defense of Lawrence from an attack of border ruffians from Missouri. A few of the original colonists are living in 1911, but the good they accomplished will live after them.

Beecher's Island.—(See Arickaree, Battle of.)

Beeler, one of the minor villages of Ness county, is located in Eden township and is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 17 miles west of Ness City, the county seat. It has a money order post-office, an express office, telephone connection, Protestant churches, a school, and is a trading and shipping point for the western part of the county. The population in 1910 was 75.

Bellaire, a thriving little town of Smith county, is located in Blaine township and is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 6 miles east of Smith Center, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telephone connection, telegraph and express offices, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant churches, a good retail trade, and in 1910 reported a population of 200.

Bellefont, a village of Wheatland township, Ford county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 22 miles east of Dodge City, the county seat. The population was 40 in 1910. It has a money order postoffice with one rural delivery route, and is a shipping and supply point for that section of the county.

Belle Plaine, an incorporated city of the third class in Sumner county, is located on the Ninescah river at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads, 12 miles northeast of Wellington, the county seat. The population in 1910 was 849, a gain of 298 during the preceding ten years. Belle Plaine has two banks, a weekly newspaper (the News), good public schools, flour and planing mills, churches of the leading Protestant denominations, an opera house, telegraph and express offices, a telephone exchange, and is an important shipping point and trading center. From its international money order postoffice three rural delivery routes supply mail to the surrounding country.

Belleville, the county seat of Republic county, is located a little east of the center of the county and is an important railroad center and shipping point, having three lines of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific system and one line of the Union Pacific system. The population in 1910 was 2,224. All business activities and professions are represented in the business directory. There are banks, flour mills, grain elevators, creameries, mercantile houses and newspapers. It has good graded and high schools, all denominations of churches, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice from which emanate five rural routes. The county buildings include a \$25,000 court-house and an \$11,000 jail.

Belleville is beautifully situated on a gently rolling upland in the midst of a rich and prosperous farming country. The main articles of export are grain, live-stock and creamery products. The town was established on Sept. 25, 1869, with the following charter members of the company, James E. VanNatta, A. B. Tutton, W. A. Means., J. H. Frint, T. C. Reily, W. H. H. Reily, W. A. Dugger, John McFarlane, John Harris, G. H. Jackson and N. T. VanNatta. A "town house" was built by the company on the northwest quarter of section 2, town 3 south, range 3 west, in which a general store was kept. The upper floor was used as a public hall. The place was named Belleville after Arabelle Tutton, the wife of A. B. Tutton. It was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1878, and the first election, held on Jan. 26 of that year, resulted as follows: Mayor, W. H. Woodward; police judge, William Haskett; councilmen, Channey Perry, Edwin Knowles, Daniel Miller, Ed. E.

Chapman and F. N. Munger. The officers appointed were, city marshal, Willis C. Allen; city attorney, A. E. Taylor; city clerk, Charles H. Smith; city treasurer, Columbus Taylor; street commissioner, W. C. Allen.

By 1873 Belleville had become quite an important business center. The main stage thoroughfare from Hanover, Mo., connecting with St. Joseph, Mo., and Denver, Col., and with the Central branch from Waterville, passed through Belleville, and stages ran daily. A number of substantial business structures had been built and the improvements included city waterworks. As early as 1888 the enterprising citizens of the town convinced the state authorities that Belleville was of sufficient size to be a city of the second class and it was made such. For many years this little city was a gateway to the homestead country, to the settlement of which it owes much of its present growth and prosperity.

Belmont, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Kingman county, is located 12 miles southeast of Kingman, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, an express office, a public school, some retail trade and in 1910 reported a population of 150.

Beloit, the county seat and largest town of Mitchell county, is located northeast of the center of the county, on the Solomon river and at the junction of the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads. It has an altitude of 1,381 feet and is 162 miles from Topeka. It has an electric light plant, water works, public library, an opera house, two daily and three weekly newspapers, 3 banks, and all lines of business activity. The state industrial school for girls is located here. Beloit is supplied with telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with 8 rural routes. The population in 1910 was 3,082.

The first settlement here was made by A. A. Bell in 1868, with the idea of improving the water power. It was first called Willow Springs. The next year T. F. Hersey purchased the mill site from Mr. Bell, put up a saw mill in 1870 and a grist mill the next season. A school building was erected in 1871 and Rev. O. N. Fletcher, the preacher of Ashville, took charge of the school which was the first in the county. In 1870 Beloit was made the county seat and has remained so ever since. The plat of the site was made in 1872. The promoters were T. F. Hersey, A. A. Bell, George Campbell, Alexander Campbell, C. H. Morrill, Edward Valentine, W. C. Ingram and Daniel Kepler. In July of that year it was incorporated as a city of the third class and in 1879 Gov. St. John proclaimed it a city of the second class. At the first city election the following officers were chosen: T. F. Hersey, mayor; W. C. Ingram, M. R. Mudge, H. H. Lyon, Joseph Baughman and J. R. Vaughn, councilmen. The town was growing very rapidly at this time. As each building went up and became ready for occupancy a dance was held in it first, then a religious meeting, after which it was turned over to the owner for his use. The postoffice was established in 1870 with A. A. Bell as postmaster. The first newspaper was the Mirror, established in 1871 by A. B. Cornell. The first bank was opened in 1873 by F. H. Hart.

Belpre, an incorporated city of the third class in Edwards county, is situated in the township of the same name, and is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 17 miles east of Kinsley, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Bulletin), a good retail trade, a money order postoffice that is authorized to issue international orders, telegraph and express offices, telephone connection with the adjacent towns and cities, and does considerable shipping. Belpre was incorporated in 1900 and in 1910 the population was 485.

Belvidere, a village of Glick township, Kiowa county, is located at the junction of two divisions of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway system, about 18 miles southeast of Greensburg, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, telephone connection with the surrounding country, and in 1910 had a population of 30. Its railroad facilities make it an important shipping point.

Belvoir, one of the old settlements of Kansas, is located in Douglas county about 13 miles southwest of Lawrence, in the valley of the Wakarusa river. The town site was laid out on the old Santa Fe trail (q. v.) in 1855, and the following year the Catholic church was established. Several houses were built and a tavern was erected for the accommodation of travelers going west. On account of the proximity of Belvoir to Twin Mound, no postoffice was established until 1868. The village has rural free delivery from Richland, the nearest railroad town, and in 1910 had a population of 30.

Belvue, a village of Pottawatomie county, is located in Belvue township on the main line of the Union Pacific R. R., 25 miles southeast of Westmoreland, the county seat. It has banking facilities and all the main lines of business activity, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telegraph and express offices, and the population in 1910 was 200. The town was laid out in 1871 by A. J. Baker and Malcolm Gregory.

Beman, a little hamlet on one of the tributaries of the Neosho river in the northeast corner of Morris county, is about 13 miles from Council Grove, from which place the inhabitants receive mail by rural free delivery. Alta Vista is the most convenient railroad station.

Bendena, one of the villages of Doniphan county, is located in Wolf River township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 7 miles south of Troy, the county seat. It has a bank, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 150. This town was established in 1886 and for a time called Albers in honor of John Albers, a pioneer of the neighborhood. When the postoffice was established the name was changed to Bendena. In 1861 Miss Strode taught one of the early schools of the county on the site of the town. The only furniture in the room was rude benches fastened to the wall.

Bender Family.—About the close of the year 1870 a family of Hollanders, or Germans, consisting of four persons—father, mother, son, and daughter—moved into Osage township, Labette county. The father was William Bender, and the son and daughter were John and Kate.

They erected a small frame house, which was divided into two parts by studding, on which hung an old wagon-sheet for a partition. In the front part they had a few articles for sale, such as tobacco, crackers, sardines, candies, powder and shot, and just outside the door was a plain sign, "Groceries." In the front room were also two beds. The family pretended to furnish lunch and entertainment for travelers. Little was known of them generally, and they repelled rather than invited communication with their neighbors. Kate traveled over the country somewhat, giving spiritualistic lectures and like entertainments, but created very little stir or comment. The two young people occasionally went to church and singing school, and the men frequently attended public meetings in the township. The place was on the road, as then traveled, from Osage Mission to Independence.

During 1871 and 1872, several parties traveled the road, making inquiries for persons who were missing, and who had last been heard of at Fort Scott or Independence. A public meeting was held at Harmony Grove schoolhouse to discuss the herd law, about March 10, 1873, when the matter of so many people being missing and the fact that suspicion rested upon the people of Osage township were discussed. It was decided that a vigorous search should be made under the sanction of a search-warrant. Both of the male Benders were present, but when others expressed a willingness to have their premises searched the father and son remained silent. About ten days before this meeting Dr. William York had left his home in Onion creek, Montgomery county, in search of a man and child by the name of Loucher, who had left Independence for Iowa during the previous winter and had never thereafter been heard of by their friends. Dr. York reached Fort Scott and started to return about March 8, but never reached home. In the early part of April, Col. A. M. York, with some 50 citizens from Montgomery county, started from Independence to make a thorough search for his brother. They went as far as Fort Scott, but could get no clue to the missing man. On their return they visited the Bender place and tried to induce Kate, who professed to be a clairvoyant, to make an effort to help discover the doctor. But Kate was able to elude their efforts without throwing any suspicion on herself. That night the Bender family left the place and went to Thayer, where they purchased tickets to Humboldt and took the north-bound train at 5 o'clock on the following morning. A day or two thereafter their team was found hitched a short distance from Thayer, apparently nearly starved.

It was about May 1 that a man passing the Bender place noticed the stock wandering around as though wanting care. On going to the stable he found the team gone, and a calf dead in a pen, evidently having starved to death. He then went to the house, but found no one there. He notified the township trustee, who, with other parties, went to the premises and broke into the house, where they found nearly everything in usual order, little if anything aside from clothing and bed-clothing having been taken. A sickening stench almost drove them from the

house. A trap-door in the back room was raised, and it was discovered that in a hole beneath was clotted blood which produced the stench. The house was removed from where it stood, but nothing further was found under it. In a garden near by a depression was noticed, and upon digging therein the body of Dr. York was found buried, head downward, his feet being scarcely covered. His skull was crushed and his throat was cut from ear to ear. On further search seven more bodies were found, all of whom, except one, were afterward identified by their friends. They were Mr. Loucher and his little daughter, seven or eight years old, buried in one hole; William Boyle, and three men named McCratty, Brown, and McKenzie. The other body was never identified, and it is altogether probable that other parties were murdered and their bodies never found.

It seems that in the back room of the house, almost up against the partition studding, a hole just large enough to let a man through had been cut in the floor, the door to which raised with a leather strap. Under this an excavation had been made in the ground, leaving a hole some 6 or 7 feet in diameter and about the same in depth. It is supposed that when a victim was killed in the daytime he was thrown into this hole until night, when he would be taken out and buried. From the victims the Benders seem to have procured, so far as could be ascertained, about \$4,600 in money, two teams of horses and wagons, a pony and a saddle. The Benders made good their escape and were never apprehended, although detectives thought they were able to trace their wanderings through Texas and New Mexico. Parties supposed to be the Benders were apprehended in many parts of the country and several were brought to Labette county for identification, but they proved to have little if any resemblance to the persons sought. Two women, supposed to be Mrs. Bender and Kate, were arrested in Michigan in 1890, and brought to Labette county on requisition, but on habeas corpus proceedings they were released, the court being satisfied that they were not the Benders, and these horrible crimes remain unavenged.

Benedict, an incorporated town of Wilson county, is located on the Verdigris river in Guilford township, 8 miles northeast of Fredonia, the county seat, and at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads. It has a bank, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 215. The town was surveyed about the time the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads were built through this county. Substantial iron bridges were built over the Verdigris at this point in 1887, and a \$4,000 school house was erected. The Wilson county old settlers society was organized at Benedict in 1897. The town was piped for gas in 1898.

Bennington, one of the incorporated towns of Ottawa county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R. and on the Solomon river, in Bennington township, 9 miles southeast of Minneapolis, the county seat. It has two banks, an opera house, two grain elevators, flour mill and a weekly

newspaper, as well as all the main lines of business. There are telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 386. The community was settled in 1870 and a store opened in 1873 by George Parker. When the railroad was built in 1878 the town was laid out. The promoters were Daniel Struble and C. Nelson. An iron bridge was built over the Solomon at a cost of \$4,500; Markley Bros. put up a flour and saw mill run by water power at a cost of \$20,000, and in 1880 a \$2,000 school house was built.

Benson, Alfred W., lawyer and United States senator, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 15, 1843, a son of Peleg and Hannah (Washburn) Benson. He received an academic education at Jamestown and Randolph in his native state, and in 1862 enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York regiment; was severely wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, and at the close of the war was mustered out with the rank of major. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1869 removed to Kansas, locating at Ottawa. On May 10, 1870, he married Miss Unettie L. Townsend of Manchester, Vt. Mr. Benson served for four years as a member of the Kansas state senate; was district judge from 1885 to 1897, and on June 11, 1906, was appointed United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph R. Burton. On Aug. 1, 1907, Gov. Hoch appointed Mr. Benson one of the associate justices of the Kansas supreme court to complete the unexpired term of Adrian L. Greene, deceased, and upon retiring from the supreme bench he resumed the practice of law.

Bentley, a town of Sedgwick county, is located near the Arkansas river in Eagle township, and is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., about 20 miles northwest of Wichita. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the News), a money order postoffice, telegraph and express service, telephone connection, and is the principal trading and shipping point for that section of the county. The population in 1910 was 200.

Benton, a town of Benton township, Butler county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 14 miles southwest of Eldorado, the county seat, and not far from the Sedgwick county line. It was settled in 1884, incorporated in 1908, and in 1910 had a population of 240. Benton has a bank, a money order postoffice with two rural delivery routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a number of well appointed mercantile establishments, Methodist, Christian and Presbyterian churches, good public schools, and is a shipping point of considerable importance.

Bent's Fort.—(See Fort Lyon.)

Berlin, a hamlet of Bourbon county, is located 15 miles northwest of Fort Scott, the county seat. It has rural free delivery from Uniontown and in 1910 had a population of 15. Devon, on the Missouri Pacific, is the nearest railroad station.

Bern, a village of Nemaha county, is located in Washington township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 14 miles northeast of Seneca. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Gazette), express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 375.

Bernal, a money order postoffice of Reno county, is situated in Lincoln township, and is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 7 miles south of Hutchinson. The railroad name is Elmer Station. Bernal has telephone connection with the adjacent towns, is a trading point for the people of that part of the county, and in 1910 reported a population of 40.

Berryton, a little village of Shawnee county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 9 miles southeast of the city of Topeka. It has a money order postoffice with one rural delivery route, and is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is located. The population in 1910 was 75.

Berwick, a little station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. in Nemaha county, is located 18 miles northeast of Seneca, the county seat, and 3 miles from Sabetha. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 31.

Bethany College, located at Lindsborg, Kan., was founded in 1881, and is carried on under the auspices of the Swedish Lutheran church. The purpose of the founders was to establish a school, "imparting higher education founded on the principles of Evangelical Christianity." Rev. Carl A. Swensson, who had been elected pastor of the Bethany Lutheran church of Lindsborg in 1878, was active in organizing the school or academy and became its first president.

The first building of the school contained recitation rooms and a dormitory for men, while a separate dormitory was provided for the female students. School opened on Oct. 15, 1881, with J. A. Udden as teacher, and about 30 students enrolled. The following year the Smoky Valley district of the Kansas conference of the Augustana synod took charge of the institution; a board of directors was appointed, and soon afterward the college was incorporated under a state charter.

In 1883 a large dormitory was erected for male students and two years later a main building was erected to furnish class rooms, a chapel museum, library and science departments. The institution passed into the hands of the Kansas conference in the spring of 1885, and the name was changed to Bethany College and Normal Institute. From that time its progress was both rapid and satisfactory. The school began to outgrow its quarters, new buildings were needed, and with this end in view the name was changed to Bethany College in Dec. 1886. The charter also was changed so that the college was invested with power to convey academic degrees.

The conservatory of music was begun in 1882, and the school of business in 1884. In the fall of 1886 the model school was added, and in 1900 the school of fine arts, but this was later combined with the school of music, and today the college has the following departments: Pre-

paratory, normal, commercial, collegiate, a model school, art department and a conservatory that has gained a wide reputation throughout the state.



LIBRARY AND MAIN BUILDING, BETHANY COLLEGE.

Bethany has a fine main building equipped with every convenience for recitation rooms and laboratories, a women's dormitory accommodating 92 students, a dormitory for men, an art hall, the Swedish pavilion of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, which was donated, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 3,000 and a \$5,000 pipe organ, a gymnasium and the Carnegie library. The student body consists mostly of the Lutheran youth of the state and the college has an annual enrollment of several hundred. In 1910, Ernst F. Pihlbrand was president of the college and C. F. Carlbert, vice-president.

One of the first steps taken by the school after its organization was the formation of a chorus and orchestra to sing the Messiah, the proceeds to go toward the support of the school. Since that time the oratorio has been sung twenty-five times at Lindsborg under the direction of the musical department, and during Holy Week people come from many parts of the state to hear this chorus as there is no other like it in the country.

Bethel, a post hamlet in the central portion of Wyandotte county, is situated on the Missouri Pacific R. R., about 10 miles west of Kansas City, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, which is the cen-

ter of two rural free delivery routes, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 25.

Bethel College.—As early as 1882 a Mennonite seminary was established at Halstead, Harvey county. When the Kansas conference of the Mennonite church met in 1887 the city of Newton came forward with an offer of financial aid if the conference would undertake to establish a college at that place. The result was the organization by the conference of the Bethel College corporation, which was to have full charge of the establishment and control of the institution. Bethel College was opened to students on Sept. 20, 1893. The biennial report of the state superintendent of public instruction for 1893-94 gave the value of the property belonging to the college as \$114,100, of which \$45,000 was represented by buildings, and \$68,000 as a permanent endowment. Since then the institution has kept pace with other schools of its character. Six departments are presented to students, viz: Collegiate, Academic, Music, Fine Arts, Elocution and Commercial. Probably no school in the state offers better opportunities for the study of the German language.

Beulah, a village of Sheridan township, Crawford county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 5 miles south of Girard, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, a good local trade, and in 1910 reported a population of 100.

Beverly, an incorporated town of Lincoln county, is situated in Colorado township and is a station on the Salina & Plainville division of the Union Pacific R. R. 11 miles east of Lincoln, the county seat. Beverly was settled in 1886, incorporated in 1904, and in 1910 reported a population of 335. It has two banks, two creameries, a number of well stocked general stores, a good public school, a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express service, telephone connection with the surrounding towns, and does considerable shipping.

Bickerdyke, Mary Ann, familiarly known as "Mother Bickerdyke," army nurse and philanthropist, was born near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, July 19, 1817. Her father, Hiram Bell, was a descendant of the Pilgrims, and her mother of one of the first families of New York. Her childhood was spent upon a farm, where pure air and plenty of out door exercise developed her into a woman strong in both mind and body. She entered Oberlin College, but was compelled by illness to leave just before graduating. Her first experience as a nurse was in the Cincinnati hospital during the cholera epidemic of 1837, and liking the work she continued in it for several years. On April 27, 1847, she became the wife of Robert Bickerdyke, in 1856 they removed to Galesburg, Ill., where her husband died about two years later, leaving her with two sons (James R. and Hiram) to support. Again she took to nursing, and it seems that she also practiced medicine, for the Galesburg directory for 1861 gives her occupation as physician.

When the Civil war broke out she was one of the leaders among the Galesburg women in providing necessities for the soldiers at the front.

Later, when a physician in the Twenty-second Illinois infantry wrote home of the illness and lack of suitable care among the soldiers, Mother Bickerdyke's friends offered to care for her children if she would volunteer to go to the front as a nurse. With \$500 worth of hospital supplies she reported for duty at the regimental hospital at Cairo, Ill. After the actions at Belmont, Fort Donelson and Shiloh she was in the field hospitals; followed the army in the Corinth and Atlanta campaigns; frequently went over battle fields at night, with lantern and simple remedies, searching for any wounded that might have been overlooked. Gen. McCook said she was "worth more to the Union army than many of us generals," and she was a great favorite with Gens. Sherman and Logan. In March, 1866, she was relieved from duty and returned to her home in Galesburg.

Her work in behalf of the soldiers was not ended, however. Thousands of men discharged from the army thronged the cities in search of employment. Mother Bickerdyke visited Kansas, where she found the conditions favorable for many of these men to obtain homes. She next appealed to wealthy friends for aid in carrying out her project. Jonathan Burr, a wealthy banker, gave her \$10,000, and C. B. Hammond, the president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, promised free transportation for soldiers and their families for two years. Gen. Sherman, then in command at Fort Riley, allowed her the free use of government teams to transport the veterans and their goods to their homesteads, and between 1866 and 1868 over 300 families were settled in Kansas through her efforts. She also decided to make this state her home and settled at Salina, where she opened a hotel, popularly known as the Bickerdyke House.

After the Indian raids of 1868 she was active in behalf of the settlers, and it was due to her efforts that the war department issued rations for 500 people for ten months. She was also influential in securing the appropriations from the state for the purchase of seed grain for the settlers who had suffered from drought. In 1874, after spending four years in New York, she returned to Kansas to make her home with her sons on a ranch near Great Bend. That year and the next she made several visits to Illinois to solicit aid for the grasshopper sufferers. Her incessant labors undermined her health, and she spent two years in California. After her health was restored she secured employment in the United States mint at San Francisco.

Mother Bickerdyke was instrumental in securing pensions for more than 300 army nurses, her own being the mere pittance of \$25 a month, and it was not granted until years after the close of the war. She was deeply interested in the work of the Woman's Relief Corps; belonged to the Order of the Eastern Star; and was an honorary member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. Mother Bickerdyke died at Bunker Hill, Ellsworth county, Nov. 8, 1901, but was buried at Galesburg, Ill., beside her husband.

Big Blue River, one of the principal water-courses of northeastern

Kansas, is composed of two branches. The north fork rises in Hamilton county, Neb., and the south fork in Adams county of the same state. They unite near the town of Crete, whence the main stream follows a southerly course, flowing through the western part of Marshall county, Kan., forming the boundary between the counties of Riley and Pottawatomie, and emptying its waters into the Republican river at Manhattan.

There is also a Big Blue river in Missouri, where a battle occurred on Oct. 22, 1864, in which a number of Kansas troops were engaged. The engagement was an incident of the Price raid. On the 21st Gen. Curtis, commanding the Union troops, was forced back from the Little Blue through Independence and took a position on the west side of the Big Blue, where he threw up fortifications and felled the trees in front of his works to form an abatis. The next morning he disposed his troops so that the right wing was composed of the First brigade (Col. Jennison), the second brigade (Col. Moonlight), the Fourth brigade (Col. Ford), and a brigade of Kansas militia commanded by Gen. M. S. Grant. With the right wing was McLain's Colorado battery. The left wing consisted of the Third brigade (Col. Blair), and was made up of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Tenth Kansas militia cavalry, Capt. Eve's Bourbon county battalion, a detachment of the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, Knowles' section of the Second Kansas battery and Dodge's Ninth Wisconsin battery.

Early on the morning of the 22nd Gen. Blunt sent Col. Ford with six companies of the Second Colorado cavalry to skirmish with the enemy on the Independence road and feel his position. Ford engaged the enemy and forced the Confederates under Gen. Shelby to withdraw to Byram's ford 5 or 6 miles farther south. Col. Jennison was sent to hold the ford and later was reinforced, but Shelby forced Jennison's position and then flanked the Union line. Blunt and Deitzler began falling back to Kansas City, which gave Shelby the opportunity to sever the line, cutting off the Kansas militia under Gen. Grant, which was engaged in guarding the fords near Hickman's mills. Even with this it looked for a time as if the Confederates were defeated, but Shelby received reinforcements and charged the Federal line. In this charge and the pursuit which followed, the Kansas militia under Col. George W. Veale were the chief sufferers, losing 36 killed, 43 wounded and 100 captured. Grant managed to extricate himself from his perilous position and fell back to Olathe; Col. Moonlight withdrew to the Shawnee mission, and that night the remainder of the Union army lay between Westport and Kansas City.

Bigelow, a village of Marshall county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 20 miles southeast of Marysville and 6 miles east of Irving. It has banking facilities, express and telegraph offices and a postoffice with one rural route. It was laid out in 1881, the immediate occasion for making it a shipping point being the limestone quarries recently opened in the vicinity. The population in 1910 was 200.

Big Springs, one of the oldest settlements in Douglas county, is lo-

cated in the northwestern part of the county 4 miles southwest of Le-compton, from which it has rural free delivery. The settlement was named from the springs in the immediate vicinity. A number of men took up claims near the present village in the fall of 1854 and the following year a postoffice was established with John Chamberlain as postmaster. In July, 1855, religious services were held by a United Brethren minister and within a short time an organization of that denomination was perfected. A store was opened during the summer and several dwellings were erected. On Sept. 5, 1855, a meeting of great political significance took place at this little village—the Big Springs convention (q. v.). Not having a railroad the village has never grown and now consists of three churches, several dwellings, a blacksmith and wagon shop. In 1910 it had a population of 40.

Big Springs Convention.—The political condition of the people of Kansas was freely discussed during the summer of 1855, and several mass meetings were held to consider calling a convention to form a state government. At the time the political elements of Kansas were varied, each working to serve its own interests and the thoughtful leaders of the free-state party saw that something must be done to harmonize them. A movement for armed resistance, which has secretly been gathering force, was revealed at the Lawrence 4th of July celebration in 1855. The situation was one of peril, not only to the political parties in controversy, but also to the communities of the territory. Among many of the anti-slavery party a spirit of dissent was growing against an organized movement proposing armed resistance to the territorial government, and this sentiment led to the Big Springs convention.

The cause of complaint at this time was the character of the territorial organization, and justification of resistance to it was based upon the illegality of the legislature. To avert the revolt of those members of the free-state party who were alienated by the demonstrations of July 4 and the action of the convention held July 11, the leaders of this disaffected branch of the party were asked to assemble for consultation at the office of the Free State in Lawrence on July 17. Among these men were W. Y. Roberts and his brother, Judge Roberts of Big Springs; Judge Wakefield and J. D. Barnes of the California road; William Jessee of Bloomington, one of the ousted members of the legislature; Judge Smith and other prominent free-state men. As the office was too small to accommodate the party, it was proposed to adjourn to the river bank at the foot of New Hampshire street, where a set of timbers had been erected for a warehouse under the shade of a tree. People they met on the way were asked to the conference, so that by the addition of John and Joseph Speer, editors of the Tribune, S. N. Wood, E. D. Ladd and G. W. Dietzler there were 20 men, one of the most prominent being Col. James H. Lane, who had just returned from the session of the bogus legislature. The spirit of revolt attested in nearly every community against the political action enunciated at Lawrence was considered, and after due deliberation the assemblage concluded that the

only way to relieve the hazardous situation was by a convention in which every community should be fairly represented and free from all local influences. Big Springs was chosen for the location as its situation was ideal. Judge Roberts, who was one of the proprietors, offered the hospitality of the town, which consisted of a rude hotel and several cabins. This village was located about 4 miles from LeCompton and 2 miles south of the Kansas river on the Santa Fe road, in the northwest corner of Douglas county. Sept. 5 was chosen for the date of the convention and five delegates were apportioned to each of the 26 representative districts. Calls were printed and distributed in every precinct in the territory.

The movement met with opposition from five of the first councilors—Deitzler, Ladd, S. N. Wood and the Speer brothers—who feared that such action would tend to divide rather than to unite the free-state factions, and thus lead to defeat. In accordance with the resolutions passed at Lawrence on July 11, a convention with representatives from nearly every district in the territory assembled at Lawrence on Aug. 14. Its members also were opposed to the idea of the Big Springs convention, but when the statement of the situation upon which it was based had been explained, the call exhibited and the assurance given that while the coöperation of the assemblage was sought, the Big Springs convention would be held regardless of its assent, the free-state convention issued a call duplicating the first, but dated Aug. 14. This has led to the conclusion by many historians that the only call issued was by this assemblage.

After the conflicting elements had in a measure been harmonized the next step was the election of delegates. The activity of the radical wing of the free-state men somewhat complicated the situation, but by the assistance of Lane a well balanced ticket was chosen for the Lawrence district, consisting of 15 of the best men representing the various free-state elements, each of which had a fair representation. Eight of these men were from the town and seven from the country. The convention, which organized the free-state party, assembled at Big Springs at the appointed time—Sept. 5, 1855. On the evening of the 4th men from every direction began to gather. They came on horseback, in covered wagons or other conveyances, many with tents and camp outfit, but these were unnecessary as the inhabitants pressed upon the delegates the hospitality of their cabins. Roberts had redeemed his promise for a shaded platform with ample seats, and abundant provisions, including free meal tickets, had been made for the entertainment of the delegates. It is estimated that there were over 100 delegates present, representing every district and settlement in the territory.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock and temporarily organized by calling W. V. Roberts to the chair and appointing D. Dodge, secretary. A committee on credentials was appointed with instructions to report immediately. A second committee was appointed to report permanent officers and reported the following list: President, G. W.

Smith; vice-presidents, John Fee, J. A. Wakefield, James Salsburg, Dr. A. Hunting; secretaries, R. G. Elliott, D. Dodge and A. G. Adams. The committee on credentials reported 100 delegates. The usual committees were then appointed, each consisting of 13 members, representing the several council districts. The most important committees were those on platform, state organization and resolutions, with Lane, Elliott and Emery, respectively as their chairmen. The duties of these committees were as follows: To report upon a platform for the consideration of the convention; to take into consideration the propriety of a state organization; to consider the duty of the people as regards the proceedings of the late legislature; to devise action on the coming congressional election; miscellaneous business.

Col. James H. Lane, chairman of the committee on platform, presented the report which was adopted. The substance of it was as follows: To proffer an organization into which men of all political parties might enter without sacrifice of their political creeds; opposition and resistance to all non-resident voters at the polls; that all interests required Kansas to be a free state; that all energies of the party were to be used to exclude the institution of slavery and secure for Kansas the constitution of a free state; that stringent laws be passed, excluding all negroes, bond or free, from the territory, but that such measures would not be regarded as a test of party orthodoxy; that the charge of abolition imputed to the free-state party was without truthful foundation; attempts to encroach upon the constitutional rights of people of any state would be discountenanced; that there would be no interference with their slaves, conceding to the citizens of other states the right to regulate their own institutions; "and to hold and recover their slaves, without any molestation or obstruction from the people of Kansas."

This report called forth much warm discussion as many were in favor of a more radical platform and were particularly opposed to the clauses alluding to slavery and abolitionists, but the majority of the members argued that such a conservative platform would be more likely to commend itself to Congress and the inhabitants of Kansas than a radical one and thus enable them to accomplish the main object, exclusion of slaves from the territory. The committee on the late legislature made a report in which the Missouri-Kansas legislature was repudiated as a "foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them;" that the "hypocritical mockery of a republican form of government into which this infamous despotism has been converted," be disavowed and disowned; that the constitutional bill of rights had been violated by the expulsion of members entitled to seats in the legislature, by the refusal to allow the people to select their own officers, by leaving to the people no elections but those prescribed by Congress, and therefore beyond their power to abrogate, and by compelling the people "to take an oath to support a law of the United States, invidiously pointed out, by stifling the freedom of speech and the press, thus usurping the power forbidden to Congress, libeled the Declaration of Independence:

and brought disgrace upon our Republican institutions at home and abroad;" that no allegiance was due the spurious legislature and that its laws were invalid, and that resistance to the laws would be made by every peaceful means.

A resolution was offered impeaching the supreme court. Col. Lane objected to this and moved that it be stricken out, but his motion was not sustained. Another resolution recommended the organization and discipline of volunteer companies throughout the territory. The committee on state organization reported that its members deemed the movement was "untimely and inexpedient," and caused the first really discordant note in the convention. Stirring speeches were made upon the adoption or rejection of the report, but the men in favor of the formation of a state government argued and pleaded until their point was gained. The report was rejected and in its place a resolution offered by Mr. Hutchinson was adopted: "That this convention, in view of its repudiation of the acts of the so-called Kansas legislative assembly, respond most heartily to the call made by the people's convention of the 15th ult., for a delegate convention of the people of Kansas Territory, to be held at Topeka on the 19th inst., to consider the propriety of the formation of a state constitution, and such other matters as may legitimately come before it."

By the report of the committee on Congressional delegate, the time for holding the election was changed from the date set by the legislature to Oct. 9, and it was resolved that the rules and regulations prescribed for the March election should govern the election except the returns, which, by the "people's proclamation" subsequently issued, were to be made to the "Executive Committee of Kansas Territory," for Gov. Shannon would not of course appoint judges of returns for such an election. The date of the election was changed to the second Tuesday in October (the 9th) in order to avoid recognizing the right of the late legislature to call an election, and to avoid the oath to support the slave code.

In the report of the committee on miscellaneous business, ex-Gov. Reeder was defended from the charges made against him as the cause of his removal. But probably the most important act of the convention was the nomination for a delegate to Congress. The nomination of the free-state delegate was made in a short, forcible speech by Martin F. Conway, who proposed the name of Andrew H. Reeder and there was no opposing candidate. This action meant the vindication of Reeder and showed the intention to fight the powers that had usurped the territorial government and removed him from office. He was nominated by acclamation.

A committee of three, consisting of S. C. Pomeroy, Col. J. H. Lane and G. W. Brown, were appointed to wait upon Gov. Shannon and present him with a copy of the proceedings of the convention. The Big Springs convention gave hope and courage to the free-state people throughout the territory. John Speer, who had been opposed to it

from the first said, "The Big Springs convention became noted throughout the Union. It was the first consolidated mass of the freemen of Kansas in resistance to the oppressions attempted by the usurping legislature, and was as intelligent, earnest and heroic a body of men as ever assembled to resist the tyranny of George III. The people came from all portions of the territory. No hamlet or agricultural community was unrepresented. Men started before daylight from dangerous pro-slavery places, like Kickapoo, Delaware, Lecompton and elsewhere, to avoid assassination."

As soon as news of the work of the convention had spread, free-state meetings were held at nearly every town and settlement where people could assemble, resolutions indorsing the Big Springs platform were passed, and delegates chosen for the Topeka constitutional convention.

Big Timbers.—Some distance above old Fort Atkinson on the Arkansas river, and about 27 miles from Bent's fort, was a locality known as "Big Timbers." Indians at various times have here met with the representatives of the United States, for the purpose of negotiating treaties. The locality has always been a favorite winter camping place for the Indians, as an abundance of buffalo, antelope, deer and elk feed, wood and water were always at hand for their use. It was the intention of the United States to establish here a military post and postoffice, but this was never done, owing to an unwillingness to disturb the Indians. Lieut. Abert mentions reaching Big Timbers on Jan. 21, 1847. In Nov., 1849, Thomas Fitzpatrick, the celebrated Indian agent, passed by the place en route to Fort Laramie, stopping long enough to hold some conversations with portions of various tribes of Indians found camping here, regarding a proposed treaty. On his return the following year he found there a party of Indian traders and a portion of nearly all the Indian tribes of that country assembled for the purpose of meeting him again in order to ascertain at what time and place the representatives of their Great Father wished to meet them in council, and for what purpose. He remained there nearly a month. The assembly was composed of Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Apaches, all of which tribes at that time were very formidable and among the most warlike on the continent. Big Timbers had been the location of some trading house as Fitzgerald makes mention of the ruins of one.

Billings County was originally created as Norton, but on March 6, 1873, an act of the state legislature changed the name to Billings in honor of N. H. Billings, of Norton Center, representative from the 100th district. The change was in the nature of a jest and at the next session of the legislature on Feb. 25, 1874, the name was changed back to Norton. (See Norton County.)

Biological Survey.—Biology, "The Science of Life," treats of organic bodies and includes botany, zoölogy, physiology, embryology, etc. A biological survey of a state, therefore, is an inquiry into the character of the animal and plant life within its borders. In Kansas no official survey of this nature has ever been made, but early in the '80s Prof. F.

W. Cragin undertook a biological survey under the direction of the trustees of Washburn College, with which he was at that time connected. His first report to the trustees was made on Aug. 18, 1884, and related to fishes, lichens, algæ, mosses, etc. On Jan. 15, 1885, he made a second report, continuing the subjects formerly treated, with some notes on mammals, particularly the panther or cougar, ferret, mink, Mexican badger, buffalo, several species of bats, field mice, etc., giving some account of their characteristics, habits and haunts. This second report also dealt with fresh water bivalves and mollusca, land shells, mosses and fungi.

By this time Prof. Cragin's work had attracted considerable attention in scientific circles, but unfortunately the means were not available for giving his reports a wide circulation. A third report on March 20, 1885, gave many interesting facts concerning Kansas mammals, fresh water bivalves, reptiles and batrachians, with a second series of notes on Kansas fishes and "The faunal relations of Kansas." On Oct. 18, 1885, Prof. Cragin filed with the trustees a fourth report in which was continued the discussion of mosses and fresh water mollusca, with extensive notes concerning Kansas spiders. Prof. Cragin continued his work in this direction until he severed his connection with Washburn College, and the results of his labors, published in the college bulletins, contain a great deal of useful and valuable information regarding the fauna and flora of Kansas. A later biological survey is now being conducted by the faculty of the state university.

Bird City, a village of Cheyenne county, is located in the township of the same name and is a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 16 miles east of St. Francis, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with two rural delivery routes, telegraph and express offices. Adventist and Methodist Episcopal churches, telephone connection with the adjacent towns, a good local trade, and is a shipping point of some importance. The population was 190 in 1910.

Birds of Kansas.—Probably the first attempt to make a scientific classification of Kansas birds was in 1871, when the Kansas Educational Journal published a catalogue prepared by Prof. Francis H. Snow of the University of Kansas, which catalogue was "based upon the personal observations of the author during a residence of six years in Kansas."

Prof. Snow's list contained the names of 239 birds, including 20 members of the vulture species, 9 varieties of owls, 25 varieties of geese, ducks and swans, 34 kinds of finches and sparrows, 4 kinds of crows, 11 varieties of flycatchers, 12 of blackbirds, 22 of snipes, 17 of warblers, and 8 of woodpeckers. Other species mentioned in his catalogue were the cranes, herons, plovers, swallows, thrushes, shrikes, grouse and mocking birds. He expressed the opinion that the Carolina parrot was once numerous in the woods of eastern Kansas, and stated that it was still to be found in sparsely settled districts. Prof. Snow observed that during their migrations the pelican and cormorant were sometimes found in Kansas, as were the gulls and terns, the loon, the horned grebe

and the Carolina grebe, the last named sometimes making its nest and hatching its young in the state. A large number of specimens were gathered by Prof. Snow and mounted for the university museum.

In 1872 Prof. J. A. Allen of the museum of comparative zoölogy at Cambridge, Mass., published a report of an "Ornithological Reconnoissance" made in May, 1871, by himself and Prof. S. F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, in the vicinity of Leavenworth and Topeka. This report added to the list of Prof. Snow some 40 additional species of birds, including the kite, merlin, whippoorwill, night-hawk, several wrens, the long-spur, the black-headed grosbeak, etc.

A short time before his death in 1891 Nathaniel S. Goss (q. v.) published a "History of the Birds of Kansas," a volume of nearly 700 pages in which 529 birds were illustrated. The large collection of birds which Mr. Goss spent several years in gathering together and mounting is now in the state capitol at Topeka. Vernon Kellogg has also written a work on the "Birds of Kansas."

Birkville, a little hamlet of Norton county, is situated in the eastern part, 10 miles southeast of Norton, the county seat, from which place the inhabitants receive mail by rural free delivery. Calvert on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. is the nearest railroad station.

Birley, a hamlet of Chase county, with a population of 32 in 1910, is located about 10 miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls, from which place mail is received by the inhabitants by rural free delivery. Bazaar is the nearest railroad station.

Birmingham, a hamlet of Jackson county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 4 miles southeast of Holton, the county seat. It has a general store, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, and a population in 1910 of 50.

Bismarck Grove, one of the most beautiful natural parks in Kansas, is situated on the north side of the Kansas river at Lawrence, and for many years it was a favorite place for holding gatherings of all kinds. Among the historic meetings that have been held there were the Quarter Centennial celebration of the organization of Kansas Territory in 1879 and the Old Settlers' meeting in Sept., 1884. When the Western National Fair Association was organized and incorporated in 1879, Bismarck Grove was selected as the place for holding the annual fair, and for several years the exhibits of the association were given in the grove, which had been fitted up for a fair ground. In later years the park has fallen into disuse to some extent, though much of its natural beauty still remains.

Bison, a village of Lone Star township, Rush county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 6 miles east of La Crosse, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Bison Bee), telegraph and express offices, a telephone company, some good general stores, and its money order postoffice has two rural delivery routes which supply the adjacent agricultural districts with daily mail. The population in 1910 was 375.

Black Jack, Battle of.—Late in May, 1856, Capt. H. C. Pate, in command of a company of Shannon's Sharpshooters, started for Osawatomie for the purpose of capturing John Brown. Near that place he found two of Brown's sons—John and Jason, the former a member of the legislature—working on their farms, arrested them and put them in irons, but the elder Brown was in hiding. A few other free-state men were arrested and some cabins burned. Soon after this Capt. Wood arrived with a company of dragoons and the prisoners were turned over to him, and on May 31 both companies moved together toward the Santa Fe road, Wood going on to Lecompton with his prisoners. On the march the two Browns were treated with great severity, and this, with the stories of murder told on his father, caused John's mind to give way, and at times he was violently insane.

Pate's company continued to the Santa Fe road near Hickory Point, and made camp on the head of a small branch called Black Jack, 5 miles southeast of Palmyra, at the head of a ravine on the edge of the prairie a little north of the Santa Fe road. Phillips in his *Conquest of Kansas* says, "The bottom of the ravine at Black Jack, besides the growing timber, had some deep water-drains or ruts, round which was a thicket; there were several bogs on the spot where the camp was." That night Pate's company occupied the town of Palmyra and took several prisoners. In the morning they plundered the place, and in the afternoon six of his men attempted the same thing at Prairie City. Being Sunday, most of the people were at church, but as they attended services armed the men rushed out when a watchman gave the alarm and two of the men were captured.

As soon as he heard of the capture of his sons John Brown determined to rescue them and watched for the enemy's camp with the design of attacking it and releasing the prisoners. He hunted through the woods of the Marias des Cygnes and Ottawa creeks. On Saturday night, Capt. Shore, a free-state man who commanded the Prairie City company, had been out assisting Brown in reconnoitering for the enemy. On Sunday night Shore and his men accompanied by Capt. Brown continued the search for the camp, but were unsuccessful. They had returned to Prairie City when two scouts brought the news of Pate's camp on the Black Jack, some 5 miles away. Brown had been accompanied from Osawatomie by about 12 men, including three of his sons. Immediately upon learning of the whereabouts of Pate, Brown and Shore, with about 20 men, moved toward the Black Jack. On arriving within a mile of the camp, they dismounted, left the horses in charge of two men and despatched two messengers for help—one to Palmyra and another to Capt. Abbott's company some 8 miles distant on the Wakarusa. The remainder of the party divided, each captain commanding his own men and marched toward the enemy. There were about 50 men under Pate's command. They had formed a kind of breastwork by placing four wagons in a line several rods out on the prairie from the edge of the ravine, and had pitched a tent behind the wagons. This was the con-

dition of the camp at about 6 o'clock, when the alarm was given that the free-state men were coming. Pate drew up his men behind the temporary breastworks. His position was a strong one, as it afforded shelter for his men, and except by coming up the ravine from the direction of Hickory Point, had to be approached over an open prairie. When they ascertained the enemy's position, Brown directed Shore to go the left and get into the ravine below them, while Brown was to go into the upper part of the ravine, the bottom of which was covered with long grass. Owing to a bend in the ravine, this division of the forces would bring the enemy in range of both forces and under a cross-fire. Shore, however, approached the enemy over the open prairie and poured a volley on the pro-slavery men from the front, while Brown, who had placed his men in the tall grass within the outer banks of the ravine, opened fire upon their left flank. After the firing had lasted about five minutes Pate retreated from the wagon to the ravine, where he found shelter. This left Shore exposed to the fire of the concealed enemy and he was forced to retreat up the slope until out of range. Shore and a few of his men joined Brown in the ravine, where they continued firing from the long grass. The firing had little effect as the free-state party had only four guns of long range and there were only three or four Sharpe's rifles in both companies.

The prisoners held by Pate had been stationed in the tent with a guard and when the firing began they lay flat on the ground so that the bullets whistled over their heads. After the battle had waged some time one of the enemy rushed into the tent with the intention of shooting them but Dr. Graham, at whom he aimed, sprang up, received only a slight flesh wound and rushed off to the men on the hill. The firing lasted for about three hours, during which time 2 free-state and 3 pro-slavery men were wounded. The latter knew that Shore and Brown would soon receive reinforcements and one by one they gradually slipped down the ravine until out of range, secured horses and rode away. Pate's ammunition running low, he finally sent a young man and a prisoner to Brown's camp under a flag of truce, but as Brown would not talk with anyone but the commander of the force, Pate came out. After some parleying, in which Pate claimed he was acting as an officer under the United States marshal, Brown declared he would consider nothing but unconditional surrender. As most of Pate's men had deserted him, he yielded and thus 21 men, besides the prisoners, provisions, horses, mules and other camp equipage, as well as a quantity of the plunder taken from Palmyra, were turned over to Brown. Soon after the surrender, the free-state forces were augmented by Capt. Abbott and about 50 men from the Wakarusa and later in the day by others. The wounded were taken to Prairie City and cared for and Capt. Brown moved with his prisoners to the thick woods of Middle Ottawa creek back of Prairie City where he entrenched himself.

Black Jack Point.—(See Lone Jack.)

Black Kettle.—The Indian name of this Cheyenne chief was "Mo-ke-

ta-ve-to," and for many years he was one of the powerful factors to be reckoned with in determining the tribal policy, in the negotiation of treaties, etc. His step-daughter became the wife of George Bent, one of the noted family of trappers and fur traders. Black Kettle was engaged in several predatory expeditions against the white settlers on the frontier, and was connected with the Indian uprising in 1868. This proved to be his last raid. With about 40 ragged, dirty and unkempt braves, he came into the post at Fort Hays claiming that his band was composed of "good Indians," but sorely in need of food. After the usual pow wow he was given a supply of provisions, and immediately he and his followers began running off stock, burning dwellings, killing and capturing the settlers in Russell and Lincoln counties. When pursuit and retribution became imminent he moved rapidly westward with his plunder, finally taking refuge in his village on the Washita river. This village was attacked by the United States soldiers commanded by Gen. George A. Custer on Nov. 29, 1868. Like a whirlwind Custer and his troopers rode through the village, firing right and left, and Black Kettle and most of his warriors were killed before they had time to arm themselves for defense.

Black Laws.—What are known as the "Black Laws" in Kansas history were passed by the first territorial legislature in 1855. Holloway (p. 403) says the author of these laws were Joseph C. Anderson, afterward the prosecuting attorney that conducted the cases against the free-state men belonging to Maj. Harvey's command who were captured near Hickory Point in Sept., 1856. The objects of these laws were to encourage the introduction of slavery into the Territory of Kansas, and to provide severe penalties for the persons who interfered with slave property. Every one inciting an insurrection or rebellion of slaves in the territory, furnishing arms to slaves or committing "any overt act in furtherance of such rebellion or insurrection," or advising by speech, written or printed matter slaves to rebel, or who would bring into the territory for circulation any book, pamphlet or circular for the purpose of inciting insurrection should suffer the death penalty. Persons enticing slaves away from their masters, or who aided in any way in persuading slaves to leave their owners were subject to imprisonment for ten years. Advising a slave to escape or harboring a runaway slave subjected the offender to imprisonment for five years, and there were some lighter penalties for minor offenses, but the above include the principal features of the so-called "Black Laws." Persons opposed to slavery were disqualified from acting as jurors in the trial of those charged with the violation of the laws.

Black Vermillion River, a stream of northeastern Kansas, also called the Black river, consists of two forks. The north fork rises in Marshall county, near the northeast corner, and flows south; the south fork rises in the southern part of Nemaha county and flows northwest, the two forming a junction near the little village of Vliets. From this point the main stream follows a southwesterly course until it empties into the Big Blue river near the southern boundary of Marshall county.

Black Wolf, a village of Ellsworth county, is located on the Smoky Hill river in the township of the same name, and is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. 7 miles west of Ellsworth, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, a grain elevator, a good local trade, and in 1910 reported a population of 100.

Blackmar, Frank Wilson, educator, author and lecturer, was born at Springfield, Erie county, Pa., Nov. 3, 1854, a son of John S. and Rebecca (Mershon) Blackmar, the former of Scotch and the latter of Huguenot ancestry. He was educated in the public schools, the state normal school at Edinboro, and in 1881 received the degree of A. B. from the University of the Pacific at San Jose, Cal. He was then professor of mathematics in that institution until 1886, when he became a graduate student in Johns Hopkins University, where he was an instructor in history in 1887-88, and a fellow in history and politics in 1888-89. In the last named year he received the degree of Ph. D. and left Johns Hopkins to become professor of history and sociology in the University of Kansas. After occupying that chair for ten years, he was made professor of sociology and economics in the same institution, which position he still holds. When the graduate school of the University of Kansas was organized in 1896 Prof. Blackmar was elected dean, and is still occupying that office. He is the author of a number of works bearing upon the subjects in which he has so long been an instructor, the principal ones being as follows: "Spanish Colonization of the Southwest," 1890; "Spanish Institutions in the Southwest," 1891; "The Story of Human Progress," 1896; "History of Higher Education in Kansas," 1900; "Life of Charles Robinson," 1900; "Elements of Sociology; Economics for Colleges; Economics for High Schools," 1907. Besides these he has contributed to reviews and written a number of pamphlets on historical, sociological and economic topics. In 1885, at San Jose, Cal., Prof. Blackmar married Miss Mary S. Bowman, who died on March 4, 1892, and on July 25, 1900, he married Miss Kate Nicholson of Lawrence, Kan.

Blaine, a village of Pottawatomie county, is located in Clear Creek township at the junction of the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western branch of the Union Pacific R. R. and a branch of the Kansas Southern & Gulf, the latter connecting it with Westmoreland, the county seat, 9 miles south. All the main lines of business are represented, including banking facilities. There is an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The town was laid out in 1879 and was at that time called Butler with Blaine as the name of the postoffice.

Blair, a post-hamlet of Doniphan county, is located in Washington township, on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad, 4 miles from Wathena and about 7 east of Troy, the county seat. The population in 1910 was 50.

Blakeman, a village of Logan township, Rawlins county, is the first station west of Atwood on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, and is a shipping and supply point for the neighborhood. The population was 100 in 1910.

Bland, a small hamlet of Reno county, is located about 12 miles east of Hutchinson, the county seat, in the Kisiwa creek valley, and some 4 miles west of Burrton, which is the most convenient railroad station, and from which place the inhabitants of Bland receive mail by rural free delivery.

Blind, State School for.—The state school for the blind, or blind asylum, as it is frequently called, had its origin in an act approved by Gov. Carney on Feb. 27, 1864. By this act Henry McBride of Johnson county, Fielding Johnson and Byron Judd of Wyandotte county, were appointed commissioners to select a location for the institution at some point in Wyandotte county. They were also authorized to accept as a donation a tract of land of not less than 10 acres for a site. The city of Wyandotte (now Kansas City, Kan.) agreed to donate 9.6 acres in what was then known as Oakland park. Although this was



STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

slightly less than the amount of land specified in the act, the site was approved, and in 1866 a small appropriation was made by the legislature to pay the expenses of the commissioners. In 1867 the legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the erection of buildings by a commission to be appointed by the governor. The first buildings were completed on Oct. 1, 1867, and on the 7th the school opened with nine pupils in attendance.

The first trustees were F. B. Baker, Frederick Speck and William Larimer. They made a report on Dec. 10, 1867, showing the cost of the buildings, etc., and the legislature of 1868 appropriated a little over \$11,600 for additional buildings and maintenance. The first annual report of the board bears the date of Nov. 30, 1868, when the first fiscal year of the institution was closed.

As in all schools for the education of the blind, the fundamental idea has been to make the pupils self-supporting and, as far as their infirmity will permit, useful citizens. In the selection of teachers the only consideration with the board of control is fitness for the position. Consequently the staff of instructors is composed of persons whose capabilities are equal to those found in the best blind schools in the country. The pupils are given the best of care and medical attention, and since the school was opened about 700 pupils have been enrolled. The regular school course is divided into eight grades and a four-years' high school course, the whole corresponding to the course of study in the public schools of the state. Text-books in raised type, so they may be read by touch, are furnished by the United States government, and there is a well selected library to which new books are added annually. On the backs of these books the titles are printed in what is known as "New York point," so that the pupils may be able to find any book without assistance.

In addition to the regular literary course, the boys are taught piano tuning, broom making, hammock weaving, etc., and the girls are taught hand and machine sewing, crocheting, basket work, darning and patching—all occupations which fit them to become self-sustaining to a large degree. Music is also taught, and all the pupils belong to either the junior or senior chorus. One of the interesting features of the school is the "fire drill," and it is surprising to see how quickly these sightless children can vacate a building, without confusion, when the gong is sounded.

In 1910 the property of the school was valued at \$156,000 and there were then 94 pupils in attendance. The superintendents of the school since its organization have been as follows: W. H. Sawyer, 1867-69; W. W. Updegraff, 1869-71; John D. Parker, 1871-74; George H. Miller, 1874-89; Allen Buckner, 1889-91; Lapier Williams, 1891-93; W. G. Todd, 1893-95; George H. Miller, 1895-97; W. H. Toothaker, 1897-99; Lapier Williams, 1899-1906; W. B. Hall, 1906—.

Blizzards.—The Encyclopedia Americana defines a blizzard as a peculiarly fierce and cold wind, accompanied by a very fine, blinding snow which suffocates as well as freezes men and animals exposed to it. The origin of the word is dubious. It came into general use in American newspapers during the bitterly cold winter of 1880-81, although some papers claim its use as early as the '70s. Such a storm comes up and takes the traveler without premonition. The sky becomes darkened and the snow is driven by a terrible wind which comes with a deafening roar.

Before the days of fences or well beaten roads the blizzard often swept across the prairies of the great west. Travelers starting from home, with a clear sky overhead, were occasionally overtaken by these storms. In a sparsely settled country, with no fenced farms or other means of finding one's way, all landmarks were soon obliterated by a storm of this kind, and it is a wonder that more people were not lost. Cattle with no means of protection were frequently found frozen standing in their tracks in the great drifts, and would be left standing as the snow melted in the spring.

Another writer has said: "A blizzard is defined as a fierce storm of bitter, frosty wind, with fine, blistering snow." No definition, however, save that of actual experience can portray its terrible reality. Frequently the temperature will drop from 74° above zero to 20° below zero in 24 hours, and during this time the wind will blow a gale, apparently from the four points of the compass. The air will be so filled with the fine, blistering snow and sand that one cannot see ten feet in advance. Turn either way and it is always in front. The air is full of subdued noises, like the wail of lost spirits; so all-absorbing in its intensity is this wailing, moaning, continuous noise, that one's voice cannot be heard two yards away. The early pioneers were of necessity nomadic, and were in no way prepared for these sudden changes and hundreds have lost their lives in blizzards when the temperature was not zero, it being a physical impossibility to breathe, the air being so full of fine, blistering snow and sand.

While there was more or less loss of life during the early settlement of Kansas from these causes, the blizzard of Dec., 1885, and Jan., 1886, was probably the most destructive to life and property of any storm that ever swept over the state. This storm was general from the mountains to the Missouri river. It started in the latter part of Dec., 1885, and an unbroken blanket of snow extended from Williams, N. Mex., to Kansas City. Railroad traffic on the plains was practically suspended. The weather moderating, railroad traffic was resumed, when another storm, more serious than the first, again tied up traffic, this time completely. Temperature during the month of January ranged from 12° below zero at Atchison to 25° below at Junction City, and 18° below at Dodge City. A 44-mile wind a part of the time helped make things lively at the last named place. All over the southwestern part of the state the precipitation was chiefly sleet, which left the ground covered with ice. A big cut on the Union Pacific near Salina was completely covered with snow, and it required the combined efforts of all section men on the road between Lawrence and Brookville for nearly 16 hours with picks and shovels to open it for traffic. This cut was about 20 feet deep and a quarter of a mile long, and eleven locomotives were employed in "bucking" the snow, but they all became stalled and had to be dug out. Many points on the railroads were a week without mail from the outside world, and cattle losses from some sections were reported from three to twenty-five per cent.

At Dodge City seven trains were snow-bound at one time—one being an excursion train bound for California. Dodge City people exerted themselves in entertaining the sojourners, who went away with the opinion that Dodge City was a much misrepresented town. Many cattle perished along the Arkansas river near this place, some while standing against the snow fences and others while trying to cross the river.

Losses of life during this blizzard were reported from Clark, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford and Wallace counties, together with a few casualties from the southwestern part of the state. This loss of life is accounted for to some extent by the fact that thousands of claim holders settled in western Kansas in 1885, with few exceptions having barely enough to commence the work of developing a homestead. Their houses as a rule were mere shells and proved inadequate for the rigorous winter. The plains country now is changed. Farms and good farm houses, fences and well-traveled roads are everywhere, and casualties from similar causes as obtained in 1885-86 have been rare during the past twenty-five years.

Block, a hamlet of Miami county, is located about 8 miles southeast of Paola, the county seat, from which place the people receive mail by rural free delivery. Paola is the most convenient railroad station.

Bloomington, a village of Osborne county, is a station on the division of the Missouri Pacific R. R. that runs from Downs to Stockton, 5 miles west of Osborne, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, telephone connections, a hotel, some general stores, telegraph and express offices, and does some shipping. The population in 1910 was 88.

Bloomington Guards.—An old map of Kansas shows the town of Bloomington about 7 or 8 miles up the Wakarusa river from Lawrence. Among the early settlers in that neighborhood was Samuel Walker, who, with others, arrived in April, 1855. In his "annals" Mr. Walker tells how, about six weeks after the settlers had made a beginning, he was working on his cabin one day, when some 150 border ruffians under the leadership of Samuel J. Jones, afterward sheriff of Douglas county, rode into the settlement and gave Walker two weeks to leave the territory. Mr. Walker then tells the story of the Bloomington Guards, as follows:

"As soon as the Missourians were out of sight, I dropped my ax and started around the settlement to let my friends know what was up. I traveled all night afoot, and the next day 86 men met at my cabin. We organized ourselves into a military company, calling it the 'Bloomington Guards,' and choosing for it the following officers: Captain, Mr. Read; first lieutenant, Mr. Vermilya; second lieutenant, Dr. Miller; and myself first sergeant. This was the first company organized in Kansas."

For a time Judge Wakefield acted as drill master. As the company was without arms, a levy was made and Capt. Read went to Massachusetts for a supply of Sharp's rifles. He never returned to Kansas, but in Dec., 1855, he sent to Walker 80 Sharp's rifles, the arms arriving.

just in time for the company to march to Lawrence when that place was threatened by an invasion of the pro-slavery forces. (See Border War.)

Blowing Wells.—(See Artesian Wells.)

Blue Hill, an inland postoffice of Mitchell county, is located on Salt creek in Hayes township, 16 miles southwest of Beloit, the county seat, and about 12 miles south of Glen Elder, the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 15.

Blue Lodges.—Soon after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, a secret organization was formed in the South to assist in promoting the interests of the slave power. The society was known by different names, such as the "Friends Society," the "Social Band," the "Sons of the South," etc., but by whatever name it might be known the object was always the same. Each member took a solemn obligation, after which he was given the signs, grips and passwords of the order. Severe penalties were provided for any violation of the oath, or for divulging the secrets of the organization, and it is known that in a few instances these penalties were executed upon offending members. Holcombe's History of Vernon County, Missouri, says: "The order was a branch of or auxiliary to the famous Knights of the Golden Circle, the common object being the same—the extension of slavery. The order of the Golden Circle was composed of slaveowners, and was designed to effect the acquisition of Cuba, Northern Mexico and Central America, and the establishment of slavery in the territories. The 'Social Band' was made up of pro-slavery men, with and without slaves, and was meant to be a valuable active force in the extension of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska primarily."

Phillips' Conquest of Kansas (p. 45) says: "The Blue Lodge embraced great numbers of the citizens of Missouri, and was extended into other slave states and into the territory (Kansas). Its plan of operating was to organize and send men to vote at the elections in the territory, to collect money to pay their expenses, and, if necessary, to protect them in voting. It also proposed to induce pro-slavery men to emigrate into the territory, to aid and sustain them while there, and to elect none to office but those friendly to their views."

George Park, editor of the Parkville Luminary, whose newspaper office was destroyed by a mob, presumably composed of members of the Blue Lodge, in a letter to the St. Louis Democrat in May, 1855, said: "Stringfellow and Atchison have organized a secret association, the members of which are sworn to turn out and fight when called upon to do so, and which is to be governed by the following rules: All belonging to it are to share in the damages accruing to any member when prescribed, even at the price of disunion. All are to act secretly to destroy the business and character of Northern men; and all dissenting from their doctrines are to be expelled from the territory."

From these extracts the aims and objects of the society may be learned, as well as the methods to be employed in attaining them.

Among the leaders were David R. Atchison, the two Stringfellow, and Alexander McDonald, afterward a Republican United States senator from Arkansas during the reconstruction period. All the leaders of the organization were desperate men, willing to accept any hazard, and it was under the auspices of this society that a number of the forays into Kansas were planned and executed. But the free-state sentiment was too strong for even an oath-bound society to combat, and the Blue Lodge succumbed to the inevitable.

Blue Mound, an incorporated city of Linn county, is situated in the southwest corner at the junction of two branches of the Missouri Pacific R. R. 13 miles southwest of Mound City, the county seat. A post-office was opened a half mile north of the present town in 1854, with John Quincy Adams as postmaster. It was moved several times, but was finally located in the village of Blue Mound on June 1, 1882. The elevation known as Blue Mound was named by a Mr. Adams, who was the first settler, because from a distance it looks blue, and thus the town name followed.

The Blue Mound Town company was organized in April, 1882, and the townsite was surveyed the same month. In May the first building was moved to the town from about 3 miles southeast, and was used by Alley Bros. as a store. The second was moved to Blue Mound from Wall Street, by Innes Bros. and used as a hotel, until the new one was finished for them in June. Religious services were held during the summer by a minister of the United Brethren church named Hinton, and school was opened in October. The growth of the town was phenomenally rapid, for within six months there was a population of 200, with three general stores, a hardware store, furniture store, blacksmith shop, drug store, harness shop and lumber yard. With the building of the second railroad into the town it became a railroad center, and when the coal beds of southeastern Kansas were opened it came into prominence as a shipping point for coal and the manufactured mineral products of that section. Blue Mound is the banking and supply point for a rich and extensive agricultural district. It has telegraph and express offices and is one of the leading cities of the eastern counties. In 1910 the population was 596.

Blue Rapids, one of the principal towns of Marshall county, is located 12 miles south of Marysville, the county seat, a short distance below the junction of the Big and Little Blue rivers. It is second in size among the towns of the county and is an important manufacturing point on account of the excellent water power obtainable. It has a glove and mitten factory, cigar factory, electric plaster mills, banks, hotels and city waterworks. The Union Pacific R. R. running north and south and the Missouri Pacific east and west form good shipping facilities. According to the census of 1910 Blue Rapids had 1,756 inhabitants.

The first attempt to establish a town on the site of Blue Rapids was in 1857, when a town was laid out by James Waller, who lived on Elm creek, Henry Poor and M. L. Duncan. Waller died, Poor shot and

killed an officer of the army, then encamped at Marysville and was obliged to leave the country. The town was abandoned by Duncan and no other attempt was made to utilize the water power until 1870 when a colony from Genesee county, N. Y., came in. A location committee consisting of Rev. C. F. Mussey, H. J. Bovee and J. B. Brown came in advance and located the site for the proposed town. About fifty families followed, among them were, S. H. Parmalee, T. Holbrook, R. Robertson, M. T. Coe, D. Fairbanks, S. Smith, J. T. Smith, H. S. Hurlbert, J. B. Waynant, C. J. Brown, G. R. Brown, T. F. Hall, J. B. Brown, C. E. Olmstead, J. L. Freeland, J. V. Coon, R. S. Craft, John McPherson, J. E. Ball, Y. Douglas, H. A. Parmalee, J. Yurann, V. R. North, H. Woodward, E. L. Stone, J. S. Fisher, C. F. Roedel and C. F. Mussey.

They bought from R. S. Craft and others a town site of 287 acres, embracing the water power privileges, for \$15,000, and secured 8,000 acres of farming lands. Among the improvements made the next year was a dam of stone, at the point where the rapids begins, and a wrought iron bridge. The first business enterprises were, two general stores opened by H. A. Parmalee and Yates Douglas and a drug store by A. W. Stevens. W. H. Goodwin was the first lawyer and Dr. R. A. Wells the first physician. The manufacture of brick was begun in 1872 by Mr. Seip.

Blue Rapids was incorporated as a city of the third class on March 20, 1872. The first election was held in the town house, which was called "Colonial Hall," in April. C. E. Olmstead was the first mayor.

Blue Rapids is one of the beauty spots of the state. It is laid out on a gentle slope running down to the river, which is a beautiful sheet of water. The current of the river strikes an abrupt rock about 40 feet high on the right bank and turning to the left ripples over a solid rock bottom, forming the rapids. It is in the midst of a rich farming district.

Blue, Richard Whiting, jurist and a member of Congress, was born in Wood county, Va., Sept. 8, 1841, and was raised on a mountain farm near the present city of Grafton. During the summer he worked on the farm and in the winter attended such private schools as the locality afforded, for Virginia had no free common schools in that period. In 1859 he entered Monongalia Academy at Morgantown, Va., then under the supervision of Rev. J. R. Moore. He remained at this institution several years, first as pupil and later as teacher. Subsequently he entered Washington College, Pa., and remained there until he enlisted in the Third West Virginia infantry, at the opening of the Civil war. Mr. Blue was wounded in the battle of Rocky Gap, in southwestern Virginia, and promoted to second lieutenant, for gallantry in action. Within a short time he was commissioned captain. In one of the engagements he was captured and held as a prisoner of war at Libby prison and also at Danville, Va. The regiment was mounted and after the Salem raid was changed, by order of the secretary of war, to the Sixth West Virginia cavalry. Its final service was in a campaign on the plains against

the Indians at the close of the war. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, so that Mr. Blue was in Kansas during the early '60s. After his discharge from the army he returned to Virginia, taught school, read law and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1870. In 1871 he came to Kansas to locate permanently, and settled in Linn county, but in 1898 he removed to Labette county, and finally located in Cherokee county. Mr. Blue took rank among the prominent lawyers of Kansas; was twice chosen probate judge of his county; twice elected county attorney, and twice chosen state senator. In 1894 he was elected Congressman-at-large from Kansas; was renominated by acclamation in 1896, but was defeated by the wave of Populism that swept over the country that year. After leaving Congress Mr. Blue resumed his law practice, in which he was actively engaged until his death on Jan. 27, 1907, at Bartles, Kan.

Bluemont College.—(See Agricultural College.)

Bluff City, an incorporated city of the third class in Harper county, is located on Bluff creek and is a station on the Kansas Southwestern R. R. 14 miles southeast of Anthony, the county seat. Bluff City has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the News), a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, a telephone exchange, good public schools, churches of some of the principal denominations, some well stocked general stores, and is the principal shipping point between Anthony and Caldwell. The population was 307 in 1910.

Blunt, James G., soldier, was born in Hancock county, Me., July 21, 1826, and passed his life until the fourteenth year upon his father's farm. His restless disposition then led him to run away from home, and for four years he followed the vocation of sailor upon the high seas, visiting ports in many parts of the world. In 1845 he gave up the sea to take up the study of medicine and on Feb. 20, 1849, he was graduated at the Sterling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. The following January he located at New Madison, Ohio, where he practiced his profession until late in 1856, when he removed to Kansas and settled in Anderson county. He quickly became an ardent free-state man and when the Civil war broke out in 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Third Kansas regiment, subsequently being promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He served under Gen. Lane at the battle of Dry Wood and then commanded a force that penetrated far into the Indian country and broke up the band of the notorious Mathews, killing the leader. In April, 1862, he was commissioned a brigadier-general and placed in command of the Department of Kansas. At once he began active operations in Missouri and Arkansas, distinguishing himself for bravery and military skill in the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Boston Mountains, Fort Van Buren, Honey Springs and Newtonia. After the war he settled in Leavenworth and engaged in business, spending a large part of his time in Washington, D. C. About 1878 symptoms of softening of the brain appeared and he was taken to an insane asylum in Washington, where he died on Aug. 3, 1881. Gen. Blunt was not a bril-

liant man, but he won and retained the confidence of the men under his command and rendered Kansas important service as a soldier. His death was sincerely mourned by his surviving comrades.

Board of Control.—On March 4, 1905, Gov. Hoch approved an act "to provide for the management and control of the industrial school for girls, the Kansas school for feeble-minded youth, the Osawatimie state hospital, the Parsons state hospital, the Topeka state hospital, the state industrial school for boys, the school for the blind, the school for the deaf, the soldiers' orphans' home, and such other state charitable institutions as now exist or which may hereafter be created," etc.

The act provided for a board of control of three members, to be appointed by the governor within thirty days after its passage. Each member was to receive an annual salary of \$2,500 and actual traveling expenses while in the performance of his duty, and was required to give bond for ten times that amount. The first members were appointed for two, four and six years, respectively, after which the tenure of office was to be four years. Pursuant to the act Gov. Hoch, within the specified time, appointed as the first board E. B. Schermerhorn, Sherman G. Elliott and Harry C. Bowman. The board organized by electing Mr. Schermerhorn as chairman; Mr. Elliott as treasurer, and Mr. Bowman as attorney, and on July 1, 1905, succeeded the old state board of Charities and Corrections (q. v.) in the management of the state's charitable institutions.

By thus placing all the charitable and benevolent institutions of the state under the control of one board of only three members, Kansas has centralized the responsibility of their management, and gains not only in the cost of maintenance, but also in uniform and impartial treatment of the institutions. As a further step toward securing impartiality the act creating the board provided that no citizen of a county in which any one of the institutions might be located should be eligible for membership thereon. One of the important duties of the board is to recommend in its biennial reports such legislation as in the judgment of the members is necessary for the interests of the several institutions, and as these are all under one management there is little likelihood of favoritism being shown, because the board is equally responsible for the welfare of all. Since the adoption of this plan the old "log-rolling" methods of securing appropriations has been practically abolished, and the support of the institutions has been placed upon a business basis. During the five years the board has been in existence the plan has apparently accomplished all that was claimed for it by the advocates of the act creating it, and the institutions of Kansas are as well conducted as those of any of her sister states.

Board of Pardons.—(See Pardons.)

Bodarc, a little hamlet of Butler county, is located on Walnut creek, about 6 miles southeast of Augusta, which is the most convenient railroad station. Mail is supplied to the inhabitants from Douglas by rural free delivery.

Bodaville, a rural hamlet in Riley county, is near the northern line, about 35 miles from Manhattan, the county seat, and about 12 miles from Barnes, Washington county, from which place it receives mail. Lasita, on the Rock Island R. R. 10 miles south is the nearest railway station. The population in 1910 was 50.

Bogue, formerly called Fagan, a village of Graham county, is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. 8 miles east of Hill City and not far from the south fork of the Solomon river. It has a money order postoffice with two rural routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connection, a hotel, some good general stores, a public school, and in 1910 reported a population of 150.

Bogus Legislature.—The so-called "Bogus" legislature of Kansas was the first session, which convened in Pawnee in 1855. Andrew H. Reeder the first territorial governor of Kansas, was commissioned in June, 1854, but did not arrive in the territory until Oct. 7. (See Reeder's Administration.) On April 16, 1855, he issued a proclamation convening the legislature at Pawnee on July 2, 1855, and the legislature assembled there according to call. The pro-slavery members ousted all of the free-state men, and then proceeded to the next business which was that of adjourning to Shawnee Mission. Pawnee was about 100 miles from the Missouri line, and as the legislators intended to enact a code of laws for the territory that would meet with great disfavor among Kansans, they thought they would be safer nearer home.

It is said that "a due supply of spirits were brought in bottles and jugs each morning from Westport which was 4 miles distant, in order to keep the legislature in spirits during the long summer days." This legislature did an amazing amount of work. The laws passed by it fill a large volume and were chiefly of local character. Most of the laws were transcripts of the Missouri code. One enactment provided that every officer in the territory, executive and judicial, was to be appointed by the legislature, or by some officer appointed by it. It also enacted the notorious "Black Laws" (q. v.). One member of the legislature is quoted as saying, "Kansas is sacred to slavery." This legislature created a joint-stock company, chartered prospective railroads giving them unheard-of privileges, and the charters and corporate trusts they bestowed upon themselves. They located the capital at Leecompton, and after legislating themselves into every office and financial prospect possible adjourned.

Boicourt, a money order post-village of Linn county, is situated on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. about 7 miles northwest of Pleasanton. It has an express office and in 1910 had a population of 100.

Boissiere Orphans' Home.—In the spring of 1892 Ernest Valetton Boissiere, a Frenchman who held a large tract of land in Franklin county, expressed his desire and intention to convey this land in trust for the establishment of an orphans' home and industrial school. On May 11, 1892, the persons agreed upon as the trustees met at Mr. Boissiere's home at Silkville, when a deed to the property was executed, and

the next day the charter of the institution was filed in the office of the secretary of state. At the session of the Kansas grand lodge of Odd Fellows at Fort Scott on Oct. 11-13, 1892, the trustees made a full report of the matter, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of several past grand masters, and this committee recommended the acceptance of the gift by the grand lodge. In the report the committee said: "We recommend the said orphans' home and industrial school to the favorable consideration of the Odd Fellows of the state, and hope that they will contribute as liberally as their means will permit to liquidate the claim assumed by the trustees against this property, so that it may at once be made ready for the reception of children."

The grand lodge adopted the report and recommendation of the committee, and in a few months lodges and individual members of the order had contributed over \$12,500 for the establishment and support of the home. At the grand lodge meeting at Topeka in Oct., 1893, the trustees again made a complete report and asked for legislation on the part of the grand lodge to carry out the pledges made at Fort Scott the preceding year. They especially recommended the levying of a per capita tax of \$1.50 to carry into effect the original plan. The grand lodge again adopted the report and recommendations of the trustees, but in the meantime opposition to the scheme had developed, and Reno Lodge, No. 99, of Hutchinson, brought suit in the district court of Shawnee county to enjoin the officers of the grand lodge from levying the tax. The court refused to grant the injunction and the lodge then appealed to the supreme court, which affirmed the decision. Steps were then taken to bring the question before the sovereign grand lodge at Chattanooga, Tenn., in Sept., 1894. The sovereign grand lodge declared the tax was lawful, but the following month the Kansas grand lodge met at Wichita and voted to sever its connection with the enterprise and extend no further support to the institution.

Soon after executing the trust deed to his land (3,156 acres) in 1892, Mr. Boissiere returned to France, where his death occurred on Jan. 12, 1894. With the action of the grand lodge in Oct., 1894, a number of competent lawyers held that the land reverted to the Boissiere estate. About the beginning of the year 1897 James A. Troutman, of the law firm of Troutman & Stone of Topeka, went to France and secured a quit-claim deed from Mr. Boissiere's sister, Madame Corrine Martinella of Bordeaux. Troutman & Stone then became the plaintiffs in a suit for possession of the property, but Judge S. A. Riggs of the Ottawa district court (Franklin county) decided in favor of the seven defendant trustees. The case was carried to the state supreme court on appeal and that tribunal reversed Judge Riggs' decision. After some further delay Troutman & Stone gained possession, and early in 1911 sold it to J. O. Patterson for \$130,000.

Boling, a hamlet in the central part of Leavenworth county, is situated on the Leavenworth & Topeka R. R. about 9 miles southwest of Leavenworth, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and telegraph facilities. In 1910 the population was 32.

Bolton, a village of Montgomery county, is a station on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. that runs from Independence to Tulsa, 8 miles southwest of Independence. It is a money order post-office, is supplied with telegraph, telephone and express service, and is a shipping and supply point for that section of the county. The population in 1910 was 75.

Bonaccord, a rural hamlet of Dickinson county, is in the western part, not far from the Saline county line, and about 12 miles from Abilene, from which place the inhabitants receive mail by rural free delivery.

Bonded Debt.—(See Finances, State.)

Bondi, August, soldier and patriot, one of John Brown's men, was born at Vienna, Austria, July 21, 1833. His father, Hart Immanuel Bondi, was a Jew manufacturer of cotton goods. August was educated at the Catholic college of the order of Piarists. When only fourteen years of age he became a member of the Academic League and fought under Kossuth during the Hungarian war for liberty. For this he was exiled and in 1848 the family came to America. August spent seven years in teaching and in mercantile pursuits in Missouri and Texas. In 1855 he came to Kansas at a time when the opposition to slavery was crystallizing, and became an intense anti-slavery partisan. After remaining two weeks at Lawrence, he went down the Missouri river and back by land to acquaint himself with affairs on the border. With a partner, he "squatted" on a claim on the Mosquito branch of the Pottawatomie, in Franklin county. In the fall of 1855 he became acquainted with John Brown, and after the burning of Lawrence he joined the company of John Brown, Jr. When this force disbanded he did not return to his claim, but joined John Brown, Sr., and took part in the engagement at Black Jack. He was then with Brown in different raids along the border and at the battle of Osawatimie. In Feb., 1857, he laid out the town of Greeley, Anderson county, and was appointed postmaster there. From that time to the outbreak of the Civil war he kept the "undeground railway" station at Greeley. In Oct., 1861, he enlisted in the Fifth Kansas regiment and was present in nearly all the actions in which the regiment was engaged. On Sept. 14, 1864, he was seriously wounded and made prisoner by the Confederates near Pine Bluff, Ark., but was left on the field. He was discharged in Dec., 1864, and in 1866 he located in Salina. Mr. Bondi held many offices in Saline county, such as probate judge, district clerk and postmaster, and was appointed a member of the state board of charities. He was a Mason, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On Sept. 30, 1907, Mr. Bondi fell dead on the street in St. Louis while on a visit to his sister.

Bone Springs, a rural hamlet of Reno county, is located on a tributary of the Ninnescah river, about 25 miles southwest of Hutchinson, the county seat. Mail is supplied to the inhabitants by rural free delivery from Arlington.

Bonilla's Expedition.—About the year 1594, the governor of the province of Nueva Vizcaya commissioned Francisco Leiva Bonilla, a Portuguese explorer and adventurer, to lead an expedition against a predatory tribe of Indians that had for some time been harassing the province. The exact date of the expedition, as well as any definite account of its operations, is not obtainable, for the reason perhaps that it was in a measure *contra bando*—i. e. illegal. Bonilla started upon his mission, but after he was well out upon the plains he heard rumors of the wealth of Quivira (q. v.) and decided to visit that province. In some way, just how is not clear, the governor learned of this movement and sent a messenger in the person of Pedro de Calorza to recall the expedition. Calorza failed to find Bonilla, who was so unfortunate as to get into a quarrel with his lieutenant, Juan de Humana, in which he lost his life and Humana then assumed command.

Just how far north or east the expedition proceeded is largely a matter of conjecture. Prof. John B. Dunbar is of the opinion that it may have reached central Kansas, and possibly the gold mines of the Black Hills in the western part of South Dakota. After Bonilla's death, and while the expedition was crossing a large river, which Dunbar thinks may have been the Platte, on balsas (rafts), three Mexican Indians took advantage of the opportunity to desert. It was from one of these Indians, Jose or Jusepe by name, that Gov. Onate, of New Mexico, learned of the expedition in 1598.

While Humana and his men were encamped at a place afterward called Matanza they were surrounded by an overwhelming force of the Escanjaque Indians, who set fire to the grass and then rushed upon the camp. Bancroft says that only two people escaped the general slaughter which ensued. These two were Alonzo Sanchez and a mulatto girl, who eventually found their way to New Mexico, where they imparted to the authorities the news of the fate of the expedition. According to an Indian tradition, Humana and his men were exterminated by the Escanjaques as they were returning from the mines of Quivira laden with gold. It may be that this tradition is responsible, in some degree at least, for Dunbar's suggestion that Humana visited the Black Hills region. Bancroft says that Zaldivar found traces of the expedition in the fall of 1598, and closes his account of the event as follows: "When we take into consideration their sources, it is not surprising that the records of Humana's achievements are not very complete."

Bonita, a village of Johnson county, is located in the southern part of the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. about 5 miles south of Olathe, the county seat. It was settled first in 1879, a postoffice was established in the fall of that year, and the first store was opened about that time. The town was first called Alta as it was the highest point on the railroad, but as there was another postoffice by that name in the state it was changed to Bonita. At the present time it has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities and in 1910 had a population of 35.

Bonner Springs.—These springs are located at the old town originally

called Tiblow, for an old Indian chief, and have been well known for years. Since the springs have been made an important suburban resort for Kansas City, the place has been renamed in honor of Robert Bonner and is now called Bonner Springs. About twenty springs are located here, in a park owned by a private individual. A sanitarium is also located here, using the waters which contain calcium, magnesium, iron, chlorine, sulphuric, silicic and phosphoric acid. No attempt has been made to ship water from the springs.

Bonner Springs, one of the largest towns of Wyandotte county, is located in the extreme southwest corner on the north bank of the Kansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Union Pacific railroads, 17 miles west of Kansas City. It was named from the springs in the vicinity. It is situated in a rich agricultural district and the excellent transportation facilities have caused an immense amount of business to be carried on. For years it has been the banking town for the western part of the county and the shipping point for live stock, garden produce and fruit. When the Kansas natural gas fields were developed, the gas was piped to Bonner Springs and an immense cement factory, one of the largest in the state, was erected. Today Bonner Springs is one of the most prosperous and thriving towns in the eastern part of the state, with excellent water, lighting and public school systems, beautiful homes and churches, retail stores of all kinds, lumber yards and other commercial concerns. There are two express companies, telegraph and telephone facilities, and in 1910 Bonner Springs had a population of over 1,350.

Boone, Daniel, hunter, trapper, Indian fighter and pioneer, was one of the first white men of American birth to visit the Kansas Valley. This fact is not generally known, because the many biographies of this noted character make but slight mention of his 25 years' residence west of the Mississippi river. His grandfather, George Boone, was born in Devonshire, England, 1666, and came to America in 1717, locating in Berks county, Pa. Squire Boone, the father of Daniel, was born in 1698, before the family left England, and Daniel was born in Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 11, 1735. In 1749 he went to North Carolina with his parents, and in 1772 to Kentucky. In 1796, through defective titles and the work of unscrupulous attorneys, he lost his land in Kentucky, renounced his allegiance to the government of the United States, and became a resident of the Spanish province of Louisiana, in what is now St. Charles county, Mo. Two years later, upon his declaring his intention of becoming a Spanish subject, he was appointed commandant of the Femme Osage district, which position he held until Louisiana passed into the hands of the United States in 1803. For his services the Spanish government gave him a grant of 2,000 acres of land in St. Charles county, Mo. Boone was in the habit of taking long hunting trips, never losing his love for nor his skill in the use of the rifle. Between the years 1805 and 1815 he hunted up the valley of the Kansas river for a distance of 100 miles from its mouth, and in the spring of 1818, when 83 years of

age, he wrote to his son: "I intend by next autumn to take two or three whites and a party of Osage Indians and visit the salt mountains, lakes and ponds and see these natural curiosities. They are about five or six hundred miles west of here."

The "natural curiosities" referred to were probably the Rock Saline and its surroundings, in the Indian Territory just south of Harper county, Kan., but there is no positive evidence that Boone carried out his intention of visiting the place.

By the treaty of June 3, 1825, with the Kansas Indians, the government agreed to furnish these Indians with certain live stock, utensils, etc., and Daniel Morgan Boone, a son of Daniel Boone, was appointed to instruct the members of the tribe in the arts of agriculture. Under date of Feb. 8, 1879, a son of this Daniel Morgan Boone wrote to W. W. Cone of Topeka: "My brother, Napoleon Boone, son of Maj. Daniel Morgan Boone, and a direct grandson of the old Kentucky pioneer, was the first white child born in the territory of Kansas—at least such is the history in our family. My father was appointed farmer for the Kaw Indians early in the year 1827. On his appointment he moved with his family into a house he built, seven miles up the Kaw river from where Lawrence was afterward built, on the north bank. Here my brother, Napoleon, was born Aug. 22, 1828."

Daniel Boone died on Sept. 26, 1820, and at the time the above letter was written the writer was the only survivor of the family. The place mentioned in the letter is not far from the present station of Lake View on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

Boot Hill.—Hays City's early history was one of bloodshed and violence. Being a frontier town and for a time the end of the Kansas Pacific railway, it was the natural rendezvous of vicious characters and desperadoes. A year after the town was started the population numbered over 1,000, the majority of which were of the undesirable classes, while saloons, dance halls and bagnios flourished everywhere. In these resorts the soldiers from Fort Hays almost daily met the desperate characters of the town and a carnival of crime and murder was the natural result. A place of sepulture was needed for the victims, and a hill about a quarter of a mile from the older part of the town was used as a cemetery, acquiring the name of "Boot Hill" on account of those who died violent deaths and were buried "with their boots on." From 1867 to 1874 it is estimated that about seventy interments were made in this cemetery, none of whom were buried with ceremony.

From time to time soldiers from the fort came over to "clean out" the town, and in 1874 the better class of citizens successfully resisted an attempt of this kind, after which there were few or no more interments made on Boot Hill. By 1903, the town of Hays City had spread until it surrounded "Boot Hill." The ground then owned by Mr. G. W. Sweeney was sold to P. J. Shutts, who had the bodies removed to the regular cemetery to enable him to erect a fine residence on "this ground, the last resting place of many a turbulent character."

Border Ruffians.—The term "Border Ruffian" in early days was applied to those individuals on the western border of Missouri, who sought by illegal and violent means to determine the domestic institutions of Kansas Territory. The appropriate name was liked by the owners, and Holloway writes: "Nor was this an unpopular appellation among the border gentry. They gloried in it as much as Cicero or Socrates did in that of philosopher, or the soldiers of the seven-hilled-city that of Roman. Boats on the Missouri river took to themselves the name, hacks, omnibuses, hotels, houses and dogs, were not infrequently adorned by the title 'Border Ruffian.' And woman so far became blinded to the pure and virtuous, as to take unto herself the name of Border Ruffian, and admire and praise those of that character."

The commerce of the plains, that in its width had given to the frontier a commanding place in population, wealth and political influence, had also bred and trained an army of plainsmen, restless, daring, adventurous, impatient of the bounds of civilization, passing the freighting season beyond the restraints of law. In winter, and seasons of idleness, they made residence in the border counties and were ready for any adventure suggested. Also there were a large number of citizens on the border between Kansas and Missouri who spent much time in loafing, gambling, drinking and carousing, and who were genuine ruffians before the troubles in Kansas arose. A great many of these men became willing tools of the politicians who sought to oppress, harass and defeat the free-state men. In most of the invasions in Kansas the ruffians were joined or led by the more respectable men of the border. Some of these were men of ability who had occupied high positions of public trust and profit, but who during the border wars, agitated by the slavery question, unmindful of their dignity or honor, would throw off restraint and play the coarse part of the real ruffian.

While the main objects of the Border Ruffian chiefs were the overthrow and destruction of free-state men and the establishment of slavery in Kansas, the ruffian border bands delighted in raiding towns, ransacking houses, stealing horses, and doing whatever they could that was annoying, exciting and rough. The towns and country along the eastern tier of counties were raided with uncomfortable frequency. Free-state men holding claims were driven from them, elections were molested and crimes of violence committed. When the crash came between north and south many of these men became bushwhackers or guerrillas.

Border War.—What is known as the "Border War" in Kansas was a conflict between the advocates and opponents of slavery, to settle the question as to whether Kansas should be admitted into the Union as a free or slave state. The name arose from the fact that most of the stirring scenes of that conflict were enacted in the eastern portion of Kansas, near the Missouri border. Both sides were thoroughly aroused by the debates in Congress on the bill organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and as soon as the bill became a law they were

ready for action. The "War" lasted from 1854 until 1859, and, like all affairs that continue through a period of several years, was made up of a number of minor events. Most of these occurrences are described in more or less detail in the sketches of the administrations of the territorial governors, or of the various counties in which they were laid, as well as under the titles of Wakarusa War, Pottawatomie Massacre, Hickory Point, Franklin, Oswatomie, Black Jack, Fort Saunders, Fort Titus, Marais des Cygnes, etc.

In the course of the contest, each side developed some strong and efficient leaders. Prominent among the pro-slavery men were David R. Atchison, Benjamin F. and John H. Stringfellow, Thomas Johnson, John Calhoun, Samuel J. Jones and Daniel Woodson. On the free-state side the most active and best known men were Charles Robinson, William A. Phillips, James H. Lane, John Speer, George W. Smith, Cyrus K. Holliday, George W. Deitzler and John A. Wakefield.

On May 12, 1854, more than two weeks before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Emigrant Aid Society was organized in Boston, Mass., and in July it received a charter from the Connecticut legislature. News of this movement reached western Missouri, and on June 15 the Platte County Self Defensive Association was formed. At a meeting at Weston, Mo., July 20, it was resolved to "remove any and all emigrants who go to Kansas under the auspices of abolition societies." With the Emigrant Aid Society on one side and the Self Defensive Association and kindred organizations upon the other, the issue was clearly defined, though no acts of violence were committed in the year 1854. Pro-slavery men crossed the river and held meetings among the Kansas squatters. One of these meetings, on Salt creek in June, pledged the squatters to give no protection to anti-slavery settlers, and recommended slaveowners to bring their negroes to Kansas as soon as possible. The first actual clash came in August, when the settlers at Lawrence met at Judge Miller's house to adopt some form of squatter regulations. A band of pro-slaveryites, under the leadership of an Indiana lawyer named Dunham, attempted to break up the meeting. The free-state men quietly adjourned until their opponents left, and then proceeded with the meeting, electing John A. Wakefield chief justice. Subsequently a compromise was effected with the pro-slavery settlers, and this squatter government ruled until the arrival of Gov. Reeder and the inauguration of the regular territorial government.

The activity with which the emigrants from the Northern states began founding settlements and making improvements of a permanent character alarmed their opponents. The Platte Argus, a rabid pro-slavery paper, declared that these "northern cattle" must be driven out, and the Self Defensive Association met at Weston and resolved "That this association will, whenever called upon by any of the citizens of Kansas Territory, hold itself in readiness together to assist and remove any and all emigrants who go there under the auspices of emigrant aid societies."

With the election of March 30, 1855, for members of the first terri-

torial legislature, the situation became more intensified. Missourians in large numbers came over and voted for the pro-slavery candidates, after which they returned to their homes across the river. The actual free-state settlers refused to recognize the authority of a legislative body elected by illegal votes, and also refused to obey the laws enacted by such a body. On April 30, at a squatter meeting in Leavenworth, Cole McCrea, a free-state man, shot and killed Malcolm Clark in self-defense. McCrea was arrested, but the following September the grand jury failed to find a bill against him. The same day that Clark was shot, a vigilance committee of some 30 members was organized in Leavenworth. One of its first acts was to tar and feather William Phillips, after which he was ordered to leave the territory. Phillips was accused by the committee of having aided in the killing of Clark, by handing McCrea a revolver just at the critical moment. He refused to leave the territory, and on Sept. 1, 1856, the day of the city election in Leavenworth, he was killed in his house by a pro-slavery mob.

Rev. Pardee Butler (q. v.) was banished on Aug. 16, and on the 28th the Squatter Sovereign said editorially: "We will continue to tar and feather, drown, lynch, or hang every white-livered abolitionist who dares pollute our soil."

On Oct. 25, 1855, Samuel Collins was killed by Patrick Laughlin, who, under the guise of a free-state man, had joined the Danites and then published their ritual. Wilder says this was the first political murder in Kansas, the killing of Clark in the preceding April having been done in self-defense. Charles W. Dow was shot and killed by Franklin N. Coleman near Hickory Point, 10 miles south of Lawrence, on Nov. 21, 1855, being the second free-state man to meet his death by violence. Growing out of this murder were the arrest and rescue of Jacob Branson, which started the Wakarusa war. On Dec. 6, 1855, Thomas W. Barber (q. v.) was killed. This was one of the most wanton and cold-blooded homicides of the entire border war.

Clouds, dark and portentous, overhung the Territory of Kansas at the beginning of the year 1856. On Jan. 17, Stephen Sparks, his son and his nephew, were waylaid on the way home from Easton from the election of state officers under the Topeka constitution. Capt. Reese P. Brown, a member-elect of the Topeka legislature, went to their assistance, and with others succeeding in effecting their rescue. That night Brown was assaulted by a pro-slavery mob at Leavenworth, armed with knives and hatchets, and was so severely injured that he died before morning. The Squatter Sovereign of Feb. 20 recommended the hanging of all who had anything to do with the Topeka constitutional convention.

Then followed a systematic effort to drive the free-state men from the territory on trumped-up charges. Judge Lecompte instructed the grand jury to return indictments for treason against Andrew H. Reeder, Charles Robinson, James H. Lane and a number of others. (See Reeder's Administration.) On April 19 Sheriff Jones attempted to arrest

Samuel N. Wood at Lawrence, but Wood refused to be arrested. The next day Jones called upon the citizens to aid in making the arrest, but as the people of Lawrence did not recognize the validity of the laws passed by the "bogus" legislature, they declined. On the 23d Jones returned with a posse of United States troops and arrested several men without resistance. That night Jones was shot and wounded by some unknown party, and the next day the citizens of Lawrence denounced at a public meeting the shooting of the sheriff.

Matters now remained comparatively quiet until May 21, when a deputy United States marshal named Fain, accompanied by a strong posse went to Lawrence and arrested George W. Smith, George W. Deitzler and Gaius Jenkins. It was no part of the free-state programme to resist the Federal authorities, and the men arrested by the deputy marshal offered no protest. Later in the day Sheriff Jones visited Lawrence with a body of his satellites and four pieces of artillery. The Free-State Hotel, and the offices of the Herald of Freedom and the Kansas Free State were destroyed; stores were broken open and pilaged, and Charles Robinson's residence was burned to the ground. Holloway says that Jones sat on his horse and viewed with complacency the destruction of the hotel. "Gentlemen," said he to his posse, "this is the happiest day of my life, I assure you. I determined to make the fanatics bow before me and kiss the territorial laws." When the walls of the hotel fell, the sheriff again addressed his men with "I have done it, by God I have done it. You are dismissed; the writs have been executed."

On the night of May 24-25, three days after the sack of Lawrence by Sheriff Jones, occurred the Pottawatomie massacre (q. v.), when Doyle, Wilkinson, and other pro-slavery settlers were killed by a party of free-state men led by John Brown. Then followed the free-state attacks on Franklin, the capture of Forts Saunders and Titus, and the battle of Middle creek in Linn county. David S. Hoyt was killed by pro-slavery men near Fort Saunders on Aug. 12, just before the place was captured, and on the 19th of the same month a man named Hoppe, a brother-in-law of Rev. Ephraim Nute, was shot and killed by a man named Fugit, merely because he lived in Lawrence. Fugit was tried and acquitted by a partisan court.

In Sept., 1856, Capt. Harvey, a free-state leader, fought the battles of Slough creek and Hickory Point in Jefferson county, winning victories in both instances. Later Harvey was captured by United States troops commanded by Col. Cooke and some of his men were sentenced to five years in prison by Judge Cato. On Sept. 16 David C. Buffum was killed by Charles Hays. (See Geary's Administration.)

Around Atchison and Leavenworth there was a reign of terror throughout the year. Frederick Emery's gang of border ruffians, under the guise of "regulators," harassed free-state men in every possible way. Steamboats bearing emigrants from the Northern states were turned back, and settlers known to be opposed to slavery were ordered

to leave the territory. Phillips, in his *Conquest of Kansas*, tells how C. H. Barlow, with eight families from Illinois, and two families from Iowa, were disarmed in Missouri and escorted back to Liberty with instructions not to set foot in Kansas. Laban Parker was killed and his body tied to a tree about 10 miles from Tecumseh. A large hunting knife was left sticking in his breast, and tied to the handle of the knife was a toad-stool, on which was written: "Let all those who are going to vote against slavery take warning."

With regard to sending back free-state emigrants, a pro-slavery newspaper of Missouri said: "We do not approve fully of sending these criminals back to the east to be reshipped to Kansas—if not through Missouri, through Iowa or Nebraska. . . . We are of the opinion, if the citizens of Leavenworth city or Weston would hang one or two boat loads of abolitionists, it would do more toward establishing peace in Kansas than all the speeches that have been made in Congress during the present session. Let the experiment be tried."

Notwithstanding the machinations of the opposition, free-state settlers continued to pour into the territory. At meetings in Milwaukee, Chicago, Buffalo, Boston, and other northern cities in June, 1856, the people contributed nearly \$250,000 for the relief of Kansas settlers and to aid emigration. In August some 600 immigrants came in through Iowa and Nebraska over "Lane's road."

The year 1857 started in with the promise of being as turbulent as its predecessor. On Feb. 19 "Bill" Sherrard was killed by John W. Jones at Lecompton (See Geary's Administration), and in April Martin Kline was killed by Merrill Smith, the marshal of Leavenworth. James Stevens was murdered at Leavenworth on July 31 by John C. Quarles and W. M. Bays, and the next day the murderers were hanged by the citizens to an elm tree near Young's saw mill. William Knighten and William Woods were arrested as accessories and taken to the Delaware City jail.

The arrival of Gov. Walker in May, and the promises he made to give the people a fair and impartial administration did much to allay the hostile spirit, and the activities of the contestants were confined chiefly to holding conventions and organizing for the purpose of carrying the elections. Late in the year trouble broke out in Linn and Bourbon counties and continued throughout the year 1858. The free-state men arrested the preceding year for treason were brought before Judge Cato for trial, but the cases were "nollied" by the prosecuting attorney. Charles Robinson was arraigned for trial in Judge Cato's court on Aug. 18, charged with "usurpation of office," in having accepted the office of governor under the Topeka constitution, but he was acquitted by the jury. Toward the close of the year interest centered in the adoption and ratification of the Lecompton constitution. Excitement ran high, but there was little actual violence.

The most atrocious event of the year 1858 was the Marais des Cygnes massacre on May 19, when nine free-state men were lined up and shot

by Capt. Charles Hamelton's band of border ruffians. The free-state party, having gained control of the legislature, passed laws of a more liberal character than those of the first session, and this served as a stimulus to emigration from the Northern and Eastern states, so that by 1859 the opponents of slavery were in a decided majority in the territory. However, the pro-slavery men were not yet willing to abandon the fight. On Jan. 25, 1859, Dr. John Doy and his son Charles were arrested in Kansas and taken to Weston, Mo., where they were lodged in jail on a charge of "nigger stealing." In the first trial the jury disagreed, but in June Dr. Doy was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. On July 23 a company of Kansas men, led by Maj. J. B. Abbott, went to Weston and released him. With the ratification of the Wyandotte constitution on Oct. 4, 1859, by a vote of nearly two to one, the slave power recognized the "handwriting on the wall" and retired from the field. The "Border War," which for five years had disturbed the entire country, was ended, and the term "Bleeding Kansas" was no longer applicable to the territory. There was some lack of harmony during the year 1860, but nothing occurred to cast more than a slight ripple of discontent on the situation.

Bosna, a rural postoffice of Trego county, is located on Big creek, about 12 miles southwest of Wakeeney, the county seat, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Botkin, Jeremiah D., clergyman and member of Congress, was born on April 24, 1849, in Logan county, Ill. His early education was that afforded by the public schools, and after finishing the course in common schools he spent one year at De Pauw University at Greencastle, Ind. At an early age he was imbued with abolition sentiments and became a Republican in politics. During the last year of the Civil war, when he was but sixteen years of age, he made three attempts to enlist in the army but was rejected because of being under size and age. In 1870 he entered the Methodist ministry, where he served six years as presiding elder. In 1888 Mr. Botkin was elected a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist church held at New York City, and to the ecumenical conference at Washington, D. C., in 1891. He was a loyal supporter of the Republican party, but ran for governor on the Prohibition ticket in 1888. He espoused the Populist cause soon after the birth of that party and ran for Congress in the Third district in 1894, but was defeated. Two years later he was elected on the Fusion ticket as Congressman-at-large from Kansas. Upon retiring from Congress he engaged in business at Winfield, where he still resides.

Boudinot Mission.—This mission was established under the direction of the Presbyterian church among the Osage Indians in 1824, in what is now Neosho county. It was located on the Neosho river, near the mouth of Four Mile creek. After doing good work for over a decade it was abandoned in 1837. (See Missions.)

Boundaries.—When La Salle, on April 9, 1862, laid claim to all the territory drained by the Mississippi river and its tributaries in the

name of France, and bestowed upon the region the name of "Louisiana," in honor of Louis XIV, then king of France, he set up the first boundaries ever established by a civilized nation to a territory including the present state of Kansas. At the Louisiana Purchase exposition, held at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, the United States general land office had on exhibition a map showing the boundaries of the territory claimed by La Salle. The eastern boundary began on the western coast of Florida, at the mouth of the river of Palms, and extended northward by an irregular line along the watershed dividing the streams flowing into the Atlantic from those flowing westward into the Ohio and Mississippi rivers or southward to the Gulf of Mexico; the northern boundary was also an irregular line beginning at a point near the present city of Buffalo, N. Y., and extending in a northwesterly direction to the 49 parallel of north latitude, separating the basin of the great lakes from the Mississippi valley, and thence along the 49th parallel to the crest of the Rock mountains; the western boundary followed in a southeasterly direction the watershed dividing the western tributaries of the Mississippi from the waters of the Pacific slope, to a point on the Gulf of Mexico at about 92° west longitude; the southern boundary followed the gulf coast from this point to the place of beginning.

By the treaties of 1762-63, all that part of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi passed into the hands of Great Britain, and that portion west of the great river became a Spanish possession. By the secret treaty of St. Ildefonso, which was concluded on Oct. 1, 1800, this province was ceded back to France, which nation, by the treaty of April 30, 1803, transferred it to the United States. Article III of the last named treaty provided that "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States," etc. In accordance with this provision the Louisiana Purchase has been divided into states by the Federal government.

When Missouri was admitted in 1821, the western boundary of that state was fixed on a "north and south line passing through the mouth of the Kansas river." This boundary was changed by the act of Congress, approved June 7, 1836, adding to Missouri what is known as the "Platte Purchase," embracing all of the land lying between the original boundary and the Missouri river, north of the mouth of the Kansas. This purchase includes the present counties of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison, in the State of Missouri. It was by the act of Congress admitting Missouri and the subsequent act, adding the above named territory to that state, that the eastern boundary of the State of Kansas was established.

Section 19 of the organic act of May 30, 1854, defined the boundaries of the Territory of Kansas as follows: "That all that part of the ter-

ritory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to-wit: beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the east boundary of the territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said state to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas."

The part expressly exempted was "to include any territories which by treaty with an Indian tribe is not without the consent of said tribe to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory."

Next to the eastern boundary, the first line to be established, as provided for in the organic act, was that between Kansas and Nebraska, and in connection with that line there is some interesting history. As early as 1844 the secretary of war recommended the organization of a territory in the Indian country west of the Missouri river. An effort was made in 1848 to establish a territorial government there, but it was not until Oct. 12, 1852, that an election for a delegate to Congress was held at the Wyandotte council house. Abelard Guthrie received all the votes cast, but opposition to the movement developed and a second election was held at Fort Leavenworth. At that election Guthrie defeated a man named Banow by a vote of 54 to 16. On Nov. 20, 1852, Mr. Guthrie left Fort Leavenworth for Washington, and during the ensuing session of Congress he wielded considerable influence in forcing a consideration of the bill providing for the organization of Nebraska Territory. On Oct. 11, 1853, Rev. Thomas Johnson was declared elected delegate, after a bitter campaign between him and Mr. Guthrie. The people farther up the river voted for Hadley D. Johnson, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, but the returns from the district appear to have been ignored. Thomas Johnson went to Washington as soon as Congress met in Dec., 1853, but Hadley D. Johnson did not arrive there until early in Jan., 1854, when the latter began working for the establishment of two territories instead of one, with the result that the "two Johnsons," as they were called, got into a controversy and both were forced to vacate their seats. Both remained in Washington for awhile, however, to watch the trend of events. Hadley D. Johnson, in the Nebraska Historical Report (vol. ii, p. 80), gives the following account of how the 40th parallel came to be selected as the dividing line:

"As to the dividing line between Kansas and Nebraska, a good deal of trouble was encountered; Mr. Johnson and his Missouri friends being

very anxious that the Platte river should constitute the line, which obviously would not suit the people of Iowa, especially as I believe it was a plan of the American Company to colonize the Indians north of the Platte river. As this plan did not meet with the approbation of my friends or myself, I firmly resolved that this line should not be adopted. Judge Douglas was kind enough to leave that question to me, and I offered to Mr. Johnson the choice of two lines—first, the present line, or second, an imaginary line traversing the divide between the Platte and the Kaw. After considerable parleying, and Mr. Johnson not being willing to accept either line, I offered the two alternatives—the 40th degree of north latitude, or the defeat of the whole bill, for that session at least. After consulting with his friends, I presume, Mr. Johnson very reluctantly consented to the 40th degree as the dividing line between the two territories, whereupon Judge Douglas prepared and introduced the substitute in a report as chairman of the committee on territories, and immediately probably the hardest war of words known in American history commenced.” (See Kansas-Nebraska Bill.)

On Aug. 26, 1854, the surveyor-general of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska received instructions to make the boundary line between Kansas and Nebraska “the principal base line wherefrom to start the surveys, both on the north in Nebraska, and on the south in Kansas; and that boundary is the parallel of 40° north latitude. . . . Your first operations will be to run and establish the base line, and continue the same for a distance of 108 miles on the parallel of 40° north latitude.”

Pursuant to these instructions, John Callhoun, the surveyor-general, on Nov. 2, 1854, entered into a contract with J. P. Johnson, by which the latter was to run and mark the line for the 108 miles for \$1,296. Johnson secured the services of Ira H. Smith as assistant, and began work about the middle of November. The 108 miles were run and marked in eighteen days, and on Jan. 12, 1855, the plats were forwarded to the general land office. Subsequently, Joseph Seidley, a surveyor of Springfield, Ill., and a Mr. Manly reviewed and condemned the work of Johnson and Smith. The survey was therefore set aside, the corners were ordered to be erased, and the line resurveyed for a distance of 60 miles, though Johnson received a little over \$1,000 for the work he had done. A letter from J. M. Edmunds, commissioner of the general land office, to Gov. Crawford, under date of Aug. 31, 1865, says the 40th parallel was “astronomically established in 1854, by Capt. T. J. Lee, topographical engineer, U. S. A.”

Several efforts were made by the people of Nebraska to have the territory lying between the 40th parallel and the Platte river annexed to Kansas, but the inhabitants of the latter state seem to have been generally satisfied with the lines as established by the organic act of 1854. The only instance to the contrary, of which any official record can be found, was on Jan. 25, 1859, when Gov. Medary forwarded to President Buchanan “joint resolutions passed by the legislative assem-

bly of this territory, asking the annexation of that part of Nebraska Territory lying south of the Platte river."

An act of Congress, approved July 8, 1856, directed "the southern boundary line of the Territory of Kansas, from the State of Missouri to the Territory of New Mexico, to be surveyed and distinctly marked," etc. Four companies of the First cavalry and two companies of the Sixth infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Joseph E. Johnston, escorted the surveying party that ran the line in the summer and fall of 1857, and on Oct. 22, 1859, John B. Floyd, the secretary of war, transmitted to Lewis Cass, the secretary of state, a plat of the survey "to be forwarded to the Territory of Kansas." By the Missouri Compromise of 1820, the line of demarcation between free and slave territory was fixed at $36^{\circ} 30'$, which would seem to have been the logical southern boundary of Kansas. The only reason for moving that boundary a half a degree farther north to the 37th parallel was probably because that was the line dividing the Cherokee lands from those of the Osages. This parallel was astronomically established by J. H. Clark and H. Campbell at the time the survey was made in 1857.

The western boundary, "the summit of the Rocky mountains," was rather vague, as at that time the surveys were so incomplete that the actual location and direction of the "summit" were not definitely determined. Old maps show the west line of Kansas territory as following the continental divide and including about two-thirds of the present State of Colorado, the divide running a short distance west of Leadville. But a new western boundary was established when Kansas was admitted into the Union in 1861. The Wyandotte constitution named the 25th meridian west of Washington as the western line of the proposed state, and this boundary was accepted by Congress, the act of Jan. 29, 1861, giving the boundaries as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the western boundary of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence with the western boundary of said state to the place of beginning."

As a matter of fact, the western line of the state is three miles west of the meridian designated by the constitution and the act of admission. This is due to the fact that after the adoption of the constitution and the passage of the act, the surveyors in running the eastern line of an Indian reservation in what is now the State of Colorado made an error of three miles, so that the western boundary is really that much farther west than was originally intended, or $102^{\circ} 2'$ west from Greenwich.

The eastern boundary has been a subject for discussion ever since Kansas became a state. Several times the claim has been advanced that changes in the location of the mouth of the Kansas river have

occurred since the western boundary of Missouri was established as a north and south line passing through the mouth of that stream, and that these changes have moved the mouth of the river some six miles farther east. The line was established by Joseph C. Brown in 1823, and the official plats of the public land surveys, both in Missouri and Kansas, show the line as then marked. In the *Kansas City Journal* of March 6, 1899, appeared an article relating to this line, from the pen of W. E. Connelley, in which the writer says:

"I notice that the old controversy concerning the state line between the states of Kansas and Missouri has been out afresh this winter. The Kansas legislature has been asked to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 to pay the expenses of a suit to settle the matter in the courts. Perhaps it would be as well that this be done. The result will settle nothing not already known to any and every person having investigated the matter. In 1884 this matter was all threshed over. At that time many Kansans would consent to no less than six miles of Missouri territory. As investigation proceeded the claim narrowed until the foot of Broadway, in Kansas City, Mo., was fixed as the point beyond which no Kansan could honorably retreat. I was county clerk of Wyandotte county, Kan., at that time, and an ardent supporter of the Kansas claim—until I made an investigation of the matter. In that year I made an accurate and correct map and plat of every tract of land in Wyandotte county, and also prepared an accurate description of each tract, for the tax rolls of the county. It was necessary that I should locate definitely the state line. . . . The claim that the state line has been changed since 1823, or that it was then erroneously located, is a preposterous absurdity."

But aside from the claim of error in the state line, caused by the shifting of the mouth of the Kansas river, the boundary formed by the Missouri river along the northeastern part of the State of Kansas, has long been a matter of dispute. Gov. Martin, in his message to the legislature of 1885, called attention to the boundary question as follows:

"Our eastern boundary is defined in the organic act, the act of admission, and in our state constitution, as the western boundary of the State of Missouri. The location of that line from the mouth of the Kansas river to the north line of the state, is not definitely understood by our people nor by the inhabitants of Missouri. By the treaties between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, the act of Congress of June 7, 1836, and the executive proclamation of March 28, 1837, it appears that the 'Platte Purchase' extended only to the Missouri river, and embraced only the territory lying between that river and the original boundary of the State of Missouri. Under the generally accepted rules of construction, our eastern line therefore extends to the left, or eastern bank, of the Missouri river, and at low water that stream lies wholly within this state. On account of the rightful taxation of the several great bridges which span the river, the jurisdiction of the courts,

the service of civil and criminal process, on the river and on the bridges spanning it, the sovereignty over islands, and for other reasons that will suggest themselves, it is important that this line be definitely and generally understood, at as early a day as practicable. I recommend the reference of the question to the attorney-general for the suggestion of such action as shall be thought proper."

No action was taken by the legislature upon the governor's recommendation, probably for the reason that the members of the assembly felt the subject to be a rightful one for Congressional consideration. Federal Judge Dillon, in the case of Doniphan county vs. the St. Joseph Bridge company, decided that the boundary was at the middle of the channel of the Missouri river, and this only added to the confusion. On March 1, 1910, Congressman Charles F. Booher of Missouri introduced in the national house of representatives a resolution "to enable the states of Missouri and Kansas to agree upon a boundary line, and to determine the jurisdiction of crimes committed upon the Missouri river and adjacent territory." The resolution was favorably reported by the committee on judiciary on the 29th of the same month, passed the house on April 18, the senate on May 26, and was signed by the president on June 7, thus giving the two states all the authority necessary for the adjustment of this vital question.

Bounties.—For many years after Kansas was organized as a territory and the lands thrown open to settlement, the pioneers suffered severely through the depredations of wild beasts upon their flocks and herds and the destruction of vegetation or young orchards by rodents. As early as 1869 some of the counties were authorized to offer a bounty or premium on wolf scalps, but no general legislation on the subject was passed until the act of March 6, 1877, which empowered county commissioners to pay \$1 for the scalp of each wolf, coyote, wild-cat or fox killed within the county, and five cents for each rabbit. By the act of Feb. 19, 1885, the premium on wolf, coyote, wild-cat and fox scalps was raised to \$5 each, and by the act of March 6, 1895, Wallace county was authorized to offer a bounty for gopher scalps. On March 4, 1899, Gov. Stanley approved an act fixing the bounty on coyote scalps at \$1, and on the scalps of lobo wolves at \$5.

The legislature of 1905 passed an act providing that, upon a petition by ten residents and landowners of any township of this state, the boards of county commissioners of the several counties of this state were authorized and empowered, in their discretion, to direct any township trustee of any township in their respective counties to appoint the road overseer or any other suitable person in any road district where there were pocket-gophers, to see that pocket-gophers were poisoned, killed or exterminated. It was made the duty of the person so appointed to enter the farm, ground or premises of any person in his respective district at least three times in each year to see that the provisions of this act were fully complied with, and if the owner of such premises failed to kill or exterminate the animals specified, said

person so appointed by the township trustee should proceed to do so. The person so appointed by the township trustee was to receive a compensation of \$2 per day of ten hours for labor performed, and in addition to this he was to be allowed a compensation for poison or other necessaries used in the performance of such work. For all labor performed in inspecting lands to see if there were gophers therein, and in serving notices, such person was to be paid by the township at the rate of \$2 per day. Such person was required to make sworn statement or voucher to the township trustee of time put in or poison used, and a voucher for the amount, after being signed by the township trustee and township clerk, was to be paid by the township treasurer out of the township general fund, at any quarterly meeting. The township trustee was authorized to charge such amounts to the taxes of such person who neglected or refused to poison or in any other way exterminate the pocket-gophers on his premises; the county clerk was directed to enter such amounts upon the tax-roll of the county, and the county treasurer of such county was authorized to collect such amounts, the same as other taxes, and place such sums to the credit of the respective townships in which collected; but the expenses of inspecting lands and serving notices was not to be charged on the tax-rolls. The same session also passed an act providing for a bounty of five cents for each crow killed within the limits of the county.

By the laws of 1907 it was provided that the county commissioners of each county in the state of Kansas might pay a bounty of \$1 on each coyote scalp and \$5 on each lobo wolf scalp, if said coyotes and lobo wolves were caught or killed in said county, and gophers, ten cents each. No person was to be entitled to receive any bounty, without first making it appear by positive proof, by affidavit in writing, filed with the county clerk, that the coyote or lobo wolf or gopher was captured and killed within the limits of the county in which application was made. And it was further provided that whenever bounty for any of these animals is awarded, the person to whom it was awarded should deliver the scalp of the animal, containing both ears, to the county clerk, who should personally burn the same, in presence of the county treasurer of said county.

At the special session of 1908, the legislature passed an act providing that the board of county commissioners of each county in the state might pay a bounty of ten cents on the scalp of each pocket-gopher or ground-mole, if said pocket-gopher or ground-mole should be killed within the county. No person was to be entitled to receive any bounty unless he should first make it appear by positive proof, by affidavit in writing, filed with the county clerk, and to the satisfaction of the board of county commissioners, that the pocket-gopher or ground-mole for which a bounty was sought was killed within the limits of said county in which application was made. And it was further provided that whenever bounty for any animal was awarded, the person to whom it was awarded should deliver the scalp of the animal,

containing both ears, to the county clerk, who should personally burn the same in the presence of the county treasurer of said county.

In 1909 a law was passed providing that the county commissioners in each county in the State of Kansas shall pay a bounty of five cents on each pocket-gopher, crow, or crow's head, and a bounty of one cent on each crow's egg, if said pocket-gopher, crow or crow's egg be caught, killed or taken in said county. No person is entitled, under this law, to receive any bounty without first making it appear by positive proof, by affidavit in writing, filed with the county clerk, that such gopher, crow, crow's head or egg was killed, taken or captured within the limits of the county in which application for bounty is made, and the mode of procedure and disposal is the same as already outlined in other legislation mentioned.

But the legislation of Kansas granting bounties has not been confined to the payment of premiums for the scalps of destructive animals or birds. Efforts have been made through the bounty system to stimulate and encourage certain industries, the most notable instance being that of sugar. About 1887 considerable attention was paid to the various methods proposed of extracting sugar from sorghum cane. By the act of March 5, 1887, the Kansas legislature authorized the payment of a bounty of two cents a pound on sugar made "from beets, sorghum or other sugar-yielding canes" grown within the State of Kansas, and manufactured under certain conditions and restrictions, chief of which were that the sugar so manufactured should contain 90 per cent. of crystallized sugar, and that the bounty should not aggregate more than \$15,000 in any one year. It was also enacted that the act should continue in force for five years.

On March 2, 1889, Gov. Humphrey approved an act, amending the act of 1887, increasing the amount that could be paid annually in bounties to \$40,000, and extending the time to seven years. Two days after the passage and approval of this act, the legislature appropriated \$18,658.30 for the payment of sugar bounties for the years 1887-88. The act granting the bounty of two cents a pound on sugar expired by limitation in 1896.

On March 5, 1903, the legislature passed an act providing for a bounty of \$1 per ton on sugar beets grown within the state, under the conditions that the said beets should contain 12 per cent. of sugar, and that the total bounty paid in any one year should not exceed \$10,000. The last appropriation for the payment of bounty on sugar beets was made by the legislature of 1905. Since that time the sugar industry has been forced to do without state assistance.

Bourbon County, on the Missouri border and in the third tier north of Oklahoma, is one of the 33 counties created by the first territorial legislature, with the following boundaries, "Beginning at the southeast corner of Linn county; thence south 30 miles; thence west 24 miles; thence north 30 miles; thence east 24 miles to the place of beginning." In 1867 the boundaries were defined as follows: "Begin-

ning at the southeast corner of Linn county; thence south on the east line of the State of Kansas to the southeast corner of section 24, township 27, range 25; thence west to the southwest corner of section 23, township 27, range 21; thence north to the southwest corner of Linn county; thence east to the place of beginning." By this second act, the extent of the county from north to south was reduced to 25 miles, and increased from east to west a little more than 25 miles, which gives it an area of 637 square miles.

It was named after Bourbon county, Ky. At the present time it is bounded on the north by Linn county, on the east by the State of Missouri, on the north by Crawford county and on the west by Neosho and Allen counties. It is divided into the following townships: Drywood, Franklin, Freedom, Marion, Marmaton, Mill Creek, Osage, Pawnee, Scott, Timber Hill and Walnut.

The general surface of the country is undulating, the highest hills being found in the northwest portion, where they rise to about 200 feet above the Marmaton river. The valleys of the streams average about a mile in width and these bottom lands comprise about one-third of the area. Timber belts varying in width are found along the streams and contain hackberry, hickory, oak, pecan and walnut. On the uplands and in some of the lower lands, hickory, maple, poplar and willow have been planted. The main water-courses are the Little Osage, which flows east a few miles south of the northern boundary, and the Marmaton, which flows from west to east through the central portion of the county. The Little Osage has several tributaries flowing into it from both north and south, the main stream being Limestone creek in the northwest part of the county. The main creeks flowing into the Marmaton from the north are Turkey and Mill creeks, and from the south Yellow Paint creek, which also has several small tributaries. Drywood creek flows across the southeast corner.

The soil is deep and fertile, being underlaid with sandstone and limestone at various depths. There are quarries at Redfield, Gilfillan and near Hiattville. A good quality of cement is manufactured from the stone found in the vicinity of Fort Scott. Mineral paint and clay for brick are also plentiful. Natural gas was found in Bourbon county in 1867 and has been utilized for lighting and heating. There are numerous manufacturing plants, principally at Fort Scott.

The territory now embraced within the limits of Bourbon county originally formed a part of the reservation of the New York Indians, which was ceded to the government just previous to the organization of the territory, when the lands were thrown open to settlement by the whites. One of the first white men to enter the present limits of the county was Lieut. Zebulon Pike, in his expedition of 1806.

For some time previous to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the settlers just across the line in Missouri had known of the fertility of the soil in what is now Bourbon county, and only waited for the organization of the territory to rush across the line and take claims.

A majority of the early settlers were pro-slavery men, but there were also men from the Northern states who were free soilers in politics, though for some years they were in the minority. Some of the men who settled in the county in 1854 were Gideon Terrell, William and Philander Moore in what is now Pawnee township, and Nathan Arnett in Marmaton township. In 1855 Guy Hinton located in Walnut township; James Guthrie, Cowan Mitchell, John and Robert Wells in Marion township. Others who came during the next two years were: Samuel Stephenson, Charles Anderson, John Van Sycle, D. D. Roberts, Joseph Ray, H. R. Kelso, Gabriel Endicott, David Claypool and Edward Jones, who built the first sawmill in what is now Marmaton township, the second mill in the county, the government having one on Mill creek. David Endicott, one of the first to locate, assisted in the survey of the land.

Scarcely had the first settlers become located when trouble over politics began. It is estimated that on March 30, 1855, at least 300 armed Missourians came to the Fort Scott precinct and cast their votes, while there were probably not more than 30 legal voters in the precinct. Early in the spring of 1855 a party of men came to Bourbon county from Carolina, under the leadership of George W. Jones, to assist in making Kansas a slave state. They were sent out under the auspices of the Southern Emigrant Aid society. They were mild mannered at first and went through the county visiting the free-state settlers, asking them their opinion upon the political questions of the day, how they were supplied with arms and ammunition, and inquiring about the good land in the territory. In this way a complete list of the free-state men was made. Later in the year nearly all the men on the lists were made prisoners, and while thus held were advised to leave the territory. As soon as they left, pro-slavery men were put on their claims.

Early in August a party of Texas rangers arrived at Fort Scott. Accompanied by a considerable number of citizens of that town they started northward through the border counties, intending to have "fun" at the expense of the free-state settlers. Early in 1857 many of the free-state men who had been driven from their homes returned to Bourbon county. A number of new settlers from the Northern states also came about this time, and as the free-state men grew in number they also grew in confidence. In order to gain possession of the claims from which they had been driven, they organized a "Wide Awake" society, in opposition to the "Dark Lantern" lodges of the pro-slavery men. Some of the most important leaders of this movement were J. C. Burnett, Capt. Samuel Stevenson and Capt. Bayne. The meetings were held at different settlers' cabins at intervals, to evade surprise by the men of the "Blue Lodges." When all the plans of the "Wide Awakes" were perfected, they notified the pro-slavery men who had seized claims that did not belong to them, that they must leave. Most of the pro-slavery men realized that resistance would lead to serious

difficulties, if not to bloodshed, and left, but some had to be driven off the claims by arms. The border strife continued in Bourbon county after it had nearly disappeared in other parts of Kansas Territory.

As a matter of reprisal some of the free-state men were arrested on various charges. The district court was presided over by Joseph Williams, a pro-slavery man. The adjustment of claims was referred to his court for a time, and usually decided in favor of the pro-slavery claimant. This caused great dissatisfaction among the free-state men and led them to take severe measures to secure the release of free-state prisoners held at Fort Scott. Another result of Judge Williams' decisions was the formation of a "Squatter Court," in which the free-state men heard the cases of contested claims. Dr. Gilpatrick of Anderson county was made judge, and Henry Kilbourn, sheriff. The proceedings of this body were regular and dignified, its decisions were usually just and its decrees were rigorously executed by the sheriff. The proceedings of the court were naturally distasteful to the pro-slavery men, and as a consequence an expedition was organized and started out under command of Deputy United States Marshal Little to capture the court. The attempt failed and four days later (Dec. 16, 1857,) Little organized a posse of about 50 men, for a second attempt. They approached the cabin of Capt. Bayne, where the court was sitting, and a short distance from it were met by messengers from the court, consisting of Maj. Abbott, D. B. Jackson and Gen. Blunt, who had been sent out under a flag of truce as Little was advancing. A parley was held, at the conclusion of which Little said that if the court did not surrender he would open fire. The messengers returned to the cabin with the report of the conference, the decision was against surrender, the cabin was put in a state of defense, some of the chinking between the logs was removed to form loop holes, Maj. Abbott told Little that they would not surrender, and if he advanced beyond a certain line the free-state men would fire. Little advanced, however, received a volley from the cabin, which was returned, and then retreated half a mile. Four men were wounded but Little called for a volunteer party and made a second attack with no better result, except that no men were hurt. Finding it impossible to take the "fort" without loss, the marshal started back to Fort Scott. The next day he gathered a larger number of men and again started for the fort, but upon arriving there found the cabin deserted, as the court had moved to the Baptist church at Danford's mill.

By Dec., 1857, Capts. Bayne and Montgomery had succeeded in driving out of the district many of the pro-slavery men who unlawfully held claims. The parties thus driven out congregated at West Point, Marvel, Balltown and Fort Scott, where their Blue Lodges flourished, and from these as centers raids were made to harass the free-state settlers on Mine creek, the Little Osage and Marmaton. Almost daily reports came of outrages committed by the Missourians, and the free-state men would ride upon errands of swift retaliation.

Late in December two companies of United States cavalry were stationed at Fort Scott at the solicitation of the residents and order was restored in the district, but early in Jan., 1858, they were withdrawn and trouble broke out again. On the night of Feb. 10, 1858, Montgomery and a party of forty men started for Fort Scott to punish some of the bitter pro-slavery men who had been persecuting a Mr. Johnson who lived in the town. (See Fort Scott.) On Feb. 26, 1858, two companies of United States cavalry were again stationed in the town, and as Montgomery always avoided conflicts with government forces, he began operating against the pro-slavery men in the country, with the object of driving them into the city. It is estimated that as many as 300 families in the district were forced to flee from their homes and take refuge in the towns. Capt. Anderson, in command, could not protect them in their isolated settlements, and the result Montgomery wished was attained. But this was no one-sided guerrilla warfare, and it took all the sleepless vigilance and every resource of Montgomery, Bayne and John Brown combined, to protect the free-state settlers against "the wolves of the border."

On June 7, 1858, some of Montgomery's men attempted to fire the Western Hotel in Fort Scott, but no one was hurt and the fire was extinguished. June 13, Gov. Denver arrived at Fort Scott; a meeting was held and feeling ran high on both sides, but by judicious treatment on the part of the governor peace was restored. The next day a second meeting was held at Raysville, at which the governor proposed a compromise, which in a measure restored peace for some time. Subsequently a free-state man named Rice was arrested for the murder of Travis, who had been shot on Feb. 28. This was regarded as a violation of the agreement made on June 15, and Montgomery determined to rescue Rice. Accordingly he organized a party of 100 men, among them John Brown, who wanted to destroy Fort Scott, but as Montgomery's main purpose was to rescue Rice, he left Brown outside the town and proceeded without him. Rice was released, Mr. Little was killed, Montgomery's men looted a store of a stock valued at about \$7,000, and 12 citizens were made prisoners. The citizens then appealed to the governor for protection and, as there were no troops to send, he advised the formation of home militia for defense, a suggestion which was carried out. After the passage of the amnesty act, there was but little further trouble along the border and peace came to stay in Bourbon county. After the Civil war began a big Union demonstration was made at Fort Scott, which had been one of the bitterest pro-slavery towns. Party differences were laid aside for defense of the nation and by the middle of April two companies had been raised on Drywood; two companies were formed at Fort Scott in May. Other companies were raised at Lightning creek, Mill creek, and a company of home guards was organized. The most important engagement which occurred during the war in Bourbon county was the battle of Drywood (q. v.), which occurred late in Sept.,

1861, between the Confederate forces under Gen. Rains and the Union forces under Gen. J. H. Lane. Price's army passed through the eastern part of the county in Oct., 1864. While crossing the valley of the Little Osage, members of the army committed many outrages and for a time people of Fort Scott feared for the safety of the city. Bourbon county ranked fifth in the number of men who entered the militia during the war.

The county was organized Sept. 12, 1855, when S. A. Williams, the probate judge, administered the oath of office to commissioners Col. H. T. Wilson and Charles B. Wingfield. B. F. Hill was appointed sheriff and William Margrave deputy sheriff. On Sept. 17 the following officers were appointed: James F. Farley, clerk; Thomas Watkins, justice; John F. Cottrell, constable. Gov. Reeder had appointed William Margrave justice of the peace in Dec., 1854, the first in the county. On Oct. 15 four additional justices and three constables were appointed. At the same time A. Hornbeck was appointed treasurer; W. W. Spratt, assessor; and H. R. Kelso, coroner. In November the county was divided into five townships. From the time of its organization until Jan., 1858, the affairs of the county were in the hands of the county court, consisting of a probate judge and two commissioners, but the form of government was then changed and placed in charge of a board of supervisors, one from each township. In 1860 it was again changed and three commissioners took the place of the board. In 1855, by the act creating the county, the seat of justice was located at Fort Scott. In 1858, on account of border troubles, it was changed to Marmaton by a special law of the legislature. An election to determine the permanent location of the county seat was held on May 11, 1863, when Fort Scott received the majority of votes cast and again became the county seat, where it has since remained.

In 1865 the citizens voted \$150,000 in bonds for the purpose of subscribing a like sum to the capital stock of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf railway. The road was completed to Fort Scott in Dec., 1869, and on Jan. 7, 1870, the bonds were delivered to the road. In 1867 a proposition to vote \$150,000 worth of bonds to purchase stock of the Tebo & Neosho railroad was carried, but the commissioners decided it was not advisable to purchase stock of this road and ordered that \$150,000 be subscribed to the capital stock of any road that would start at Fort Scott, run north of the Marmaton in the general direction of Humboldt. This amount was subscribed to the stock of the Fort Scott & Allen County Railroad company, on condition that the road should be completed west of the county by July 1, 1872. The Fort Scott, Humboldt & Western succeeded this road, and asked for the deliverance of the bonds, but the conditions had not been complied with and the bonds were issued to the Fort Scott, Humboldt & Western under that name. At the present time there are about 125 miles of main track railroad in the county. The Missouri Pacific operates two lines—one traversing the center from east to west, the other cross-

ing the county from north to southeast, both lines passing through Fort Scott. The St. Louis & San Francisco enters in the northeast, passes through Fort Scott and at Edward branches, both the lines entering Crawford county. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas enters in the east from Missouri, passes through Fort Scott, thence southwest into Crawford county.

The first schools in the county were private ones at Fort Scott, opened in 1857, but the district school system was not organized until 1859. One district, later known as No. 10, was organized on Dec. 10 of that year. In 1860 four more districts were organized and since that time progress in education has been steady, until at the present time Bourbon county has a public school system as fine as any county in the state.

According to the U. S. census for 1910, the population of the county was 24,007. The value of the farm products for the same year was \$1,504,134, the principal crop being corn, with a value of \$754,039, and hay second, with a value of \$432,994.

Bourgmont's Expedition.—Dumont and Bossu both tell of a Spanish expedition which was sent out from Santa Fe in 1720, having for its object the punishment of the Missouris, a powerful tribe of Indians inhabiting what is now the central and western parts of the State of Missouri, for wrongs inflicted upon the Spaniards. The commander of the expedition was instructed to visit the Osages and secure their assistance in the destruction of the Missouris. Through a mistake in the route, the expedition first reached the Missouri villages. Supposing them to be the Osages, the Spanish commander unfolded his plan, and asked the chiefs to aid him in carrying it out. With a diplomacy rarely excelled, the Missouri chiefs concealed the identity of their tribe and consented to the arrangement. The Indians were then furnished with arms, and during the following night they massacred the entire caravan except a Jacobin priest. This story is repeated by Chittenden, in his "American Fur Trade," but Prof. John B. Dunbar, who has made extensive researches pertaining to the early French and Spanish movements in the southwest, thinks it largely in the nature of a myth, or at least an incorrect account of the Villazur expedition (q. v.) of that year.

Most historians have adopted the theory that news of a Spanish expedition of some sort reached New Orleans, and the French government of Louisiana determined to establish a fort at some suitable point on the Missouri river, as a means of holding the allegiance of the Indians and guarding against Spanish invasion or interference.

According to the Michigan Pioneer Collections (vol. 34, p. 306) Etienne Venyard Sicur de Bourgmont was temporarily in charge of the post of Detroit in the early part of the 18th century, during the absence of Cadillac, and in 1707 he deserted and went to the Missouri river, where he lived for several years among the Indians. His familiarity with the country and his acquaintance with the natives of that sec-

tion doubtless led to his selection as the proper man to lead the expedition. M. de Bourgmont was at that time in France, but he hurried to America and soon after his arrival at New Orleans set out at the head of a body of troops for the Missouri river. His first work was to erect Fort Orleans (q. v.), where he established his headquarters.

Du Pratz's narrative says: "The Padoucas, who lie west by north-west of the Missouris, were at war with several neighboring tribes all in amity with the French, and to conciliate a peace between all these nations and the Padoucas, M. de Bourgmont sent to engage them, as being our allies, to accompany him on a journey to the Padoucas in order to bring about a general pacification."

Du Pratz himself states that his narrative was "extracted and abridged from M. de Bourgmont's journal, an original account, signed by all the officers, and several others of the company." A few years ago a translation of Bourgmont's original journal was made by Prof. Dunbar, and a copy of his translation was presented by him to the Kansas Historical Society. According to this account, Bourgmont left Fort Orleans on July 3, 1724, crossed the Missouri river on the 8th, and "landed within a gunshot of the Canzes village, where we camped." The Canzes came in a body to Bourgmont's camp, and seven of the leading chiefs assured him that it was the desire of all the young men of the tribe to accompany him to the country of the Padoucas. On the 9th Bourgmont sent five of his Missouris to the Otoes, to notify them of his arrival at the Canzes village and that it was his intention to continue his journey as soon as he could complete his arrangements. Two weeks were then spent in securing horses from the Canzes, and in other necessary preparations. Sieur Mercur and Corporal Gentil left the Canzes village on the 24th with a pirogue loaded with supplies, which they were to take to the Otoes for Bourgmont, whose intention it was to return that way.

Everything was being made ready, Bourgmont resumed his march on the 25th. Besides his Indian allies, he was accompanied by M. de St. Ange, an officer; Sieur Renaudiere, engineer of mines; Sieur du Bois, sergeant; Sieur de Beloin, cadet; Rotisseau, corporal; nine French soldiers; three Canadians, and two employees of Renaudiere. On July 31, when within ten days' journey of the Padouca villages, Bourgmont became too ill to retain his seat in the saddle. A litter was constructed and he was carried for some distance in it, but his illness increasing, he was forced to discontinue his march. In this emergency he decided to send a Padouca woman, who had been a slave among the Canzes, and a boy of sixteen or seventeen years of age to inform the Padoucas that he was on his way, but was ill, and that he would be with them as soon as he was able.

Gaillard, one of the soldiers, volunteered to conduct the woman and boy to the Padoucas. Bourgmont gave him a letter to the Spanish (in case he met them), and also a letter in Latin to the chaplain. Gaillard was instructed to bring the Padouca chiefs to meet Bourgmont, and in

case they declined to come to wait at their villages until his arrival. A few days later Bourgmont decided to return to Fort Orleans, where on Sept. 6 he received a letter from Sergt. du Bois advising him of Gailard's arrival among the Padoucas on Aug. 25.

Having recovered his health, Bourgmont again left Fort Orleans on Sept. 20 and arrived at the Canzes village on the 27th. On Oct. 2 Gailard arrived at the camp with three Padouca chiefs and three warriors, and reported some 60 others four days' distant. On the 8th the expedition left the Canzes village, moved up the valley of the Kansas river, and on the 18th reached the Padoucas. The next day the chiefs of that tribe were called together, Bourgmont made a speech to them, distributed presents, and concluded a treaty of peace. On the 22nd he set out on his return to Fort Orleans, where he arrived on Nov. 5.

Franklin G. Adams, for many years secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, and George J. Remsburg, an acknowledged authority on the archaeology of the Missouri valley, think that the Canzes village mentioned in Bourgmont's journal was located near the present town of Doniphan, in Doniphan county, Kan. A map of the expedition in Volume IX, Kansas Historical Collections, shows this place to the starting point west of the Missouri, whence the expedition moved southwest to the Kansas river, which was crossed near the northwest corner of the present Shawnee county; thence up the south bank of the Kansas and Smoky Hill rivers, crossing the latter near the mouth of the Saline; thence following the Saline to the Padouca villages in the northern part of what is now Ellis county.

Who were the Padoucas? Parrish, in his account of the expedition, speaks of them as the Comanches, and this may be correct. On a map published in 1757, in connection with Du Pratz's History of Louisiana, the country of the Padoucas is shown extending from the headwaters of the Republican to south of the Arkansas, the great village of the tribe being located near the source of the Smoky Hill. Other authorities say that "Padoucas" was the Siouan name for the Comanches, a branch of the Shoshones. The Comanches were a "buffalo nomad" tribe that ranged from the Platte to Mexico.

The theory that the Bourgmont expedition was the sequel of some Spanish expedition massacred by the Indians is hardly tenable when it is carefully considered in the light of known facts. The Villazur expedition, the only Spanish expedition of 1720 of which there is any authentic record, was massacred on Aug. 16, while Bourgmont's commission bore date of Aug. 12, 1720, four days before the massacre occurred. It is far more likely that Bourgmont was sent out—just as other explorers of that day were sent out—with the general view of establishing amicable relations with the Indians and thereby profit by the fur trade, etc.

Bow Creek, a little village of Phillips county, is situated near the southern boundary, about 15 miles southeast of Phillipsburg. It was formerly a postoffice, but the inhabitants now receive mail by rural free

delivery from Stockton. Kirwin is the most convenient railroad station. The population was 66 in 1910.

Bowersock, Justin De Witt, member of Congress, was born at Columbiana, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1842. His father was of Irish and his mother of Scotch descent. He was educated in the common schools, and at the close of his academic course went to Iowa City, Iowa, where he engaged in business as a grain merchant. In 1877 he located at Lawrence, Kan., where he saw the possibilities of water power. He built a dam across the Kansas river, and with the power thus developed established several manufacturing plants. Mr. Bowersock was made president of the Kansas Water Power company; organized the Douglas County bank (now the Lawrence National) in 1878, and was elected president of that institution in 1888. He is also president of the Bowersock Mills & Power company, the Kansas Water Power company, the Griffin Ice company, the Lawrence Iron works, the Lawrence Paper Manufacturing company and the Kansas & Colorado Railroad company. He has always taken an active part in municipal affairs and in 1881 was elected mayor of Lawrence, which position he filled until 1885. In 1886 he was elected to the Kansas house of representatives, and to the state senate in 1894. In 1898 he was nominated by the Republican party of the Second district for Congress, and in November was elected. His record during his term commended him to the people of his district, who honored him with four reëlections. Mr. Bowersock is a member of the Congregational church, the Lawrence Commercial club and the Merchants' Athletic association. On Sept. 5, 1886, Mr. Bowersock married Mary C. Gower, of Iowa City, Iowa.

Boyd, a village of Eureka township, Barton county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 4 miles west of Hoisington and 12 miles northwest of Great Bend, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, and is a trading and shipping point for the neighborhood. The population was 40 in 1910.

Boyle, a station on the Union Pacific R. R. in Jefferson county, is located about 5 miles from Valley Falls and 9 miles from Oskaloosa, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 18.

Boys' Industrial School.—(See Industrial Schools.)

Bradford, a money order postoffice of Wabaunsee county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 21 miles southeast of Alma, the county seat. It is a shipping and supply point for the neighborhood and in 1910 reported a population of 63.

Brainerd, a village of Butler county, is a station on the line of the Missouri Pacific R. R. that runs from Eldorado to McPherson, 17 miles northwest of Eldorado. It has an express office, telephone connections, and is a shipping and supply point for the neighborhood. Brainerd was formerly a postoffice, but the people there now receive mail by rural free delivery from White Water. The population was 73 in 1910.

Branscomb, Charles H., who with Charles Robinson selected the site for the town of Lawrence, was a native of New Hampshire. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1845. Subsequently he studied law at the Cambridge Law School, was admitted to the bar and practiced for six years in Massachusetts. Upon the organization of the Emigrant Aid Society (q. v.) Mr. Branscomb became one of its agents. He came to Kansas in July, 1854, and went up the Kansas river as far as Fort Riley to select a location for a town, but finally agreed with Dr. Robinson on the site of Lawrence. On July 28 he conducted the pioneer party of 30 persons sent out by the society to Lawrence, where they arrived on Aug. 1. The second party, also conducted by Mr. Branscomb, arrived in October. He continued to act as agent for the aid society until 1858, when he located in Lawrence and opened a law office. He immediately began to take an active part in the political life of the territory; was elected to the territorial house of representatives; was a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention; and after his removal to St. Louis, Mo., was a member of the Missouri legislature.

Branson, Jacob, one of the early settlers of Douglas county, located at Hickory Point, about 10 miles south of Lawrence on the old Santa Fe road. It was a very beautiful tract of land, part heavy timber and the rest fertile prairie. Many of the early settlers came from Indiana, some of the people who took claims returned to the east temporarily, some never returned. Missourians and others took up these abandoned claims and sometimes laid claim to others which were afterward resumed by the original settlers. Jacob Branson, who was the leader of the free-state men in the locality, encouraged free-state men to settle at Hickory Point and the pro-slavery men endeavored to get as many men of their faction to settle there as they could. Most of the difficulties in Kansas during the territorial period arose over the question of slavery, but disputes about claims in many cases precipitated the quarrels. The antagonistic elements brought into daily conflict could not long remain without open rupture; one of the most serious occurrences of this kind took place at Hickory Point. A man named Franklin Coleman was among the second claimants at Hickory Point and a dispute arose between him and Charles W. Dow, who had also settled on an unoccupied claim. Coleman was prominent in the neighborhood as a pro-slavery man, while Dow lived with Branson, the acknowledged leader of the free-state party in the Wakarusa district. Coleman trespassed on Dow's claim and was warned that he must stop. The feeling between the two men was rapidly tending toward a crisis, when on the morning of Nov. 21, 1855, Dow met Coleman and some other pro-slavery men, among them Buckley and Hargus, at the blacksmith shop at Hickory Point. They denounced Dow and unfortunately Dow and Coleman met on the road going toward Dow's claim. Dow left Coleman at his claim and just after he passed up the road Coleman fired at him; the gun missed fire and Dow begged for mercy but Coleman shot him

and he died in the road. Immediately Coleman started for Westport, Mo., to give himself up to the governor, but not finding him surrendered to Samuel J. Jones, the sheriff of Douglas county, who was a friend of the pro-slavery party. After Dow's funeral the settlers of Hickory held a meeting, when resolutions of condolence were passed and a committee was appointed to take steps toward bringing the murderer to justice. At this meeting Branson advocated radical measures with regard to Coleman and his companions, Buckley and Hargus. Sheriff Jones, in the meantime was on his way to Lecompton with his prisoner, but on the way was met by some of Coleman's neighbors. Buckley told of the threats made against him by Branson and the sheriff concluded to make another arrest. A warrant was sworn out by Buckley who said that he feared for his life. Justice Cameron issued a peace warrant for the arrest of Branson. It seems that the pro-slavery party expected the free-state men would attempt to rescue Branson, but believed they would do so in Lawrence, after the prisoner was taken there, under which circumstances there would be an excellent excuse for assaulting that stronghold of the abolitionists. Armed with this warrant and accompanied by Buckley and some fifteen pro-slavery men, Jones went to Branson's house on the evening of Nov. 26 and arrested him. This posse had been met before they served the writ by S. P. Tappan of Lawrence, a free-state man, who learned of their mission, and immediately informed Branson's friends of the intended arrest; a young man who lived at Branson's also aroused the neighbors as soon as Jones and his party left. The sheriff with the posse did not ride at once toward Lawrence, so that considerable time elapsed before they started north. In the meantime the friends of Branson were aroused and planned his rescue. Phillips, in his *Conquest of Kansas*, says, "the intention was to have Branson rescued in Lawrence," but Tappan and the young man who had left Branson's had both been busy; about fourteen of the free-state men were gathered at Abbott's house near which the posse would have to pass on the way to Lawrence. They had gathered so quickly and Jones was so slow that for a time the party at Abbott's began to think they had taken a different road or gone to Lecompton, when the alarm was given by the guard on the road. The party in the Abbott house rushed out and Jones attempted to evade them by going off the road. This was prevented by the free-state men spreading out. Jones demanded what was the matter, to which the free-state men replied that was just what they wanted to know. The free-state men told Branson to ride over to them, which he did; both sides declared that they would shoot but neither did. Jones tried in every way to induce the free-state men to give Branson up, but this they refused to do. Finding that nothing availed but to fight, and not being willing to shed blood, Jones was obliged to leave Branson in the hands of his friends and returned to Franklin. The numerical strength of the contestants in this bloodless encounter was about equal, as it is estimated that there were about fifteen men on each side. Later in the

night the rescuing party having been augmented by a few men, rode into Lawrence, where they told of the threats Jones had made against the Abolitionists of Lawrence. The arrest of Branson was both violent and irregular and it is doubtful whether any legal officer would have sustained the arrest had the rescue been questioned. There were only three Lawrence men concerned in the rescue, and Charles Robinson saw that it would not do for the city to take any action in the rescue or harbor the rescuers. A meeting of the citizens of Lawrence was called and Mrs. Robinson in writing of it said, "Mr. Branson said at the meeting that he had requested to leave Lawrence, that no semblance of an excuse existed for the enemy to attack the town, with tears streaming down his weather-beaten cheeks he offered to go home and die there and be buried by his friend." To this the free-state citizens would not hear but after the Wakarusa camp was established, Tappan, Wood and Branson moved there as a precautionary measure, as Wood had taken such a prominent part in the rescue.

Brantford, a village of Washington county, with a population of 75, is located near the Republic county line, about 20 miles southwest of Washington, the county seat. It was formerly a postoffice, but mail is now supplied to the people there by rural free delivery from Clyde.

Brazilton, a town of Crawford county, is located in Walnut township and is a station on the Pittsburg & Chanute division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 8 miles northwest of Girard, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, express, telegraph and telephone service, some good general stores, and does considerable shipping. The Catholics and Lutherans are the leading religious denominations. In 1910 Brazilton reported a population of 150.

Breckenridge College.—On Feb. 14, 1857, the legislature of Kansas passed an act as follows: "An institution of learning is hereby incorporated under the name and style of 'Breckenridge College' to be located at or near Lodianna City in Browne county, Kansas Territory." The directors named were W. H. Honnell, Samuel M. Irvine, F. B. Montfort, Walter Lowrie, Robert J. Breckenridge, John Ford, Elijah M. Hubbard, Henry W. Honnell, John M. Scott, John Calhoun, Austin Forman, J. P. Blair, and James G. Bailey.

Breckenridge County was created by the first territorial legislature in 1855 and named for John C. Breckenridge, who was the next year elected vice-president of the United States. When first created it was attached to Madison county for all civil and judicial purposes, but by the act of Feb. 17, 1857, the county was fully organized "with all the rights, powers and privileges of other organized counties of the territory; and the county seat of Breckenridge is hereby temporarily located at Agnes city," etc. The act of Feb. 27, 1860, provided for the location of a permanent county seat by vote of the electors of the county.

As originally established, the county was 24 miles square, lying immediately south of Richardson (now Wabaunsee) county, but by the

act of Jan. 31, 1861, the southern boundary was moved southward to the line between townships 21 and 22 south. On Feb. 5, 1862, the governor approved an act changing the name of Breckenridge to Lyon county. (See Lyon County.)

Bremen, a village of Marshall county, is located in Logan township 9 miles northwest of Marysville, the county seat, on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. It has banking facilities, telegraph and express offices and a postoffice with two rural mail routes. The population in 1911 was 200.

Brenner, a station on the Burlington & Missouri River R. R. in Doniphan county, is located in Wayne township 5 miles south of Troy. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 40. It was laid out by the railroad company in 1872 and during the next decade was an important grain market, the dealers buying principally for the Atchison millers.

Brewer, David J., jurist, was born at Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20, 1837, a son of Rev. Josiah and Emilia (Field) Brewer, and a nephew of Stephen J. Field, who was one of the associate justices of the United States supreme court from 1863 to 1897. David J. Brewer was educated at Yale College and the Albany Law School, and in June, 1859, located at Leavenworth, Kan., where he began the practice of law. He was United States commissioner in 1861-62; judge of the probate and criminal courts of Leavenworth county from 1863 to 1865; judge of the district court from 1865 to 1869; county attorney in 1869-70; an associate justice of the Kansas supreme court from 1870 to 1884; resigned his position on the supreme bench on April 8, 1884, to become United States circuit judge; and on Dec. 18, 1889, was commissioned associate justice of the United States supreme court where he remained until his death. In 1896 Judge Brewer was appointed a member of the Venezuelan boundary commission, and three years later was a member of the British-Venezuelan arbitration tribunal. Always a friend of and a believer in popular education, Judge Brewer was the president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association in 1869, and he also served as a member of the Leavenworth school board. He was the author of several books on legal subjects. Judge Brewer was twice married. On Oct. 3, 1861, he married Louise R. Landon of Burlington, Vt. She died on April 3, 1898, and on June 5, 1901, he married Emma Minor Mott of Washington, D. C. Judge Brewer died at Washington of apoplexy on March 28, 1910. He is remembered by many friends in Kansas as a genial companion, an able lawyer and a just judge.

Brewster, one of the thriving towns of Thomas county, is located near the western boundary in Hale township, and is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 18 miles west of Colby, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Hustler), a hotel, a good retail trade, telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, and is the principal shipping point between Colby and Goodland. The population in 1910 was 200.

Bridgeport, a village of Saline county, is located in Smoky View township, on the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads and on the Smoky Hill river, 15 miles south of Salina, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 120.

Briggs, a rural hamlet of Geary county, is located about 15 miles almost due east of Junction City, the county seat, and about the same distance south of Manhattan, whence the inhabitants receive mail by rural free delivery. The population was 30 in 1910.

Bristow, a rural hamlet in the central part of Osborne county, is about 10 miles southwest of Osborne, the county seat and most convenient railroad station.

Bristow, Joseph Little, journalist and United States senator, was born in Wolfe county, Ky., July 22, 1861, a son of William and Savannah (Little) Bristow. He came to Kansas with his father in 1873; married Margaret Hendrix of Flemingsburg, Ky., in 1879; and in 1886 graduated at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan. From the time he attained to his majority Mr. Bristow took an active interest in political affairs, and the year he graduated was elected clerk of Douglas county, which office he held for four years. Upon retiring from the clerk's office in 1890 he bought the Salina Daily Republican and edited the paper for five years. In 1894 and again in 1898 he was elected secretary of the Republican state committee. His work in the campaign of 1894 commended him to Gov. Morrill, who, when inaugurated in Jan., 1895, appointed Mr. Bristow his private secretary. The same year he sold the Salina Republican and bought the Ottawa Herald, which paper he owned for ten years, during which time he directed its policy and wrote many of the editorials himself. In March, 1897, he was appointed fourth assistant postmaster-general by President McKinley, and in 1900, under direction of Mr. McKinley, investigated the Cuban postal frauds. Three years later, under President Roosevelt, he conducted a searching investigation of the postoffice department. In 1903 he purchased the Salina Daily Republican-Journal, which he still owns, and in 1905 he was appointed by President Roosevelt a special commissioner of the Panama railroad. In Aug., 1908, he was nominated by the Republicans of Kansas at the primary election for United States senator, and the following January he was elected by the legislature for the term ending on March 3, 1915.

Broderick, Case, jurist and member of Congress, was born near Jonesboro, Grant county, Ind., Sept. 23, 1839. His father, Samuel Broderick, was an Irish-American, and his mother, Mary Snyder, was of German descent. His early education was that provided by the public schools in the sparsely settled districts of Indiana. When Case was but a few years of age his family moved to the western part of Indiana, where he was reared until his nineteenth year. In 1858 he immigrated to the Territory of Kansas and settled in Douglas township, Jackson county, where he became owner of a small farm. In the

winter of 1861 Mr. Broderick and a partner contracted to supply Fort Laramie with corn. They outfitted an ox train, as there were no railroads west of the Missouri river at that time, and made the trip to Laramie and return in three months. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Broderick enlisted at Fort Scott, Kan., as a private in the Second Kansas battery, and was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth in Aug., 1865. He then returned to his former home, where he engaged in farming, and devoted his spare time to the study of law. In 1866 he was elected justice of the peace of Douglas township and served in that capacity until elected probate judge of Jackson county in 1868. He removed to Holton and served as probate judge for four succeeding terms. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar and elected county attorney in 1876 and 1878. In 1880 he was elected to the state senate to represent Jackson and Pottawatomie counties, and in March, 1884, President Arthur appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of Idaho Territory for a term of four years. He removed to Boise, Ida., entered upon the discharge of his duties, and served several months over his term, when he requested the President to relieve him. In Sept., 1888, he returned to Holton and resumed his law practice in partnership with E. E. Rafter and R. G. Robinson. In 1890, the Republican convention nominated Mr. Broderick for Congress. He was elected, and continued to be nominated and reelected until he had served eight years. During this time he was a member of the judiciary committee of the house. At the expiration of his fourth term he reopened a law office in Holton.

Broderick County, one of the counties of Kansas territory, was created Feb. 7, 1859, and named in honor of David Broderick, United States senator from California. It included territory now within the State of Colorado, and was bounded as follows: "Commencing at the point where the 104th meridian of longitude crosses the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude, and running from thence due west to a point 20 miles west of the 105th meridian of longitude; thence due north to a point 20 miles south of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence due east to the 104th meridian of longitude; thence due south to the place of beginning." Simon G. Gephart, W. Walter and Charles Nichols were appointed commissioners with authority to locate the seat of justice near the center of the county.

Bronson, an incorporated city in the western part of Bourbon county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. about half-way between Fort Scott and Iola. It has 2 banks, an international money order post-office with four rural routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a semi-weekly newspaper (the Bronson Pilot), a large retail trade, good public schools, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 595. The city was settled in 1885 by G. H. Requa, J. W. Timmons and a few others, and was named for Ira D. Bronson of Fort Scott. Requa and Martin opened the first store in Sept., 1881, and the same month the postoffice was established with Mr. Requa as postmaster. The growth of Bronson has been slow but substantial, and it is the principal shipping and supply point for a rich agricultural district.

Brooks, a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. near the south line of Wilson county, is located in Newark township 15 miles southeast of Fredonia, the county seat. It receives its mail from Cherryvale in Montgomery county. The population in 1910 was 21.

Brooks, Noah, author and journalist, was born at Castine, Me., Oct. 30, 1830. After attending the public schools and local academy he went to Boston, Mass., to study landscape painting, but in 1855 he formed a partnership with John G. Brooks and engaged in merchandising at Dixon, Ill. In May, 1857, he came to Kansas and located on the Republican river about 10 miles above Fort Riley. A little later he went to California and began the publication of a newspaper at Marysville. This venture was not a success and he next became the Washington correspondent of the Sacramento Union. While in Washington he formed the acquaintance of President Lincoln, who appointed him private secretary, but before he entered upon his duties the President was assassinated. Mr. Brooks then returned to the Pacific coast, where he engaged in various lines of work for several years, after which he went to New York, and from 1871 to 1876 was a member of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune. For about twelve years he was the editor of the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, but retired from newspaper work and spent the remainder of his active life in writing books. One of these books—"The Boy Settlers"—deals with Kansas as he knew the territory some forty years before. Mr. Brooks died in 1903.

Brookville, one of the incorporated towns of Saline county, is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. 16 miles southwest of Salina, the county seat. It has a bank, a newspaper, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 280. The town was founded in 1870 by the Union Pacific R. R. The first settler was John Crittenden, and the first building, outside of those put up by the railroad, was erected by M. P. Wyman. Brookville became a city of the third class in 1873. William Brownhill was the first mayor. The first store in the place was opened by George Snyder. The first newspaper was the Brookville Transcript, established in Nov., 1879, by Albin & Tupper.

Broom-Corn (*Sorghum vulgare*) is described as a "plant of the order of grasses, with a jointed stem, growing to a height of 8 or 10 feet, extensively cultivated in North America, where the branched panicles or heads are made into brooms, clothes brushes, etc., the seed being fed to poultry and the blades to cattle."

Kansas is one of the greatest broom-corn growing states of the Union. It has been raised for years, and seldom fails to yield a handsome return to the cultivator. It grows in every county of the state, though the largest crops are raised in the western portion. In 1900 broom-corn was grown in every county except eleven. The acreage for that year was 47,776; the yield was 18,674,385 pounds, and the value of the crop was \$655,344.60. Ten years later (1910) broom-corn was grown in only 77 of the 105 counties. Those counties which produced

no broom-corn in that year were Atchison, Barton, Brown, Chase, Douglas, Ellis, Franklin, Geary, Greenwood, Harvey, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kiowa, Lincoln, Marshall, Mitchell, Morris, Pottawatomic, Pratt, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Smith, Trego, Wabaunsee, Washington and Wyandotte. Although fewer counties engaged in the production, the area planted in broom-corn in 1910 had increased to 111,308 acres, the yield to 39,561,123 pounds, and the value of the total crop to \$1,604,603.43. The five leading counties in 1910 were Kearny, with 18,754 acres, 5,626,200 pounds, the value of which was \$225,048; Stevens, 15,045 acres, 4,964,850 pounds, value, \$198,594; Hamilton, 10,878 acres, 3,263,400 pounds, value, \$130,536; Seward, 8,289 acres, 3,000,618 pounds, value, \$110,023; Morton, 6,109 acres, 2,443,000 pounds, value, \$97,744.

It will be observed that these five counties are all situated in the extreme southwestern part of the state, a region once regarded as the "Great American Desert," yet in one year the value of the broom-corn crop alone amounted to more than three-quarters of a million dollars. Grant, Finney, Stanton, Meade and Haskell, in the same section of the state, also produced large crops of broom-corn, and Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Wallace and Cheyenne farther north were likewise heavy producers. Clay, Dickinson, Kingman and Saline counties each reported but one acre.

Broughton, a thriving little town of Clay county, is situated in Clay Center township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads, 5 miles southeast of Clay Center. It has a money order postoffice with two rural delivery routes, telegraph, telephone and express service, a hotel, some good general stores, good public schools, a population of 160, and is the busiest little town between Clay Center and Manhattan.

Brown County, one of the northern tier, was created by the first territorial legislature with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the northwest corner of Doniphan county; thence west 24 miles; thence south 30 miles; thence east to the west line of Atchison county; thence north to the northwest corner of Atchison county; thence east with said north line of Atchison county to the southwest corner of Doniphan county; thence north with said west line of Doniphan county to the place of beginning."

In all the places where the name appears in the act of 1855 it is spelled "Browne." It was named for Albert G. Brown, United States senate from Mississippi, who spelled his name without the final "e." Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, a member of the Kansas legislature of 1855, stated that the county was named after O. H. Browne, a member of the house from the Third representative district, but the final "e" was dropped in the spelling of the name, by subsequent legislatures.

On Sept. 17, 1855, the commissioners of Doniphan county passed the following resolutions: "That the county of Brown be and is hereby organized as a municipal township to be known as Brown county township," and ordered that the election for a delegate to Congress be held

at the house of W. C. Foster, on the south fork of the Nemaha. The commissioners also appointed William C. Foster and John C. Bragg justices of the peace and William Purket constable. The following summer an order was issued to survey the boundaries between Doniphan and Brown counties, which was done, but in 1858 the legislature transferred some of the territory of Brown to Jackson county, which left it in its present shape; an exact square 24 miles each way. In September Brown county was divided into two townships, Walnut and Mission.

Brown county is bounded on the north by the State of Nebraska; on the east by Doniphan county; on the south by Atchison and Jackson, and on the west by Nemaha county. It has an area of 576 square miles and is divided into the following townships: Hamlin, Hiawatha, Irving, Mission, Morrill, Powhattan, Robinson, Walnut and Washington. It is well watered by Cedar creek in the southwest, Wolf creek in the east, and numerous other creeks, the most important of which are Pony, Walnut, Roys, and Craig.

The surface of the county is gently undulating. The creek bottoms average about half a mile in width and all the streams are fringed with belts of timber, the principal varieties being oak, walnut, honey-locust, hackberry, sycamore, elm, box-elder and basswood. Limestone is abundant and sandstone of a good quality is found, both of which are quarried for local use. Two mineral springs in the western part of the county are claimed to have medicinal properties. Brown is one of the leading agricultural counties, corn, winter wheat and oats being the largest crops. It is also a good horticultural region, and there are over 200,000 fruit trees of bearing age.

According to Morrill's History of Brown County, one of the overland routes, the "California Trail," (q. v.) "wound along the divides passing Drummond's Branch, crossed the western part of the present site of Hiawatha, followed the divide between the head waters of Wolf and Walnut, and left the county near the present site of Sabetha."

Some of the first settlers in Brown county were Missourians who marked claims and then returned home to spend the winter, while others from a greater distance made permanent settlements. As early as April 10, 1854, William Gentry and H. C. Gregg settled in Powhattan township. On May 11, 1854, Thurston Chase and James Gibbons located on Wolf creek. They were followed by William and James Metts, who settled in what is now Hamlin township. On Aug. 3 E. R. Cornilison entered a claim on Walnut creek and the following March brought his family to the new homestead. His brother William also came at that time. W. C. Foster came to Brown county in the fall from Nemaha. John Belk, his sons, William and King, and Thomas Brigham settled near Padonia and Jacob Englehart settled on a farm not far from the present town of Hiawatha.

Early in the spring of 1855, the settlers on Walnut creek formed a protective association, elected officers and made rigid laws for the pur-

pose of enforcing the right of actual settlers and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians. The first trial under these laws took place at the house of Jesse Padon, on the bank of the Walnut. Complaint was made against Robert Boyd and Elisha Osborn for selling liquors to the Indians and sixteen settlers gathered, determined to enforce the law, the only settler absent from the gathering being ill. Although the accused were not present, the trial proceeded, they were declared guilty and the verdict rendered was that their stock of liquors should be destroyed and that they should each pay a fine of \$20. Padon was appointed to execute the order of this court and was accompanied by all the settlers to see the decree enforced. Boyd and Osborn kept their liquors at the edge of Pilot Grove, some 3 miles from Padonia. When Padon informed them of the decision of the court they declared themselves willing to give up the liquor and pay the fine, but upon promise to sell no more to the Indians, they were allowed to remain in the county and retain the liquor, though they paid the fine.

The first white child born in the county was Isaac Short, who was born in Aug., 1855. The first marriage was that of Hiram Wheeler and Elizabeth E. Root on July 30, 1857. The first school was taught in 1856 in a log cabin erected the year before on John Kerey's farm and John Shields was the first teacher. The cabin was also used as a church as the first religious services in the county were held there soon after it was built. A Methodist minister named Allspaugh held services in a grove near John Belk's farm house in 1855. Early in 1857, the Methodists organized a church at the house of William Belk, and a Baptist minister held services at the residence of E. H. Niles.

A branch of the underground railroad was established through Brown county for fugitive negroes, and many of them were passed over this line by John Brown and other anti-slavery men.

Early in the spring of 1857, quite a colony came from Maine, among them George Ross, J. G. Leavitt, I. P. Winslow, Noah Hanson, W. G. Sargent and Sumner Shaw. The Iowa Indian trust lands lying in Brown county were advertised for sale to the highest bidders on June 4, 1857. They sold rapidly, but eventually most of the lands fell into the hands of speculators, some of the settlers leaving as soon as they perfected title to their claims, without making any permanent improvements.

The first 4th of July celebration was held by a public gathering on the farm of John Powe on Mulberry creek in 1857. Sometime during the summer of that year Philip Weiss contracted to make a weekly trip to Iowa Point to bring the mail. This was probably the first mail route in the county and was purely a private enterprise. He used a team of horses and a lumber wagon for his trips, and carried passengers, express and freight as well as mail. An act of 1855 provided for a mail route from St. Joseph via Highland to Marysville, Kan., but it was not started until 1858. On Aug. 8, 1857, the first postoffice was established at Claytonville, with George E. Clayton as postmaster.

On Feb. 14, 1857, the state legislature detached Brown from Doniphan county and located the temporary county seat at Claytonville. The act also provided for the election of three commissioners to locate a permanent county seat. The new board of commissioners organized on March 16, 1857, and among other business divided the county into four municipal townships, Iowa, Claytonville, Walnut Creek and Laehnane. On March 31 the commissioners held a second meeting and appropriated \$500 to build a court-house on the north square in Claytonville—a frame building 20 by 30 feet—to be ready for occupation by June 1, and William Oldham was appointed to build it.

At the election on Oct. 5, the free-state men carried the county by a vote of 136 to 72, E. N. Morrill being elected to the legislature by the counties of Brown and Nemaha. On Nov. 16 the free-state board of county commissioners organized when Ira H. Smith was chosen county surveyor; David Peebles, clerk; and John S. Tyler, assessor. At the election I. P. Winslow, Isaac Chase and I. B. Hoover were chosen commissioners to locate the permanent county seat. They met on Dec. 14 at Swain's store and the first ballot resulted, Padonia 1, Hiawatha 1, and Carson 1. The following day the board visited the town sites of Carson, Hamlin, Padonia and Hiawatha. Padonia offered to donate a square of ground and a \$3,000 court-house; Hiawatha offered to erect a building 20 by 30 feet for a court-house and donate every alternate lot of the town site, and Carson offered one-half of the lots in the town site and \$1,500 in labor and building material. A second ballot resulted the same as the first, but on a third two votes were cast for Carson and 1 for Padonia. The county seat, therefore, was removed to Carson, but it did not remain there long, as the next legislature passed an act providing for an election to submit the question to a vote of the people, which resulted in 128 votes for Hiawatha and 37 for Carson, with a few scattering. On May 25, 1858, the county commissioners appropriated \$2,000 for building a court house with jail and offices attached. On Oct. 4, 1877, the county commissioners decided, "That a proposition be submitted to the people on the 6th day of November, authorizing the board to build a court house, the cost not to exceed \$20,000." This measure was approved by the people and the commissioners, early in 1878, contracted with E. T. Carr of Leavenworth for its erection.

At the outbreak of the Civil war nearly one-half the voters in the county entered the army, forming a party of Company I, Thirteenth Kansas infantry, and in 1864, the militia was ordered to gather at Atchison. The Hiawatha company consisted of 65 men; the Walnut creek company of 41, and Robinson company of 100. Upon their departure to the front the home-guard was organized and within twenty-four hours had an enrollment of 79 men.

The first newspaper, the Brown County Union, was established by Dr. P. G. Parker in the spring of 1861, at Hiawatha, but the office was destroyed by fire the following winter. On Aug. 20, 1864, H. P. Stebins started the Union Sentinel and the third paper, the Hiawatha Dispatch, made its appearance in 1870.

There are three lines of railroad in the county with over 97 miles of main track. The St. Joseph & Grand Island enters the county on the east, about midway north and south, crosses in a northwesterly direction through Hiawatha and enters Nemaha county. A line of the Missouri Pacific, built in the early '80s, crosses the northern boundary about the center, passes through Hiawatha and leaves at the southeast corner. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road enters in the south, branches at Horton near the southern boundary, one line leaving near the southeast corner, the other traversing the county in a northwesterly direction and connecting with the main line in Nebraska. Hiawatha, the county seat, is a large shipping point for all agricultural products and has several factories, but Horton in the south is the largest town in the county, and has the repair shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road located there, and is also the division point of that road.

In 1910 the population of Brown county was 21,314, and the total value of farm products, exclusive of live stock, was \$2,921,381. The principal crops were corn, \$1,920,240; hay, including all kinds, \$428,716; oats, \$394,522; Irish potatoes, \$63,578; wheat, \$37,614.

Brown, John, abolitionist, frequently referred to as "Osawatomie Brown," was born at Torrington, Conn., May 9, 1800, a son of Owen and Ruth (Mills) Brown. His earliest American ancestor was Peter Brown, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, and his grandfather, John Brown, was a captain in the Connecticut militia during the Revolution. This Capt. Brown married Hannah Owen, of Welsh extraction, and Ruth Mills was of Dutch descent, so that John Brown of Osawatomie was an admixture of three nationalities. His maternal grandfather, Gideon Mills, was also a Revolutionary soldier. In 1805 Owen Brown removed with his family to Ohio, where John grew to manhood, working on the farm and as a currier in his father's tannery, part of the time as foreman. When about 20 years of age he took up the study of surveying and followed that occupation for a few years. He then went to Crawford county, Pa., where he lived until 1835, when he located in Portage county, Ohio. In 1846 he went to Springfield, Mass., and engaged in the business of buying and selling wool on commission. No sooner had he established himself in this business than he tried to force up the price of wool, but the New England manufacturers combined against him and he was compelled to ship some 200,000 pounds to Europe, where he sold it at a loss, becoming bankrupt. Gerrit Smith then gave him a piece of land near North Elba, N. Y., in the bleak, desolate region of the Adirondacks, and here Brown lived until 1851. He then returned to Ohio and again engaged in the wool business, this time with better success.

Owen Brown was one of the early school of abolitionists, a disciple of Hopkins and Edwards, and from his earliest childhood John Brown breathed an atmosphere antagonistic to the institution of slavery. He was twice married—first to Dianthe Lusk, a widow, who bore him seven children; and second to Mary Ann Day, by whom he had thirteen

children. Eight of the twenty children died young, and of those who grew to maturity all were abolitionists. Five of his sons removed from Ohio to Kansas in 1854 and selected claims some 8 to 10 miles from Osawatomie, where they were joined by their father on Oct. 5,



JOHN BROWN MONUMENT, OSAWATOMIE.

1855. Father and sons were mustered in as militia by the free-state party and turned out to aid in the defense of Lawrence. Two of Brown's sons were captured by the United States cavalry, which was used to aid in enforcing the territorial laws passed by a pro-slavery

legislature, and John Brown, Jr., with his hands fastened behind his back, was driven by a cavalry company 9 miles on a trot to Osawatomie. Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography* says: "This state of things must be fully remembered in connection with the so-called 'Pottawatomie Massacre,' which furnishes, in the opinion of both friends and foes, the most questionable incident in Brown's career."

In Jan., 1859, Brown left Kansas with a number of slaves taken from Missouri owners and went to Canada, where he arranged the details for his raid on Harper's Ferry, Va. Through the national Kansas committee he secured 200 rifles, and on June 3, 1859, he left Boston with \$500 in gold and permission to keep the rifles. Late in that month Brown and his associates rented a small farm near Harper's Ferry, where they were to complete the preparations for their raid. Brown's daughter, Anne, and a daughter-in-law, Owen Brown's wife, were installed as housekeepers. Here Brown was visited in August by Frederick Douglass, to whom he imparted his plan for the seizure of the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and, if necessary to carry out his purpose, the capture of the town itself. Douglass did not look with favor on the scheme, but Brown, having consecrated his life to the abolition of slavery, was not to be dissuaded. Accordingly, on Sunday evening, Oct. 16, 1859, Brown mustered 18 of his men and moved on the arsenal. At half-past ten the gates were broken in with a crow-bar, the small guard was overpowered without difficulty, and by midnight the town was patrolled by the raiders. Six men were sent to bring in some planters living in the vicinity, with their slaves, it being Brown's idea to free and arm the negroes to aid in bringing about a general uprising. Unhappily for the scheme a train got through Harper's Ferry and carried the news to Washington. Capt. Robert E. Lee, who afterwards won distinction as a Confederate general, hurried from Washington with a company of marines, and the citizens armed themselves to aid the troops in capturing the raiders. Brown and six of his men barricaded themselves in the engine room and held out against great odds until two of his sons were killed and he was wounded. He was tried before a Virginia court, convicted of treason and sentenced to be hanged. His execution took place on Dec. 2, 1859, and it is said that no man ever met his fate with greater fortitude. His body was buried at North Elba, Essex county, N. Y., near the farm given him by Gerrit Smith.

John Brown has been called a fanatic, and some have even gone so far as to adjudge him insane, though there is no positive evidence to show that he was mentally unbalanced. From boyhood the doctrines of abolition had been drilled into him, until the idea that all men ought to be free became with him a sort of obsession. His methods were not always of the best character, but he had the courage of his convictions and was willing to lay down his life for a principle. His battles of Black Jack and Osawatomie were insignificant when compared with Gettysburg or Chickamauga, but they began the conflict that ended in the annihilation of chattel slavery in the United States.

On Aug. 30, 1877, a monument was unveiled at Osawatomie "In memory of the heroes who fell in defense of freedom," John J. Ingalls delivering the dedicatory address. The monument was erected by the John Brown Memorial association. Some years later the Women's Relief Corps of Kansas started a movement to have the battlefield of Osawatomie set apart as a public park. The field was purchased on May 13, 1909, and on Aug. 31, 1910, the park was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, ex-President Roosevelt being the orator of the occasion. Besides these recognitions of Brown's valor, the Kansas legislature of 1895 passed a resolution requesting the authorities in charge of the United States statuary hall at Washington to permit the Lincoln soldiers' and Sailors' National Monument association to place a statue of John Brown in the hall, but nothing farther came of the movement.

Brown, Mary A., second wife of John Brown, was born in Washington county, N. Y., April 15, 1816. Her maiden name was Mary A. Day. At the age of sixteen years she became the wife of Brown and assumed the care and management of his five motherless children. After the execution of her husband she retired to the Adirondack region of New York, where she lived in seclusion until 1862, when, accompanied by her family, she removed to Iowa. In 1864 she went to California and was not again east of the Rocky mountains until 1882. In that year she visited Chicago at the request of the John Brown Memorial Association, and on Nov. 11, 1882, she arrived in Topeka, where she was the guest of T. D. Thacher. This was her first visit to Kansas, as she remained in New York when her husband and his sons came to the territory in the '50s. A reception was given Mrs. Brown in the senate chamber on the evening of the 15th. She then visited Lawrence and Osawatomie and returned to California. She died on Feb. 29, 1884.

Brown, William R., lawyer and member of Congress, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., July 16, 1840. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and at Union University, Schenectady, N. Y., graduating at the latter institution when 22 years of age. After leaving college he studied law and in 1864 was admitted to the bar. Soon after that he came to Kansas and located at Lawrence, where he took an active part in political life. In 1866 he removed to Emporia and entered into partnership with Judge R. M. Ruggles. He served as deputy clerk of the supreme court and was journal clerk of the lower house of the state legislature in 1866-67. At the close of the session Mr. Brown dissolved his partnership with Judge Ruggles and opened a law office at Cottonwood Falls, Chase county. The same year he was elected judge of the Ninth judicial district. Always a public-spirited man, with the welfare of the people at heart, he served as judge until March 1, 1875, when he resigned, having been elected to Congress the previous fall as a Republican. After serving one term in Congress, Mr. Brown became the senior member of the law firm of Brown & Zimmerman of Hutchinson.

Brownell, a town of Waring township, Ness county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. about 16 miles northeast of Ness City, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural delivery route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a good retail trade, Baptist and Methodist churches, good public schools, and in 1910 reported a population of 200.

Brownsville, an inland hamlet of Chautauqua county, is located near the east line of the county, 11 miles northeast of Sedan, the judicial seat, and about the same distance southwest of Elk City in Montgomery county, whence it receives its mail by rural route. The nearest railroad station is Monett, on the Missouri Pacific about 5 miles southwest. The population according to the report of 1910 was 15.

Bruce, a thriving little town of Crawford county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. about 12 miles southwest of Girard, the county seat, and 4 miles west of Cherokee, from which place mail is received by rural free delivery. In 1910 the population was 164.

Buchanan, James, 15th president of the United States, from 1857 to 1861, and under whose administration Kansas was admitted into the Union, was born at Mercersburg, Pa., April 23, 1791. His father, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, came to America in 1783 and settled in Cumberland county, Pa., where he married and raised a family of eleven children, of which James was the second. After attending the local schools, the future president entered Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1809. He then studied law and in 1812 began practice at Lancaster, Pa. Although a Federalist and opposed to the War of 1812, his first public address at Lancaster, in 1814, was in favor of enlisting more troops, and even enrolled his own name. In Oct., 1814, he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, and the succeeding year was reelected. He then declined further political honors for the purpose of devoting all his talent and energies to the practice of his profession, but the death of the young woman to whom he was betrothed caused him to change his plans, and in 1820 he was elected to represent his district in Congress. After serving in that capacity for ten years, President Jackson appointed him minister to Russia in 1831. In the fall of 1833 he returned to Pennsylvania, and the following year was elected United States senator by the legislature of that state. In 1839 President Van Buren tendered him the attorney-generalship of the United States, but he declined, preferring to remain in the senate. In 1845 he entered the cabinet of President Polk as secretary of state, where his tact on the Oregon boundary question and the annexation of Texas proved of great value to the administration. In 1852 he was defeated by Franklin Pierce for the Democratic nomination for president, and after the latter was inaugurated he appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to England. He was nominated and elected president in 1856. The principal events of his administration were the Dred Scott decision; the Kansas troubles, which he had inherited from President Pierce's administration the John Brown raid on Harper's

Ferry, Va.; the trial and execution of Brown, and the secession of some of the Southern states. Mr. Buchanan's alliance with the slave power; his efforts to force the admission of Kansas under the Le-compton constitution, which would have made Kansas a slave state; and his failure to prevent the secession of states, caused him to be severely criticised, yet he promptly signed the bill admitting Kansas under the Wyandotte constitution as a free state. He was succeeded by Abraham Lincoln on March 4, 1861, and five days later retired to his country seat at Wheaton, where for a time he kept aloof from the cares of public life. Subsequently he spent some of his leisure time in writing a vindication of his policy, his book being published in 1866 under the title of "Buchanan's Administration." James Buchanan died at Lancaster, Pa., June 1, 1868.

Buckcreek, a station on the Union Pacific R. R. in Jefferson county, is located on the southern line of the county just where the railroad crosses the border, 6 miles from the east line. It is 12 miles from Oskaloosa, the county seat. Mail is supplied from Williamstown by rural route.

Buckeye, a rural hamlet of Dickinson county, is situated in the township of the same name, about 8 miles north of Abilene, the county seat and most convenient railroad station, from which place mail is received by rural free delivery. The population was 40 in 1910.

Bucklin, one of the principal towns of Ford county, is located in the southeastern part, 27 miles from Dodge City, at the junction of two divisions of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. It was incorporated in 1909 and in 1910 reported a population of 696. Bucklin has two banks, a weekly newspaper (the Banner), an international money order postoffice with two rural routes, a grain elevator, telegraph and express service, a telephone exchange, hotels, mercantile establishments, Protestant churches, good public schools, and is the shipping and supply point for a large agricultural district.

Bucyrus, a village in the northeastern part of Miami county, is on the Missouri Pacific railroad, 15 miles northeast of Paola, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph station and express office, and in 1910 the population was 200.

Buffalo.—Not until Cortez reached Anahuac, the capital of the Aztecs, in 1521, was the buffalo known to Europeans. Montezuma at that time had a well appointed menagerie, and among the animals of his collection the greatest rarity was the "Mexican Bull, a wonderful composition of divers animals. It has crooked Shoulders, with a Bunch on its Back like a Camel; its Flanks dry, its Tail large, and its neck covered with Hair like a Lion. It is cloven footed, its Head armed like that of a Bull, which it resembles in Fierceness with no less strength and Agility."

This is probably the first description of the American buffalo in print. In 1530 Cabeza de Vaca encountered buffalo in a wild state in what is now Texas. He also left a description of them, telling of the

quality of their meat and of the uses of buffalo robes. Coronado in 1542 reached the buffalo country on his way to Quivira, and traversed the plains that were "full of crooke-backed oxen, as the mountain Serena in Spaine is of Sheepe." In 1612 an English navigator named Samuel Argoll mentions meeting with buffalo while on a trip to Virginia, discovering them some miles up the Pembrook (Potomac) river, probably near Washington, D. C. Father Hennepin encountered buffalo in 1679 while on a journey up the St. Lawrence river. Marquette has said that the prairies along the Illinois river were "covered with buffaloes." Lewis & Clark, the explorers, when on their return trip down the Missouri in 1806, mention having to wait an hour for a herd that was then crossing the river.

Col. Richard I. Dodge, in his "Plains of the Great West," describing a herd met with in Kansas, says: "In May, 1871, I drove in a light wagon from old Fort Zarah to Fort Larned on the Arkansas, 34 miles. At least 25 miles of this distance was through one immense herd, composed of countless smaller herds of buffalo then on their journey north. . . . The whole country appeared one great mass of buffalo, moving slowly to the northward. . . . The herds in the valley sullenly got out of my way, and, turning, stared stupidly at me, sometimes at only a few yards' distance. When I had reached a point where the hills were no longer than a mile from the road, the buffalo on the hills, seeing an unusual object in their rear, turned, stared an instant, then started at full speed towards me, stampeding and bringing with them the numerous herds through which they passed and pouring down upon me all the herds, no longer separated, but one immense compact mass of plunging animals, mad with fright, and as irresistible as an avalanche. . . . Reining up my horse, . . . I waited until the front of the mass was within 50 yards, when a few well-directed shots from my rifle split the herd, and sent it pouring off in two streams to my right and left. When all had passed me they stopped, apparently satisfied, though thousands were yet within range of my rifle and many within less than 100 yards. Disdaining to fire again, I sent my servant to cut out the tongues of the fallen. This occurred so frequently within the next 10 miles, that when I arrived at Fort Larned I had twenty-six tongues in my wagon. . . . I was not hunting, wanted no meat, and would not voluntarily have fired at the herds. I killed only in self-preservation and fired almost every shot from the wagon." This herd is estimated to have numbered about 4,000,000 head.

Accounts are numerous of the existence of buffalo in other remote localities, but on the great plains they throve best and were to be found in greatest numbers. The mating season occurred when the herd was on the range, when the calves were from two to four months old. During the "running season" the herds came together in one dense mass of many thousands—in many instances so numerous as to blacken the face of the landscape. Kearney, Neb., was probably very near the center of the buffalo range, and every year the plains Indians had their

buffalo hunt. The buffalo supplied many of their wants, the skins being carefully tanned to supply clothing, bedding, and covers for tepees; the meat not intended for immediate consumption was stripped off the carcass, carefully dried, and thus made available for use until the next hunt. The hides of the old bulls were used as a covering for a water craft known as "bull boats"—being carefully stretched over a round framework, the hairy side within. These boats were constructed more easily than by hollowing out logs.

"Of all the quadrupeds that have lived upon the earth, probably no other species has ever marshaled such innumerable hosts as those of the American bison. It would have been as easy to count or to estimate the number of leaves in a forest as to calculate the number of buffaloes living at any given time during the history of the species previous to 1870."

From 1820 to 1840 it has been estimated that approximately 652,275 buffaloes were killed by buffalo hunters, the total value of which at \$5 each would be \$3,261,375. Where Indians killed one for food the the hide and tongue hunters killed fifty. This incessant slaughter was kept up year after year, thousands of hunters—whites and Indians—being employed for no other purpose than to kill as many as they could. Buffalo Bill (W. F. Cody) was once engaged in this business and is said to have killed 4,280 in 18 months, while thousands of others were likewise engaged of whom no record is had. In 1871 several thousand hunters were in the field and it is estimated that from 3,000 to 4,000 buffaloes were killed daily.

The building of the Pacific railroads divided the buffaloes into two large herds that ranged on either side of the Platte river. The estimated numbers in these herds at this time was about 3,000,000 each and it was never thought by western men in those days that it would be possible to exterminate such a mighty multitude. But the same improvident work of destruction continued and by 1875 the southern herd had been exterminated. The northern herd in 1882 was thought to number about 1,000,000 head, but by 1883 it was almost annihilated, and Sitting Bull and a few white hunters that year had the distinction of killing the last 10,000 that remained.

This wholesale slaughter of the buffalo brought about more than one uprising among the Plains Indians, who foresaw the total destruction of their food supply, and some sanguinary wars were the result. During the construction of the Kansas Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads the buffaloes were so numerous as to impede work, and on more than one occasion trains were derailed by running into herds.

After the extermination of the southern herd a new industry sprang up, the bones of the slaughtered millions being carefully gathered and shipped back east, where they were ground into fertilizer to be used on the impoverished farms of the older sections. Thousands of car-loads were shipped, the average price paid being from \$4 to \$6 a ton.

Charles J. (Buffalo) Jones, for many years a resident of Kansas, succeeded in a measure in domesticating the buffalo, and has made experiments in crossing them with the Galloway breed of cattle, the product (Catalo) taking the characteristics of the buffalo.

To save the animals from total destruction the United States secured a number of buffaloes and placed them in the Yellowstone National Park where they might be free from molestation. This small herd increases very slowly owing to losses of calves through predatory animals. Outside of a few public and private collections, the buffalo has entirely disappeared.

Buffalo, one of the incorporated towns of Wilson county, is located in Clifton township on the Missouri Pacific R. R. and on Buffalo creek, 15 miles northeast of Fredonia, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper, brick and tile works, a feed mill, express and telegraph offices, and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The town is located in the oil and gas fields. The population for 1910 was 807.

Buffalo was founded in 1867, when a postoffice was established there with Chester Gould as postmaster. The first store was opened in 1869 by the Young Bros., and the first hotel by John Van Meter, in 1870. The Buffalo Agricultural Society was organized in 1872. In 1886 the railroad was built, which was an impulse to the growth of the place. The next year the first bank was started. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1898, and the first election held in October of that year, when the following officers were chosen: Mayor, E. B. Johnson; police judge, A. Jamieson; clerk, C. M. Callaghan; treasurer, J. L. Dryden; street commissioner, O. P. Neff; councilmen, W. L. Ward, J. S. Blankenbecker, B. E. Jones, A. A. McCann, G. K. Bideau.

Buffalo Bill.—The sobriquet of "Buffalo Bill," known throughout the country as a synonym for daring and superior marksmanship with the rifle, is claimed by two men, both of whom won the appellation in Kansas. These men are William Mathewson, a pioneer of Wichita, and William F. Cody, better known in late years as proprietor of the "Wild West show." Although the latter is more widely known, there is little doubt that Mathewson was the first to receive the title of Buffalo Bill. He was born in Broome county, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1830, and while still in the "teens" came west and went as far as Denver with the celebrated scout, Kit Carson. James R. Mead, a pioneer Indian trader, in an interview in the St. Louis Republic of June 24, 1906, says that Mathewson struck the Santa Fe trail near old Fort Zarah and established a trading post near the site of the present city of Great Bend, and that he gained the name of Buffalo Bill in the winter of 1860-61 by supplying the settlers with buffalo meat during a scarcity of provisions.

William F. Cody was born in Scott county, Iowa, Feb. 26, 1846. His father was killed in the "Border War" in Kansas, and in 1860-61,

when only 15 years of age he became a pony express rider across the plains. While thus occupied he gained a knowledge of the country that led him to accept the duties of guide and scout, and in the Civil war he was a member of the Seventh Kansas cavalry. "Who's Who in America," for 1910-11, says Cody "contracted to furnish the Kansas Pacific railway with all the buffalo meat required to feed the laborers engaged in construction, and in 18 months (1867-8) killed 4,280 buffalo, earning the name of 'Buffalo Bill,' by which he is best known." From 1868 to 1872 he was a government guide and scout in the operations against the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, and he has probably participated in more Indian fights than any other living man. He was elected to Nebraska legislature in 1872; again became a scout, for the Fifth U. S. cavalry; was judge advocate of the Nebraska National Guard, and in 1883 organized the Wild West show, with which he has traveled extensively in this country and Europe. This fact has kept his name before the public, while Mr. Mathewson has been content to pursue the "even tenor of his way." Mead, whose interview is referred to above, was an intimate acquaintance and associate of Mathewson, and was no doubt fully acquainted with the facts. From his statement it will be seen that Mathewson was known as "Buffalo Bill" at least six years before the name was applied to Cody. Capt. Jack Crawford, the well known scout, also makes the statement that Col. Mathewson is the original "Buffalo Bill."

During his life on the frontier, Mathewson always tried to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, but on one occasion it became necessary for him to discipline the Kiowa chief, Satanta, with his fist, which he did so thoroughly that he became known among the Indians as "Zane-pong-za-del-py," which in English means "Bad man with the long beard."

Buffalo County, now extinct, was created by the legislature of 1879, with the following boundaries: "Commencing where the north line of township 20 south, intersects the line of range 27 west, thence south along range line to its intersection with the north line of township 24 south; thence west along township line to where it intersects the east line of range 31 west; thence north along range line to where it intersects the north line of township 20, south; thence east to the place of beginning."

It was bounded on the north by Lane county, east by Ness and Hodgeman, south by Foote and west by Sequoyah and Scott counties. In 1881 the northern tier of townships was taken from Buffalo and added to Lane, the remainder being made a part of a new county called Gray, and later was taken to form Finney county.

Buffalo Grass.—(*Buchloë dactyloides* Engelm), a species of low, fine-leaved creeping perennial, rarely growing more than 4 to 6 inches high, was once very plentiful on the western plains. It grew on the dry prairies and river bottoms from South Dakota to Texas, attained its growth early and cured long before frost time, preserving all its

nutriment and forming the principal forage of the buffaloes during winter. It seemed to thrive best where most trampled. As the plains country settled up, and tame grasses have been introduced the buffalo grass has gradually disappeared, the newer varieties crowding it out. (See Short Grass Country.)

Buford Expedition.—Immediately after the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill in 1854, which provided that the people of Kansas might form a constitution establishing or prohibiting slavery, as they saw fit, a struggle was at once commenced between the slave power and the free-soilers for possession of the new territory. (See Slavery.) The adjoining slave state of Missouri took up the fight at once, and by sending voters into the territory succeeded in electing the members of the first legislature. But by the latter part of 1855 it became evident that Missouri alone could not force slavery into Kansas, and an appeal was sent to the other slave states for help. This appeal contained the following statement: "The great struggle will come off at the next election in Oct., 1856, and unless at that time the South can maintain her ground all will be lost. The time has come for action—bold, determined action. Words will no longer do any good; we must have men in Kansas and that by the tens of thousands. A few will not answer."

The people of the South generally conceded that Kansas would be admitted as a free state, yet there were some who were willing to make sacrifices to continue the fight. Among these was Jefferson Buford, a lawyer of Eufaula, Ala., who had won the rank of major in the Indian war of 1836. On Nov. 11, 1855, he issued a call for emigrants to be ready by Feb. 20, 1856. To every one who would agree to go to Kansas he guaranteed free transportation, means of support for one year, and a homestead of 40 acres of first rate land. He pledged \$20,000 of his own money and asked for contributions, agreeing to put one bona fide settler in Kansas for every \$50 thus donated. On Jan. 7, 1856, Buford sold 40 of his slaves for \$28,000 and put most of the proceeds into the enterprise. He then made a canvass of the principal towns of the state, asking and receiving donations. In this work he was aided by some of the pro-slavery leaders.

His arrangements were completed by April 4, and on that date 400 men assembled at Montgomery, ready for the start. Of these men 100 were from South Carolina, 50 were from Georgia, 1 was from Illinois, 1 from Massachusetts, and the rest were Alabamians. On the 5th they embarked on the steamboat Messenger, bound for St. Louis via Mobile. As they marched to the landing they carried two banners, one of which bore the legend: "The Supremacy of the White Race," and on the reverse the words, "Kansas the Outpost." On the other banner was inscribed: "Alabama for Kansas—North of 36° 30'." and on the reverse, "Bibles—not Rifles." The last was inspired by the fact that on the day before their departure from Montgomery a religious congregation had presented every man with a Bible.

The expedition arrived in Kansas on May 2, and the men immediately

began looking for suitable land upon which to locate. But just at that juncture the governor called on the citizens to turn out "in sufficient force to execute the laws." Buford collected his men, some at LeCompton, some at Lawrence, and they were enrolled and armed as part of the territorial militia. About 11 a. m. on the 21st they joined the pro-slavery forces near Lawrence, but after the destruction of that town Col. Buford "disclaimed having come to Kansas to destroy property, and condemned the course which had been taken."

In June Buford went South and to Washington, D. C., to solicit aid. At Washington, he succeeded in securing the coöperation of the leading pro-slavery men in Congress. Upon his return to Kansas, late in the year 1856, he found that Gov. Geary had disbanded the militia; some of his men had returned to their homes in the South; some had enlisted in the United States troops in Kansas; others had joined the opposition and became free-state partisans, and a few had become peaceable settlers. Broken in spirit, Buford went back to Alabama, having suffered a net loss of over \$10,000 by his undertaking. He died at Clayton, Ala., Aug. 28, 1861, of heart disease.

Buhler, a town in Little River township, Reno county, is located on the Little Arkansas river at the point where it is crossed by the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., about 12 miles northeast of Hutchinson, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, two grain elevators, hotel, creamery, telegraph, telephone and express service, some good mercantile houses, schools, churches, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 275.

Bunch, a rural hamlet of Butler county, is located about 18 miles nearly due south of Eldorado, the county seat, and 8 miles northwest of Wingate, which is the nearest railroad station. Mail is delivered from Atlanta.

Bunkerhill, an incorporated city of the third class in Russell county, is located in Center township, and is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. 9 miles east of Russell, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with three rural routes, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, a graded public school, an opera house, hotel, grain elevator, machine shop, a cornet band, Protestant churches, and in 1910 reported a population of 242.

Burden, an incorporated city of the third class in Cowley county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Silver Creek township 17 miles northeast of Winfield, the county seat. Burden has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Times), a flour mill, an international money order postoffice with three rural routes, telegraph, telephone and express service, a large retail trade, Baptist, Methodist and Christian churches, good public schools, and is the principal shipping point for a rich agricultural district. The population in 1910 was 424.

Burdett, a town in Browns Grove township, Pawnee county, is a station on the division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. that runs from Larned to Jetmore 24 miles west of Larned. It has a bank,

a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, a grain elevator, hotel, some good mercantile houses, and is the chief shipping and supply point in the western part of the county. The population in 1910 was 300.

Burdick, a town of Diamond Valley township, Morris county, is a station on the Strong City & Superior division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 23 miles from Strong City and about 20 miles southwest of Council Grove, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, Protestant churches, a good retail trade, important shipping interests, and in 1910 reported a population of 225.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Early in the '80s, the people of Kansas began to feel the need of legislation to determine questions regarding the rights of labor. As the result of this agitation, the legislature of 1885 passed an act creating a "bureau of labor and industrial statistics." By this act the governor was authorized to appoint a commissioner to be known as the "Commissioner of Labor Statistics," for a term of two years, whose salary was fixed at \$1,000. The commissioner was given power to "take and preserve testimony, examine witnesses under oath," to enter any public institution in the state, any factory, workshop or mine, in the discharge of his duties, and require persons, companies or officers of corporations to furnish answers to his interrogatories when investigating any subject.

On May 1, 1885, the governor appointed Frank H. Betton of Wyandotte the first commissioner of labor statistics. Kansas is one of the pioneer states in the organization of such a department, for although the value of authentic and accurate information in regard to the working classes was recognized, the first action in this regard was not taken until 1869, when the state of Massachusetts organized the first state labor bureau.

In his report, transmitted to the governor on Jan. 1, 1886, the labor commissioner reported upon conciliation and arbitration, labor organizations in Kansas, views of the workingmen, convict labor, the mining industries of the state; reviewed the growth of manufacturing industries in the state, furnished a wage table and reported upon the railroads within the boundaries of Kansas.

In 1886, in order to procure accurate results, the commissioner inaugurated a system of monthly blanks, distributed them among the labor organizations, with a request that they be distributed among the various members, and requested that the questions be answered and the blanks returned to the commissioner's office. Statistics were also gathered from ninety per cent. of the manufacturing and kindred industries, which show that the average number of employees in Kansas in 1886 was 13,988.

In 1887 a bill was passed by the legislature to encourage coöperative societies, and another "to secure the laborers in and about coal mines and manufactories the payment of their wages at regular intervals, and

in lawful money of the United States." This last act was due to the efforts of mining companies and some other corporations in various parts of the country to pay their employees in scrip good for trade at the companies' stores.

In 1898 a law was passed "to create a state society of labor and industry," which provided that whenever seven or more laborers, mechanics or wage earners of any kind, "now organized or (who) shall hereafter organize in any county, city or municipality in the State of Kansas," for the purpose of collecting and studying statistics of labor and industry or for "the investigation of economic and commercial or industrial pursuits," the organization was to be allowed one delegate for the first 50 members or fraction thereof and one delegate for each additional 100 or majority fraction thereof, to represent it at the annual meeting of the state society of labor and industry, which was fixed by law for the first Monday in Feb., 1899, and each year thereafter on the same date. These annual meetings are held at the state capitol at Topeka. By the act of creation, the delegates from the different societies in the state were authorized to elect a president, vice-president, secretary and assistant secretary, "which officials shall constitute a state bureau of labor and industry and said secretary shall be ex officio commissioner of the bureau of labor and industry and state factory inspector, and said assistant secretary shall be ex officio assistant commissioner of said bureau." The duties of the commissioner remained practically the same as they were under the bureau of labor statistics, but he was instructed to pay particular attention to industrial pursuits, strikes and other labor difficulties, also to coöperation and trade-unions.

During a little more than a quarter of a century since the Kansas bureau of labor statistics was created, legislative enactments have widened the scope of the bureau and had for their purpose the improvement of the industrial conditions and the protection of the interests of the laboring classes.

This has necessitated an increase in the personnel of the bureau, which in 1910, consisted of the following members: A commissioner and factory inspector, an assistant commissioner and assistant factory inspector, two deputy factory inspectors, a chief clerk, a statistical clerk, and a stenographer.

At each session of the legislature, labor has received increased recognition, until today there are more than forty labor laws, most of which were enacted as a result of suggestions from the bureau. Two of the most important of these laws are the child labor law and the law providing for the report of all accidents due to defects and faults in the operations of machinery, or other industrial equipment. By the fire inspection law, the commissioner of labor is ex officio state superintendent of inspection, and thus brings under the scope of factory inspection, the work of inspecting fire escapes and means of egress in buildings of three stories or more in height.

During the year 1910 the inspector and his assistants inspected 1,553

manufacturing establishments representing 26 different branches of industry and employing 54,948 laborers. The bureau has gathered statistics from 458 labor organizations, located in 74 cities of Kansas, and as a result of the investigation of labor difficulties, strikes and accidents, has been able to suggest legislation upon these subjects, which is one of its most important functions.

The enforcement of the labor laws of Kansas rests with the labor bureau. Prosecutions with regard to the infringement of the child labor laws have been made in over thirty cases. The enforcement of the eight-hour law by the bureau has been accompanied by great success, which has led to a better recognition of the law. Commissioner Johnson, in his report of the current work of the bureau of labor, at the twelfth meeting of the State Society of Labor and Industry, said that the following resolution was adopted at the third annual convention of the state federation, "On the question of coöperation with the State Society of Labor and Industry, we desire to say that we consider this one of the most vital questions that will come before this convention. We wish to point out the fact that in the state of Kansas the trade-unions control absolutely the state bureau of labor. They elect in convention assembled the labor commissioner and his assistants, a privilege not given to organized labor in any other state in the Union. . . . This plan of allowing the labor-unions to elect the officials of the bureau makes it possible to place union men as factory inspectors, statistical clerks, etc., and in fact, in the State of Kansas every employee of the labor bureau is a union man."

Burlingame, formerly the judicial seat of Osage county, is located northwest of the central part of the county, 16 miles from Lyndon and 26 miles south of Topeka, and is one of the important towns in that section of the state. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. from Topeka diverges at this point, one branch going to Emporia and the other to Alma. Potter's clay and coal are found in the vicinity and these, with live stock, grain and produce, form the chief shipments. There are three weekly papers, ample banking facilities, planing mill, electric lighting plant, churches, graded and high schools, an opera house and public halls. All the leading fraternities are represented. The town is well supplied with express and telegraph facilities and has an international money order postoffice with six rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,422.

Burlingame is the oldest town in Osage county having been built up from the nucleus started under the name of Council City in 1855. In 1857 the site was surveyed which took in a larger area and the name was changed to Burlingame in honor of Anson Burlingame afterward minister to China. The name of the postoffice was not changed until Jan. 30, 1858, and later in the year the town company was organized. Being at the crossing of Switzler creek, Burlingame was the most important stop on the Santa Fe trail with the exception of Council Grove. The trail formed the principal street of the town. Improvement was

rapid from 1857 until the breaking out of the war. A bridge was put across the Switzler, saw mills and grist mills were built, and durable buildings, some of them of stone, were put up. In 1860 it was incorporated as a city by act of the legislature and became a city of the third class in 1870. Three years afterward the city hall with the records were burned. The first officers elected were: Mayor, Phillip C. Schuyler; councilmen, S. R. Caniff, George Bratton, E. P. Sheldon and Joseph McDonald. The next year the county seat was located here, and remained until 1875 when it was taken to Lyndon.

During the war growth was suspended. A large round fort was built in 1862 and a number of armed men stationed within to protect the town from destruction threatened by Bill Anderson, one of Quantrill's guerrilla band. As soon as peace was restored again business activity was renewed. A large three-story grist mill was built in 1866. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. reached Burlingame in 1869, and the event was duly celebrated by an excursion from Topeka on Oct. 4. Two destructive fires have occurred, one in 1873 and the other in 1883 the latter causing a property loss of \$10,000.

Burlingame, Anson, lawyer and diplomat, was born at New Berlin, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1820, and was a direct descendant of a family which settled at Warwick, R. I., at a very early day. He was educated in the common schools and the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1841. In 1846 he received his degree from the law department of Harvard University and formed a partnership with Henry S. Briggs for the practice of law in Boston. In 1854 he joined the newly formed American party and was elected to Congress on that ticket. He assisted at the birth of the Republican party and openly opposed slavery in the speeches he made in Congress, of which body he was a member in 1856. He was reelected in 1858, but failed of reelection in 1860. In Sept., 1859, he visited Kansas and received many honors from the prominent men of the territory during his visit. President Lincoln appointed Mr. Burlingame minister to Austria in 1861, and upon his return to the United States William H. Seward persuaded him to remain in the diplomatic service. He therefore, went to China on a mission for the United States government. He was appointed special envoy to the United States by the Chinese government and led the official party that ratified a treaty on July 28, 1868, which is known by his name. Mr. Burlingame died at St. Petersburg, Russia, Feb. 23, 1870.

Burlingame, Ward, journalist and for many years chief clerk of the dead letter division of the United States postoffice department, was born at Gloversville, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1836. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and later attended the academy at Kingsboro, N. Y. Early in 1858 he located at Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. Burlingame's first newspaper experience was on a daily paper called the Ledger, edited by George W. McLane. Later he assisted at the birth of the Leavenworth Daily Herald, which was established in connection with the weekly edition, and while on this paper he occupied nearly all

the places offered by such a printing establishment, from distributing the papers among the local subscribers, to writing editorials. Subsequently he worked on the Times and Evening Bulletin. After the election of 1862 Gov. Carney invited him to become his private secretary and he went to Topeka. In Jan., 1866, Mr. Burlingame went to Washington, D. C., as confidential secretary to James H. Lane, then United States senator from Kansas, and remained with him during the spring of that year. On his return to Kansas he was given editorial charge of the Leavenworth Conservative, owned at that time by M. H. Insley. During Gov. Crawford's second term Mr. Burlingame served as his private secretary, and he continued to hold the same position during the first administration of Gov. Harvey and until February of the second term, when he resigned to accept the position of private secretary to Alexander Caldwell, who had been elected United States senator. He was also private secretary to Gov. Osborn during his second term, at the expiration of which he became Senator Plumb's private secretary, and also acted as Washington correspondent for the Atchison Champion. Mr. Burlingame's newspaper service in Kansas ended with his editorship of the Topeka Commonwealth, of which he was one of the founders. On Feb. 1, 1880, he was appointed to a clerical position in the dead letter division of the postoffice department, and was promoted to that of chief clerk, which position he held for over ten years. In 1907 he resigned his position because of failing health and returned to Topeka, where he died on Dec. 3, 1908.

Burlington, the judicial seat and most important town of Coffey county, is located just south of the central part of the county, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads, and on the Neosho river. It is a progressive little city, with waterworks, fire department, electric lights, and a number of commercial and manufacturing interests, including 2 banks, a daily and a tri-weekly newspaper, flour mill, grain elevators, tile factory, 3 cigar factories, creamery, carriage and wagon factory, and all lines of mercantile enterprises. It has excellent graded and high schools, and all denominations of churches. There are telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with 6 rural routes. The population according to the report of the government census of 1910 was 2,180.

The Burlington town company was incorporated in 1857, by O. E. Learnard, Charles Morse, J. A. D. Clark, T. T. Parsons and C. W. Southway. The town was named for Burlington, Vt., the home of O. E. Learnard, the principal promoter. The first building was a combination of two small buildings brought from Hampden, and was used for a store in which James Jones kept a stock of goods. The second building was a wagon shop erected by Edward Murdock, and the third was the "Burlington Hotel," which was constructed by F. A. Atherly on contract with the town company. Rev. Peter Remer and family came in May. Mrs. Remer was the first woman in Burlington. Dr. Samuel G.

Howe, the philanthropist and husband of Julia Ward Howe, located a Wyandotte "float" in that year. It was surveyed into lots and a part of it sold and incorporated in the town. A great deal was done that first year in way of improvements. Several houses and business establishments were built, and in addition a bridge was constructed across the Neosho and a mill was put in operation. During the war every thing was at a stand-still, the men having all enlisted in the army or being engaged in protecting the border. The unsettled condition of affairs pertaining to the location of the county seat was a drawback to the growth of the town until after 1866. By 1870 new life was in evidence in the progress of the town. A little carding mill which had been started in 1863 grew into a woolen mill, with a cotton gin in connection, a water mill had been built by Cross & Son at a cost of \$55,000, and another mill was built in that year at a cost of \$16,000. In 1873, a \$28,000 school house was erected. The first bank was opened in 1870. The first newspaper, the "Neosho Valley Register," was published by S. S. Prouty, in 1859.

Burnett, Abraham, an Indian chief of the Pottawatomie tribe, was a son of Kaw-kee-me, a sister of the principal chief of the Pottawatomies at the time the Chicago treaty was concluded in 1821, and in that treaty Abraham was awarded a section of land. He lived with his people in Indiana until 1848, when he came to the tribal reservation near Topeka, Kan. A few miles southwest of the city of Topeka is an elevation which is still known as Mount Burnett, or Burnett's Mound, where he had his home. Like many of the red men, he loved "fire-water" and on his frequent trips to Topeka, before the era of prohibition in Kansas, he sometimes imbibed more than was good for him. As he weighed over 400 pounds it was something of a task to get him into his spring wagon when he was in a state of intoxication. He married a white woman of German extraction, and it is said that when he went home drunk he would test her temper by throwing his hat in at the window. If it remained in the house he would follow it, but if it was thrown out he would retire until he was sober before attempting to enter his domicile. He drew his annuity from the United States government with great regularity, and generally spent the most of it in Indian fashion—for gewgaws and fire-water. It was Burnett's boast that he never missed attending a circus in Topeka during his long residence near that city. He died on June 14, 1870, and his remains rest in an unmarked grave near the mound upon which he had so long made his home.

Burns, one of the important towns of Marion county, is located in Milton township, and is a station on the Florence & Arkansas division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway system, 21 miles south-east of Marion, the county seat. It has two banks, a money order post-office with two rural delivery routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a weekly newspaper (the Citizen), several good general stores, hotel, schools, churches, etc. Burns was incorporated in 1905 and in 1910 reported a population of 489.

Burr Oak, one of the principal towns of Jewell county, is located in Burr Oak township 11 miles northwest of Mankato, the county seat. It is on White Rock creek and the Missouri Pacific R. R., and is connected with Otego by daily stage. It has banking facilities, an opera house, a hospital, fire department, a weekly newspaper, churches and schools, express and telegraph offices, and a postoffice with four rural mail routes. The population in 1910 was 1,132. Grain and live-stock are the principal products shipped.

Burr Oak was settled in 1870 by A. W. Mann, Zack Norman, Lee M. Tingley, Thomas Richard Comstock, James McCormick, Frank Gilbert, A. J. Godfrey, D. H. Godfrey, Allen Ives, John E. Faidley and E. E. Blake. The town was laid out in 1871 by A. J. Godfrey, and the postoffice established. John E. Faidley kept the first store. It was incorporated as a city of the third class in April, 1880, the first officers were: J. K. McLain, mayor; W. M. Spurlock, city clerk; A. W. Mann, treasurer; T. W. Carpenter, O. F. Roberts, A. J. Godfrey, George Quigley and Dr. J. E. Hawley, councilmen.

Burrton, an incorporated town of Harvey county, is located 18 miles west of Newton, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads, which makes it an important shipping point for a rich agricultural district, the chief articles of export being grain, hay and live stock. Burrton has two banks, two weekly newspapers (the Graphic and the Grit), an international money order postoffice with four rural routes, several churches, a graded public school, an opera house, a number of first class mercantile houses, telegraph, telephone and express service, and in 1910 reported a population of 689.

Burt, a little inland village in Woodson county, is on Turkey creek, in the northern part of the county, 8 miles northwest of Yates Center, the county seat, whence it receives mail by rural route. Moody, about 7 miles northeast, is the nearest railroad station and shipping point. The population in 1910 was 53.

Burton, Joseph Ralph, United States senator, was born on the old Burton homestead, near Mitchell, Ind., Nov. 16, 1851, the son of Allen C. and Elizabeth (Holmes) Burton. He is descended from English ancestors, who came to America to escape the reign of Cromwell, and settled near Richmond, Va. His great-grandfather, John P. Burton, removed from Virginia to North Carolina during the Revolutionary war, and in 1820 went to Indiana, where he founded the Indiana line of Burtons. Elizabeth Holmes was of Scotch-German descent. Joseph R. Burton was reared on his father's farm, attended the district school and the academy at Mitchell, and at the age of sixteen received an appointment as cadet at the United States naval academy at Annapolis, but failed to pass the physical examination. He taught school for a time, spent three years in Franklin College, Franklin, Ind., and one year at DePauw University at Greencastle. In 1874 he began to read law in the office of Gordon, Brown & Lamb, at Indianapolis, and in 1875 was admitted to

the bar. In the spring of that year he married Mrs. Carrie (Mitchell) Webster of Princeton, Ind. In 1876 Mr. Burton was nominated by the Republicans for presidential elector and made many speeches during the campaign. In 1878 he removed to Kansas and located at Abilene, where he formed a partnership with Judge John H. Mahan for the practice of law. He was elected to the Kansas legislature in 1882; was reelected in 1884 and again in 1888; was commissioner to the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893; and in 1895 lacked but one vote of being the Republican nominee for United States senator. In Jan., 1901, he was elected United States senator, but two years later was indicted by a Federal grand jury at St. Louis on the charge of accepting money from a corporation of questionable integrity of that city to use his influence with the postoffice department to prevent the company being denied the use of the mails. Burton claimed that the money was paid him as attorney's fees, and that he had done nothing more than other senators were doing every day, but the pressure became so strong that on June 4, 1906, he resigned his seat in the senate. (See Bailey's Administration.) Since retiring from the senate, Mr. Burton has given his entire attention to his law practice, extensive operations in real estate, etc.

Busby, an inland hamlet in the eastern part of Elk county, is 12 miles east of Howard, the county seat, whence it receives mail daily. The population in 1910 was 47. The nearest railroad station is Buxton on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, in Wilson county.

Bushong, a town of Lyon county, is located in the northwestern part of the county, about 20 miles from Emporia, and is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 24 miles west of Osage City. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural route, a number of general stores, hotel, public school, telegraph, telephone and express service, and does considerable shipping. The population in 1910 was 250.

Bushton, a town in Farmer township, Rice county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 15 miles northwest of Lyons, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, a weekly newspaper—the News—a flour mill, a grain elevator, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, a good public school, and is the center of a large retail trade. Bushton was incorporated in 1907 and in 1910 reported a population of 222.

Bushwhackers.—Webster defines the word bushwhacker as meaning "One accustomed to beat about or travel through bushes, one who lives in or frequents the woods; applied specifically by the Federal troops in the Civil war to irregular troops of the Confederate states engaged in guerrilla warfare. Hence a guerrilla or bushfighter."

Although this definition makes the words "bushwhacker" and "guerilla" synonymous, there is really a distinction between them. The true bushwhacker generally fights under cover, while the guerilla frequently has sufficient courage to come out into the open. (See Guerillas.)

Butler County, the largest in area in Kansas, is located in the southeastern part of the state, in the second tier of counties north of Oklahoma, and fifth west from Missouri. It is one of the original thirty-three counties created by the first territorial legislature, and was named in honor of Senator Butler of South Carolina. The boundaries as described in the creative act were as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Wise county; thence south 30 miles; thence west 30 miles; thence north 30 miles; thence east 30 miles to the place of beginning."

This gave the county an area of 900 square miles, but changes have been made in the boundaries at different times, so that today the county is bounded on the north by Marion and Chase counties; on the east by Greenwood and Elk; on the south by Cowley; and on the west by Sedgwick and Harvey, and has an area of 1,428 square miles, being larger than the state of Rhode Island.

It is a prairie county but has considerable land of a slightly rolling character. The surface in the western part is principally "bottom" land and rolling prairie. The eastern part is in many places broken and rough. The river and creek bottoms comprise about one-fifth of the area and are from a mile to two miles in width. The timber belts along the streams range from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width, the principal varieties being oak, walnut, hickory, mulberry, sycamore, elm and hackberry. The principal streams are the Whitewater, in the northwest part of the county, which joins the Walnut at Augusta. These two streams have a number of tributaries, the most important of the Whitewater being Henry, Wentworth, Bakers, Rock and Meadow creeks; those of the Walnut the Cole, Durechon, Satchels, Bemis, Bird, Turkey, Four Mile, Little Walnut, Eight Mile and Muddy creeks.

Limestone is abundant and extensive quarries have been developed, from which large quantities of stone are shipped to nearby cities. Gypsum has been found in small quantities in the western part of the county. Coal is found in thin layers in some places but has never been mined extensively.

There is a little waste land, as the soil is rich and deep, adapted to the growth of almost every variety of grain and fruit. Kafir-corn, oats, corn and winter wheat are the leading crops, and Butler ranks first in acreage and value of sorghum, forage, grain, Kafir-corn, alfalfa, and prairie hay. Live stock raising has been an important industry from the early days and the county leads in the number and value of animals slaughtered or sold for that purpose. There are in the county, over 250,000 fruit trees of bearing age.

It is probable that the first settlements in Butler county were made about 1854, by men who located along the streams and established cattle ranches and trading posts. But the first authentic records of settlement do not date back of May, 1857, when William Hildebrand located in what is now Eldorado township. In June of the same year, Samuel Stewart of Lawrence organized a colony to settle in the county. They followed the old California trail to the point where it crossed the Wal-

nut river, where they arrived on June 15, 1857. The Osage trail also crossed at this point. Within a short time a town site was surveyed, and here, on the banks of the Walnut, the "land of gold" was found and named Eldorado. Among the members of this pioneer colony were William Bemis, Henry Marten, Jacob Carey, H. Bemis, William Crimble, and some ten other families. A man named Schaffer took a claim on the west bank of the Walnut and built a cabin just north of the site of the present town of Eldorado. His claim extended across the west branch but was not entered until 1868. In 1858 and 1859, it was estimated that there were about fifty actual settlers in Butler county, prominent among them being Judge Lambdin, Archibald Ellis, Judge Harrison, P. P. Johnson, George Donaldson, J. D. Connor and James Gordy. Cutler in his History of Kansas says, "At the election under the Lecompton constitution, Dec. 21, 1857, there is no record of any returns from Butler county, but in Oct., 1857, Madison and Butler counties polled 69 free-state and 7 Democratic votes. On Aug. 2, 1858, an election was held at the old Eldorado town site, on the Lecompton constitution, and the entire vote (21) polled, was cast against that infamous platform."

During the war few new settlers came. In 1861, a company for home defense was raised among the settlers northeast of Eldorado, and placed under command of P. G. D. Morton, but its only service consisted of capturing a wagon train of supplies on the way to the Indian Territory in violation of a military order. In the winter of 1861, the company built and occupied a fort about two miles northeast of Eldorado, but in the spring it was disbanded and most of the members joined the army at Fort Leavenworth.

In 1867 two brothers named Moorehead moved into a cabin which had been built by a man named Schaffer, and opened the first store on a small scale, though Schaffer had kept supplies when he lived there. This is believed to be the first store on the site of the present city of Eldorado, which is located over two miles above the old town. The same year E. L. Lower built a house and opened a regular store. In March, 1868, B. F. Gordy entered 160 acres of land upon which all that part of Eldorado south of Central avenue now stands and the town site was laid out early in the spring. A. G. Davis, William Vann and two men named Chandler and Atwood settled in Towanda township in July, 1868; D. L. McCabe, in Rock Creek township, about the same time; Philip Carns in July, 1869, took up land in Rosalia township, and Holland Ferguson in Fairmount township.

The first religious services in the county were held at the Lambdin home. A Presbyterian society was organized at Eldorado and a building commenced in 1872, but was not completed until 1877. The first record of a district school is found in Chelsea township. It was taught by Sarah Satchel. The second was in Eldorado township in 1861, the funds for it being raised by subscription among the settlers. The first marriage was that of Jacob E. Chase and Augusta Stewart in Eldorado township in Jan., 1859. The first birth of a white child was I. Johnson

in Towanda township. The first newspaper in the county was the Walnut Valley Times, the first issue of which bears the date of March 4, 1870, with Murdock and Danforth as editors and publishers. On June 1, of that year the partnership was dissolved and T. B. Murdock became the sole owner, and continued to issue the paper until 1881 when he sold it to Alvah Sheldon. One of the early banking houses was conducted by Neal Wilkie and S. L. Shotwell, and the Bank of Eldorado was opened for business on April 5, 1880, by Edward C. Ellett and N. F. Frazier. A year later the Butler county bank was opened under a charter from the state. The Eldorado mills, one of the earliest manufacturing concerns, was built in 1870, by Wheeler and Burdett, on the east bank of the Walnut, and the Walnut Valley mills were erected in 1882.

Lawrence was the nearest established postoffice when the first settlers located in Butler county. All mail addressed to box 400 at Lawrence was taken by a hack to Emporia, whence it was sent down by anybody who was passing. But a regular distributing station was established at Chelsea in 1858, with C. S. Lambdin as postmaster, at Eldorado in 1860, with D. L. McCabe as postmaster, and in 1863, mail was also brought from Cottonwood Falls.

In every new country during the period of settlement there is a time when lawless characters will drift into the community. In the late '60s and early '70s, Butler county was no exception to this rule. It was believed a band was operating around Douglas and a vigilance committee was formed. In Nov., 1870, four men were shot as murderers and horse thieves, the first lynching in the county.

Early in its history, the people of Butler county took a deep interest in agriculture. The Butler County Horticultural and Agricultural Society was organized in March, 1872, and has become one of the flourishing institutions of the county. It assisted materially in introducing new and hardy species of fruit trees that would stand the Kansas climate, and it is due largely to this society that Butler county has such fine orchards.

The first railroad proposed across Butler county was the Kansas Nebraska railroad, which asked for a subscription of \$150,000. This proposition was carried when put to the vote of the people, but the panic of 1873 came on, and the building of the road was abandoned. In May, 1872, the proposition to subscribe for \$150,000 worth of the bonds of the Fort Scott, Humboldt & Western railroad, was voted down, as was the next proposition of the same sort, on July 13 of the same year. In April, 1876, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company proposed building a branch line from Cedar Point down the valley of the Walnut to Eldorado, and asked the county for a cash bonus of \$3,000 a mile. The question was discussed, and in Feb., 1877, bonds aggregating \$99,500 were voted to the Eldorado & Walnut Valley railroad. Work was immediately started and the road was finished as far as Eldorado on July 31, 1877. Several other roads were proposed but never built, and no further railroad building occurred until 1879, when the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita company began building a line east and west across

the county, though bonds were not voted by the county in its behalf until 1880.

At the present time four railroad companies operate lines in Butler county. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe enters on the northern boundary and runs south through Eldorado to Augusta, where a branch runs southwest to Caldwell, the main line continuing into Oklahoma; a line of the Missouri Pacific crosses the county from east to west through Eldorado, with a branch from that city to McPherson; the St. Louis & San Francisco crosses the county south of Eldorado, with a branch from Beaumont to Winfield; and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific crosses the northwest corner of the county.

Butler county was organized by an act of Feb. 11, 1859, and on April 30, of that year, the board of county supervisors met at the home of George T. Donaldson. The board consisted of P. G. Barrett, chairman, G. T. Donaldson and I. S. White. They decided that the annual meeting should be held in Chelsea Hall, but other meetings were to be held at their residences, except the probate clerk, who was to hold office at J. C. Lambdin's until further notice. On June 13, 1859, the second meeting of the board was held and P. G. D. Morton was appointed county auditor. The first county treasurer was C. S. Lambdin, appointed Sept. 19, 1859; J. C. Lambdin was the first probate judge; a man named Emmil the first clerk of the district court, and John R. Lambdin was the first register of deeds. There is no record that there was a sheriff until 1863, when J. T. Goodall was elected, but Dr. Lewellen was acting in that capacity in 1859. In 1864, M. Vaught was appointed superintendent of schools. G. T. Donaldson was elected to the state legislature in 1863, when the county consisted of but one district.

The first election for the location of the county seat was held on May 21, 1864, and the old town of Eldorado was chosen, but there were no buildings suitable for county offices and the board decided not to move there until such provision was made. The question again came up in Aug., 1867, and a third election was held on May 10, 1870, when Chelsea received 256 and Eldorado 2,524. In April, 1871, a contest between Eldorado and Augusta occurred with the following result: Augusta 712 votes, Eldorado 743, and the question of a county seat location was at last settled. For some time most of the officers held their offices at their homes and Dunlevy's building was used for some public purposes. In July, 1870, an effort was made to issue \$25,000 worth of bonds for the erection of county buildings but the proposition was voted down. On July 19, 1870, the land now occupied by the court-house was deeded to the county by C. C. and Henry Martin for the consideration of \$1,000, and a contract for a court-house was let to I. W. Branson for \$3,750. The building was completed in April, 1871, and used until 1875, when extensive additions were made at a cost of \$8,000, which with the erection of a jail, brought the total up to \$15,000. These improvements were completed in March, 1876.

In 1908, Butler county was divided into the following townships:

Augusta, Benton, Bloomington, Bruno, Chelsea, Clay, Clifford, Douglas, Eldorado, Fairmount, Fairview, Glencoe, Hickory, Lincoln, Little Walnut, Logan, Milton, Murdock, Pleasant, Plum Grove, Prospect, Richland, Rock Creek, Rosalia, Spring, Sycamore, Towanda, Union and Walnut.

In 1910 the population, according to the U. S. census report, was 23,959. The value of field crops in that year was 3,103,888, and of all farm products \$6,843,341. Corn led the list with a value of \$923,498; hay, including alfalfa, stood second with a value of \$815,246; other leading crops were Kafir corn, \$764,256; oats, \$322,583; Irish potatoes, \$89,694. The value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter was \$3,289,163; of poultry and eggs, \$247,369, and of dairy products, \$199,635.

Butler, Pardee, one of the pioneer clergymen of Kansas, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1816, a son of Phineas Butler, an old Henry Clay Whig. In 1819 the family removed to the Western Reserve in Ohio, where Pardee united with the Christian church, and in time was ordained to the ministry. In 1855 he removed to Kansas and entered a claim about 12 miles from Atchison. It is said he also owned property in Missouri opposite Atchison. On Aug. 16, 1855, while waiting at Atchison for a boat to go east on business, Mr. Butler met Robert S. Kelley, assistant editor of the *Squatter Sovereign*, and in the course of the conversation remarked that he would have become a regular subscriber to the paper some time before but for the fact that he disliked its policy. Kelley replied: "I look upon all free soilers as rogues, and they ought to be treated as such." To this Mr. Butler replied that he was a free soiler and expected to vote for Kansas to be a free state, whereupon Kelley angrily retorted: "I do not expect you will be allowed to vote."

Nothing further was said at the time, but early the next morning Kelley and a few other pro-slavery men called at the hotel and demanded that Butler subscribe to some resolutions which had been adopted at a recent meeting, one of which was as follows: "That we recommend the good work of purging our town of all resident abolitionists, and after cleansing our town of such nuisances shall do the same for the settlers on Walnut and Independence creeks, whose propensities for cattle stealing are well known."

Butler was a man of positive views and undaunted courage, and naturally refused to sign a resolution so contrary to his opinions. The mob then seized him, blackened his face, placed him upon a raft and set him adrift upon the Missouri river. Phillips, in his *Conquest of Kansas*, says that a flag was raised on the raft bearing the inscription: "Eastern Emigrant Aid Express. The Rev. Mr. Butler, Agent for the Underground Railroad. The way they are served in Kansas. For Boston. Cargo insured—unavoidable danger of the Missourians and the Missouri river excepted. Let future Emissaries from the North beware. Our hemp crop is sufficient to reward all such scoundrels."

Holloway gives a different account of the inscription on the flag. He says: "A horse was represented on the flag at full speed with Mr. But-

ler upon him; a negro was clinging behind him, while Mr. Butler was represented as exclaiming: 'To the rescue, Greeley, I've got a negro!' Over the painting was printed in large letters 'Eastern Abolition Express.' The other side of the flag bore the following inscription: 'From Atchison, Kansas Territory. The way they are served in Kansas.'"

Whichever account regarding this flag may be the correct one, it is certain that Mr. Butler was thus ignominiously banished from the territory where he had chosen to make his home. But if his assailants thought for a moment that he would remain away permanently they reckoned without their host. He soon returned, perfected the title to his claim, and continued to live in Kansas until his death, which occurred at Farmington, Atchison county, Oct. 20, 1888. He was again maltreated by a mob led by his old enemy, Kelley, on March 30, 1856, when he was given a mock trial and sentenced to hang, but this decree was changed and he was given a coat of tar and cotton wool. At the same time he was informed that if he ever appeared in Atchison again he would be put to death. Even this did not dampen his ardor for the free-state cause. He never shirked what he conceived to be his duty, and he contributed in no small degree to making Kansas a free state.

Butterfield's Overland Despatch.—In the spring of 1865, David A. Butterfield, a pioneer of Colorado, but then a resident of Atchison, began preliminaries for inaugurating a gigantic freighting business between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains and the territories beyond. Having succeeded in interesting some eastern capitalists in the proposed scheme, by early summer the stock and equipment for the concern were ready, considerable money having been spent in advertising the enterprise in the metropolitan papers of the east. The new company was capitalized at \$3,000,000, of which amount one-half was paid in. E. P. Bray, a noted eastern express man, was elected president; W. K. Kitchen, treasurer; and D. A. Butterfield, the originator, was made superintendent and manager. The main office was at Atchison, with branch offices in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Leavenworth, Denver and Salt Lake City. Up to this time no direct route had been mapped out, except that it had been decided to follow up the Kansas and Smoky Hill rivers, if, after a thorough investigation, it proved the shorter and more feasible. To determine this question, Col. Isaac E. Eaton, a civil engineer of Leavenworth, was sent out to make a survey of the entire route, and this he did, reporting the same entirely practicable. The new road as surveyed was between 60 and 70 miles shorter than the northern road via the Little Blue and the Platte. It also had the advantages of grass, wood and water every 5 miles of the distance, except from the head of the Smoky Hill to Sand creek, a distance of 21 miles. The new route being so much shorter it was plain that two days' travel could be saved, an item of some moment to a busy man.

An immense freight business soon developed between the Missouri river and Denver, and it was the ambition of Mr. Butterfield that his

Overland Despatch should handle it. Twelve hundred mules and wagons in proportion had been purchased for the enterprise, and on June 25, 1865, the first wagon train left Atchison with 150,000 pounds of freight for Denver and other Colorado points. The enterprise was proving such a success that during the summer the route was stocked for a line of stages. The initial coach of this line, carrying passengers and express matter, left Atchison on Monday, Sept. 11, and arrived at Denver on the 23d, Mr. Butterfield accompanying this coach. The arrival of the first stage in Denver was the occasion for an imposing reception and royal banquet to its promoter. The route as finally decided on was 592 miles long, a saving of 61 miles over the road up the main Platte and its South Fork. The list of stations on the line after leaving Atchison was about as follows: Mount Pleasant, Grasshopper Falls, Indianola, Rossville, St. Mary's, Louisville, Manhattan, Fort Riley, Junction City, Chapman's creek, Abilene, Solomon river, Salina, Spring creek, Ellsworth, Buffalo creek, Hicks' Station, Fossil creek, Forsythe's creek, Big creek, Louisa Springs, Bluffton, Downer, Castle Rock Station, Eaton, Henshaw creek, Pond creek and Willow creek (this station being at about the west line of the state). From east to west the line traversed the counties of Atchison, Jefferson, Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Riley, Geary, Dickinson, Saline, Ellsworth, Russell, Ellis, Trego, Gove, Logan, and Wallace.

Transportation by this route grew from the start, and had it been accorded the military protection that the Holladay line enjoyed, it is believed that it would have been a money maker. Indians, however, gave the company much trouble. They attacked and burned several stations, waylaid stage coaches and killed the drivers, until finally the proprietors were forced to quit. Inside of eighteen months from the inauguration of the enterprise the whole business and equipment passed into the hands of Ben Holladay, the "overland stage king." This gentleman later sold out the Smoky Hill line to Wells, Fargo & Co., who operated the line at considerable loss from the time they took hold of it until the completion of the Kansas Pacific railroad to Denver, when they abandoned the line.

Buxton, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Wilson county, is located near the west line, in Duck Creek township, 10 miles southwest of Fredonia, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 50. This town was established in 1886, at the time the railroad was built. The land was owned by the Arkansas Valley Town and Land company, which laid off the lots. In May, 1887, the Jurett postoffice, which had been established on the claim of H. H. Garner in 1871, was brought to Buxton and took that name. Buxton is credited with being the most important hay shipping station in the county.

Byers, a rural hamlet of Meade county, receives mail by rural free delivery from Meade, the county seat, which is the most convenient railroad station.

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Cabell, a little hamlet of Logan county, is located in the valley of Hackberry creek, in Elkader township, about 20 miles east of Russell Springs, the county seat, and 13 miles south of Oakley, from which a rural free delivery route supplies mail.

Cabeca de Vaca.—(See Nunez, Alvarez.)

Caches.—In 1812 an American named Beard, in company with about a dozen companions, made an expedition to Santa Fe, N. M., for trading or speculative purposes. He returned to the U. S. in 1822, and after interesting some St. Louis capitalists in an enterprise "undertook to return to Santa Fe the same fall with a small party and an assortment of merchandise. Reaching the Arkansas late in the season, they were overtaken by a heavy snow storm, and driven to take shelter on a large island. A rigorous winter ensued, which forced them to remain pent up in that place for three long months. During this time the greater portion of their animals perished; so that, when the spring began to open, they were unable to continue their journey with their goods. In this emergency they made a "cache" some distance above, on the north side of the river, where they stowed away the most of their merchandise. From thence they proceeded to Taos, where they procured mules and returned to get their hidden property." The caches are located at a crossing on the Arkansas river, near the mouth of Mulberry creek, a short distance east of the present Fort Dodge in Ford county. They have been used on many occasions since that time.

Cactus, a small settlement of Norton county, is near the eastern boundary, about 14 miles from Norton, the county seat. The inhabitants receive mail by rural delivery from Prairie View, which is the nearest railroad station.

Cadmus, a hamlet of Linn county, is situated in the north central part on Elm creek. It has rural free delivery from Fontana. In 1910 the population was 80.

Cairo, a village of Pratt county, is a station on the Wichita & Pratt division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 11 miles east of Pratt, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, express office, some good general stores, a flour mill, and is a shipping point for the surrounding country. The population was 40 in 1910.

Calderhead, William A., lawyer and member of Congress, was born in Perry county, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1844, a son of Rev. E. B. Calderhead, a minister of the United Brethren church. He was educated in the common schools and by his father, and in the winter of 1861-62 he attended Franklin College at New Athens, Ohio. In Aug., 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio infantry, but was afterward transferred to Company D, Ninth veteran reserves, on account of disability, and was finally discharged on June 27, 1865. He then attended school for one term and in the fall

of 1868 came to Kansas, where he engaged in farming. In 1872 he settled on a homestead near Newton, and taught for one year in the Newton public schools. After studying law for some time under the preceptorship of John W. Ady, he was admitted to the bar in 1875. Mr. Calderhead then went to Atchison, where he spent the next four years in reading law and teaching in the country schools during the winter seasons. In the fall of 1879 he located at Marysville, Marshall county, and opened a law office. In 1888 he was elected county attorney and served for two years, and he was for several years clerk of the city board of education. In 1894 he was elected to Congress and served one term. Four years later he was again elected to Congress and was reelected at each succeeding election until 1908. Upon retiring from Congress, Mr. Calderhead resumed the practice of law at Marysville.

Caldwell, an incorporated city of Sumner county, is located 13 miles southwest of Wellington, the county seat, and 3 miles from the southern boundary of the state. The first settlement was made in March, 1871, and the city was named for Alexander Caldwell, United States senator from Kansas. A log building was erected by the town company, and was occupied by C. H. Stone with the first stock of goods in the place. Mr. Stone was also the first postmaster, the office being established soon after the town was laid out. In July, 1879, Caldwell was incorporated as a city of the third class, and at the election on Aug. 7, N. J. Dixon was elected mayor; J. D. Kelly, police judge; J. A. Blair, F. G. Hussen, H. C. Challes and A. Rhoades, councilmen. J. D. Kelly, Jr., was appointed the first city clerk.

Caldwell is situated at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Kansas Southwestern railroads, which makes it an important shipping point. It has 2 banks, 2 grain elevators, 2 flour mills, 2 weekly newspapers (the *Advance* and the *News*), a number of well stocked mercantile establishments, an international money order postoffice with 7 rural routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, good hotels, graded public schools, churches of the leading denominations, etc. In the immediate vicinity are large deposits of stone, large quantities of which are shipped annually. The population in 1910 was 2,205.

Caldwell, Alexander, financier and United States senator, was born at Drake's Ferry, Huntington county, Pa., March 1, 1830. He received a common school education, and in the Mexican war served as a private in the company commanded by his father, Capt. James Caldwell, who was killed in action at the City of Mexico on Sept. 13, 1847. From 1853 to 1861 Mr. Caldwell was an officer in a bank at Columbia, Pa., and for the next ten years was engaged in transporting military supplies to western posts, and in building railroads in Kansas. In 1871 he was elected to the United States senate to succeed Edmund G. Ross, but resigned in 1873. He then organized the Kansas Manufacturing company, for the manufacture of wagons and farm implements, and was president of the company from 1877 to 1897. He was one of the organ-

izers of the Oregon Land Improvement company in 1882, to locate town sites and construct irrigating canals along the Oregon Short Line (now the Union Pacific) railroad. In 1897 he acquired a large block of stock in the First National bank of Leavenworth, and since then has been the president of that institution.

Calhoun County, one of the counties created by the first territorial legislature, was named for John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. The boundaries, as defined by the creative act, were as follows: "Beginning at the northwest corner of Jefferson county; thence west 25 miles; thence south to the main channel of the Kansas or Kaw river; thence along said channel to the southwest corner of Jefferson county; thence north to the place of beginning."

The territory included within these lines embraces the southern part of the present county of Jackson and that part of Shawnee county lying north of the Kansas river. In 1857 the legislature added the northern part of the present county of Jackson, the boundaries being defined by the act as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Jefferson county, thence north with the west boundary thereof to the northwest corner of said Jefferson county; thence east between sections 24, 25, 19, 30 on range line between ranges 16 and 17 east, township 7 south; thence north with said range line to the first standard parallel; thence west along the south boundaries of Brown and Nemaha counties with the first standard parallel to the corner of sections 1 and 2, of township 6 south, of range 12 east; thence south with the section lines between the first and second tier of sections to the middle of the main channel of the Kansas river; thence down the Kansas river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning."

The county was organized with these boundaries in 1857, and at the election of Oct. 4, 1858, Golden Silvers was chosen to represent the county in the territorial legislature. An election to determine the location of the county seat was held on Oct. 11, 1858, and Holton received a majority of all the votes cast. Some doubts were raised as to the legality of the election, and to settle this question Mr. Silvers secured the passage of an act, which was approved by Gov. Medary on Feb. 9, 1859, declaring Holton the permanent county seat. Two days later he approved another act changing the name to Jackson county. (See Jackson County.)

Calhoun, John, the first surveyor-general of Kansas, was born Oct. 14, 1806. In Nov., 1833, he founded the Chicago Weekly Democrat, the first newspaper in that town. The same year he became surveyor of Sangamon county, Ill., and took an active part in the political life of that period. In 1838 he made many speeches during the campaign and was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives. In 1844 he was defeated for Congress and in 1846 was the candidate for governor of Illinois on the Democratic ticket but was again defeated. In 1852 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress but the Republican candidate was elected. He became interested in Abraham Lincoln and soon after they became acquainted he gave Lincoln a book on surveying.

This was the beginning of a friendship that lasted through life. On Aug. 4, 1854, Mr. Calhoun was commissioned surveyor-general of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and made ex-officio register of the land offices, soon to be opened. He opened an office at Wyandotte, and the first report of his survey was made on Oct. 26, 1856. He was a pro-slavery man; entered actively into the political life of the territory; was president of the Lecompton constitutional convention; and it was largely due to his efforts that the constitution was submitted to the people only in a modified way.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., who was one of the committee appointed by the territorial legislature in 1858 to investigate election frauds, in a letter to his father dated Jan. 18, 1858, said: "Calhoun left for Washington today—fled. He would have been brought up for forging election returns, of which there is evidence enough, I believe, to warrant a presentment. He is the instigator of all the frauds, I have not a shadow of a doubt."

The Kansas Historical Society has a manuscript entitled "A Vindication of John Calhoun," written by his brother, A. H. Calhoun, in which it is claimed that Mr. Calhoun opposed the clause in the Lecompton constitution establishing slavery and favored the submission of the instrument to popular vote, but these statements are not corroborated by the records of the convention. Mr. Calhoun died at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 13, 1859, from the effects of an overdose of strychnine.

California Trail.—This historic highway ran from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast. From the time of the first rush incident to the California gold discoveries, up to about 1850, the bulk of travel for those remote sections passed over the Oregon trail (q. v.) which had its start from Independence, Mo. Before this travel had begun to subside this old highway had lost much of its identity, and to the generation then using it was better known as the "California trail." On the completion of the new military road considerably shortening the distance between Fort Leavenworth and Salt Lake, travel for Oregon, Utah and California begun starting from Fort Leavenworth and St. Joseph, Mo., practically deserting the Oregon trail. From early days Fort Leavenworth had been an important distributing point, much freight being hauled from there to other military posts on the frontier. During the early '50s, St. Joseph developed into an important outfitting point. Shortly after the admission of Kansas, Atchison and Leavenworth immediately sprung into prominence, their geographical location on the west bank of the Missouri river militating against the successful competition of any Missouri towns.

The Independence branch (Oregon road) entered the state in Johnson county, followed the Santa Fe trail to a point near Gardner, where the trails divided, the California (Oregon) trail turning north, entering Douglas county and passing through the old town of Franklin, the sites of the present towns of Eudora and Lawrence, the old town of Marshall, and entering Shawnee county; thence west on the divide south of the

Kansas river, past the site of the present village of Tecumseh to Papan's ferry on the Kansas river, now in the city of Topeka. At this point the road divided, the Oregon trail crossing the river and the California road following west along the south side past the old Baptist Indian Mission, to the only rock bottom ford on the river at Uniontown. From there the road crossed to the north side of the river, passed up the stream through St. Mary's mission to Cross creek, thence in a northerly direction to the crossings of the Big and Little Blue rivers, thence up the divide in a northwesterly direction to the Platte river. The road from St. Joseph west ran through what is now Wathena and Troy in Doniphan county, and intersected the military road at a point on the Kickapoo reservation. In 1849 Capt. Howard Stanbury surveyed for the government a route from Fort Leavenworth to Salt Lake. Discovering a more practicable crossing of the Blue river at a point 6 miles higher up stream than the old "Independence," "Mormon" or "California" crossing, the road was changed. By 1851-52 the upper road had become the popular one, and Frank J. Marshall, an Indian trader who had located at the lower crossing in 1846, operating a ferry, moved to the new location. In 1852 Marshall was operating a store, postoffice, eating-house, saloon and ferry. A California-bound pilgrim of that year, in describing Marshall's place said: "Here for a dollar one could get a cup of bad coffee, a slice of bacon and a portion of hard bread. For the same price one could get a drink of bad whisky. For the same amount he would carry a letter to St. Joseph and place it in the post-office there. His ferry charges were \$5 for wagons and \$1 each for men and beasts." Marshall conducted this place until 1856, when he sold out to the Palmetto colony from South Carolina.

From the early '60s until the Union Pacific railroad superseded the stage coach and the wagon trains, it is probable that the bulk of travel westward was by way of Atchison and Leavenworth over the California road. Besides having good steamboat landings the first of these cities was about 15 miles nearer than St. Joseph.

The California trail was about 2,000 miles long, of which 125 miles were in Kansas. A number of short trails marked "California roads" are shown on the early Kansas surveys. The most notable of these was the Fayetteville emigrant trail (q. v.), but they were all merely "feeders" of the original trail. In 1855 the territorial legislature passed a number of acts making certain roads or portions of roads public highways. Six of these acts refer to portions of the California trail.

Many hardships were endured by the early pioneers and freighters who went over this trail. During the Oregon and Utah emigration the travel was attended with a great mortality, and during the period of the California gold excitement it is said that the mortality was as great as 10 per cent. Ezra Meeker, the Oregon pioneer, has placed it at this figure, which some authorities are inclined to think is too low. One writer has said that at least 5,000 emigrants died along the trail in 1849-50, and that the graves of these unfortunates were soon dug into by coyotes and the corpses torn to pieces.

Calista, a village of Kingman county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. R. R., 9 miles west of Kingman, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, an express office, general stores, lumber yard, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 75.

Callison, a discontinued postoffice of Graham county, is located about 12 miles southeast of Hill City, the county seat, and about the same distance southwest of Palco, from which place the inhabitants receive mail by rural free delivery.

Calumet.—Among the Indians of North America, especially the tribes inhabiting the Mississippi valley and the region about the great lakes, the "Calumet" was an important ceremonial observance on various occasions. The word, however, is not of Indian origin, being derived from the Norman word "chalumeau," the name of a rustic pipe or musical instrument used by the Norman shepherds in the rural festivities. The early Norman-French settlers of Canada applied it to the ceremonial pipe of the Indians, and in time it came into general use, but was corrupted into the "calumet." Many people have the impression that the calumet was purely a "peace pipe," but as a matter of fact it was as often used as a "war pipe." The bowl of the pipe was usually made of clay or some soft stone, larger than the ordinary individual tobacco pipe. The stem was a hollow cane, reed, or twig of some tree from which the pith had been removed, and was generally a yard or more in length. In the councils of a tribe the calumet was a method of expressing opinion. When the question of proclaiming war was before the council, the stem of the pipe was decorated with the feathers of the eagle, hawk, or some bird of prey. The pipe was filled with tobacco and passed among the warriors. Those who accepted it took a solemn puff or two, thus proclaimed themselves in favor of war, while those who merely passed it on to their next neighbor, without touching the stem with their lips, expressed themselves as opposed to hostilities. If the pipe was used to vote on a peace treaty, or some similar question, the stem was decorated with the feathers of the water-fowl, or some song bird of a retiring, peaceful disposition.

Among the Indians the ceremony of smoking the peace calumet was often accompanied by singing and dancing. Charlevoix tells how "The Osages send once or twice a year to sing the calumet among the Kas-kasquias," and soon after Iberville landed at Biloxi bay and began the erection of Fort Maurepas, in 1699, the neighboring tribes assembled at the fort and spent three days in singing, dancing and smoking the calumet. When the commissioners of the United States concluded a treaty of peace with some Indian tribe, the ceremony generally closed by passing around the calumet decorated as a pipe of peace, and it is probably due to this fact that the pipe has come to be regarded by so many as an emblem of peace.

Calvert, a village of Emmett township, Norton county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads, 8 miles east of Norton, the county seat. It has a

money order postoffice, a flour mill, a grain elevator, a good local retail trade, and in 1910 reported a population of 50.

Cambridge, a village of Cowley county, is located in Windsor township, and is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 22 miles east of Winfield, the county seat. It has a bank, some good general stores, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, express and telegraph offices, a hotel, churches of the leading denominations, telephone connections, and being located in the midst of an agricultural and stock raising district is a shipping point of considerable importance. The population in 1910 was 225.

Camp Alert.—(See Fort Larned.)

Camp Bateman, a temporary military encampment, was established in Oct., 1857, by Lieut.-Col. George Andrews, of the Sixth United States infantry, with a detachment of his regiment. The camp was located at a place called Cincinnati, not far from Fort Leavenworth, and was occupied until May 8, 1858, when it was abandoned.

Camp Beecher.—Hammersly's "Army and Navy Register" says this camp was "on the Little Arkansas river a short distance from its mouth, where it joins the Arkansas river, about one mile from Wichita." The camp was established in June, 1868, on or near the site where J. R. Mead founded his trading post in the fall of 1863, and was at first called Camp Davidson. In Oct., 1868, the name was changed to Camp Butterfield, and the following month to Camp Beecher. It was abandoned as a military camp in Oct., 1869.

Camp Butterfield.—(See Camp Beecher.)

Camp Davidson.—(See Camp Beecher.)

Camp Leedy, a temporary military encampment at Topeka, was established as a mobilizing point for Kansas troops at the time of the Spanish-American war (q. v.), and was named for John W. Leedy, at that time governor of the state. It was located about half a mile south of the state-house, on what was known as the "Douthitt tract," not far from the fair grounds.

Camp MacKay.—(See Fort Atchison.)

Camp Magruder, near Fort Leavenworth, was a sort of stopping place for recruits en route to Utah in July and August, 1860, under command of Lieut.-Col. George B. Crittenden of the mounted riflemen. No permanent fortifications nor quarters were ever erected on the site.

Camp Supply.—In the fall of 1868, at the time of the Black Kettle raid, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, whose headquarters were at Fort Hays, ordered Gen. George A. Custer to locate a camp at some convenient point in the Indian Territory. Custer selected the rising ground between Wolf and Beaver creeks, about a mile and a half above where they unite to form the north fork of the Canadian river, in what is now the northwest corner of Woodward county, Okla., and here on Nov. 18 he established Camp Supply. Although some 30 miles south of the southern boundary of Kansas, it is intimately connected with the state's military history, as the Nineteenth Kansas reached this post on Nov. 28, 1868,

after a trying march of fourteen days from Camp Beecher, the wagon train belonging to the regiment not arriving until the afternoon of Dec. 1. After the Indians were compelled to make terms, they received rations at Camp Supply.

Camp Thompson.—On April 29, 1858, Lieut.-Col. George Andrews of the Sixth United States infantry established a camp near Fort Leavenworth and named it Camp Thompson. It was not intended for more than temporary occupancy, and was abandoned on May 7, 1858, less than ten days after it was established.

Campbell College, located at Holton, Kan., is a result of the merger of two institutions, Campbell University of Holton and Lane University (q. v.). In 1879 the people of Jackson county determined to establish an institution of higher education at Holton, and a public meeting was called to devise ways and means. The result of this meeting was



CAMPBELL COLLEGE.

the appointment of a committee to correspond with A. G. Campbell, a wealthy mine owner of Utah, who had been a resident of Jackson county, to see what he would contribute toward the school. Mr. Campbell offered a sum of money to the enterprise equal to a paid-up subscription of not more than \$20,000 by the citizens of Jackson county. A canvass was at once begun and in a short time, subscriptions to the amount of \$10,000 by the people of Jackson county were reported. Mr. Campbell gave a like amount and \$1,100 additional for the purchase of 11 acres of land for the campus. In 1880 a fine stone building was

erected and leased by Prof. J. H. Miller, and in September the school was opened. In 1883 a dormitory was built and by 1887 the school had grown to such an extent that an addition was built.

In the summer of 1896 a corporation was organized under the name of the University company, which became the owner of the institution and B. F. Kizer was elected president. Campbell College was organized under the auspices of the United Brethren church, which had been offered the property of Campbell University, provided the church would operate the school. A charter was granted to the college on Nov. 26, 1902, and on Jan. 6, 1903, Campbell University deeded to the new institution all her belongings at Holton, and the A. G. Campbell bequest of \$100,000. The people of Holton agreed to raise \$10,000, as an endowment, provided the church would raise \$40,000, within five years.

A relocation committee was appointed by the board of trustees of Lane University in June, 1902, and later in the summer the two institutions were consolidated. The new college was opened to students in Sept., 1903.

Campbell College has a four-year college course, a two-year normal course, a three-year academic course and a one-year preparatory course. The commercial department has grown up with the college and offers courses for training in all branches of business. In 1910, Thomas D. Crites was president of the college; W. S. Reese, dean; they were ably assisted by a faculty of fourteen able instructors, and an enrollment of over 500. The United Brethren churches of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma have assured the college their support, which places it upon a firm financial foundation.

Campbell, George, lawyer and author, was born in Yates county, N. Y., April 29, 1848. He was educated at Starkey Seminary, Eddytown, N. Y., and subsequently studied law. In 1870 he came to Kansas and settled in Mound Valley township, Labette county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, and also taught school. In 1873 he married Sarah E. Drenner of Mound Valley. He had been reared in the Republican faith, and was a member of that party until 1872, when he joined the Liberal Republican movement and supported Horace Greeley for president. He was active in organizing the Greenback party and in 1884 was one of the organizers of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union, which he assisted in establishing in 26 states. Mr. Campbell entered the field of journalism as editor of the Kansas State Alliance, published at Parsons, which was made the official organ of the Populist party when it was organized in 1890. Subsequently he removed to Oswego and opened a law office, then went to Coffeyville, Kan., where he served as county judge, and in 1899 was elected to the state senate. Mr. Campbell has gained a wide reputation as an author, his best known works being, "The Life and Death of Worlds," "America, Past, Present and Future" and "The Greater United States."

Campbell, Philip Pitt, lawyer and member of Congress, is a native of Nova Scotia, having been born at Cape Breton in that province on April

25, 1862, a son of Daniel A. and Mary (McRae) Campbell. Coming to Kansas at an early age, he was educated at Baker University, where he received the degree of A. B. in 1888, and the degree of A. M. in 1891. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1889, and on Nov. 23, 1892, married Miss Helen E. Goff of Walnut, Crawford county. Mr. Campbell began the practice of his profession in Pittsburg, where he is still located. He has always taken a keen interest in public questions, and after locating at Pittsburg came to be recognized as one of the active Republicans of the county. In 1902 he was nominated by his party to represent the Third district in Congress, was elected in November of that year, and has been reelected at each succeeding election to 1910.

Campus, a village of Grinnell township, Gove county, is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. near the northwest corner of the county, about 20 miles from Gove, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telephone connections, general stores, a lumber yard, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 50.

Canada, a hamlet of Marion county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 5 miles west of Marion, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 61.

Candle Box.—As the depository of fraudulent election returns the Calhoun "candle box" is an interesting incident in early history. Gov. Robert J. Walker came to Kansas determined that Kansas citizens should have fair play. Although he defended the territorial legislature as legitimate, he entreated the free-state men to vote in the election of delegates to the Lecompton constitutional convention; offered military protection at the polls, and pledged himself to oppose the constitution if it were not submitted to the people. Surveyor-General John Calhoun and his colleagues were candidates for delegates in Douglas county, and Gov. Walker compelled them to pledge themselves that the constitution should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. The surveyor-general and his friends did not approve of Mr. Walker's policy, because submission of the constitution to the people would lose Kansas to slavery and would defeat the Calhoun chance for United States senator.

The fall election came and by fraud, violence and a Cincinnati directory, the pro-slavery party won. Gov. Walker investigated the election, probed the fraud, and gave the certificates to the free-state men. This did not increase his popularity with the Calhoun faction, which made the Lecompton constitution, but refused to submit it as a whole to the people, Calhoun was president of the convention, the recipient and judge of the returns, with power to issue certificates of election, ignoring the governor who should have had this presidency and power. When the non-submission of the constitution became apparent, Gov. Walker and his friends made every effort to have it rejected by Congress, which resulted in a big contest between the two elements represented. "The pro-slavery element had power in Congress to bind in the thrall of that constitution. Frauds were charged and denied. The battle wavered.

Nothing but the exposure of these frauds, shocking the moral sense of the nation and making the glaring wrong impossible, could give victory to the people. Such exposure could save Kansas to freedom and prevent immediate civil war likely to grow out of the enforcement of a constitution forced on a protesting people. The territorial legislature—free-state because of Gov. Walker's rejection of the fraudulent returns—seconded their friends at Washington by instituting an investigation. They appointed a committee to inquire. Calhoun determining they should not see the returns fled to Missouri." L. A. McClean, the chief clerk to Mr. Calhoun, was left to manage the situation. While at a ball at the Eldridge House, he was summoned before the investigating committee and swore that Mr. Calhoun had taken the returns to Missouri with him. When Mr. McClean returned to the office after the ball he concealed the returns in a place soon made known by one of the employees of the surveyor-general. This employee was known as Dutch Charley and was employed by Mr. Calhoun as a man of all work. He was a free-state man, and deeply interested in the plots of his employers, which plots he revealed to Gen. Brindle, receiver of the land-office at Lecompton, to whom he was a faithful friend. When McClean gave his testimony Brindle suspected it was false and urged Dutch Charley to investigate the night after McClean returned from Lawrence to Lecompton. McClean put the returns in a candle box which he concealed in the ground under the woodpile in front of the office. Dutch Charley tracked him from the window, reported it to the authorities. The free-state sheriff of Douglas county with a posse called upon McClean and recovered the box and election returns. When the people found that McClean had sworn falsely they would not sustain him and he fled into Missouri.

Caney, one of the four important towns of Montgomery county, is located near the Oklahoma line at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 20 miles southwest of Independence, the county seat. It is in the gas belt and has grown very rapidly, especially in the past ten years, during which time it has trebled its population. It has a good system of waterworks and an efficient fire department. The combined output of the gas wells in the vicinity is 175,000,000 cubic feet per day. The largest oil tank farm in the state is located near here. It covers 800 acres. The manufacturing interests in Caney include 2 large glass factories, a brick and tile works, a large zinc smelter and an oil refinery. There are 2 banks, an ice and cold storage plant, 3 public school buildings, a public library, 2 weekly newspapers (the Chronicle and the News), telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with one rural route. The town was incorporated in 1905. About this time it received extensive advertising throughout the whole nation on account of a gas well which took fire and burned furiously for several months. Tourists, many of whom were from distant states, flooded the town to view the immense flames, the roaring of which could be heard for miles. According to the census of 1910 the population of Caney was 3, 597.

The first store in Caney was opened by Dr. J. W. Bell in 1869. A general merchandise store was established by O. M. Smith in 1870. A mail route was established in that year which enabled the settlers to get their mail regularly. The town was laid out and a number of business enterprises started. The first newspaper (the Caney Chronicle) was started in 1885. Caney was organized and incorporated as a city of the third class in 1887. The first officers were: Mayor, P. S. Hollingsworth; police judge, F. H. Hooker; clerk, F. H. Dye; councilmen, William Rodgers, Harry Wiltse, J. J. Hemphill, J. A. Summer and W. B. Williams. The first railroad reached Caney about 1887.

Canfield, Arthur Graves, educator, was born at Sunderland, Vt., March 27, 1859. He received his early education in the common schools and at Burr and Burton Academy, after which he entered Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., where he graduated in 1878. In 1882 he received the degree of A. M. He then went to Europe and spent some time in the Universities of Leipzig, Berlin, Göttingen and Paris. Upon his return to the United States in 1883 he was appointed assistant in modern languages at the University of Kansas, and in 1887 became professor of French language and literature in that institution. In 1898 Prof. Canfield resigned his place in the University of Kansas to accept a professorship of French language and literature in the University of Michigan, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and of the Modern Language Association of America.

Canfield, James Hulme, lawyer, author and educator, was born at Delaware, Ohio, March 18, 1847, the son of Rev. E. H. and Martha (Hulme) Canfield. His parents went to Brooklyn, N. Y., when he was a child, and when his mother died in 1855 he was sent to a Vermont farm. He attended the country schools until he was fourteen years of age, then returned to Brooklyn and graduated at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute in 1864. For a year he traveled in Europe and in 1868 graduated at Williams College. From 1868 to 1871 he was superintendent of railroad construction in Iowa and Minnesota and at the same time read law. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar in Michigan, located at St. Joseph and opened a law office. He became superintendent of the St. Joseph schools and acted in that capacity until 1877, when he was elected professor of history in the University of Kansas, which position he held until 1891. He was then chosen chancellor of the University of Nebraska. He was president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association in 1885 and of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association in 1894. In 1893 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Williams College and in 1895 he was elected president of the University of Ohio. In 1899 he accepted the position of librarian of Columbia University. Mr. Canfield was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the American Library Association and the Century, Authors' and Quill clubs. He was the author of a "History of Kansas," "Local Government in Kansas," and several other books. He died at New York City, March 30, 1909.

Canton, one of the important towns of McPherson county, is located in the township of Canton on the Marion & McPherson branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 14 miles east of McPherson, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Pilot), a flour mill, 2 grain elevators and a creamery. It is an important grain shipping point for a large and wealthy farming district. The town is supplied with express and telegraph offices and has an international money order postoffice with 3 rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 648. Canton was founded in 1879 when the railroad was built from Marion to McPherson. A postoffice was established the same year. In less than 3 years it was a village of 250 inhabitants, with a bank, several mercantile establishments, a good district school and two churches.

Cantonment Martin, the first military post in Kansas under the authority of the United States government, was established on Isle au Vache, or Cow island, in Oct., 1818, when Capt. Wyly Martin, with a detachment of the Third rifle regiment, reached the island as the advance guard of Maj. Long's expedition and went into winter quarters. A fort of cottonwood logs was erected and named "Cantonment Martin," for the commander of the detachment. John O'Fallon, afterward a prominent citizen of St. Louis, was the post sutler. It was Capt. Martin's intention to vacate the cantonment early in the spring of 1819 and continue his march westward, but his supplies failed to arrive as expected, and he remained at the post until the arrival of the main body of the expedition under Maj. Long in July. A council was held here with the Kansas Indians. (See Long's Expedition.)

Cantrell, Jacob, one of the early settlers of Douglas county, came from Missouri, and Cutler says he built the first log cabin where the city of Baldwin now stands. The name is also spelled Cantrel and Cantral. He was not particularly active in the political troubles of the period, but spent his time in developing his claim. However, at the battle of Black Jack, June 2, 1856, he went to the aid of the free-state forces. Soon after this he was captured by some of the border ruffians and given a mock trial on the charge of being guilty of "treason to Missouri." The sentence was death, and he was accordingly shot on June 6, 1856.

Canyon, a small hamlet of Finney county, is situated in the valley of the north fork of the Pawnee river, about 25 miles northeast of Garden City, the county seat. Mail is received by the people of Canyon by rural free delivery from Ravanna.

Capioma, a hamlet of Nemaha county, is located in Capioma township 15 miles southeast of Seneca, the county seat, and 9 miles south of Sabetha, from which place it receives mail. It is one of the historic places in the county, having been platted in 1857. This plat was not recorded until two years later for the reason that there was no place to record anything in those early days. A school building was put up in 1857, and a hotel in 1859. The place was named after an Indian chief. The population in 1910 was 45.

Capital.—In the establishment of civil government in a new territory or state, one of the early questions to come up for consideration and settlement is the location of the seat of government. Kansas became an organized territory by the act of May 30, 1854, which designated Fort Leavenworth as the temporary seat of government, and provided that some of the public buildings there might be used as territorial offices. Gov. Reeder, the first territorial governor, assumed the duties of the office early in Oct., 1854, but soon became dissatisfied with the quarters and offices provided for him at the fort, and on Nov. 24 he removed the executive office to the Shawnee Methodist Indian mission, about a mile from the Missouri line and less than 3 miles southwest of the town of Westport, Mo. At that time the mission buildings were the best and most commodious in the territory.

Acting under the authority conferred upon him by the organic act, Gov. Reeder called the first territorial legislature to meet at Pawnee—near Fort Riley—on July 2, 1855, and on June 27 the governor removed his office to that place. The legislature soon became dissatisfied with the accommodations at Pawnee and adjourned to the Shawnee mission, where Judge Franklin G. Adams says the executive office was reestablished on July 12. (See Reeder's Administration.)

On Aug. 8, 1855, the two branches of the legislature met in joint session to vote on the question of locating the permanent seat of government. The competitors for the honor were Leavenworth, Lawrence, Tecumseh, St. Bernard (in the northern part of Franklin county near the present village of Centropolis), White Head, Kickapoo, Lecompton, Douglass and One Hundred and Ten. Three ballots were taken, the last one resulting as follows: Lecompton, 25; St. Bernard, 11; Tecumseh, 2; all the others having dropped out of the race. F. J. Marshall, H. D. McMeekin and Thomas Johnson were appointed commissioners to select the grounds at Lecompton upon which were to be erected suitable buildings for the governor and legislature. (See Capitol.) The first records dated at Lecompton as the capital were the executive minutes of Gov. Shannon on April 20, 1856.

A special session of the legislature was held at Lecompton in Dec., 1857. This was the third territorial legislature, and the first one controlled by the free-state men. When it met again in regular session on Jan. 4, 1858, considerable dissatisfaction was manifested toward Lecompton, and on the second day of the session adjourned to Lawrence, which became practically the capital of the territory, as the governor maintained his office there during the session. This legislature passed an act providing for the removal of the capital to Minneola, in the northern part of Franklin county, a little east of Centropolis. Railroad companies were chartered to build lines which would center at Minneola, and members of the legislature were financially interested in building up the town. The governor vetoed the act, but it was passed over his veto. Subsequently the attorney-general of the United States declared the act in violation of the organic law and therefore null. This ended

the attempts to remove the territorial seat of government from Lecompton.

In the meantime the free-state men had adopted a constitution, elected state officers, and designated Topeka as the capital of the territory. But as this action was not authorized by any act of Congress the national administration declined to recognize the constitution or the seat of government thus established.

The legislature of 1859 met at Lecompton on Jan. 3, and on the 5th adjourned to meet at Lawrence on the 7th. The legislature of 1860 also voted to adjourn to Lawrence, which action was vetoed by Gov. Medary, but the resolution was passed over the veto and the session was held at Lawrence, the governor remaining at Lecompton. The last territorial legislature was convened at Lecompton on Jan. 7, 1861, and the next day removed to Lawrence, where it continued in session until Feb. 2. A week later the state government was inaugurated.

The Wyandotte constitution, under which Kansas was admitted to statehood, designated Topeka as the temporary seat of government, but provided that "The first legislature under this constitution shall provide by law for submitting the question of the permanent location of the capital to a popular vote, and a majority of all the votes cast at some general election shall be necessary for such location."

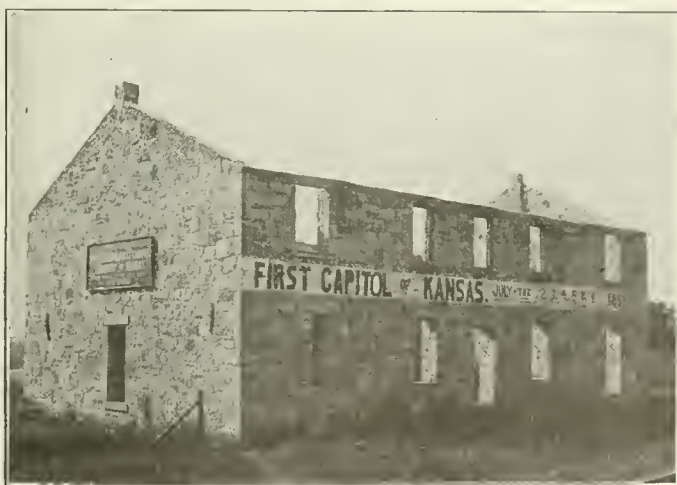
Pursuant to this constitutional requirement, the first state legislature, which met on March 26, 1861, passed an act ordering the question to be submitted to the people at the general election on the 5th of the following November. The statement has been repeatedly published that at the election Topeka received 7,996 votes; Lawrence, 5,291; all other places, 1,184. But in 1910 Secretary Martin of the State Historical Society found the certificate of the board of commissioners—Joseph P. Root, John W. Robinson and Samuel A. Stinson—who canvassed the returns. This certificate gives the result in detail, as follows: Topeka, 7,859 votes; Lawrence, 5,334; Baldwin City, 400; Sac and Fox Agency, 184; Emporia, 158; Manhattan, 100; Leavenworth, 95; Lecompton, 39; Burlingame, 28; Clinton, 25; Ogden, 21; Junction City, 20; Mapleton, 15; Council Grove, 12; Shawnee, 9; Paola, 7; Greenwood, 6; Osawatomie, 5; Ash Point, Indianapolis and West Point, 4 each; Ashland, Big Springs, Neosho Rapids and Wabauunsee, 3 each; Clifton, Delaware, Kickapoo, Marion, Minneola, Superior and Whisky Point, 2 each; Bennett's Station, Geary City, Hendricks Creek, Fort Scott, Plymouth, Junction, Olathe, Spring Hill, Mansfield, Mound City, Potosi, Stanton, Wyner, Rodgersville, Minomac, Marysville and Tecumseh each received one vote. Topeka had a clear majority of 1,604 over all competitors, and the question of a permanent capital was settled.

The above figures are interesting as showing the aspirations of some of the embryo cities of Kansas half a century ago. Some of these places that then put forward their ambitions are now nothing more than a name and a memory, while others, without the influence and prestige of being the state capitol, have gone steadily forward and have become

cities of considerable size and importance in the industry and commerce of the state. The legislature of 1862 accepted from the Topeka Association a grant of 20 acres of land for a state-house, thus indorsing the action of the people in selecting that city as the permanent seat of government. (See Capitol.)

Capitol.—The first building to be known in history by this name was the temple of Jupiter, located on the Capitoline hill in the city of Rome. In time the whole hill, including the temple and the citadel, came to be known as the "Capitol." Webster defines the word as used in this country as "The edifice at Washington in which the Congress of the United States holds its sessions; also the building in which a state legislature meets; a state-house."

When Gov. Reeder first took up his residence at Fort Leavenworth he was furnished with quarters in a brick building on the west side of the parade ground, and the executive office was in a stone building belonging to the quartermaster's department. Prentis says: "It was furnished with republican simplicity." On Nov. 24, 1854, the governor removed to the Shawnee mission in Johnson county in order to obtain more comfortable quarters. Although the business of the territory was transacted in these temporary quarters, none of them could be called a "Capitol" according to Webster's definition, because no legislative sessions were held there.



OLD CAPITOL AT PAWNEE.

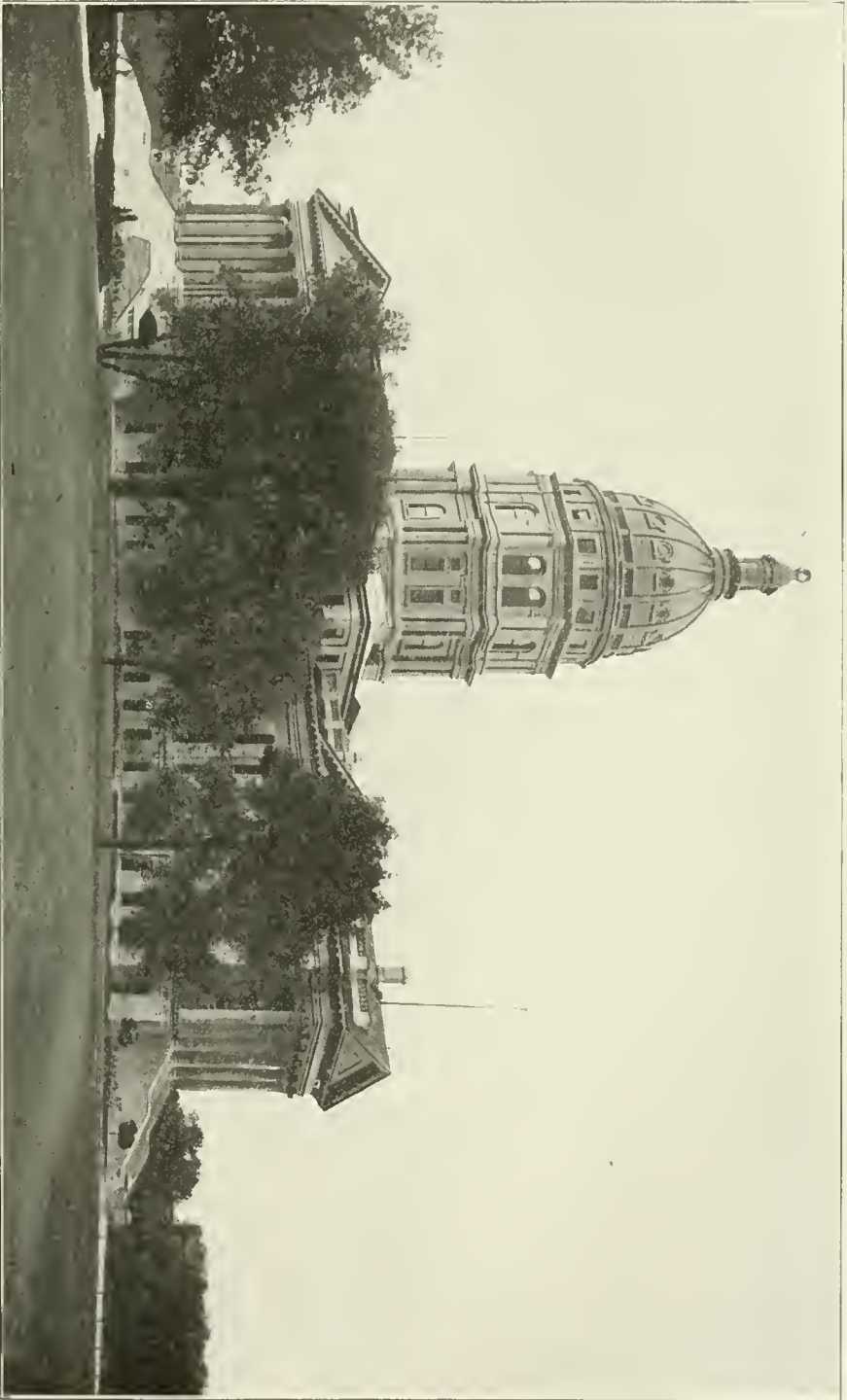
The first capitol or state-house in Kansas was the one at Pawnee, in which the first territorial legislature met on July 2, 1855. Concerning it Cutler, in his History of Kansas, says: "The Pawnee Association had built a 'capitol' of stone, two stories in height, 40 by 80 feet in size, 'well provided with seats and writing tables.'" The legislature that met there was composed of pro-slavery men, and, as Pawnee was in a

free-state settlement, the members had no desire to remain long in the enemy's country. Consequently, the assembly promptly adjourned to the Shawnee mission, where the remainder of the session was held in the mission school building, but the people of Kansas have always looked upon it as the first capitol of the territory, and on Feb. 26, 1901, Gov. Stanley approved the following joint resolution:

"That the Congress of the United States be requested to grant unto the State of Kansas a certain stone building standing and situated on the Fort Riley military reservation in said state, which was built and used for the first legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas, and so much of the grounds upon which the building stands, not exceeding one acre in extent, exclusive of the right of way heretofore granted to the Union Pacific Railway company for its railway, for the purpose of enabling the state of Kansas to preserve said building from decay and as an historical relic of the state."

Congress granted the request, but in order that the military authorities at Fort Riley might have full police powers over the building, the title was not accepted by the state, so that while nominally the old capitol is the property of the State of Kansas it is really a part of the military reservation. In 1907 Col. Samuel F. Woolard of Wichita, a member of Gov. Hoch's military staff, while attending the encampment of the National Guard at Fort Riley, noticed the condition of the old building, and upon his return home from the encampment suggested to some of the citizens of Wichita that a fund be raised by voluntary contributions for the purpose of repairing the walls and placing the old capitol in a better state of preservation. On Oct. 12, 1901, the Wichita Beacon announced that the fund then amounted to \$40. From that time contributions came in more rapidly, and in April, 1908, some \$400 had been collected, which was used to repair the walls, plant vines, place signs on the ruins, etc.

Shortly after the legislature designated Lecompton as the territorial seat of government, William M. Nace was employed by contract to erect a frame house there for the use of the legislature. This frame "capitol" stood on Elmore street, and the first legislative session held in it began on Jan. 12, 1857. Congress made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a suitable state-house at Lecompton, but the entire amount was exhausted upon the foundation and a very small portion of the main walls. No further work was ever done on the building by the government, and the only use of the foundation was as a fortress for some pro-slavery forces during the border troubles. By the act of June 4, 1861, the first state legislature transferred the old capitol grounds in Lecompton to the Kansas College Association, and at the same session the governor was authorized to dispose of the materials that had been collected for the completion of the building. The college association finished the building on different lines from those first contemplated, and it was used for some time as Lane University (q. v.) and still later as a high school.



STATE CAPITOL AT TOPEKA.

When the free-state people gained control of the legislature the sessions were held at Lawrence, where they occupied two temporary capitols, both of which were merely rented for the purpose. One of these was "the new brick building, just south of the Eldridge House," and the other was "the old concrete building on Massachusetts street north of Winthrop."

The mass convention at Topeka on Sept. 19, 1855, and the constitutional convention of the succeeding month, were both held in a building at Nos. 425-427 Kansas avenue, which had been erected by Loring Farnsworth. This building became known as "Constitution Hall." It was used as a "capitol" by the state government set up under the Topeka constitution, and also by the actual state government established on Feb. 9, 1861. In the basement of this old building were stored supplies sequestered from certain pro-slavery towns during the embargo of the Missouri river by pro-slavery decree. After the question of locating the permanent seat of government had been settled by the election of 1861 (see Capital), the legislature of 1862 accepted from the Topeka Association the tract of ground in that city bounded by Jackson, Harrison, Eighth and Tenth streets for a site for a state-house.

By the act of March 2, 1863, the state officers were authorized to enter into a contract with Wilson I. Gordon, Theodore Mills and Loring Farnsworth for the erection of a temporary capitol on lots No. 131, 133, 135 and 137, on Kansas avenue in the city of Topeka, and to lease the said temporary capitol for five years, at an annual rental not exceeding \$1,500, the building to be ready for occupancy by Nov. 1, 1863. This building included the site of the old Constitution Hall. In the sidewalk in front of the place where it stood is a large cast-iron tablet bearing the inscription: "Constitution Hall, where the Topeka constitutional convention met in 1855, and the Topeka legislature was dispersed by Col. E. V. Sumner, July 4, 1856. Used as state capitol 1864-69. Placed here by the Daughters of the American Revolution, July 4, 1903."

The present capitol of Kansas had its inception in the act of the legislature, approved by Gov. Crawford on Feb. 14, 1866. By the provisions of this act the governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction were constituted a commission to erect on the grounds donated by the Topeka Association a building according to plans and specifications submitted by E. Townsend Mix. An appropriation of \$40,000 was made to begin the erection of the east wing, and the ten sections of land granted to the state by Congress to aid in the construction of a state-house were ordered to be sold at a price not less than \$1.25 an acre, the proceeds to be applied to the erection of the building. For the completion of the east wing the legislature of 1869 authorized a bond issue of \$70,000. The west wing was ordered by the act of March 7, 1879, which appropriated \$60,000 for that purpose, and a tax of one-half mill on the dollar was levied for the years 1879 and 1880, the revenue derived from this tax to go into the state-house fund. By the act of Feb. 10, 1881, an additional appropriation of

\$35,000 was made for the west wing, and the one-half mill tax was continued for the years 1883 and 1884. The central portion of the building, including the dome, was ordered by the act of March 4, 1887, and the one-half mill tax was again levied for the years 1887 and 1888. This tax was reduced by the next legislature to two-fifths of a mill for the next two years, and in 1895 it was reduced to one-fourth of a mill. By the act of March 11, 1891, an appropriation of \$60,000 was made for certain specific purposes, to-wit: \$9,000 for the completion of contracts already let; \$17,560 for the north and south steps; \$23,440 for concrete floors, etc.; and \$10,000 for the completion of the basement in the south wing. The last direct appropriation—\$100,000—was made by the act of March 29, 1901, and in 1903 the state-house was pronounced finished.

Owing to the fact that the funds for the erection of the capitol were derived from various sources—direct appropriations, bond issues, the proceeds of the land sales, and the revenues raised by the special tax levies—it is almost impossible, without weeks of labor in going through the different records, to give the actual total cost of the edifice, but it was not far from \$3,500,000.

From north to south, the extreme length of the capitol is 399 feet; from east to west, 386 feet; the dome is 80 feet square at the base; the height to the balcony of the dome is 258 feet, and to the top, 281 feet, 6 inches. The dome was originally surmounted by a flag-staff 40 feet high, but it was struck by a bolt of lightning some years ago and has never been replaced.

Regarding space, arrangement, etc., the Kansas state-house is one of the best in the Union. Within its walls there are commodious offices for all the various state officers, the board of railroad commissioners, the state board of health, the state board of agriculture, the supreme court room, with rooms for each of the justices, the horticultural and historical societies, the state museum, the state library, the free employment bureau, halls and committee rooms for the two branches of the state legislature, etc.

Carbondale, one of the principal towns of Osage county, is located in Ridgeway township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 16 miles north of Lyndon, the county seat. It has churches, public schools, banking facilities, and all the main lines of mercantile activity. A good quality of coal is mined in the vicinity. The town is supplied with express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population in 1910 was 461.

The town was founded in 1869 by a company composed of T. J. Peter, J. F. Dodds, C. P. Dodds and L. R. Adams. The first buildings were erected by the Carbon Coal company and consisted of houses for the miners and a store for provisions. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. had reached this point before the town was started, and mining was begun at once on the Dodds farm half a mile from the railroad. A postoffice was established and C. P. Dodds, the railroad agent, was made postmaster. He opened a store the next year and did a flourishing busi-

ness. The growth of the town was very rapid for a time, several mines being in operation. In 1881 a tragedy occurred in connection with the burning of the shaft in W. L. Green's mine in which nine men lost their lives from suffocation and fire damp. Three of those who were killed belonged to the rescue party.

Carbondale was incorporated as a city of the third class on Oct. 15, 1872. The first mayor was C. C. Moore; clerk, A. V. Sparhawk; treasurer, J. R. Cowen; police judge, J. S. Conwell; marshal, E. Platt; councilmen, M. T. Perrine, E. W. Teft, George Mullan, S. S. Stackhouse and G. W. Luman.

Carden, a hamlet of Marshall county, is located in Marysville township 4 miles from Marysville, the county seat, on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. It has telegraph and express offices, a postoffice and general lines of merchandising. The population of 1910 was 50.

Carl, a hamlet of Jackson county, is located 12 miles west of Holton, the county seat. It receives mail from Soldier by rural route. The population in 1910 was 21.

Carlton, one of the thriving villages of Dickinson county, is located in the Holland creek valley, about 18 miles southwest of Abilene, the county seat, and is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, some good general stores, and in 1910 reported a population of 225. It is the principal shipping and supply point for the southwestern portion of the county.

Carlyle, one of the principal villages of Allen county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 5 miles north of Iola, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural delivery route, telegraph station and express offices, a good village school, some mercantile and shipping interests, and in 1910 reported a population of 200.

Carmen, a new postoffice in Meade county, is located in the upper Crooked creek valley, about 15 miles northwest of Meade, the county seat. Before the office was established the people of Carmen received their mail by rural delivery from Mertilla. (Some maps show Carmen in Gray county, near the boundary line.)

Carneiro, a village of Ellsworth county, is located in the township of the same name and is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. 12 miles east of Ellsworth, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, general stores, Methodist and Christian churches, and being located in a district devoted to agriculture and stock raising is an important shipping point. The population in 1910 was 76.

Carney, Thomas, second governor of the State of Kansas, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1824. His father, James Carney, died in 1828, leaving a widow and four small sons. Thomas remained with his mother until he was nineteen years of age, and frequently hauled the products of their little farm with an ox team to Newark, 36 miles distant. When he was nineteen he left home with about \$3.50

in his pocket and went to an uncle, Elijah Carney, at Berkshire, Ohio, where he stayed for several months, working for his board mornings, evenings and Saturdays while he attended school. In the fall of 1844 he found employment with a retail dry-goods concern at Columbus, receiving \$50 a month and board the first year and \$100 a month and board the second year. He then took a position with a wholesale dry-goods house in Cincinnati, into which he was admitted as a partner, the firm of Carney, Swift & Co. becoming one of the best known dry-goods houses in the country. After some twelve years in Cincinnati his health became impaired, and in 1857 he visited the West, partly for his health and partly in search of a new location. The following spring, in partnership with Thomas C. Stevens, he opened the first wholesale house in Leavenworth, Kan. Mr. Stevens retired in 1866, when the firm took the name of Carney, Fenlon & Co., which in 1868 established the house of E. Fenlon & Co. in St. Louis, Mo. Several changes ensued and finally Mr. Carney became the sole proprietor of the business. He also founded the wholesale shoe house of Carney, Storer & Co., later Thomas Carney & Co. This business was disposed of by Mr. Carney in 1875.

Upon locating in Kansas Mr. Carney took an active interest in public affairs. In 1861 he was elected to the second state legislature, and while in that body served upon some of the most important committees. His record as a member of the legislature commended him to the Republican party for governor, and he was nominated for that office by a convention at Topeka on Sept. 17, 1862. At the election on the 4th of the following November he was elected over W. R. Wagstaff by a majority of 4,627 votes, and on Jan. 12, 1863, was inducted into the office. Historians have hardly done justice to the unselfish patriotism displayed by Gov. Carney during his term of two years. By personally indorsing the bonds of the state he established the credit of Kansas upon a firmer basis than it had ever been before, and it was largely due to his untiring efforts that the educational and charitable institutions of the state were established on a firm foundation. At the close of his term as governor he resumed his business operation, which he laid aside the day he was inaugurated in order to give his entire attention to the duties of his official position. In 1865 and 1866 he was mayor of the city of Leavenworth; was one of the founders of the First National Bank of that city, and was for several years a member of the board of directors; and he was also one of the directors of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Fort Gibson railroad. In addition to his mercantile, banking and railroad interests in Kansas, he was associated with mining operations in the Gunnison country. While visiting his mines there he wrote several letters for the Leavenworth papers, which were widely read and enjoyed by his numerous friends in Kansas. In 1875 he practically retired from business.

On Nov. 13, 1861, at Kenton, Ohio, Gov. Carney was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Ann Cannady, who was born at Kenton on

Oct. 9, 1827. She was a woman of high Christian character, noted far and wide for her interest in charitable work. She died at Leavenworth on Sept. 25, 1894. Gov. Carney's death occurred on July 28, 1888, and was due to apoplexy. At the time of his election to the office of governor he was a wealthy man, but in later years financial reverses came—due, it is said, to the unworthy schemes of designing politicians—and he died comparatively poor.

Carney's Administration.—Gov. Carney was inaugurated on Jan. 12, 1863. He came into office at a time when the affairs of the state were in a discouraging condition. The Civil war was at its height; the counties along the eastern border were constantly menaced by guerrillas; those on the west suffered from frequent Indian forays, and to protect the people from these incursions the state had neither arms, ammunition nor means of subsisting troops. The credit of the state—not yet fully established—had been impaired the preceding year by the sale of bonds in such a way as to lead to the impeachment and removal from office of the secretary of state and auditor, and the increasing population made necessary certain expenditures for educational and benevolent purposes.

In his inaugural message the governor said: "We stand by the administration, because the administration is the organized authority of the nation. It has labored to avoid our present troubles. It has sought Union in the spirit of Union. It has done nothing, proposed nothing, asserted nothing in opinion or principle, which invaded, or which threatened to invade, the rights of the states, or violate the letter or spirit of the constitution.

"I do not wish to indulge in poetic speech or empty declamation. Neither will feed the hungry or relieve the sufferer. We must render both substantial aid. And this the state should do. Loyal commonwealths of the Republic have cared for the soldier, by appointing sanitary committees; by appropriating funds for their families, while the heads thereof were in the field, and by relieving, on the battlefields or at home, the wounded and the sick.

"Kansas should be the rival of the noblest of these commonwealths. We stand first, because in proportion to population and wealth, we have mustered more men to combat rebellion than any loyal state in the Union. This has been done, too, at immense sacrifice. Many of our families have been left almost in destitution. I have been an eye witness to the fact, that in many instances the faithful mother, and in some instances only children have been left to attend to the household and the farm."

This portion of the message—written by one who was on the ground, and who was familiar with the situation—has been quoted at length to show that the people of Kansas, loyal to the core, were willing to make sacrifices and endure hardships, in order to preserve the Union of which the state had so recently become a member. The governor urged the acceptance of the grant of land for a state university; the

erection of a penitentiary at the earliest possible day; that a tax be levied upon foreign insurance companies doing business within the state; an amendment to the constitution to permit the citizen soldiery to vote; and such legislation as might be found necessary for the advancement of the educational interests and benevolent institutions of the state. Referring to the bonds that had caused so much trouble the preceding session, he said:

"In November, 1861, this state made a contract, through the agent created by its authorized agents, with the secretary of the interior, at Washington, for the sale of \$150,000 of its fifteen-year seven per cent. bonds at 85 cents on the dollar. Only a portion of this contract has been fulfilled. Ninety-five thousand six hundred dollars of these bonds is all that has been delivered, and only \$64,600 paid for. This leaves a difference of \$54,400 of these bonds that will have to be delivered to the secretary of the interior, before the contract can be consummated. The legislature of 1862, for reasons of its own, took the completion of this contract out of the hands of its agents, and their attorney, and placed it wholly in yours.

"To complete this contract you will have to authorize the issue of \$54,400 of seven per cent. fifteen-year bonds, which, added to the \$31,000 now held by the secretary of the interior, and not paid for, will make the required amount. . . . Now I call upon you to do your duty. You must meet this responsibility or forfeit the credit of the state. Its wants are imperative and its character is at stake. I will not, if I can help it, and you will not, I know, permit a stain to rest upon that credit, or blur upon that character."

In accordance with the governor's recommendations, the legislature, by the act of March 2, 1863, authorized the issue of \$54,400 fifteen-year seven per cent. bonds. Immediately after the adjournment of the legislature, Gov. Carney went to Washington, where he met the secretary of the interior and found him ready to carry out his part of the original agreement. Thinking, however, that the state ought to realize more than 60 cents on the dollar, the governor went on to New York and found that he could negotiate the bonds to better advantage. He then asked the secretary of the interior to release the state from the contract. The secretary readily consented, the governor returned to New York, where he sold \$54,000 of the new issue and \$1,000 of the old at 93 cents; \$26,000 of the old issue at par, and \$4,000 at 95 cents. In his message of Jan. 13, 1864, he thus explains his reasons for the course he adopted:

"I was led to regard the spirit, rather than the letter, of the law, because, on the first sale of bonds made, I realized \$3,850 more than otherwise could have been realized; because, in the arrangement made with the secretary of the interior, I secured \$3,900, and \$234.71 interest, accruing between April 25th and July 1st, 1863, more than otherwise could have been secured; and because in the last sale of \$4,000 of the old issue of bonds, there were made \$400 more than otherwise

would have been made, thus saving to the state \$8,384.71 by the course I pursued. Another potent reason influenced me. The credit of the state was established by it, at the very point where, above all others it was most important it should be established, both for it and its citizens, namely, in the city of New York."

The message does not state—probably owing to the governor's modesty—that one of the potent influences in establishing the state's credit in New York was his personal indorsement of the bonds, yet such was the case. The Topeka Commonwealth of July 29, 1888, in commenting on the transaction, said: "At this very critical moment Kansas was indeed in a pitiable condition. She was the seat of a terrible conflict and her finances were bankrupt. Governor Carney himself started east and negotiated a loan for a sum of money considerably over \$100,000. It was made negotiable by the fact that he endorsed the paper individually. At this time he was very rich and thus an individual endorsing the paper of the State of Kansas for a fortune secured money with which to conduct the state government."

The legislature of 1863 adjourned on March 3, after enacting laws providing for the promotion of the state university, the agricultural college and the state normal school; the employment of teachers for the deaf and dumb; the location of an insane asylum at Osawatomie; the erection of a penitentiary at Lansing, and for funding the old territorial debt. On April 30 the commissioners appointed by the governor to select a site for the state university reported that they had decided on a tract of 40 acres near the city of Lawrence, and on Nov. 2 the governor issued a proclamation declaring the university permanently located there. Manhattan was selected as the site of the agricultural college; the state normal school was established at Emporia, and on the last day of the year the directors of the penitentiary reported that they had made a contract for the erection of a building. (For a more complete account of these institutions see each under its appropriate title.)

The summer of 1863 was a trying time for Kansas. All along the eastern border the people lived in constant fear of guerrilla invasions from Missouri. Appeals to the general government for aid were futile, as the Confederate armies at this time were particularly aggressive, and the life of the nation was the first consideration of the Federal administration. In this emergency the governor organized the patrol guard—a force of 150 mounted men—and some of this force were on duty day and night, watching the border. Each man of this force received from the private funds of the governor a dollar a day for his services and the use of his horse, though the United States furnished rations and forage. After the battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, the Federal government found it possible to send troops to Kansas and the patrol was discontinued. A few days later the guerrilla leader, Quantrill, who it appears was waiting for just such an opportunity, made his famous raid to Lawrence. (See *Quantrill's Raid*.) By the

act of Feb. 26, 1864, the legislature authorized the state to refund to the governor "the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary," to reimburse him for his expenditures in protecting the state.

In troublous times, when the constituted legal authorities of a community are engrossed in repelling invasion or suppressing rebellion, lawless characters frequently take advantage of conditions to commit lawless acts, and often mob rule is the result. This was true of Kansas in 1863. In his *History of Kansas*, p. 374, Cutler says: "During the year 1863, so annoying became the depredations of lawless bands of jayhawkers that means were devised for self-protection, and the most effective seemed to be a vigilance committee under the control of brave, discreet loyalists."

On the night of May 16, a desperado named Sterling, with three of his gang, went to the home of a Mr. Kelsey, near the head of the Big Stranger, and upon being admitted knocked down the proprietor, took \$40 in money and four horses and departed. A posse was hurriedly organized and the ruffians were captured at Atchison the following morning. One of the gang, a man named Parker, turned state's evidence and on Monday morning all four were taken to the woods a short distance from town, where Sterling was hanged. The intention was to hang all four, but the others begged so piteously that their lives were spared.

A few nights later two men named Mooney and Brewer, with others of the Sterling gang, attempted to rob a man about 15 miles northeast of Atchison. They were pursued, captured and taken to Atchison, where they were confined in jail. About nine o'clock on the morning of Saturday, May 23, some 400 or 500 men, on horseback or in wagons, came in from the surrounding country. Two hours later 100 of these men, selected for the purpose, went to the court-house, where the two men were on trial by jury, everybody being excluded except the witnesses, lawyers and jurors. The trial lasted for four or five hours, at the end of which time the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Then the 100 men quietly took Mooney and Brewer away from the officers and, with the crowd following, conducted them to a spot about half a mile from the town, where they were hanged. No excitement prevailed, and as soon as the two men were dead the people quietly returned to their homes.

Another lynching occurred on June 3, when James Melvine and William Cannon were hanged at Highland. These two men had robbed Mr. Devine, Mr. Beeler and Mr. Martin of a pair of mules, a wagon and some other property. Martin, Beeler and Devine immediately started in pursuit, and when about a mile from the village of Kennekuk fired on the bandits, leaving them for dead. They recovered, however, and another pursuit followed. Near Mt. Pleasant, Atchison county, they were overtaken, captured and taken to Highland, where they were tried by a jury of twelve men. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and the execution quickly followed the verdict.

The records do not show that the governor, in any of these cases, made any effort to apprehend or punish the men who did the lynching. He knew the conditions that prevailed all through the eastern part of the state, and no doubt realized that the people were exercising the "higher law" of self-protection. Nor is there any doubt that the prompt and efficient manner in which summary justice was meted out to offenders had a great influence in restoring order in the districts where the lynchings occurred.

On Nov. 3, 1863, there was an election for chief justice of the supreme court, district attorneys and members of the legislature. Robert Crozier was elected chief justice, receiving 12,731 votes, only 14 scattering votes being cast against him.

Gov. Carney's message to the legislature at the opening of the session on Jan. 12, 1864, is one of the longest ever presented to a Kansas general assembly. In it he reviews in detail the negotiations of the state bonds; urged that provisions be made for a complete geological survey of the state; that measures be adopted to encourage immigration; devoted considerable attention to the guerrilla warfare along the border, and the work of the Kansas soldiers in the field. In locating the state university at Lawrence, the preceding legislature had made a requirement that a fund of \$15,000 should be raised before the law became effective. On this subject the governor said: "Amos Lawrence, of Boston, Mass., gave \$10,000 to it; the citizens of Lawrence advanced \$5,000, making the amount required, which sum has been deposited with the treasurer of state. I am loth to recommend the expenditure of money, devoted by law to specific objects; but I think this case so clearly exceptional, that I do not hesitate to urge the legislature to return to the citizens of Lawrence the amount contributed by them. Their gift, as we know, was a generous one; it was noble as well as generous. In a fell hour they lost, as it were, their all. Rebel assassins did this fatal work. Where, then, the patriotic heart in the state, that would not say promptly 'Return to these public-spirited men the generous gift, which, when wealthy, they promised, and which promise, when poor, they fulfilled?'"

In this part of the message the governor referred to the Quantrill raid of the previous August. The legislature accepted the governor's recommendation, and by the act of Feb. 15, 1864, directed the state treasurer to "refund and pay over to the mayor of the city of Lawrence, or the person acting as mayor, to be refunded to the contributors to the university fund, the sum of \$5,167, to be deducted from the endowment fund," etc.

The legislature adjourned on March 1. The most important laws of the session were those regulating the granting of pardons; providing for the appointment of commissioners to locate a blind asylum in Wyandotte county; authorizing the governor to appoint a state geologist; establishing a bureau of immigration; abolishing grand juries; proposing an amendment to the state constitution to enable soldiers to

vote, and several acts to encourage the construction of railroads. One action of the legislature which caused widespread comment and much adverse criticism, was that of voting for a United States senator for the term beginning on March 4, 1865. Another assembly would meet in Jan., 1865, and many contended that it was the proper body to elect a senator; that such an election by the session of 1864 would be "premature and unwarranted, if not actually illegal." However, a resolution to elect a senator was adopted by the house early in the session. On Feb. 6 it was taken up in the senate and the question of calling a joint convention was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 17 to 8. The joint convention accordingly met on the 8th and, after some acrimonious debate, voted to cast a ballot for senator. The vote stood: Thomas Carney, 68; against a fraud, 1; blank, 2; excused from voting, 27. As Gov. Carney was the only one voted for, he was charged by some of having instigated the whole proceedings, through "his inordinate desire to go to the senate." But his subsequent action would indicate that the charges were unfounded. A certificate of election was made out to him, but when the Republican convention met at Topeka on April 21 he announced that he never intended to claim the office. And he never did.

The Republican convention above referred to selected as delegates to the national convention at Baltimore Gen. James H. Lane, A. C. Wilder, Thomas N. Bowen, W. W. H. Lawrence, Martin H. Insley and F. W. Potter. On June 1 the Democrats held a convention at Topeka and selected as delegates to their national convention at Chicago W. C. McDowell, Wilson Shannon, Orlin Thurston, L. B. Wheat, H. J. Strickler and J. P. Taylor.

A Republican convention for the nomination of a state ticket assembled in Topeka on Sept. 8, 1864. Samuel J. Crawford was nominated for governor; James McGrew for lieutenant-governor; R. A. Barker for secretary of state; John R. Swallow for auditor; William Spriggs for treasurer; J. D. Brumbaugh for attorney-general; Isaac T. Goodnow for superintendent of public instruction; Jacob Safford for justice of the supreme court, and Sidney Clarke for representative in Congress. Ellsworth Cheeseborough, Nelson McCracken and Robert McBratney were named as presidential electors, but before the election Cheeseborough and McCracken both died and their places on the ticket were filled by Thomas Moonlight and W. F. Cloud.

Two political conventions—the Republican Union and the Democratic—met in Topeka on Sept. 13. The former nominated the following state ticket, which was indorsed by the Democrats: For governor, Solon O. Thacher; lieutenant-governor, John J. Ingalls; secretary of state, William R. Saunders; auditor, Asa Hairgrove; treasurer, J. R. McClure; attorney-general, Hiram Griswold, superintendent of public instruction, Peter McVicar; associate justice of the supreme court, Samuel A. Kingman; representative in Congress, Albert L. Lee; presidential electors, Nelson Cobb, Andrew G. Ege and Thomas Bridgens.

Mr. McVicar declined the nomination for superintendent of public instruction and John S. Brown was selected to fill the vacancy on the ticket.

Early in October the news spread rapidly through the state that the Confederate Gen. Price was marching toward Kansas with a large force of troops, and that his movements were being accelerated by the close pursuit of the Federal army. Invasion seemed imminent, and for the time interest in the political campaign was almost entirely lost. On the 8th Gov. Carney issued a proclamation calling out the militia of the state, under command of Gen. George W. Deitzler. (See War of 1861-65.)

The entire Republican ticket was elected on Nov. 8, and the administration of Gov. Carney came to an end with the inauguration of Gov. Samuel J. Crawford on Jan. 11, 1865.

Carona, a town of Ross township, Cherokee county, is situated on the Missouri Pacific R. R. about 10 miles north of Columbus, the county seat. The railroad name was formerly Folsom. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph facilities, telephone connections, and is a trading and shipping point for the neighborhood in which it is located. The population in 1910 was 350.

Carroll, a little hamlet of Greenwood county, is located 12 miles southeast of Eureka, the county seat, and 10 miles west of Toronto, the nearest shipping point, from which place it obtains its mail.

Carruth, William Herbert, professor of German language and literature in the University of Kansas, was born on a farm near Osawatomie, Kan., April 5, 1859, the son of James H. and Jane (Grant) Carruth. His father, from whom he inherited his love of books, was a home missionary of the Presbyterian church, and from his mother he inherited courage, energy and an independent disposition. He worked his way through school and college, graduating at the University of Kansas in 1880. In the fall of that year he began teaching in the university as assistant in modern languages and literature. In 1882 he was elected professor of modern languages. In 1884 this department was divided, one branch embracing French and the other German, and Prof. Carruth remained at the head of the latter. In 1886 he spent a year of study abroad at Berlin and Munich. Three years later he was Morgan fellow at Harvard for a year, receiving the degree of A. M., and in 1893 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the same institution. He is an able translator and has edited several volumes of college texts. In 1887 with F. G. Adams Prof. Carruth published an account of Municipal Suffrage in Kansas. In 1900 two volumes entitled "Kansas in Literature," compiled by Prof. Carruth, were published. In 1908 Putnam's brought out a volume of his poems, "Each in His Own Tongue." He is a member of the honorary fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa and of the Modern Language Association, and is district vice-president of the American Dialect Society. He took an active part in the organization of the Central States Modern Language Conference and was presi-

dent of it from 1895 to 1897. In 1896 he was president of the Kansas Academy of Language and Literature. Prof. Carruth is a director of the Kansas Historical Society; a member of the executive committee of the State Temperance Union; one of the Committee of Twelve of the American Modern Language Association on entrance requirements to college, and for several years was managing editor of the Kansas University Quarterly. He has been active in university extension work; was secretary of the Lawrence Civil Service Reform club, and served on the common council and board of education of Lawrence.

Carson, Christopher C., a famous guide, scout and frontiersman in the early settlement of the West, is better known to the readers of American history as "Kit" Carson. He was born in Madison county, Ky., Dec. 24, 1809, but while he was still in his infancy his parents removed to Howard county, Mo. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to a saddler, but two years later he joined an overland trading expedition to Santa Fe. This determined the course of his career. He was an expert with the rifle and the wild life of the plains had a fascination for him that he could not shake off. He married an Indian woman and for sixteen years supplied his food with his rifle. Eight years of that time he was in the employ of Bent and St. Vrain, who engaged him to furnish meat to their forts. In 1842, after the death of his wife, he went to St. Louis to place his daughter in school and there met Col. John C. Fremont, who was fitting out his first exploring expedition to the Rocky mountains. Carson was engaged to act as guide to the expedition, and he was also with Fremont on his second expedition and in the conquest of California. In 1847 he was sent to Washington as a bearer of despatches and President Polk nominated him as lieutenant in the United States mounted rifles, but the senate refused to confirm the nomination. In the meantime Carson had married a Spanish woman of New Mexico in 1843, and in 1853 he drove a flock of some 6,500 sheep over the mountains to California, where he sold them at prices that repaid him well for the venture. During the Civil war he was loyal to the Federal government and rendered valuable services in New Mexico, Colorado and the Indian Territory, being brevetted brigadier-general at the close of the war. Many of Carson's exploits were along the line of the old Santa Fe trail in Kansas and New Mexico, and he has been called the "Nestor of the Rocky mountains." Inman says of him: "He was brave but not reckless; a veritable exponent of Christian altruism, and as true to his friends as the needle to the pole. Under the average in stature, and delicate in his physical proportions, he was nevertheless a quick, wiry man, with nerves of steel, and possessing an indomitable will. He was full of caution, but showed coolness in the moment of supreme danger that was good to witness." Carson died at Fort Lyon, Col., May 23, 1868.

Carter, Elizabeth, one of the pioneer mission teachers of Kansas, was born at the Shawnee Baptist mission in Johnson county on Jan. 24,

1835, a daughter of Rev. Robert Simerwell. She was educated at Upper Alton, became a teacher in the Baptist Kansas mission, and was the first teacher at Ottawa. Throughout her life she was an enthusiastic worker for the advancement of the Baptist church in Kansas. She died at Auburn, Shawnee county, Jan. 3, 1883. The claim has been made that Mrs. Carter was the first white female child born in Kansas, but that honor belongs to a daughter of Daniel Yoacham. (See Dillon, Susanna A.)

Carter, Lawrence, the first white child born in the city of Lawrence, was born on Oct. 25, 1855, and the comments of the Herald of Freedom of Jan. 20, 1855, are interesting a half century later. The editorial said: "The first birth in this city was on the 25th of October last. The Lawrence Association donated the boy a first class city lot, and named him Lawrence Carter after the city and his parents. We learn that the little fellow is quite healthy, and is growing finely. May he live to see our beautiful city ranking with the first in the Union. . . . We may be allowed to say, in this connection, that the first white child born in Chicago is now but twenty-two years old, while the city boasts a population of near 80,000. May not a destiny equally prosperous await our own Lawrence?"

Carwood, a rural postoffice of Wichita county, is located in Edwards township, about 12 miles northwest of Leoti, the county seat. It is in the Ladder creek valley and is a trading center for the neighborhood. It has a store, a Presbyterian church, and is connected by telephone with the surrounding country.

Cace, Nelson, lawyer and writer, was born in Wyoming county, Pa., April 22, 1845. When he was about a year old his parents removed to Lee county, Ill., where he grew to manhood. In 1866 he graduated at the Illinois State Normal School, and after teaching one year he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1869. He then came to Kansas and located at Oswego, where he began the practice of law. He was twice appointed probate judge of Labette county by Gov. St. John; served two terms as regent of the State Normal School under Gov. Humphrey; was one of the first board of trustees of the Labette county high school; was for ten years president of the Oswego board of education; was for seventeen years a trustee of Baker University, and was also a trustee of Oswego College for young women. For three years he was editor of the Oswego Independent, and he is the author of a history of Labette county. In 1872 Judge Cace married Mary E. Claypool of Attica, Ind., who died in 1892, and later he married Miss Georgiana Reed, teacher of art in Baker University.

Cash City, an extinct town of Clark county, was laid out by Cash Henderson of Wichita in township 35, range 25, at the crossing of the Tuttle, Ashland and Meade Center trails. A weekly newspaper (the Cash City Cashier) was established, the first number making its appearance on Oct. 29, 1886. An old map of the county shows two projected

lines of railroad running through Cash City, but the roads were not built and the town finally disappeared.

Cassoday, a town of Butler county, is situated in the northeast corner, about 20 miles from Eldorado, the county seat, and 12 miles from De Graff, the nearest railroad station. Although so far from the railroad, Cassoday is a town of considerable commercial importance. It has a bank, some well stocked mercantile establishments, good schools, and is the trading center for a rich agricultural district. The population in 1910 was 300. Its money order postoffice has one rural route emanating from it, and it has telephone connections with the surrounding towns. A daily stage line connects Cassoday with Eldorado.

Castaneda, Pedro De, who might be termed the official chronicler of the Coronado expedition (q. v.) to Quivira in 1540-42, was a native of the Biscayan town of Najera in Spain. He came to America before the middle of the 16th century, and became prominently identified with the government and affairs of Mexico. His account of the Coronado expedition was first written in Mexico soon after the event, but the original manuscript has disappeared. After his return to Spain, Castaneda made a copy, which was finished on Oct. 26, 1596. His narrative was not published, but remained in the archives in manuscript until translated into French by Henri Ternaux-Compans, whose translation was rendered into English at Paris by Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas City, Kan. The Spanish manuscript, now in the Lenox Library, New York, was translated into English by George P. Winship, assistant in American history in Harvard University, and his translation was published in the 14th annual report of the United States Bureau of Ethnology.

Castle Rock.—One of the most interesting works of nature in the state from a geological standpoint is known as "Castle Rock," a natural formation located in Gove county, in the valley of the Hackberry, about 10 miles from its mouth. This castellated mass is composed of a coping of limestone and the shaft of chalk and compact shale. Its unique formation was produced by the shales wearing away, the strongly cemented stone serving as a protection to the upper surface. In this way mountainous appearing masses are frequently produced, especially where various streams cut their way through the hard stone into the softer materials below. Similar formations are met with in Ellis county which show isolated columns which rise from 20 to 70 feet in height.

Castleton, a town of Reno county, is a station on the Hutchinson & Blackwell division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 14 miles south of Hutchinson. It has a bank, a grain elevator, a hotel, a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a good local trade and ships large quantities of grain and live stock. The population was 275 in 1910.

Catalpa, a rural postoffice of Gove county, is located in Larrabee township on Indian creek, and about 12 miles southeast of Gove, the

county seat. Pendennis, on the Missouri Pacific, is the nearest railroad station.

Catharine, a rural postoffice of Ellis county, is located on Victoria creek, in Catharine township, about 9 miles east of Hays, the county seat, and most convenient railroad station. The population of the village was 50 in 1910.

Catholic Church.—(See Roman Catholic Church.)

Cato, a village of Crawford county, is located in the northeastern part, about 12 miles from Girard, the county seat, and 3 miles northwest of Drywood, which is the nearest railroad station. Mail is received by rural delivery from Arcadia. The population was 112 in 1910.

Cato, Sterling G., associate justice of the Territory of Kansas, was a native of Alabama. He was appointed on Sept. 13, 1855, to succeed Judge Rush Elmore and served until in July, 1858, when he was succeeded by Elmore and left the territory. Repeated efforts have been made by the Kansas Historical Society to learn something of Judge Cato's early life and antecedents, but without avail. He was a strong pro-slavery advocate, was in the pro-slavery camp at the time of the "Invasion of the 2,700," and many of his decisions were of a bitterly partisan character. He connived with Sheriff Jones, of Douglas county, and issued writs for the arrest of several prominent members of the Topeka (free-state) legislature, but released from custody George W. Clarke, who was charged with the murder of Thomas W. Barber, a free-state man. On Oct. 20, 1857, he issued a writ commanding Gov. Walker to issue certificates of election to a number of pro-slavery men who claimed to have been elected members of the legislature, but owing to the palpable frauds committed in the election, the governor refused to obey the order of the court. (See Walker's Administration.) S. S. Prouty, correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in writing to his paper of Judge Cato, said: "It is almost a mockery to call where he presides a court."

Cave, a money order post-village in the southeast corner of Gray county, is in Hess township, about 20 miles southeast of Cimarron, the county seat, and 12 miles from Fowler, which is the most convenient railroad station. Cave has a general store, and is the trading center for that part of the county. The population was 40 in 1910.

Cave Springs, an inland hamlet of Elk county, is 9 miles northeast of Howard, the county seat. It receives mail daily by rural route from Severy, Greenwood county, about 10 miles northwest. The nearest railroad station is Fiat, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 5 miles west.

Caven, a rural hamlet in the northwestern part of Pratt county, is about 14 miles from Pratt, the county seat, and 8 miles north of Cullison, the nearest railroad station, from which mail is received by rural delivery.

Cawker City, the second largest town in Mitchell county, is located in Cawker township in the northwestern part of the county, near the

junction of the north and south forks of the Solomon river and on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 18 miles west of Beloit, the county seat. It is an incorporated city of the third class, has a public library, an opera house, 2 banks, flour mill, a creamery, a grain elevator, 2 weekly newspapers (the Ledger and the Public Record), express and telegraph offices, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population in 1910 was 870.

Cawker city was founded in 1870 by E. H. Cawker, J. P. Rice and R. G. F. Kshinka of Milwaukee, and John J. Huckle of Towanda, Pa. The first building was erected by E. H. Cawker. Mr. Huckle built a dwelling and then returned to Pennsylvania and brought out a colony of his neighbors. By June, 1870, a steam sawmill was in operation. The plat of the town was not recorded until 1871. The government located a land office here in 1872. In 1874 it was taken to Kirwin, which was more centrally located. The town was incorporated that year as a city of the third class and an election held, at which the following officers were chosen: Mayor, F. J. Knight; councilmen, A. Parker, D. A. Hauling, W. Woodmansee, P. Wolf and J. A. Pope; police judge, L. S. Tucker.

Cecil, an inland hamlet of Labette county, is located in the southern part of the county, about 13 miles from Oswego, the county seat, and 4 miles south of Bartlett, the nearest railroad station, whence it receives mail by rural route.

Cedar, one of the principal towns of Smith county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Harvey township, about 15 miles southwest of Smith Center, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, a bank, a grain elevator, a hotel, telephone connections, a graded school, Christian and Methodist churches, and in 1910 reported a population of 400. Being located in the Solomon river valley, in a fertile agricultural district, it is an important trading center and shipping point. The name was formerly Cedarville.

Cedar Bluffs, a village of Beaver township, Decatur county, is situated on Beaver creek and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. about 12 miles north of Oberlin, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, good schools and churches, a large retail trade, and does some shipping. The population in 1910 was 200.

Cedar Junction (R. R. name Corliss), a village in the northwestern part of Johnson county, is located on the south bank of the Kansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. about 19 miles southwest of Kansas City. It has a money order postoffice, several general stores, express and telegraph facilities, is the supply and shipping point for a rich district and in 1910 had a population of 161.

Cedar Point, a village of Chase county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. about 20 miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with

one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, some good mercantile concerns, and being located on the Cottonwood river in a rich agricultural district is an important shipping point for grain, live stock, etc. The population in 1910 was 200.

Cedar Vale, the second largest town in Chautauqua county, is located near the west line, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, in Jefferson township, 20 miles west of Sedan, the county seat. It has the best of public schools, churches of all the leading denominations, 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Commercial), natural gas for lighting and heating purposes, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with 3 rural routes. The population in 1910 was reported as 948.

Cedar Vale was located in 1870 by a town company on land filed upon by E. W. Davis, who later refused to deed the land to the company and was only persuaded to do so under threat of hanging. The first building was a store room erected by J. R. Marsh, Charles Snyder and O. C. Hill, in which they opened a small stock of goods, and in which the postoffice was located. The next was a hotel built by a company formed for the purpose, and the third was a store put up by Riley Bros. Several new general stores, two blacksmith shops, another hotel, a drug store, a millinery store and a number of shops for various wares completed the improvements for the year 1870. The postoffice was established with J. R. Marsh as postmaster. The town grew rapidly and soon outstripped Osrow, her rival, located 4 miles down the Big Cheney river. A grist mill was built in 1871 by D. F. Taber, and was run by water power, Cedar Vale being on the Big Cheney.

The first Fourth of July celebration took place in 1870, with an attendance of 1,000 people or more. The first school district was organized in 1871, and the first school in the village was taught by Miss Lizzie Conklin in 1872, with an attendance of 33 pupils. The first religious services were held in the same year by "Old Father Record," in the school building.

Cedron, a money order post-hamlet of Lincoln county, is located in the township of the same name on the headwaters of Spillman creek, and about 20 miles northwest of Lincoln, the county seat. Lucas, on the Union Pacific, is the nearest railroad station.

Cellar Kitchen Convention.—On Dec. 23, 1857, a large number of free-state delegates met in convention at Lawrence, to decide on the question of voting on the Lecompton constitution and electing state officers under it. In an address before the Kansas Historical Society on Jan. 17, 1882, Richard Cordley said: "The discussion proceeded for two days. The radicals were the most eloquent and high-toned; the conservatives were the most experienced and shrewd. The radicals comprised the younger men, who followed impulse and conviction; the conservatives comprised the more cautious men and the political managers. As the discussion progressed the breach widened rather than

otherwise. There was no sign of agreement, and no ground of compromise was found. A vote was reached at last, and the radical policy was adopted by a decided majority. The conservatives thereupon withdrew to the basement of the Herald of Freedom office and organized another convention, which was known as the "Cellar Kitchen Convention."

This convention nominated candidates for state offices (see Denver's Administration), but at the election the candidates received only about half the votes of the free-state party. The failure of Congress to admit Kansas under the Lecompton constitution settled the whole matter, and the "Cellar Kitchen Convention" has been almost forgotten.

Cement.—The cement of commerce may be divided into four classes: 1. Hydraulic lime, which is made from limestone containing a small proportion of clay (8 or 10 per cent.) by burning at a low temperature and slaking the product with water. 2. Hydraulic or natural rock cement, made from an impure limestone, containing a larger percentage of clay than that used for hydraulic lime, by being burned at a low temperature and then ground to powder. 3. Portland cement, which is made from an artificial mixture of carbonate of lime—chalk, ground limestone or marl—with certain proportions of clay, burned at a white heat, and the clinker ground to powder. 4. Slag cement, which is made by mixing finely ground volcanic ash or slag from a blast furnace with a small proportion of slaked lime.

Of these four classes, Portland cement is by far the most important, and the manufacture of slag cement is still in its infancy in the United States. The manufacture of cement in Kansas began at Fort Scott in 1868, and the next year the capacity of the plant was increased to 10 barrels a day, and the amount of capital invested was \$4,000. At that time the nearest source of supply was Louisville, and the price of ordinary hydraulic cement was \$10 a barrel. The Fort Scott company cut the price one-half, and soon had all the orders it could fill. When the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad was built to Fort Scott, the demand increased, railroad companies began to use cement in construction of their lines, and in 1871 the plant was enlarged to 50 barrels a day. Still the market widened with improved transportation facilities, and in 1879 the company was turning out 700 barrels daily. A second mill was erected in 1887, and in a short time it also was turning out 700 barrels a day, though the price had dropped to less than \$1 a barrel. Improved methods were introduced, to cheapen the cost of production, and in 1900 Kansas mills had a capacity over 125,000 barrels for the year, which had been increased to nearly 240,000 in 1906.

The manufacture of Portland cement began in 1899. The first mill was erected at Iola and started with a capacity of 2,500 barrels a day, which was soon doubled. A second mill was established there in 1904. In 1905 mills were built at Independence and Neodesha. Mills are also in operation at Fredonia, Humboldt, Chanute, Yocemento and

Bonner Springs. In 1908 three of the largest mills were consolidated under one management—the United States Portland Cement company, with a capital of over \$12,500,000. The industry was greatly stimulated by the discovery of natural gas, and in 1910 the fifteen mills in the Kansas and Oklahoma gas belt turned out over 1,000,000 barrels a month. There is also a large quantity of cement plaster manufactured in Kansas. (See also articles on Geology and Gypsum.)

Cemeteries, National.—There are three national cemeteries in Kansas—one at Fort Leavenworth, one at Fort Scott, and one at Baxter Springs. The one at Fort Leavenworth was established in 1861, and contains an area of 15 acres, inclosed by a stone wall. It is a portion of the government reservation, which is a magnificent natural park. It is beautifully located half a mile west of the garrison, which is approached by way of a broad macadamized roadway that connects the city of Leavenworth with the fort. The view of the government reservation from the cemetery is imposing and picturesque. Water for the cemetery is supplied by cisterns and the post waterworks, and there is fine surface and underground drainage. The lodge is a six-room stone building, with a brick out-building, and there is a rectangular rostrum. The interments in the Fort Leavenworth cemetery number 3,174, of which 1,729 are known and 1,445 are unknown.

The cemetery at Fort Scott is located about one and a half miles from the heart of the city. The grounds were established as a cemetery by the government on Nov. 15, 1862, with an area of 10.26 acres, inclosed by a stone wall. The cemetery is rectangular in shape, 924 feet long, extending east and west, and 478 wide, north and south. A part of the ground was donated by the city, a part by the Presbyterian church, and the rest was purchased by the government, for \$75. Through the stone wall mentioned are entrances at either end of the cemetery made by means of iron folding gates swinging from stone pillars. The surface of the ground is a graceful slope. The crest of the slope is at the east end and for a short distance the descent is extremely light, but soon becomes of greater fall, extending about half the length of the grounds, and again becomes more mild reaching to the other extremity of the place. The main entrance is in the center of the west wall at the foot of the grade. A wide driveway passes up the gentle slope to the center of the cemetery, and at about half the length of the grounds divides, branching to either side around the more abrupt slope to the summit, enclosing a heart-shaped plat, tastefully ornamented with shade trees. At regular intervals upon the margins of this plat four mounted cannon are stationed to guard, as it were, these holy and sacred precincts. Immediately upon the brow of the crest, at about equal angular distances from the superintendent's residence building and rostrum, rising out of a large, grass covered mound, is the tall flag staff, upon the summit of which the national emblem mournfully keeps untiring watch over the resting place of its defenders. At the other end of the cemetery and about half its length, separated

by the central driveway and surrounded by a driveway on the remaining three sides, are the two rectangular plats or panels occupied by the interments. These plats of equal size are of even and moderate grade. Here, side by side, in rank and file, like as in solid phalanx they marched, the veterans lie buried. The surface of these plats is smooth and even, with no perceptible marks of the graves except the little block of marble standing at the head of each. The entire grounds, excepting the drives, is covered with a blue grass sod, and the whole is underdrained with tiling, by which the surface is always kept dry. The enclosure is also adorned with a profusion of artistically arranged shade trees, and the burying plats are embellished with numerous evergreens, through whose dark green foliage may be seen the ghostlike whiteness of the marble blocks, giving the whole a weird and mournful appearance. There are 666 interments in the cemetery, 177 of whom are unknown. At different places among the graves are stanzas of poetry appropriate to the place, printed in enduring letters on tablets. The cemetery is reached from the city by a fine macadamized drive, alongside of which is a walk, and on either side of both a row of shade trees. This improvement was made during the year 1882 at a cost of about \$18,000. Upon the summit of the grade, at the east end of the grounds and near one corner, is the tasty, two-story brick residence of the superintendent, and back of this building in the corner are the stable and out-houses. (See Baxter Springs.)

Census.—The first census taken in Kansas was in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which stipulated that "Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the territory, to be taken by such persons, and in such mode as the governor shall designate and appoint."

The enumeration taken under this provision was completed on the last day of Feb., 1855, and showed the total resident population of the territory to be 8,501, of whom 2,905 were qualified voters; 151 were free negroes; 192 were slaves, and 408 were persons of foreign birth. It was under this census that Gov. Reeder divided the territory into districts for the election of members of the first territorial legislature. On Jan. 21, 1858, Gov. Denver approved an act of the legislature providing for a census to be taken in certain districts, viz: Oxford and Shawnee townships in Johnson county; Walnut township, Atchison county; and Tate and Potosi townships in Linn county. The act also appointed commissioners to take the census. Each commissioner was to receive \$5 for his work, and was required "to visit every dwelling, cabin, tent or building in which he can find inhabitants, and take the name of each inhabitant, as provided in the first section, specifying the date of his settlement." The act was passed by the free-state legislature to aid in the investigation of frauds committed at the election of Jan. 4.

Section 26, Article 2, of the Wyandotte constitution provided that

(1-20)

"The legislature shall provide for taking an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state, at least once in ten years. The first enumeration shall be taken in A. D. 1865."

Several enumerations were made in the year 1860. On Feb. 7 a committee of the legislature reported the population as being 97,570. The census made to and reported by Gov. Robinson showed a population of 71,770. In June the marshal caused a census to be taken, which showed a population of 143,643, and the official United States census—the first ever taken in Kansas—gave the number of inhabitants as 107,206. The first state census, taken under the provisions of the Wyandotte constitution mentioned above, was made in May, 1865, and showed the population to be 140,179, of whom 127,270 were whites, 12,527 were negroes, and 382 were Indians.

During the first twenty years of statehood the growth of population was rapid. In 1870 it was 364,399, an increase of nearly 250 per cent. during the preceding decade, and in 1880 it was 996,096, an increase of nearly 175 per cent. over 1870. Since then the increase has not been so marked, yet Kansas has kept pace with her sister states. In 1890 the population was 1,427,096. This had increased to 1,470,495 in 1900, and in 1910, the last United States census year, the population was 1,690,949.

Centennial Exposition.—(See Expositions.)

Center, a little inland hamlet in Chautauqua county, is located on North Cheney Creek about 10 miles north of Sedan, the county seat, whence it receives mail daily by rural route. The nearest railroad station is Rodgers on the Missouri Pacific, about 7 miles south. The population, according to the report of 1910, was 38.

Centerville, a village of Linn county, is situated in the western portion of the county on Sugar creek and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. about 12 miles northwest of Mound City, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, and is the shipping and supply town for a considerable agricultural district. In 1910 the population was 175.

Central City, a village of Anderson county, is located on a branch of Scipio creek, about 8 miles west of Garnett, the county seat, and 4 miles from Harris, on the Missouri Pacific, which is the nearest railroad station. The population was 57 in 1910. Mail is received from Garnett by rural delivery.

Central College, located at Enterprise, Dickinson county, was founded by six citizens of that city, who purchased the site and erected a three-story stone building 65 by 75 feet, in which was opened "Harrison Normal College." On July 10, 1891, the founders met with the Central College Association, to which the property was transferred, and the charter of Central College was filed on the 16th. The institution was conducted under the name of Central College until in 1896, when it was turned over to the western conference of the German Methodist church, and the name was changed to Enterprise Normal Academy.

Central Normal College, located at Great Bend, was first opened in 1888, with D. E. Sanders as president and William Stryker as principal. Hazelrigg's History of Kansas, published in 1895, says the school then enrolled 400 students. In 1898 the Central Normal College company was organized and purchased the property, which originally cost something like \$40,000, engaged a competent faculty, reorganized the institution with Porter Young as president, and broadened the scope of the college. Under the new management eight courses of study were introduced, viz.: Preparatory, common school teachers', special science, scientific, classical, pedagogical, oratorical and commercial. There is also a special course in shorthand and typewriting.

Centralia, one of the important towns of Nemaha county, is located 10 miles southwest of Seneca, the county seat, on the Missouri Pacific R. R. which runs through the southern part of the county east and west. It is also on the Vermillion river. It has banking facilities, a public library, a weekly newspaper (the Journal), telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. All the main lines of business activity are represented. The population in 1910 was 665.

A settlement known as Centralia was made in 1859 a mile north of the present town. J. W. Tuller erected a store in 1860 and shortly afterward a school house, a drug store and a hotel were constructed. These, with a law office and a blacksmith shop, comprised the town up to 1867. When the railroad came through the site was moved. The town company purchased 240 acres of land, half of which was given to the railroad for building a depot. The first building erected was a store by I. Stickel in 1867. Four other business buildings followed before 1871. In 1873 a \$7,000 mill was built by John Ingram. The first school was taught in a frame building erected at a cost of \$2,500, J. S. Stamm being the teacher. The first marriage occurred in 1860 between Albert Clark and Sara Mitchell. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1882 and the first election held the same year.

Centropolis, one of the oldest settlements of Franklin county, is situated on Eight Mile creek about 10 miles northwest of Ottawa, the county seat, and 8 miles west of Norwood, the nearest railroad station. The first white settler on the town site was Perry Fuller, who established a store in 1855, for trade with the Indians. The business prospered and Mr. Fuller was the prime mover in the formation of the Centropolis Town company in 1856. The men who formed the organization intended that it should not only be the seat of justice of the county, but also aspired to have it the capital of Kansas Territory. It was therefore named Centropolis at the suggestion of Joel K. Goodin, a member of the association. A number of business houses and dwellings were erected during 1856. The following year the town company built a large sawmill, and during that year Centropolis reached the height of its importance. The first school in the town was taught dur-

ing the winter of 1855 by William Cator. The first school house was used until 1877, when it was replaced by a good frame building with a capacity of 80 scholars. The first newspaper in Franklin county, excepting that issued by Jotham Meeker at the Indian mission, was the *Kansas Leader of Centropolis*, which appeared in the spring of 1857. Centropolis prospered up to 1860, but as no railroad reached the town it never lived up to the great expectations of its founders. Today it has several general stores, a money order postoffice, is the supply town for a considerable district, and in 1910 had a population of 117.

Cess, a rural postoffice in the extreme southeast corner of Morton county, is in Cimarron township about 25 miles from Richfield, the county seat. Hooker, Okla., is the most convenient railroad station.

Chaffee, a small hamlet of Rush county, is located about 8 miles northeast of Lacrosse, the county seat and most convenient railroad station. Mail is received by rural delivery from the postoffice at Bison.

Chalk, a small hamlet in the extreme southwest corner of Wabaunsee county, is about 17 miles south of Alma, the county seat, and 8 miles north of Comiskey on the Missouri Pacific, which is the nearest railroad station. Mail is delivered to the people of Chalk from the postoffice at Eskridge.

Chalk Beds.—Not until the early '70s was the existence of chalk known in the U. S. About that time, however, it became known in scientific circles in Kansas that practically limitless beds of chalk occur in the Cretaceous formations of this state, the discovery having been made by the late Dr. Bunn, while a student at the University of Kansas. These beds have been found in a number of Kansas counties, the chalk once forming the bed of the Cretaceous ocean. Should a demand ever arise for the article the supply would be practically unlimited. As a rule this chalk is soft and fine grained. A large portion of it is slightly tinged with yellow, from oxide of iron, while much is snowy white. It also differs from the old world article, in that the Rhizopod shells, which sometimes comprises nearly the entire makeup of the latter, are entirely wanting in that found in the Kansas beds. The amount of impurities in the Kansas chalk rarely amounts to more than 15 or 16 per cent.

In 1909, Charles H. Sternberg of Lawrence, an authority on the Kansas chalk beds, issued a volume entitled "Life of a Fossil Hunter," in which the following description of conditions in one of the Kansas chalk beds might be typical of others: "Both sides of my ravine are bordered with cream-colored, or yellow, chalk, with blue below. Sometimes for hundreds of feet the rock is entirely denuded and cut into lateral ravines, ridges, and mounds, or beautifully sculptured into tower and obelisk. Sometimes it takes on the semblance of a ruined city, with walls of tottering masonry, and only a near approach can convince the eye that this is only another example of that mimicry in which nature so frequently indulges. The chalk beds are entirely bare of vegetation, with the exception of a desert shrub that 'finds a foothold in the rifted rock' and sends its roots down every crevice. . . . Sometimes I

come upon gorges only two feet wide and fifty feet deep; sometimes for five miles or more the sides of the ravine will be only a few feet high."

These chalk beds are rich in specimens of extinct animal and plant life and have yielded many of the world's finest specimens of the fauna and flora of the Cretaceous period. The first thorough exploitation of the beds was in 1876, when expeditions under Prof. Benjamin F. Mudge and Mr. Sternberg went out, each procuring many rare specimens. During subsequent years Mr. Sternberg has been an assiduous collector, finding fossil remains of the mososaur, ram nosed tylosaur, giant Cretaceous fish, Cretaceous shark, giant sea tortoise, crinoids and fossil leaves. The most of his specimens were obtained in the counties of Logan and Gove, and many now enrich some of the world's most noted museums, including the British Museum of Natural History, London; the Royal Museum of Munich; the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; American Museum of Natural History, New York; Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Pa.; University of Kansas, Lawrence, and other institutions. (See also Geology and Paleontology.)

Chance, a small hamlet of Stockholm township, Wallace county, is situated on a branch of Ladder creek, about 15 miles southwest of Sharon Springs, the county seat and most convenient railroad station. It has a money order postoffice and is a local trading center for the neighborhood.

Chanute, the largest town in Neosho county and one of the most important in southeastern Kansas, is located on the Neosho river in Tioga township at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads, 14 miles northwest of Erie, the county seat. It is a gas, oil and manufacturing center, having the largest oil and gas wells in the state located in the immediate vicinity. Some of the industries are car repair shops, of which the monthly pay roll exceeds \$40,000, brick and tile works, cement plants, zinc smelter, glass factories, flour mills, oil refinery, planing mill, gas engine works, boiler works, egg case factory, machine shops, broom factories, torpedo manufactory, an ice plant, drilling tool factory and lime plant. Chanute has an electric light plant, city waterworks, good fire and police departments, an opera house, 4 banks, 4 newspapers, fine church buildings and excellent schools. Several oil and gas companies have their headquarters at this point. There are express and telegraph offices and an international money order postoffice with six rural routes. The population in 1910 was 9,272.

In 1870 when the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston R. R. (now the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe) crossed the Missouri, Kansas and Texas line within the limits of Neosho county four rival towns sprang up, in the vicinity of the junction. They were New Chicago, Chicago Junction, Alliance and Tioga. Two years of the most bitter animosity ensued until the four were consolidated in 1872, and the name of Chanute given it in honor of Octavius Chanute, a railroad civil engineer. The business buildings of the other three towns were all moved

to New Chicago and this location forms the business section of Chanute at the present time. At the time of the consolidation the combined population was 800. The next year the town was incorporated as a city of the third class. New Chicago, which was the largest of the four, had been organized as a town in 1870 and incorporated as a city of the third class in 1871, with C. A. Dunakin as mayor. The New Chicago postoffice was established in 1870 with a Mr. Moore postmaster. The first school house in the vicinity was a large, expensive building located in the south end of New Chicago. A bridge was built over the Neosho about 1871, which the citizens of New Chicago managed to have placed in a position to their own advantage.

In 1883 the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. extended its line from Chanute to Pittsburg, thus connecting the town with cheap fuel. This was followed by a general growth in business and population. A particular boom was experienced by the discovery of oil and gas. The Standard Oil company in 1897 built a pipe line from Benedict, 17 miles away, at a cost of \$37,000, which was afterward purchased by the city of Chanute for \$65,000. From this line the city derives considerable revenue.

The first newspaper established in Chanute after the consolidation was the Chanute Democrat which was started in 1879 by Bowen & Hite. There were two papers before the consolidation, the New Chicago Transcript, established in Sept., 1870, by George C. Crowther, and the New Chicago Times, established in 1872 by A. L. Rivers, the name being later changed to Chanute Times.

Chaplin, an inland hamlet of Elk county, is located about 8 miles southwest of Howard, the county seat, whence it receives its mail daily by rural route. The nearest railroad station is Grenola, about 6 miles south on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The population in 1910 was 36.

Chapman, an incorporated city of Dickinson county, is located on the Smoky Hill river, just above the mouth of Chapman creek, and is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. 11 miles east of Abilene, the county seat. The first settlement was made at Chapman in 1868, and the same year Jackman's mill was built on Chapman creek a little northeast of the present town. James Streeter and S. M. Strickler laid out the town in 1871 and the growth has been steady from that time to the present. Chapman has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Advertiser), a flour mill, some well stocked mercantile establishments, churches of the leading denominations, an international money order postoffice with four rural routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a fine public school system and the county high school. It is the most important shipping point between Abilene and Junction City, and in 1910 reported a population of 781.

Chardon, a rural money order postoffice of Rawlins county, is located in Clinton township, between two branches of Sappa creek and about 12 miles south of Atwood, the county seat. It is a trading point for that section of the county.

Charities and Corrections.—The tendency of modern government is to concentrate power and responsibility into fewer hands. Prior to 1873 each of the Kansas benevolent institutions had its own board of trustees, but by the act of March 13, 1873, the blind, deaf and dumb and insane asylums were all placed under the control of one board of six trustees. The legislature of 1876 created a "State Board of Charities and Corrections," to consist of five persons to be appointed by the governor, and placed under the control of this board the same institutions as were formerly controlled by the act of 1873.

The first board of charities and corrections, appointed by Gov. Osborn in 1876, consisted of John T. Lanter, J. P. Bauserman, W. B. Slosson, John H. Smith and Thomas T. Taylor, any three of whom were to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

By the act of Feb. 27, 1901, the state insane hospitals, the feeble minded school, the asylum of the deaf and dumb, the school for the blind, the soldiers' orphans home and the girls' and boys' industrial schools were placed under the control of the board, which in 1905 was superseded by the Board of Control (q. v.).

Charleston, a village of Gray county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 13 miles west of Cimarron, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, does some shipping, and is a trading point for that section of the county.

Charlotte, a discontinued postoffice of Sherman county, is located on Beaver creek about 10 miles north of Goodland, the county seat, from which place the people receive mail by rural delivery.

Chase, one of the principal towns of Rice county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 8 miles west of Lyons, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a weekly newspaper (the Register), a hotel, some good mercantile establishments, churches of the leading denominations, and a graded public school. Chase was incorporated in 1902, and in 1910 reported a population of 263.

Chase County, organized in 1859 and named for Salmon P. Chase, chief justice of the United States supreme court, is located 50 miles south of the Kansas river and 100 miles west of Missouri. It is bounded on the north by Morris county; on the east by Lyon and Greenwood; on the south by Greenwood and Butler, and on the west by Marion. The earliest settlement was made in 1854, when Seth Hayes, an Indian trader at Council Grove located a cattle ranch on the Cottonwood river, near the mouth of Diamond Spring creek. Two years later Nathan Corey, Daniel Holsinger and Gabriel Jacobs located in the eastern part of the county. Among those who came in 1857 were: Dr. M. R. Leonard, B. McCabe, J. Lane, M. Coyne, A. Howell, C. T. Hegwer, William Osmer, William Dixon, Walter Watson, A. B. Wentworth, Milton Ford, James Fisher, and several families from Illinois. The first marriage was in 1857, between a Mr. Pine and Jane Wentworth. The first school house was erected in Bazaar township

in 1860, the schools previous to that time having been taught in private houses. The first birth was that of George Holsinger in 1857. The first postoffice was located in Bazaar township in 1860, with George Leonard as postmaster. The first death was that of Mrs. M. R. Leonard in 1859. The Fratchet grocery store, established in 1859 in Cottonwood township, was the first business enterprise in the county.

There were 549 people in the county when it was organized by act of the legislature in 1859. It was formed out of territory taken from Butler and Wise (Morris) counties. Three townships—Falls, Bazaar and Cottonwood—were formed, and voting places fixed. The first election was held on March 26 and resulted as follows: M. R. Leonard, probate judge; A. W. Smith, sheriff; Sidney A. Breese, register of deeds; R. C. Farnsworth, superintendent of public instruction; J. F. R. Leonard, surveyor; J. W. Hawkins, coroner; C. S. Hill, clerk of the board of supervisors; Samuel N. Wood, Augustus Howell and Barnard McCabe, supervisors. There were 72 votes polled. Chase county was located in the Fifth judicial district and for some time court was held in the Congregational church at Cottonwood Falls. Unlike many of the counties, Chase lived within her means and did not vote bonds in extravagant amounts or build expensive public buildings which she could not afford. The first court-house was a log building, which was bought in 1863 from George W. Williams for \$175. In 1871 \$40,000 were voted for public buildings, and two years later the present court-house was completed at a cost of \$42,600. The square in which it stands was donated by the city. The first county officers served without pay. The first assessment was made in 1859 and the total valuation of property was \$71,536. Lodges, churches and societies of different kinds were organized early in the history of the county.

When the war began in 1861, out of the 262 voters of Chase county, 72 enlisted at once. Samuel N. Wood was made captain of Company I, Second Kansas infantry. He was made brigadier-general of the state militia in 1864, and a number of other Chase county men achieved distinction in the war for the preservation of the Union.

The first railroad was the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, built some time in the early '70s. It enters the county from the east, about 8 miles below the north line, runs west to Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, thence southwest through Elmdale and Clements and on into Marion county. There is a branch of the same line operating between Strong City and Abilene which runs northwest from Strong City and leaves the county near the northwest corner. A branch line connects Cottonwood Falls with Bazaar, a few miles to the south.

The county is divided into 8 townships: Bazaar, Cedar, Cottonwood, Diamond Creek, Falls, Matfield, Strong and Toledo. There are 11 post-offices as follows: Cottonwood Falls, the county seat; Bazaar, Cedar Point, Clements, Elk, Elmdale, Homestead, Hymer, Matfield Green, Saffordville, and Strong City.

In surface the county is somewhat broken and hilly, especially in the

southern portion, while in the north are gently rolling slopes. In some places along the streams the slopes terminate in abrupt bluffs. The Cottonwood river is the principal stream and with its numerous tributaries forms the water system of the county. It enters the county from the west about 12 miles from the southern line, flows northeast to Cottonwood Falls and thence east into Lyon county. Some of the important creeks are Diamond, Fox and Middle creeks on the north, and Fork and Cedar on the south. The river bottoms average over 2 miles in width, those on the creeks three-fourths of a mile and together comprise about one-eighth of the total area. The timber belts along the streams average less than half a mile in width and contain the following varieties of wood: walnut, cottonwood, burr-oak, sycamore, ash, hickory, hackberry, box-elder, redbud and buckeye. Limestone of an excellent quality and material for building-brick is found in abundance.

Chase is strictly an agricultural and stock raising county. Grazing lands are plentiful. The total value of farm products in 1910 was nearly \$3,000,000, of which live stock sold for slaughter amounted to \$1,500,000, and corn, the largest field crop, brought \$500,000. Tame grasses amounted to \$250,000. There are 100,000 fruit trees of bearing age.

The population of the county according to the census of 1910 was 7,527. The assessed valuation of property that year was over \$18,000,000, which makes the wealth per capita nearly \$2,500.

Chattel Mortgages.—Every mortgage or conveyance intended to operate as a lien upon personal property, which is not accompanied by immediate delivery, followed by an actual and continued possession of the property mortgaged, is absolutely void as against the creditors of the mortgagor, and as against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith, unless the mortgage or a true copy thereof be forthwith deposited in the office of the register of deeds in the county where the property is situated, or if the mortgagor be a resident of some other county of this state, then of the county of which he is a resident. As between the original parties, any personal property that may be sold may be mortgaged, for the mortgage is at least a contract or an assignment. The description of the property in the mortgage must be sufficiently definite to enable third persons to identify it. If the mortgagor reserves the right of possession, the mortgagee cannot replevy or otherwise take possession before conditions are broken. After conditions are broken, the mortgagee may take possession or obtain it by replevin, but possession, however obtained, whether by replevin or consent, or under a stipulation in the mortgage, does not give the mortgagee an absolute ownership, though he may sell the property on reasonable notice to the mortgagor, but must account for the surplus after his debt is paid. The remedy for conditions broken is like foreclosure of real estate mortgages and cuts off all equities of redemption, for it is an enforcement of the terms of the mortgage.

Every mortgage filed is void as against the creditors of the person making the same, or against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in

good faith, after the expiration of two years from the filing thereof, unless, within 30 days next preceding the expiration of the term of two years from such filing and each two years thereafter, the mortgagee, his agent or attorney, makes an affidavit exhibiting the interest of the mortgagee in the property at the time last aforesaid, claimed by virtue of such mortgage, and, if said mortgage is to secure the payment of money, the amount yet due and unpaid. Such affidavit shall be attached to and filed with the instrument or copy on file to which it relates. If such affidavit is made and filed before any purchase of such mortgaged property is made, or other mortgage deposited, or lien obtained thereon in good faith, it is valid to continue in effect such mortgage as if the same had been made and filed within the period provided. A copy of any such original instrument, or any copy thereof so filed, including any affidavit made in pursuance of the statute, certified by the register in whose office the same is filed, will be received in evidence, but only of the fact that such instrument or copy and such affidavit was received and filed according to the indorsement of the register thereon. When the mortgage is paid or satisfied due entry must be made of that fact on the record.

Chautauqua, one of the incorporated towns of Chautauqua county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Belleville township, in the southern part of the county, 7 miles from Sedan, the judicial seat. It has a bank, a grist mill, a weekly newspaper (the Globe), express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice. It is the shipping point for a large agricultural area. The population in 1910 according to the census report was 348. The chief incentive for founding a town at this point was the mineral springs. The landscape is interesting and picturesque, and the springs are said to have great curative properties. The town was located in 1881, and by the next year there were 300 inhabitants. The first newspaper, the Chautauqua Springs Spy, was established in 1882 by C. E. Moore and L. G. B. McPherson. It had 250 subscribers. Some of the early business men who came in during the first two years were: B. F. Bennett, drugs; T. J. Johnson, drygoods; F. M. Fairbanks, livery barn; Thomas Bryant, drygoods; Bennett & Binns, grocery store; George Edwards, drugs; Richard Foster, hardware; C. C. Purcell, drugs; James Randall, grocery store; Mrs. Bush, millinery; James Allreid, who owned a saw mill; Castleberry, the hotel man, and six others who established livery barns, blacksmith shop and wagon shops. The school district was organized in 1880.

The original town site consisted in 80 acres, belonging to Dr. G. W. Woolsey and Dr. T. J. Dunn, to which additions were made by J. C. Kyles and Binns & Bennett. Chautauqua was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1882 and the following officers were chosen at the first election: mayor, Thomas Bryant; clerk, S. Booth; treasurer, I. H. Wilson; marshal, B. F. Atkinson; councilmen, O. F. Shoupp, N. M. Lee, E. A. Fairbanks, E. Moore and S. Cheney.

Chautauqua County, formerly the southern half of Howard county, is located in the southern tier of counties and is the fourth west from the

Missouri line. It is bounded on the north by Elk county, on the east by Montgomery county, on the south by the State of Oklahoma, and on the west by Cowley county.

Chautauqua county was not settled until after the war, the first white man to occupy land being Richard Slater, who took a claim in Salt creek valley, Salt Creek township, in 1868. Although the land still belonged to the Osage Indians and was not open to settlement until 1870, a number of people made homes in the vicinity before that time. Among these pioneers were William Bowcher, in Lafayette township; O. Hanson, Harrison township; H. S. Halliday, Sedan township; Alexander Shawver, Caneyville township; George M. Ross, Summit township; John W. Morris and John Sutton, in Belleville township, all of whom came in 1860. By the time the county was organized in 1875, the population was over 7,000. The first marriage was between Ebenezer Horton and Martha Starks of Salt Creek township in 1869, the first birth was that of Abigail Slater in the same year, in the same township. Elgin in Hendricks township was the first town.

The incorporation of Chautauqua county was provided for by act of the legislature, to take effect June 1, 1875, and Sedan was designated as the county seat. When the day arrived M. B. Light, clerk of Chautauqua county, moved to the place appointed, while the other officers were retained at Elk Falls until the constitutionality of the division could be tested in the courts. The court upheld the division and the necessary changes were made, thus bringing to a close a bitter and expensive county seat war, which was hindering development. The debt of Howard county, most of which was incurred in useless county seat elections, was divided equally between the two new counties. The debt of Chautauqua county at the beginning was therefore \$30,000. In order to avoid new county seat troubles Sedan offered to build a court-house and donate it to the county in consideration that the county seat remain there. The building was put up by private donations and its construction was fraught with the greatest difficulties on account of the unsettled condition of the location of the county seat. The construction was under the management of H. B. Kelly, who was the proprietor of the paper. The walls and roof were built at a cost of \$4,000 and turned over to the county. This proved satisfactory and Sedan became the permanent county seat. A jail was built in 1877.

The first school building was erected in 1870 at Elgin. A number of others were erected in 1872 in different parts of the county. In 1880 the school population was over 2,000, and in 1881 the money raised by taxation for school purposes was over \$71,000. The school population in 1882 was double that of 1880, and the valuation of school property had increased from \$4,500 to \$52,200. There were three graded schools in the county at that time. At present all the schools are graded. The school population is 4,000, the number of districts 93, all of which are supplied with good substantial buildings, in most cases brick or stone.

The county is divided into 12 civil townships, viz: Belleville, Caney-

ville, Center, Harrison, Hendricks, Jefferson, Lafayette, Little Caney, Salt Creek, Sedan, Summit and Washington. The towns and villages number more than a score, the principal ones being Sedan, the county seat, Brownsville, Cedar Vale, Center, Chautauqua, Cloverdale, Colfax, Elgin, Farmersburg, Grafton, Hale, Hewins, Jonesburg, Leeds, Lowe, Monett, Niotaze, Peru, Rogers, Sedan, Spring Creek and Wauneta.

There are two lines of railroads in the county, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Missouri Pacific. The former, a branch diverging from the main line at Cherryvale in Montgomery county, enters the county on the east and traverses the southern portion, the line terminating at Cedar Vale on the western border. The Missouri Pacific crosses from east to west a few miles south of the center. This company operates a line which enters the county in the northeast corner and connects with the first at Peru Junction. The total railroad mileage is 94.

The surface of the county is level in the northern part and hilly toward the south. Bottom lands along the creek beds average a mile in width on the larger streams and one-fourth of a mile on the small streams, and comprise one-fourth of the total area. The streams are numerous with the watersheds bearing toward the south. The three important branches of Caney creek—Big Caney, Middle Caney and North Caney—are the larger streams. Salt and Bee creeks in the northeastern portion are next in importance. These streams are belted with thin strips of timber native to Kansas soil.

Among the natural products of the county are sandstone of excellent quality for paving and building, limestone from which an excellent quality of lime is produced, and marble which takes a high polish is found in the hills about Sedan. There are a number of gas wells from which all the important towns are lighted and heated. Coal has been found along the streams. This is one of the leading oil producing counties of the state, thousands of barrels of oil being carried out daily by the pipe lines.

There are over 416,000 acres of land in the county, of which 250,000 are under cultivation. The value of farm products in 1910 was nearly \$1,500,000, of which Indian corn amounted to \$167,000 and Kafir corn to a similar figure. The field crops furnished about half the total income and barnyard products about half.

The assessed valuation of all property was \$13,930,000 in 1910. The population in the same year was 11,429.

Chautauqua Springs are situated in a little valley south of the village of Chautauqua Springs, Chautauqua county, and the waters have more than a local reputation on account of their freedom from salts of lime and magnesium. An analysis of these waters show them to contain sodium bicarbonate, calcium bicarbonate, calcium sulphate, magnesium bicarbonate, iron bicarbonate and silica.

Chavez, Antonio Jose, was a Mexican merchant engaged in trade between Santa Fe and the United States. In Feb., 1843, he left Santa Fe

with 5 servants, 2 wagons, 55 mules, some \$10,000 or \$12,000 in specie and gold bullion, and a small lot of furs. Owing to the early season, the Santa Fe trail was in bad condition and he was compelled to abandon one of his wagons. About April 10, while encamped on the Little Arkansas river, near the boundary between Rice and McPherson counties, he was robbed by 15 men claiming to be Texan troops, under the command of John McDaniel. After the booty was divided—amounting to some \$400 or \$500 each—the party separated, part of the men starting back to the settlements. Those who remained behind killed Chavez and found a considerable sum in gold concealed on his person and about the wagon. His body and all his effects were thrown into a ravine, the plunder packed on some of Chavez's mules and the party then set out for the States. A posse of citizens from Jackson county, Mo., led by George Buchanan, sheriff of the county, met the gang near Council Grove and captured several of the men. As the crime was not committed in Missouri the malefactors were turned over to the Federal authorities. In the trial which ensued three of the men were found guilty of murder and hanged, and the others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Chelsea, a hamlet of Butler county, is on a branch of the Walnut river about 8 miles northeast of Eldorado, the county seat, from which place mail is received by rural delivery.

Cheney, an incorporated city of the third class in Sedgwick county, is located in Morton township, 26 miles west of Wichita, and is a station on the Wichita & Pratt division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. It has 2 banks, a grain elevator, a weekly newspaper (the Sentinel), hotels, mercantile houses, good public schools, etc. The population in 1910 was 734. From its international money order postoffice three rural routes emanate, supplying daily mail to a large number of inhabitants of the Ninnescah valley. It has express, telegraph and telephone facilities, and is probably the most important shipping point on that division of the Santa Fe, with the exception of Kingman.

Chepstow, a little hamlet of Washington county, with a population of 25 in 1910, is situated in the Coon creek valley, about 16 miles southeast of Washington, the county seat. Mail is received by rural delivery from the Greenleaf postoffice. Barnes, on the Missouri Pacific, is the nearest railroad station.

Cherokee, one of the principal incorporated cities of Crawford county, is located near the southern boundary, at the junction of the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Missouri Pacific railroads, 12 miles south of Girard, the county seat. When the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R. was under construction, supply camps and boarding "shanties" were established at suitable places along the line for the accommodation of the workmen. A building of this nature was erected by William Sharp on the site of Cherokee early in the year 1870, which was the beginning of the present city. The land had been entered by John G. Knox and John J. Hoke, but it was donated to the railroad company.

which in April, 1870, laid out the town and began selling lots. A school house was erected the following year, and in May, 1874, W. K. Goode removed his newspaper outfit from Girard and began the publication of the Cherokee Pharos, which was the first newspaper.

The Cherokee of the present day is one of the busy cities of southeastern Kansas. It has two national banks, flour mills, grain elevators, an ice plant, a broom factory, a telephone exchange, good hotels, churches of the principal denominations, a graded school system, telegraph and express offices, a number of first class mercantile establishments, and a weekly newspaper (the Sentinel). The postoffice at Cherokee issues international money orders, and from it emanate two rural delivery routes which supply a large district with daily mail. Sheridan township, in which the city is situated, is one of the finest agricultural regions in that section of the state, and Cherokee is the shipping point for large quantities of grain and live stock. Coal of fine quality is extensively mined near the city. According to the U. S. census for 1910, the population was 1,452.

Cherokee County, located in the extreme southeastern part of the state, was created by the first territorial legislature and named McGee, but as Mabilion W. McGee, for whom it was named, was a pro-slavery man, the free-state legislature of 1860 changed the name to Cherokee in honor of the Cherokee Indians. At the present time the county is bounded on the north by Crawford county; on the east by the State of Missouri; on the south by the State of Oklahoma, and on the west by Labette county. It has an area of 589 square miles.

The general surface of the country is undulating prairie, considerably cut up by shallow draws. A water-shed extends through the county from north to south dividing it into two nearly equal parts. The eastern half is drained by Spring river and its tributaries, the most important of which are Cow, Shawnee and Brush creeks, and the western portion is drained by the Neosho river and its tributaries, the largest of which are Lightning, Cherry, Fly and Four Mile creeks.

The county is divided into the following townships: Cherokee, Crawford, Garden, Lola, Lowell, Lyon, Mineral, Neosho, Pleasant View, Ross, Salamanca, Shawnee, Sheridan and Spring Valley. The valleys of the streams vary from a half-mile to a mile in width and in the aggregate comprise about a quarter of the area. The soil is of a dark vegetable mould underlaid by a reddish brown clay subsoil and is very fertile. Corn, winter wheat and oats are the principal crops, but the county ranks high in horticulture, having about 300,000 fruit trees of bearing age, more than 250,000 of which are apple. Limestone is plentiful and is found in nearly all of the ravines. Sandstone is found west of Spring river near the tops of the high ridges, and both kinds of stone are extensively quarried for local use. An abundance of potter's clay is found in many parts of the county, which is used in the manufacture of brick and retorts of zinc smelters. Coal of an excellent quality underlies a large portion of the county, is extensively mined both for local demand, and

immense quantities are exported to different parts of the state. Cherokee is the second largest coal producing county in Kansas. The southeastern part of the county lies practically in the heart of one of the richest and most productive lead and zinc regions in the United States and the output of this district amounts to several million dollars a year.

Previous to 1825 the land now embraced within the boundaries of Cherokee county belonged to the Osage Indians. By a treaty made that year they ceded their lands in Arkansas, Missouri and those lying between Texas and the Kansas river, except a strip 50 miles wide, and running as far west as the Osages had formerly claimed, and between this strip and the state of Missouri a tract where neither Indians nor white settlers were allowed to remain. In 1835 a treaty was concluded between the government by which the Cherokees were granted this neutral land and the strip subsequently became known as the "Neutral Lands" (q. v.), which were opened to settlement under the provisions of the treaty of 1868.

As early as 1820 a Presbyterian mission was established on the Marais des Cygnes river and another a few miles south on the Neosho, the missionaries being the first whites in the locality. The first settlers came to Cherokee county from Georgia in 1835. They were quarter-breeds and members of the Cherokee tribe. David M. Harlan, Richard Fields, George Fields, John Rogers and Dennis Wolf, who had trouble with the tribal officers in the Indian Territory and withdrew from the tribe, came to the strip to settle. John Rogers located where Lowell now stands; the Field brothers and Wolf, farther north, in what is now Garden township. A Baxter, for whom the town of Baxter Springs was named, had a claim there about 1858. Another man, named Commons, located about 3 miles northeast of Baxter. A fight occurred between the two men over Commons' claim and Baxter and his son-in-law were killed. Their families moved away and were not heard of again. In 1858 a few whites moved in, but the next year, by solicitation of the Indians, President Buchanan ordered them off and they were forced to leave by United States troops under Capt. Sturgis, and their houses burned.

In the summer of 1868, the first school house was erected at Wirtonia. It was built by subscription by the settlers but later became the property of district number 32. The first white child was born in Cherokee county as early as 1840, in what is now Garden township, and was a member of the Harlan family who lived there for a time. The first marriage license in the county was issued to Clark Johnson and Vienna Young, who were married on Nov. 6, 1867, but the first marriage occurred on Dec. 5, 1866, when John N. Burton married Mary Wilson. On Oct. 20, 1869, the first session of the Cherokee county teachers' institute was held, and on Nov. 20, 1869, the Cherokee county agricultural and horticultural society was organized at Brush Creek school house, Spring Valley township, which shows the attention paid to agricultural pursuits at this early day. C. W. Willey was elected president; H. C. Vetch, vice-president; J. Wallace, secretary; and B. L. Devore, treas-

urer, and the first fair was held the next year. This association has become one of the well recognized institutions of the county.

Religious services were held in the county at an early day, as the settlers gathered at some convenient cabin for the purpose in different townships. The Methodists had several circuit riders in the county as early as 1867, and the first church was organized by C. C. McDowell at his house in Shawnee township the same year. Other denominations followed and churches were erected at Baxter and Columbus, where the Baptist church was organized in 1870. The following year the Presbyterians perfected an organization, since which time nearly every denomination has established a church.

Immigration into the county was rapid during the decade from 1865 to 1875 and it was estimated that by the latter year the county had a population of nearly 13,000, most of the settlers having come from Illinois and Indiana, with a few from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Before the war there were but two settlements—one at the crossing of the military road over Shawnee creek, and the other on the "mound" on the west side of Spring river. Both were trading posts but were demolished during the war. Baxter Springs (q. v.) claims the honor of being the oldest permanent settlement in the county. John Appleby located at Columbus in 1868, and was probably the first actual settler in the town. He was followed by Judge Fry, who built a house and opened a hotel.

By the act of creation in 1855 Cherokee county was attached to Bourbon county for all military and civil purposes. On Aug. 3, 1866, the governor appointed A. V. Peters, Reese Caldwell and J. W. Wallace, special commissioners and Julius C. Petit special clerk for the purpose of organizing the county, and designated Pleasant View as the temporary county seat. It was located about 10 miles northeast of the present city of Columbus. An election was held on Nov. 6, 1866, when the following officers were elected: Representative, D. C. Finn; county commissioners, J. W. Wallace, U. G. Ragsdell and B. F. Norton; county clerk, William Little; probate judge, D. C. Finn; clerk of the district court, F. M. Logan; sheriff, H. B. Brown; register of deeds, F. M. Logan; surveyor, C. W. Jewell; county attorney, J. A. Smith; treasurer, D. Callahan; county superintendent, Sidney S. Smith; coroner, J. Miller. At the general election on Nov. 5, 1867, the location of the county seat was submitted to a vote of the people. Columbus—then known as Cherokee Center—and Baxter Springs were the contestants. Baxter Springs received 136 votes and Cherokee Center 3. The commissioners held their last meeting at Pleasant View April 10, 1868, and the first at Baxter Springs on April 14. The new location of the seat of justice did not suit the people, and the commissioners were petitioned to call another election, which was ordered for May 12, 1868, when the vote resulted as follows: Baxter Springs, 600; geographical center of the county, 639; Cherokee Center, 1; the center, 95. As no place received a majority another election was held on May 26, when Baxter Springs

received 965; geographical center, 920. By this vote Baxter remained the county seat, but the people were still dissatisfied and on Feb. 17, 1869, another election was called to settle the matter. It was believed that if a fair election could be held the geographical center of the county would be chosen, for that location was supported by every precinct in the county. Eventually Columbus was chosen, but it was suspected that both the supporters of Baxter Springs and Columbus had practiced fraud with regard to the ballots. The county records were at once transferred to Columbus and established in a room of a house on the south side of the public square, where they remained until a temporary court-house was erected in the spring of 1871 on the northeast corner of the public square at a cost of \$1,500. The new court-house was finished in 1889 at a cost of \$70,000, and is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the state.

The first newspaper established in the county was the Baxter Springs Herald. It was owned and edited by B. R. and N. J. Evans, but they had only a meager support in their enterprise. The Cherokee Sentinel, the second paper in the county, appeared at Baxter Springs in Oct., 1868, edited by M. W. Coulter and D. E. Holbrook. The Columbus Independent was started on Sept. 1, 1870, by A. T. and W. J. Lea.

Cherokee county is the richest county in Kansas in mineral resources. The existence of lead and zinc ores was known to the Indians long before white settlement began. In 1872, zinc was discovered in what is now Garden township, and evidences of it were noted near Baxter Springs, but until 1876 it was not known that the ore existed in sufficient quantities to be of commercial value. In the spring of 1877 John Shoe and John McAllen, two miners from Joplin, Mo., made some examinations on Short creek and obtained permission from a man named Nicholls to sink a shaft on his land. At a depth of 15 feet they discovered a rich deposit of mineral. The land was bought by the West Joplin Zinc company for \$1,000 and the land near was laid out as Empire City. A German named Moll owned 160 acres of land where the town of Galena now stands. Lead was discovered there in the spring of 1877. Other rich deposits were located during the spring and summer, and people flocked to the locality so rapidly that on June 19, 1877, Galena was incorporated. The first coal shaft in the county was sunk at Scammon in 1877. It was owned and operated by the Scammon brothers and was the first coal shaft opened in Kansas south of the Leavenworth district. Since then various companies have entered the field and opened mines, so that today Cherokee county ranks second in production and value of coal.

Late in 1869 the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad was completed to Fort Scott, and from there it was pushed southward toward Columbus, being completed to that point on April 8, 1870. A branch of the same road was finished to Baxter Springs that year, and later it was extended to Galena. In 1872, the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad was extended through Cherokee county, and a narrow gauge road was built from Weir City in the northern part of the county to Messer, but

it was later abandoned. In the fall of 1870, the St. Louis & San Francisco was completed to Columbus. In 1886-87 the Nevada & Minden railroad (later absorbed by the Missouri Pacific) was built through the county from the center of the northern boundary to the southwest corner, and in 1894, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended a branch from the main line at Parsons to Mineral City. In 1901 this branch was completed through Columbus and Galena to Joplin, Mo., so that today excellent transportation facilities are afforded by a perfect network of railroads composed of the main and branch lines of these systems.

The population of the county in 1910 was 38,162. Although the county is rich in mineral resources, agriculture is an important industry. The value of farm products for 1910 was \$2,397,988. The five principal crops, in the order of value, were: corn, \$720,739; wheat, \$498,381; hay, \$289,125; oats, 262,828; Irish potatoes, \$59,500. The value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter during the year was \$251,914, and the value of the dairy products was \$152,050.

Cherokee Strip.—The tract of land known as the "Cherokee Strip," or more properly speaking the Cherokee Outlet, lies just south of the southern boundary of Kansas. It is 57 miles wide from north to south, and extends from the Arkansas river on the east to the Texas panhandle on the west. While it was in possession of the Indians its beauty and fertility were so widely advertised that many thought it a veritable paradise. Consequently several efforts were made to have the strip opened for settlement, but without avail. About 1885 a railroad company began the construction of a line from Arkansas City, Kan., toward Fort Worth, Tex., the survey passing through the Cherokee Strip. The Indians appealed to the courts for an injunction, but in the case of the Cherokee Nation vs. the Southern Kansas Railway it was decided that the United States had the power to exercise the right of eminent domain over Indian lands, and the railroad went through. This did not please the Indians, and in 1892 the strip was sold to the United States. It was opened to white settlers on Sept. 16, 1893.

In the southern part of Kansas is another tract of land once known as the Cherokee Strip, or at least it was frequently called by that name. It was ordered to be sold to white settlers by the act of Congress, approved May 11, 1872. (See Neutral Lands.)

Cherryvale, one of the four important towns of Montgomery county, is located near the east line, 12 miles northeast of Independence, the county seat. It is a railroad center, being the point where the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. diverges, one line running south and the other southwest, and where the St. Louis & San Francisco diverges both lines running eastward. Cherryvale is a manufacturing town. It has a large zinc smelter which handles most of the zinc that comes from the world famous Joplin-Galena district, 6 brick and tile plants, iron works, glass plant, implement factory, oil refinery, foundry, machine shops, shovel factory, grain elevators, flour mills, planing mills, creamery, ice and cold storage plant, etc. The city also has 2 daily

and weekly newspapers (the Republican and the Journal), a well equipped fire department, an electric light and power plant, churches, lodges and schools, and good banking facilities. Cherryvale is connected with Independence and with Coffeyville by an electric interurban railway. It is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with 6 rural routes. The population in 1910 was 4,304.

The town was laid out in 1871 by the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railway company. The first building was the Grand Hotel erected by a Mr. Darr. The first store was opened by C. A. Clotfelter and J. P. Baldwin. A number of business enterprises had been established by 1873, when the town was swept by fire. The buildings were later replaced by brick structures, but the growth of the town was slow until 1879, when a large increase in the railroad mileage in this section of the country opened up the avenue of trade. The first church organization was effected in 1871 and the first school was taught in 1873 by Miss Mary Greenfield.

Cherryvale was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1880. The first election was held in April of that year and the following officers chosen; mayor, C. C. Kincaid; police judge, A. Wood; councilmen, A. Buch, J. M. Richardson, Frank Bellchamber, J. A. Handley and A. V. McCormick. At the first meeting of the council, the following officers were appointed: treasurer, A. Palp; clerk, M. F. Wood; marshal, J. C. Cunningham; street commissioner, B. F. Hinds.

In 1889 bonds to the amount of \$5,000 were voted for use in prospecting for coal. Gas was found instead of coal and later oil was discovered. There are at present 31 gas wells in the vicinity from which the total output is 160,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, the largest well producing 11,000,000 cubic feet. It is said to be the largest gas well in the state. Cherryvale has a live commercial club, which is doing a great deal to promote the general prosperity of the town.

Chester, a small hamlet in the extreme southwest corner of Gray county, is in Montezuma township 25 miles from Cimarron, the county seat, and about 16 miles north of Plains, which is the nearest railroad station. Chester was formerly a postoffice, but the people there now receive mail by rural delivery from Colusa.

Chetolah, an extinct town of Geary county—or rather a projected town—was located near the mouth of Lyon creek in 1855 by a town company of which Dr. William A. Hammond was president and Capt. Nathaniel Lyon was secretary. A survey was made by Abram Barry and G. F. Gordon, but there was never a house built upon the site.

Chetopa, the third largest incorporated city in Labette county, is located at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads 10 miles south of Chetopa, the county seat. It is lighted by electricity and natural gas, and has waterworks and a fire department. There are three public school buildings, an opera house, fine church buildings, 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers (the Advance and

the Clipper), flour mills, a creamery and a brick plant. It has a money order postoffice with six rural routes, telegraph and express offices, and some well stocked stores. The population in 1910 was 1,548.

The site of Chetopa was located by Dr. Lisle for a colony formed at Powhatan, Ohio, in 1857. At that time John McMurtry was living within the present limits of the town. The place was named for Chetopa, the Osage war chief, who was living in the vicinity at the time, and who was a great friend of Dr. Lisle. The little settlement flourished until the war broke out. In 1863 about 40 houses in and about Chetopa were destroyed by the United States troops to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Confederates. After the war was over the settlers returned, and others came with them and the permanent settlement was begun. The Chetopa town company, with George Lisle as president, met at Humboldt in 1868 and the town site was selected. A charter was secured in March of that year and the sale of lots began. The first building on the new site was the Western Hotel, opened by Perry Barnes. M. H. Dersham erected a house and put in a stock of drugs. Several other business enterprises were started that year. A weekly stage line was established between Fort Scott and Chetopa in 1869, which was soon made tri-weekly. The growth of the town was slow until the railroad boom, which began in Feb., 1870, when \$50,000 bonds were voted to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas company, which completed its line to Chetopa. This was to be the railroad center for this part of the country. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas officials promised to build their shops and locate their offices here, and people came with a rush to get in on the "ground floor." Large wholesale and retail enterprises were undertaken on borrowed capital. The National Hotel was built at a cost of \$12,000, costly public improvements, for which the town had to be bonded, were erected, the public school house costing \$24,000. Finally a disagreement between the railroad officials and persons interested in the town caused the railroad support to be entirely withdrawn. All prospects fell with a crash. People moved away, property became a drug on the market until the assessed valuation of all property was less than the town's bonded indebtedness.

Chetopa was chartered as a village in 1869 and became a city of the third class in 1870. The trustees of the village were M. G. Pratt, W. Gage, Henry Lisle, Leander Brown and A. S. Corey. The following were the first officers of the city: Mayor, F. M. Graham; councilmen, W. B. Gregory, C. H. Ludlow, W. A. Nix, G. A. Degraff and Dr. L. P. Patty. The postoffice was granted in 1859, but on account of there being no mail routes it was of no value to the town until 1866, when it was arranged to get the mail weekly from Humboldt. Col. W. Doudna, was the first postmaster.

The first bank was opened in 1868 and operated for two years, the next was opened in 1870 by Ketchem & Co., and was succeeded the next year by the National Bank. The first flour mill was built by

Gilbert Martin in 1869. The library association was established in 1875.

The first and most disastrous fire occurred in 1871, when \$25,000 worth of property was destroyed. Another fire in 1873 destroyed property to the extent of \$4,000, and another in 1882 burned several good business houses. A hook and ladder company was organized in 1871, and a fire company in 1874.

The town was invaded in 1873 by the Hiatt boys from the Territory, who were there for plunder and robbery. They were driven out before any damage was done.

Cheyenne, a discontinued postoffice of Osborne county, is situated near the southeast corner, about 20 miles from Osborne, the county seat. Mail is received through the office at Luray by rural free delivery. Luray is the most convenient railroad station.

Cheyenne County.—On March 6, 1873, Gov. Osborn approved an act creating a number of new counties out of the unorganized territory in the western part of the state. One of these counties was Cheyenne, the most northwestern county of Kansas, the boundaries of which were defined by the act as follows: "Commencing where the east line of range 37 west, intersects the fortieth degree of north latitude; thence south with said range line to the first standard parallel; thence west with said parallel to the west line of the State of Kansas; thence north with the state line to the fortieth degree of north latitude; thence east with said parallel to the place of beginning."

A survey of the public lands in the county was made in 1874, and in 1876 the first cattle ranch—the "T" ranch—was located about 9 miles above Wano on the Republican river. The country was then full of Indians and buffalo hunters. The first actual settlers came to the county in 1879, when the Day brothers located on the "Big Timber," but they left the following spring, about the time that A. M. Brenaman, L. R. Heaton and a man named Bateham came with their families. Jacob Buck also settled in the county, near Wano, and in the spring of 1880. By Aug. 23 of that year there were enough settlers to justify the establishment of a postoffice at Wano, with A. M. Brenaman as postmaster. The first mail was carried from Atwood, the county seat of Rawlins county, on Oct. 15, 1880. Graham & Brenaman opened the first store in Sept., 1880, in a sod house, and it said their stock of goods was neither large nor particularly well assorted, consisting of a few necessary staple articles, such as a frontier settlement demanded. The first school was taught at Kepferle. School district No. 1 was organized on Dec. 3, 1881, and the following subscriptions were made to pay a teacher: G. T. Dunn, \$5; L. R. Heaton, \$5; S. O'dell, \$5; Jacob Buck, \$8; John Quistorf, \$3; F. J. Graham, \$3; H. Miller, W. H. Holcomb, J. A. Hoffman and John Long, \$2.50 each; G. W. Howe, \$1.50, making a total of \$40.50, in addition to which the patrons agreed to board the teacher. School was opened on Jan. 10, 1882, in a building donated by F. J. Graham, with ten scholars in attendance.

In the winter of 1883 Cheyenne county was made a municipal township and attached to Rawlins county for judicial and revenue purposes. It was organized as such with A. M. Brenaman as district clerk and county superintendent, and John Long as sheriff and surveyor. Two years later (1885) the property of Cheyenne county was valued at \$150,000 for taxation. In April of that year the site of Wano was selected by John Dunbar, W. W. McKay and John Goodenberger, in the southwest quarter of section 14, township 3 south, range 40 west, about a mile northeast of the present town of St. Francis. The name was selected by A. M. Brenaman when the postoffice was established. Wano is a Spanish word, meaning "good," esto wano signifying "very good."

On Sept. 7, 1885, the Cheyenne County Agricultural Society was organized at Wano, with the following directors: A. L. Emerson, Jacob Buck, L. R. Heaton, John G. Long, W. W. McKay, A. M. Brenaman, L. P. Rollins, Dr. J. C. Burton and John Elliott. At the same meeting it was decided to hold a fair on the 1st and 2nd of October. The Cheyenne Rustler of Oct. 9, 1885, says: "The first exhibit of the Cheyenne County Agricultural Society was successful beyond the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the enterprise," and publishes a list of the prize winners.

The first newspaper published in the county was the Wano News, which was established by A. M. Brenaman. It was printed at Atwood, and but five numbers were issued. It was followed by the Echo, which lived but a short time. The Cheyenne County Rustler was started on July 3, 1885, and was soon followed by the Cheyenne County Democrat and the Bird City News.

Toward the close of 1885 an agitation was started for the organization of the county. There was some opposition to the movement, but on March 10, 1886, a petition praying for an independent county organization was presented to Gov. John A. Martin, who appointed Morris Stine to take a census of the inhabitants and the valuation of property. On the 30th of the same month Mr. Stine made his report to the governor, showing a population of 2,607, of whom 855 were householders. The value of the property at that time, exclusive of railroad property, was "\$509,124, of which \$258,740 represented the value of the real estate." On April 1, 1886, Gov. Martin issued his proclamation declaring Cheyenne county organized, appointing J. M. Ketcham, W. W. McKay and J. F. Murray commissioners; B. W. Knott, county clerk, and designating Bird City as the temporary county seat. On Feb. 20, 1880, an election was held to determine the location of the permanent county seat. The town of St. Francis received a majority of the votes, and the county authorities established their offices there. Within a short time the county owned lots worth \$3,000 and buildings worth \$4,000 in the new county seat, when the question was raised as to the legality of the election. To settle the matter the legislature of 1891 passed an act, which was approved by Gov. Humphrey on Feb.

5. declaring "That the said election for the purpose of permanently locating the county seat of Cheyenne county, held Feb. 26, 1889, be and the same is hereby legalized, and the town of St. Francis is hereby declared to be the permanent county seat of said county."

It was also provided that the act should take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper. Such publication was made on Feb. 6, 1891, the day following the approval of the act by the governor. (See St. Francis.)

By the act of Feb. 25, 1889, the section lines in the county were declared to be public highways, and roads have been opened and improved on a number of these lines. The county has but one line of railroad—the Orleans & St. Francis division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system—originally known as the Burlington & Missouri River railroad.

On Feb. 20, 1903, the legislature passed an act providing that when a majority of the electors should petition the county commissioners for a county high school, the board should order such a school established at the point designated, if the school district would guarantee to furnish a suitable building, the necessary school furniture, etc. Under the provisions of this act the county high school was located at St. Francis, the town furnishing a modern school building of ten rooms.

The surface of Cheyenne county is generally undulating, with a few high bluffs along some of the streams. The bottom lands are usually narrow. There is not much native timber, but a large number of artificial groves have been planted about the farm houses. The soil is largely of sandy nature. Cheyenne is one of the leading counties in the state in the production of Kafir corn, broom-corn and spring wheat. Corn, barley and sugar beets are important crops. The Republican river flows in a northeasterly direction across the county and has a number of tributaries, the principal ones being Bluff, Cherry, Plum and Hackberry creeks. Little Beaver creek flows across the southeast corner, and about 3 miles of the Big Beaver are in the extreme southeastern part. Irrigation ditches have been constructed along the Republican river, and hundreds of acres of land are under irrigation. The county is divided into the following civil townships: Alexander, Beaver, Benkelman, Bird City, Calhoun, Cherry Creek, Cleveland Run, Dent, Eureka, Evergreen, Jaqua, Jefferson, Lawn Ridge, Nutty Combe, Orlando, Porter and Wano.

According to the U. S. census of 1910, the population of Cheyenne county was 4,248, a gain of 1,608 during the preceding decade. The assessed value of the property in that year was \$6,486,668, and the value of all farm products, including live stock, was \$1,215,954. The five leading crops, in the order of value, were: wheat, \$325,302; corn, \$317,256; barley, \$123,345; hay (including alfalfa), \$101,737; broom-corn, \$65,008.

Cheyenne county has an altitude of over 3,000 feet. It was named for the Cheyenne Indians, and was crossed by the old Leavenworth

& Pike's Peak express, which was established in 1859. The area of the county is 1,020 square miles. It is in the 39th senatorial, the 107th representative, the 17th judicial and the 6th Congressional districts. According to the U. S. Postal Guide for July, 1910, there were at that time but four postoffices in the county, viz.: Bird City, Jaqua, St. Francis and Wheeler.

Cheyenne Expedition of 1857.—In the spring of 1857 the Cheyennes became somewhat troublesome on the western frontier. On May 18 Col. E. V. Sumner despatched Maj. Sedgwick with four companies of cavalry up the Arkansas river, and two days later left Fort Leavenworth with a force of cavalry and infantry, intending to meet Sedgwick on the south fork of the Platte on July 4. The union was effected, and after leaving two companies of dragoons at Fort Laramie for Gen. Harney's Utah expedition, Sumner moved over to the Solomon river. On July 29, while passing down the Solomon in pursuit of the Indians, he came upon some 300 Cheyennes drawn up in battle array. Sumner charged and put the Indians to flight, killing 9 and wounding a large number, with a loss of 2 killed and 9 wounded. On the 31st he reached the Indian village, which he found deserted, with 171 lodges still standing and nearly as many more taken down ready for removal. Everything indicated a precipitate flight, and after destroying the village, Sumner continued the pursuit to within 40 miles of the Arkansas river.

While encamped near old Fort Atkinson, on Aug. 11, he received information that the Cheyennes refused to come to Dent's fort, where the agent was waiting to distribute their annual presents, and that they had notified the agent that he would not be permitted to take the goods out of the country. Sumner wrote to the adjutant-general of the United States army, imparting this information, and adding: "I have therefore decided to proceed at once to Bent's fort with the elite of my cavalry, in the hope that I may find the Cheyennes collected in that vicinity, and, by further blow, force them to sue for peace; at all events this movement will secure the agent and the public property."

Before reaching Bent's fort, Sumner received an order to break up the expedition and send four companies of cavalry to join Gen. Harney's expedition. The latter part of the order was subsequently countermanded, and on Sept. 16 the expedition reached Fort Leavenworth, having traveled over 1,800 miles.

Cheyenne Raid, 1878.—When the last of the Indian tribes was removed from Kansas to the Indian Territory, hope was entertained that depredations on the western frontier would cease. But in Sept., 1878, Dull Knife's band of northern Cheyennes, dissatisfied with the rations furnished by the government, decided to return to their former homes. They accordingly left the reservation, moved northward into Kansas, and on the 17th attacked the cattle camps south of Fort Dodge, where they killed several white men and drove off some of the cattle.

News of the event reached Gov. Anthony the next day and he appealed to Gen. Pope, commanding the department, but Pope thought it was nothing more than a "scare." The governor sent Adjt.-Gen. Noble to Dodge City with arms and ammunition, but the Indians had moved on northward. Lieut.-Col. William H. Lewis, with a detachment of troops from Fort Dodge, pursued the Indians and came up with them at a canon on Famished Woman's fork. In the fight that ensued Lewis was killed. Telegrams from various points in the western part of the state poured into the governor's office appealing for aid, but still Gen. Pope declined to act.

On Sept. 30 the Cheyennes appeared in Decatur county. Dr. W. B. Mead, in the *Kansas Magazine* for Nov., 1909, gives an account of a meeting at Oberlin when it became known that the Indians were in the county. At that meeting a number of men volunteered and were divided into three small companies commanded by W. D. Street, J. W. Allen and Solomon Rees. They went in different directions, scouring the western part of the county, but Capt. Rees' company was the only one that came in contact with the savages. A running fight of several miles followed, in which one Indian was killed, and it was thought several others were wounded. All together, 17 white persons were killed in Decatur county. The Indians were finally overpowered and returned to the reservation. This was the last Indian raid of any consequence in Kansas. Hazelrigg's *History of Kansas* says: "Of the many Indian raids in Kansas, none was ever characterized with such brutal and ferocious crimes, and none ever excited such horror and indignation as the Cheyenne raid of 1878."

On Nov. 11, 1878, Gov. Anthony wrote to the secretary of war demanding the surrender of the chiefs to the civil authorities to be tried on the charge of murder. The chief, Wild Hog, and six others were surrendered in December, and on Feb. 15, 1879, were taken from Fort Leavenworth to Dodge City for trial. They were finally tried in Ford and Douglas counties, but the evidence was insufficient to convict, and in Oct., 1879, the Indians were released by order of Judge Stephens of Lawrence.

After the raid the government established a cantonment in the Indian Territory, on the north fork of the Canadian river, between Fort Supply and Fort Reno, for the better protection of the settlers in western Kansas. The post was occupied by five companies of foot soldiers and one company of mounted infantry. Steps were also taken by the state to afford security to the western settlements. Gov. St. John, who succeeded Anthony in Jan., 1879, in his first message to the legislature, recommended the establishment of a military contingent fund. The act of March 12, 1879, appropriated \$20,000 for such a fund. (See *Frontier Patrol*.)

The legislature of Kansas in 1909 appropriated \$1,500 to the board of county commisioners of Decatur county for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the citizens of that county who were killed on Sept. 30, 1878, victims of the Cheyenne raid.

Chicago Exposition, 1893.—(See Expositions.)

Chicopee, one of the principal towns of Crawford county, is located in Baker township, 13 miles southeast of Girard, the county seat, and 4 miles southwest of Pittsburg. It is in the coal fields, and the chief occupation of the people is mining and shipping coal, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads furnishing excellent transportation facilities. The town has a money order postoffice, telegraph and telephone facilities, Catholic and Protestant churches, good public schools, some well stocked stores, and in 1910 reported a population of 955.

Chief Justices.—The chief justices of Kansas during the territorial regime were Samuel D. Lecompte and John Pettit. The former served from Oct. 3, 1854, to March 9, 1859, and the latter from March 9, 1859, to the establishment of the state government on Feb. 9, 1861.

Following is a list of the chief justices since the state was admitted into the Union, with the term of service of each: Thomas Ewing, Jr., Feb., 1861, to Nov. 28, 1862, when he resigned; Nelson Cobb, Nov. 28, 1862, to Jan., 1864; Robert Crozier, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1867; Samuel A. Kingman, Jan., 1867, to Dec. 30, 1876; Albert H. Horton, Dec. 31, 1876, to April 30, 1895, when he resigned; David Martin, April 30, 1895, to Jan., 1897; Frank M. Doster, Jan., 1897, to Jan., 1903; William A. Johnston, Jan. 1903, to ———.

Chikaskia River, a tributary of the Arkansas river system, is formed by the union of Sand creek and another small stream in the southern part of Kingman county. Its general course is southeast, across the southeast corner of Harper county and through the county of Sumner, crossing the southern boundary of the state near the town of Hummell, and finally emptying into the salt fork of the Arkansas near the town of Tonkawa, Okla.

Children's Aid Societies.—Within recent years the attention of the public has been drawn to the needs of dependent or neglected children, particularly the latter, who, while nominally possessed of a home, are permitted to grow up in an environment where they are almost certain to become criminals or professional paupers. Many of the states, proceeding on the theory that it is easier and better to train the child than to reform the adult, have established houses of detention, juvenile courts, and similar institutions, and have given great encouragement to private societies engaged in caring for such children.

In this work, Kansas has kept pace with the more progressive ideas in the other states, as her reformatory, industrial schools, etc., bear witness, while from the early days of settlement in the state various private and religious societies have done benevolent work of a most important character in caring for and providing homes for dependent and neglected children.

As an encouragement to such societies, an act was passed by the legislature on March 15, 1901, which defined "Children's Aid Society," as "any duly organized and incorporated society, which had for its

object the protection of children from cruelty, and the care and control of neglected and dependent children." The act provided that "any constable, sheriff, police or other police officer, may apprehend without warrant" and bring before the court, as neglected, any child—apparently under the age of fourteen years, if a boy, or sixteen, if a girl—who is dependent upon the public for support, if found begging, receiving alms, thieving, or sleeping at night in the open air; or who is found wandering about late at night, not having any home or settled place of abode or proper guardianship; or who is found dwelling with a thief, drunkard or vagabond, or other dissolute person; or who may be an orphan or deserted by parents; or having a single parent undergoing imprisonment for crime.

Any child apprehended by an officer may be brought before the proper court within three days and the case investigated. If the child is found to be neglected the court may order its delivery to "such children's aid society or institution" as in his judgment is best suited to care for it.

By this act the court has authority to appoint probation officers, whose duty it is to make investigations concerning the children brought before the court, report the same and take charge of the child before and after the trial. When a child is placed in charge of an aid society, the society becomes its legal guardian, and is "authorized to secure for such children legal adoption in such families as may be approved by the society on a written contract for their education in the public schools." These contracts cover the entire period of the child's minority, but the right is reserved to withdraw the child from custody whenever its welfare requires.

The trustees of charitable institutions may transfer children to aid societies, in order to have the society find homes for them.

Any person over the age of sixteen years, who has charge of a child, who willfully ill treats, neglects, abandons or exposes such child to ill treatment or neglect, is subject to a fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court. If it is suspected that a child is being ill treated, the proper officials may authorize any person to search for the child and when found, take it to a place of safety until brought before the court. When any county board commits a child to an aid society to care for and provide with a home, the county may pay the society a reasonable sum, not to exceed \$50, for the temporary care of such child.

Section 13 of the act provides that children under the age of sixteen, who are charged with offenses against the laws of the state, or brought before the court by the provisions of this act, are not "to be confined in the jails, lockups or police cells used for ordinary criminals," and the municipalities are required to make separate provision for their custody. No societies, except those incorporated under the laws of Kansas, are allowed to place a child in a home within the state unless permission to do is first obtained from the proper state

authorities. Under the operations of this law a number of children's aid societies have been formed in the state, and by their careful systematic work, hundreds of children have been taken from unwholesome or immoral surroundings and placed in an atmosphere where they may become useful citizens.

Children's Home Society of Kansas.—This organization is very similar to the Children's Aid Society. The National Children's Home Society was chartered on May 23, 1885, at Chicago, and the Kansas branch was chartered March 20, 1894, at Topeka, with J. T. Clark, president; Jesse Shaw, vice-president; S. S. Ott, secretary; Dr. J. E. Minney, treasurer; and Rev. O. S. Morrow, state superintendent. The aim of the society is to place orphan children in homes where they are adopted or by contract and indenture. In addition to the general board there are local boards in different towns and cities. After the children are placed in a home, they are looked after by supervisors, who see that they have proper care. Some 1,300 children have been placed in good homes by the society, which is chiefly maintained by private donations, though the state has at times contributed to its support, notably in 1893, when the legislature appropriated \$1,800 to aid the society's work, and in 1897, an appropriation of \$1,400 was made for a like purpose.

Chiles, a post-village in the northeastern part of Miami county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 11 miles northeast of Paola, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and telegraph station. In 1910 the population was 100.

Chingawassa Springs.—These springs are located in a beautiful natural park in the northeastern part of Marion county, about 6 miles from the city of Marion, and not far from Antelope station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Within a radius of a quarter of a mile there are about 30 springs that bubble out of the bluffs, the water flowing from them forming quite a stream. One of the springs has a constant flow of about 1,500 gallons an hour. The bottoms and sides of some of them are encrusted with deposits of sulphur, and in a few the odor of hydrogen sulphid is pronounced. About 1888 steps were taken to improve the resort by building a hotel and constructing a "dummy" line to connect with the railroad, but the arrangements were never fully carried out. The park is a favorite place for picnic parties, etc.

Chisholm Trail.—In the spring of 1865 Jesse Chisholm, a half-breed Scotch-Cherokee, an adopted member of the Wichita Indians, who owned a ranch on the creek east of Wichita bearing his name, "located a trail from his ranch to the present site of the Wichita agency, on the Wichita river, Indian territory, distance 220 miles. This trail subsequently became, and is still known as the Chisholm trail. It was established for the purpose of enabling the traders in the Arkansas valley to obtain wagon communication with the Indians in the Indian Territory, and the trail was used by these traders for years in the

transportation of merchandise to tribes in the territory. Afterward the trail was used by Texas cattle drivers, and still later by the government in the transportation of supplies to Fort Sill, south of the Wichita agency. The principal points on the trail are Wichita, Clearwater, Caldwell, Pond Creek, Skeleton Ranch, Buffalo Springs, Mouth of Turkey Creek, Cheyenne Agency, Wichita Agency and Fort Sill." The Rock Island railroad now follows the Chisholm trail from Wichita to the north fork of the Canadian. The original trail started at Wichita and ended at the North Canadian, but lengthened out it reached from Abilene, Kan., to San Antonio, Tex. The trail is now a thing of the past, giving way as settlers occupied the lands.

Cholera.—Pathologists describe the malady known as Asiatic cholera as "a malignant disease due to a specific poison which, when received into the human body through the air, water, or in some other way, gives rise to the most alarming symptoms and very frequently proves fatal to life. An attack of cholera is generally marked by three stages, though these often succeed each other so rapidly as not to be easily defined. There is first a premonitory diarrhoea stage, with occasional vomiting, severe cramps in the abdomen and legs, and great muscular weakness. This condition is succeeded, and often within a remarkably short period, by the second stage, which is one of collapse, and is called the algid or cold stage. This is characterized by intense prostration, great thirst, feebleness of circulation and respiration, with coldness and blueness of the skin, and loss of voice. Should death not take place at this, the most fatal period, the sufferer will then pass into the third or reaction stage of the disease. This, though very frequently marked by a high state of fever, with a tendency to congestion of the internal organs, as the brain, lungs, kidneys, etc., is a much more hopeful stage than that which has preceded it, and the chances of recovery are very much increased."

It is called the Asiatic cholera because it has for centuries had its home in the East, though some medical writers insist that under another name it has been epidemic in other parts of the world. In his History of India, Mill says: "Spasmodic cholera had been known in India from the remotest periods, and had at times committed fearful ravages. Its effects, however, were in general restricted in particular seasons and localities, and were not so extensively diffused as to attract notice or excite alarm. In the middle of 1817, however, the disease assumed a new form, and became a widely spread and fatal epidemic."

This is said to have been the first great cholera epidemic recorded in history. In 1830 the disease made its first appearance in Europe, where its nature was recognized the following year, and in 1832 it crossed the ocean to the United States. The coast cities in the northern states were the first to suffer, after which the disease extended westward to the Ohio river, then descended that stream and the Mississippi to New Orleans, where it wrought fearful havoc, as many as 500 deaths occurring in one day. The disease also reached some

of the western tribes of Indians, the Sacs and Foxes losing many of their "braves" through cholera. A few cases appeared along the rivers each year until 1835, but at no time was the mortality any where near as great as in 1832.

In 1848 there was another visitation of cholera, beginning at New Orleans late in the year. In April, 1849, it reached St. Louis, and before the close of the year over 4,000 deaths from cholera were reported in that city. Gold seekers, on their way to California, came in contact with the malady at St. Louis, and several of the steamboats ascending the Missouri carried cholera patients, thus aiding in the spread of the disease. One of these boats, the "Sacramento," arrived at St. Joseph on April 21 and reported one death on the trip. The "James Monroe" left St. Louis with a large number of California emigrants, but by the time Jefferson City was reached the epidemic on board had become so alarming that the officers and crew deserted the steamer, which lay at Jefferson City for several months before being taken back to St. Louis. In September the news was received at St. Louis that the cholera was raging among the Indians of the northwest as far north as the headwaters of the Mississippi. The Eighth United States infantry, which was on duty in the West, lost about one-third of its members, Gen. Worth being one of the victims. About 900 deaths from cholera occurred at St. Louis in 1850, and a few deaths were reported in 1851. Among those who died in the latter year was Father Christian Hoecken, the Jesuit missionary, whose death occurred on board the "St. Ange" while ascending the Missouri river to the scene of his labors. In the summer of 1855 the steamboat "Golden State" left St. Louis for the trip up the Missouri river with several hundred Mormons on board. Cholera broke out in the steerage and a number of the passengers died.

It was in this year that the cholera appeared among the white people of Kansas for the first time. On Aug. 1, 1855, a case was discovered at Fort Riley. The disease developed rapidly, and on the 2nd there were several deaths. Panic seized the troops and the citizens in the vicinity of the fort, and all who could get away left at the first opportunity. Even the surgeon at the fort abandoned his post, leaving Maj. Ogden to act as both commander and surgeon. Fifteen deaths occurred on the 3d, among them the gallant Ogden. His remains were later taken to New York, but the attaches of the fort erected a monument there to commemorate his fidelity and his unselfish efforts in striving to check the ravages of the disease and administer comfort to the sufferers. Various estimates have been made as to the number of deaths, but at this late day accurate figures are difficult to obtain. It is possible that not less than 100 lost their lives as victims of the scourge in 1855.

Another epidemic, and one more wide-spread and more fatal in its results, occurred in the summer of 1867. On July 1 the first case was reported at Fort Harker. At that time the population of the town of

Jellsworth, not far from the fort, was about 1,000. As soon as the news reached the town there was a general hegira, and in a few days the population was less than 100. The Eighteenth Kansas battalion was at the fort, and Company C lost 13 of its members, the other companies suffering less severely. About a week later the battalion was ordered to the southwest, and on the 16th encamped on Walnut creek, about 10 miles above Fort Zarah. Col. H. L. Moore, commanding the battalion, in an address before the Kansas Historical Society on Jan. 19, 1897, said:

"The day brought no new cases, and everybody felt cheerful, hoping that the future had nothing worse in store than a meeting with hostile Indians. By 8 p. m. supper was over, and in another hour the camp became a hospital of screaming cholera patients. Men were seized with cramping of the stomach, bowels, and muscles of the arms and legs. The doctor and his medicines were powerless to resist the disease. One company had been sent away on a scout, as soon as the command reached camp, and of the three companies remaining in camp the morning of the 17th found 5 dead and 36 stretched on the ground in a state of collapse."

That morning the quartermaster and commissary stores were thrown away, the sick were loaded in wagons, and the battalion resumed its march. Strange as it may appear, not a man died during the day, and when the command went into camp that night near Pawnee Rock some one shot a buffalo calf, from which soup was made for the invalids. This gave them additional strength and hope, and a little later they were all turned over to the surgeon at Fort Larned.

Concerning the epidemic at Fort Hays this year the official records of the surgeon-general's office say: "The first case at Fort Hays was a citizen who had just arrived from Salina. On the same day, July 11, a colored soldier of the garrison was taken sick and died next day. During July, August and September 33 cases and 23 deaths are reported among the colored troops, whose mean strength during the three months was 215 men. Sept. 1 a white soldier was attacked, but recovered; the rest of the white troops, averaging during the three months 34 men, escaped."

This report does not include any account of the ravages among the citizens, but it is known that the settlements along Big creek were stricken with terror and that many of the people abandoned their homes. Rumors of the fatality have no doubt been greatly exaggerated, but the epidemic was a severe one all over the western part of the state. R. M. Wright, in his "Personal Reminiscences," in volume VII, Kansas Collections, says: "The cholera was perfectly awful that summer on the plains; it killed soldiers, government employees, Santa Fe traders and emigrants. Many new graves dotted the roadsides and camping places, making fresh landmarks."

Gen. Custer was at Fort Wallace when the news of the epidemic reached him. Fearing for the safety of his wife, who was at Fort

Riley, he left his regiment under command of a subordinate officer and, with an escort of 100 men, under Capt. Hamilton, hurried toward Fort Riley. For thus abandoning his command without orders, Custer was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to "loss of rank and pay for one year," though part of the sentence was afterward remitted upon the recommendation of Gen. Sheridan.

The disease broke out among the Wichita Indians, where the city of Wichita now stands, and in what is now the northern part of the city early settlers found over 100 Indian graves, one being that of Owaha, the hereditary war chief. About the middle of the summer orders came from Washington for the Indians to remove to their old homes on the Washita, but they refused to go until their crops were gathered. In the fall they started for the Washita, but the scourge accompanied them, and at Skeleton creek so many of their dead were left unburied that their bleaching bones gave name to the stream. Other Indian tribes also suffered. The cattle trade was seriously interfered with, whole herds sometimes being left without any one able to look after them because herders were stricken with cholera. This was especially true along what was known as the Abilene cattle trail, and also along the old Chisholm trail.

For a long time cholera was supposed to be as contagious as small-pox, but in the latter '80s the investigations of such eminent physicians as Koch and Emmerich of Germany, and Jenkins of New York, have demonstrated that the disease is due to certain forms of bacilli, that it is not contagious, and that it can easily be prevented from becoming epidemic by proper sanitation and the prompt isolation of cases. The theories of these men were thoroughly tested in 1892, when four vessels arrived about the same time in New York harbor, each reporting deaths from "cholera" during the passage. The vessels were detained at quarantine, and by order of President Harrison a large number of tents were sent to Sandy Hook early in September for the accommodation of the passengers until the danger was past. The epidemic was quite severe on board the ships and in the isolation camp, but the quarantine officers were so strict in the enforcement of the regulations established that only two deaths were reported in the city of New York, thus demonstrating the efficacy of the proposed methods in dealing with the disease.

While the above mentioned conditions prevailed at New York, the Kansas State Board of Health was not idle. On Sept. 15, 1892, a circular was sent out to the local boards of health, in which was the following statement: "Asiatic cholera is today kept from our midst only through the excellence of our maritime quarantine service. The danger to us is imminent. If it does not eventually elude the vigilance which has thus far kept it at bay, it will be a fortunate exception to the usual history of the disease."

As precautionary measures, the state board recommended: 1st. Thorough sanitary inspection of every city, town and village; 2nd, The

drainage of stagnant ponds and low, wet grounds; 3d, Careful cleansing and disinfection of all sewers, public drains, privy vaults, slaughter houses, pig pens, etc.; 4th, The destruction, entire and complete, of all accumulations of filth that may be discovered; 5th, Inspection of markets as to quality of food offered for sale; 6th, Advising the people not to eat unripe, partially decayed or indigestible fruit or vegetables.

On March 10, 1893, Gov. Lewelling approved an act of the legislature then in session authorizing the state board to establish and maintain quarantine stations whenever any part of the state was threatened with Asiatic cholera, and appropriating \$10,000 for the fiscal years 1894-95. The act also provided severe penalties for failure to observe the regulations prescribed by the board of health. The stringency of the quarantine at New York prevented the disease from spreading to the interior, and by the act of Feb. 13, 1895, the Kansas legislature ordered the unexpended balance of the cholera appropriation of 1893 covered into the general fund. Since the successful quarantine at New York but little has been heard of the cholera in this country, and it is highly improbable that the United States will ever again experience a severe epidemic—a splendid illustration of the truth of the old adage, "Knowledge is power."

Choteau, a hamlet of Johnson county, is located in the northern part on the south bank of the Kansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. about 12 miles southwest of Kansas City. It was named from the trading post established in this locality by the Chouteau brothers about 1827, but has never lived up to early expectations. The mail for the town is received at Holliday, about three-quarters of a mile east.

Chouteaus, The.—Among the early French traders and trappers who operated in the country from St. Louis west in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, the name of Chouteau stands preëminent. Auguste Chouteau, one of the founders of the city of St. Louis, was born at New Orleans on Aug. 14, 1750. In the early part of the year 1764, although not yet 14 years of age, he was sent up the Missouri river from Fort Chartres by his step-father, Pierre Liguist, with a company of 30 men to select a site for trading post, and it is said that the boy's suggestions led to the selection of the spot where St. Louis now stands. After Liguist's death, Auguste succeeded to the business, and later formed a partnership with John Jacob Astor which was the inception of the American Fur company. In 1794 he built Fort Carondelet in the Osage country; was commissioned colonel of the militia in 1808; and in 1815 was appointed one of the commissioners to make treaties with the Indians who had fought on the side of the British in the War of 1812, the other two commissioners being Ninian Edwards and William Clark. He was one of the first trustees of the town of St. Louis; served as justice of the peace and as judge of the court of common pleas; was the first president of the Bank of Missouri, and held other important positions. His policy in dealing with the Indians was

to treat them fairly, and he enjoyed the confidence and friendship of the red men until his death, which occurred on Feb. 24, 1829. His tombstone in the Catholic cemetery at St. Louis bears the epitaph: "Sa vie a ete un modele de vertus civiles et Sociales."

Jean Pierre Chouteau, a brother of Auguste, was born at New Orleans on Oct. 10, 1758, and as soon as he was old enough he engaged in the fur trade. He established several trading posts in the Indian country, one of which was on the upper Osage river in what is now southwestern Missouri. Soon after Louisiana was ceded to the United States, he gave up the fur trade and became a merchant in St. Louis, where he died on July 10, 1849.

About 1825 Frederick, Francis G. and Cyprian Chouteau, three brothers of a younger generation, received a license to trade with certain Indian tribes west of the Missouri river, and immediately set about the establishment of trading posts in their new domain. As there were no roads at that time, their goods were transported through the woods on the backs of pack-horses. Chittenden, in his *American Fur Trade*, says that Francis G. Chouteau started a post on an island 3 miles below Kansas City, but that the flood of 1826 washed it into the river. He then went about 10 miles up the Kansas river and established a new post. For some time he was superintendent of the trading posts of the American Fur company. In 1828 he established his residence in Kansas City, where he passed the remainder of his life, his son, P. M. Chouteau succeeding to the business.

Frederick Chouteau was born in St. Louis in 1810. When he first came to the Kansas valley in 1825, he and his brother Cyprian first built trading houses about 5 miles above Wyandotte (Kansas City) on the south side of the Kansas river, where they traded with the Shawnee and Delaware Indians. A little later another post was established farther up the river. Daniel Boone, in a letter to W. W. Cone of Topeka, dated Aug. 11, 1879, says: "Frederick Chouteau's brother established his trading post across the river from my father's residence the same fall we moved to the agency, in the year 1827." Two or three years later Frederick Chouteau went up the river to the mouth of Mission creek, about 10 miles above the present city of Topeka, and opened a trading house there, taking his goods up the Kansas river in keel boats. This post was maintained until about 1842, when it was abandoned, and a new one was started on Mill creek in Johnson county. Here the floods destroyed practically everything he had in 1844 and forced him to move to higher ground. He was then engaged in the Indian trade at Council Grove until 1852 or 1853, when he returned to Johnson county. He was burned out by Quantrill in 1862, but rebuilt and passed the remainder of his life in that county. Frederick Chouteau was married four times, two of his wives having been Indian women, and by his four marriages became the father of eleven children.

Pierre Chouteau, Jr., a grandson of Auguste, was born at St. Louis on Jan. 19, 1789. In 1813 he entered the fur trade in partnership with

a man named Berthold, and later was a member of the firm of Bernard Pratte & Co., which still later took the name of Pratte, Chouteau & Co. This firm purchased the western department of the American Fur company in 1834. In 1831 Pierre Chouteau, Jr., was a passenger on the steamer "Yellowstone" up the Missouri river. About the last of May the steamboat was compelled to tie up just below the mouth of the Niobrara river on account of low water. While waiting there it was Mr. Chouteau's custom to go ashore each day and pace up and down the bluffs looking for signs of rain. From this the place took the name of "Chouteau's Bluffs," by which it is still known.

Chouteau's Island, an island in the Arkansas river, was one of the landmarks of the old Santa Fe trail. It may seem strange that a landmark of such a character would get lost, but Chouteau's island has been located in several places. Probably the earliest mention of it in any written account was that made by Jacob Fowler in his journal of Glenn's Expedition. Coles, in a note on page 32 of Fowler's journal, says: "If there has been but one of this name, Chouteau's island has floated a good many miles up and down the river—at least, in books I have sought on the subject."

Inman's "Old Santa Fe Trail" (p. 40) says: "The island on which Chouteau established his trading post, and which bears his name even to this day, is in the Arkansas river on the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. . . . While occupying this island, Chouteau and his old hunters and trappers were attacked by about 300 Pawnees, whom they repulsed with the loss of 30 killed and wounded. These Indians afterward declared that it was the most fatal affair in which they were ever engaged. It was their first acquaintance with American guns."

He also describes the island as a "beautiful spot, with a rich carpet of grass and delightful groves, and on the American side was a heavily timbered bottom." On page 42, in referring to Beard's party being obliged to remain for three months "on an island not far from where the town of Cimarron, on the Santa Fe railroad is now situated," he identifies the island as Chouteau's.

Capt. P. St. George Cooke, when parleying with the outlaw Snively (See Santa Fe Trail), said: "Your party is in the United States; the line has not been surveyed and marked, but the common judgment agrees that it strikes the river near the Caches, which you know is above this; some think it will strike as high as Chouteau's island, 60 miles above the Caches."

Thwaites, in his "Early Western Travels," locates the island "In the upper ford of the Arkansas river, just above the present town of Hartland, Kearny county, Kan.," and further says: "The name dates from the disastrous expedition of 1815-17, when Chouteau retreated to this island to withstand a Comanche attack." (Vol. 19, p. 185.)

This coincides with the statement of Capt. Cooke, that the island is 60 miles above the Caches. In the notes accompanying Brown's original

survey of the Santa Fe trail is the following statement regarding this island: "It is the largest island of timber seen on the river, and on the south side of the river at the lower end of the island is a thicket of willows with some cottonwood trees. On the north side of the river the hills approach tolerably high and on one of them is a sort of mound conspicuous at some miles distant."

From this description, coupled with information from other sources, the island has been located by later writers in section 14, township 25, range 37 west, which brings it near the town of Hartland, as suggested by Thwaites, and which is no doubt the correct location. There is also a difference of opinion as to whether Chouteau had a trading post on the island. Inman states positively that he established a post there, and other writers make the same statement, but Chittenden, in his "American Fur Trade" (p. 540), says: "Chouteau's island was a well known point on the upper Arkansas. The name dates from the Chouteau-De Munn expedition of 1815-17. While on his way to the Missouri in the spring of 1816 with the furs collected during the previous winter, Chouteau was attacked by a war party of 200 Pawnees and lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded. He retreated to an island in the Arkansas where he could more effectually defend himself and the name arose from this incident. Chouteau did not have any trading post here, as asserted by some authorities."

Christadelphians, or Brothers of Christ.—In 1844 John Thomas came to America from England and soon after landing in the New World became identified with the Disciples of Christ (q. v.), but within a short time his views on religion changed. He became convinced that "the cardinal doctrines of the existing churches corresponded with those of the apostolic church predicted in the Scripture; that the only authoritative creed was the Bible, the originals of which were inspired of God in such a manner and to such an extent as to secure absolute truthfulness; and that the churches should strive to return to primitive Christianity in doctrine, precept and practice."

He soon began to publish these views and organized a number of societies in the United States, Canada and England. No name was adopted until the outbreak of the Civil war, when the members applied to the government to be exempted from military duty because of conscientious scruples, and finding it necessary to have a distinctive name adopted that of Christadelphians. They do not accept the doctrine of the trinity, holding that Christ was son of God and son of man, manifesting divine power and working out man's salvation, of which he was the only medium; that the soul is by nature mortal and that eternal life is given by God only to the righteous; that Christ will come to earth personally to raise and judge his saints and set up a Kingdom of God in place of human governments. Admission to membership is upon confession of faith in the doctrines of the church and baptism by immersion. The policy of the church is congregational, each congregation conducting its own affairs. They have no ordained ministers, those who speak

and conduct services being called lecturing or serving brethren. Usually their meetings are held in halls or private residences. There are no associations of the congregations or ecclesias as they are called, although they have fraternal gatherings. In 1890 there were four organizations in Kansas, one each in Barber, Cherokee, Elk and Shawnee counties, with a total membership of 39. By 1906 the organizations had dropped to 3 but the membership had increased to 58.

Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ, sometimes called Campbellites, is one of the distinctively American church organizations. It grew out of a great revival movement which began in northern Tennessee and southern Kentucky about the beginning of the nineteenth century. One of the centers of this revival was Cane Ridge, Ky., and John Allen Gano, one of the earliest of the disciples, at a meeting held June 22, 1845, said, "The first churches planted and organized since the great apostacy, with the Bible as the only creed or church book, and the name Christian as the only name, were organized in Kentucky in the year 1804. Of these the Cane Ridge was the first."

The organizers of this church decided to take the Bible as the standard of faith to the exclusion of all creeds, and believed the name "Christian" to have been given the disciples by divine authority. Similar movements took place in other sections of the country about the same time. Thomas Campbell, a Presbyterian minister, arrived in the United States and began to preach in western Pennsylvania, where people of various Presbyterian denominations resided and he invited all to his communion. This caused dissention and charges were preferred against him. He insisted that he was acting according to the Bible and began to preach a restoration of apostolic Christianity, protesting against creeds and advocating the sufficiency of the scriptures, but at no time advocated separation from the fellowship of the church. Many were converted to the new belief and the Christian Association was formed. Campbell asked for admission to it but there was so much controversy over his admission that the members of his church formed an independent Church of Christ on May 4, 1810, under the name of "The First Church of the Christian Association of Washington." In 1812, the question of baptism came up. The Campbells, father and son, were immersed and at the next meeting of the church other members of the organization expressed a desire to be immersed upon confession of faith. From that time the church accepted baptism as a divine ordinance and the custom has been maintained.

In 1831 a union of the Washington and Cane Ridge churches was effected which was the beginning of an era of great progress and expansion of the Christian church. In 1900 there were 10,000 churches with 1,250,000 communicants in the United States. The largest and strongest bodies of this organization are found in the newer states of the west and southwest; Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio having the largest number of members. The first work of the Christian church in Kansas was begun during the early '60s, though services were held at

Centropolis, Franklin county, as early as 1858. One of the first organizations was established at Holton, Jackson county, July 13, 1862, by Mr. and Mrs. Allen, B. Scholes and three others. The first services were held in the court-house by Elder A. J. Francis but no building was erected until ten years later. A Christian church was organized at Erie, Neosho county, in the spring of 1869 by C. F. Stauber, though services had been held previous to that time by George Booth. The same year a church was organized at Ottawa by Warren Skells. In 1869, the Christians organized in Jefferson county and erected a church within a short time after. A year later a church was organized at Girard, Crawford county, with 25 members who held services in a school house until 1871, when a church building was erected. Cherokee county was opened to white settlement in 1870, and in October of that year a Christian church was organized there with 40 members by J. A. Murray. There were a few Christians among the early settlers of Shawnee county. They met in a hall at Topeka under the leadership of elders, with an occasional evangelist, until 1870, when an organization was perfected and J. W. Mousen called as the first pastor. At Fort Scott, Bourbon county, a church was started in the fall of 1871 by Dr. Franklin of Cincinnati, Ohio, with 10 members. In 1876 a church was started at Hiawatha, Brown county, by James McGuire and it has become one of the leading congregations of the state. With the spread of the faith and growth of the church it has become divided and now consists of the Disciples of Christ, or Christian church, and the Churches of Christ.

In 1880, according to the census, there were 54 Christian church organizations in Kansas, with a membership of 18,579; by 1890 the organizations had increased to 394 with 190 church edifices and a membership of 25,143, and by 1906 the Christian church ranked fourth of all denominations in Kansas, with a membership of 43,572.

Christian College.—Kansas Christian College was founded at Lincoln on May 26, 1888. It is conducted under the auspices of the Kansas State Christian Conference. The college conducts a collegiate department, a business department, and a music department. The total value of the college property was estimated at \$18,200 in 1900.

Christians (Christian Connection).—Following the war of the Revolution there was a period of general spiritual declension. This in turn was followed by a period of revival especially in the southwestern sections of the country. In many cases denominational lines were ignored and different churches united both in evangelistic and sacramental services. Efforts were made to enforce ecclesiastical discipline, which resulted in revolt in some cases, while in others independent movements were started. The pioneer of this movement was James O'Kelly, a Methodist minister in Virginia, who with some associates withdrew from the church and perfected an independent organization under the name of Republican Methodists but in 1794 resolved to become known as Christians only, taking the Bible as their guide and discipline and accepting no test of church fellowship other than that of Christian character. A

little later a similar movement took place among the Baptists in New England, headed by Abner Jones, a Baptist preacher of Vermont. He was soon joined by many others and the movement grew.

In 1800 a great revival took place in the Cumberland valley of Tennessee and Kentucky. It was confined to no denomination and no attention was given to the doctrines that divided the churches. In the Presbyterian churches this was regarded with concern and resulted in charges being preferred against two ministers, who with three others, withdrew from the synod of Kentucky and formed the Springfield presbytery, which was dissolved within a short time and its members adopted practically the same position as O'Kelly and Jones. General meetings were held in New England in 1809 but it was not until 1819 that the first general conference was held in New Hampshire. The Southern Christian association was formed in 1847 which soon gave place to the Southern Christian convention, which remained a separate organization until 1890, when the delegates from the south resumed their seats in the convention. The Northern Christian connection was incorporated in 1872.

The Christians hold to the general principles of the Christian faith, insisting that the name Christian is the only one needed. They uphold the right of private judgment and liberty of conscience. They teach baptism of believers by immersion but admit all believers to communion. The general policy of the church is congregational and each local church is independent in its organization, but at an early period conferences were organized which admitted ministers to membership and in which the churches were represented by delegates. At first, these conferences were advisory only, but developed into administrative bodies. They have the oversight of the ministry, but do not interfere with the discipline of the churches. Besides the local conferences there are state conferences for administrative work. Nearly all the bodies are incorporated and hold property.

The church has become well established in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and it was settlers from these regions who planted the faith in Kansas where it has had a steady growth. In 1890 there were 49 church organizations in the state with a total membership of 1,445. During the decade and a half from 1890 to 1906 there was a slight decline, for in the latter year there were but 26 organizations reported with a membership of 1,034.

Christian Union.—The churches forming the denomination called the Christian Union, trace their origin to the great revival which took place in the first half of the nineteenth century, which led to a larger liberty in religious thought, a greater freedom from ecclesiastical domination, and a closer affiliation of the people of different creeds. A number of organizations arose that had no connection, most important among them being the Evangelical Christian Union, which consisted of seven congregations in Monroe county, Ind. These were united in 1857 by Rev. Eli P. Farmer, who went into the army as a chaplain at the outbreak of the Civil war and as a result some of the congregations were broken up.

During the war the intensity of the political strife became reflected in the services of the church to such an extent that many persons, both lay and clergy, withdrew from different denominations and joined the ranks of those who were impatient under the restrictions of ecclesiastical rule. Finally a call was issued for a convention to be held by all who favored "forming a new church organization" on broader lines than those of the existing denominations, free from both political bias and ecclesiastical domination.

The convention met at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1863, and adopted resolutions by which was formed a religious society under the name of Christian Union. In 1864 a general convention was held at Terre Haute, Ind., attended by delegates from several states, at which the action of the former convention was reaffirmed and a summary of principles was adopted as follows: The oneness of the Church of Christ; Christ the only head; the Bible the only rule of faith and practice; good fruits the only condition of fellowship; Christian Union without controversy; each local church self governing; political preaching discountenanced. From this time the movement spread rapidly, some of its best known leaders being J. F. Given, J. V. B. Flack, and Ira Norris. On his return from the army Eli Farmer joined the movement and remained in active service until his death in 1878.

The local organizations differ somewhat in name, those in the middle west being known as the Christian Union for both local and general organizations. Some of those farther west call the local organization the Church of Christ and the general organization the "Churches of Christ in Christian Union," but while they differ in name the organizations affiliate and recognize one another as parts of the same general movement, while the general council in all the states is known as the General Council of Christian Union. Each local congregation or church is absolutely self governing. For purposes of fellowship and the transaction of business various councils have been organized which meet annually. Of these councils there are four classes—charge, district, state and general. The church now has organizations in ten states, the greater majority of them being in Ohio, which has 118 organizations. The church was established in Kansas in the '80s by immigrants from the older communities in the Ohio valley. In 1890 there were 16 organizations in the state: 9 in Bourbon county, 1 in Dickinson, 1 in Doniphan, 4 in Riley and 1 in Wilson, with a total membership of 50. In 1906 the number of organizations had dropped to four while the membership had increased to 99.

Church, a small hamlet of Geary county, is located on Humboldt creek about 10 miles southeast of Junction City, the county seat and most convenient railroad station. Mail is received by rural delivery through the postoffice at Dwight.

Church of Christ, Scientist.—This organization was founded by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. As early as 1862 she had written and given to friends some of the conclusions she had made as a result of her study

of the Scriptures. In 1867 she began her first school of Christian Science mind healing at Lynn, Mass. Three years later she copyrighted her first work on Christian Science and in 1875 she published her *Science and Health with key to the Scriptures*. In *Science and Health*, Mrs. Eddy gives the principles and rules whereby the sick may be healed and the sinner saved. She teaches the necessity of a practical Christianity reviving the apostolic healing which Jesus enjoined.

The first Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized by 26 students of Mrs. Eddy and was incorporated in 1879. Two years later Mrs. Eddy became the pastor of the First Church of Christ. In 1892 a reorganization of the Boston church was effected under the name of First Church of Christ, Scientist. The central organization of the church is the mother church in Boston. Branch churches have been established throughout the United States and in some foreign countries, having their own rules and by-laws and managing their own affairs. There are also Christian Science societies not yet organized. There are no pastors in the sense in which that term is used in other religious bodies, the sermon lesson taking the place of the clerical address usually delivered by the minister. The sermon lesson, which forms the principal part of the service, is prepared by a committee connected with the mother church in Boston and is read in every church by two readers, who read alternately. The first reader from *Science and Health*, the second from the Bible.

In 1890 there were 15 organizations in Kansas with a total membership of 424. During the next sixteen years many new organizations were established, and in 1906, this church reported 31 societies, with a membership of 1,131.

Church of God and Saints of Christ.—This religious organization among the colored people was started by William S. Crowdy, a negro, who in 1896 claimed to have had a vision from God, calling him to lead his people to the true religion, at the same time giving him prophetic endowment. He at once began to preach in Kansas and soon organized the Church of God and Saints of Christ at Lawrence. Only a few persons joined him for some time, but the numbers gradually increased and the headquarters were established at Philadelphia. Crowdy was appointed bishop of the new body and two white men who were associated with him in the work were subsequently appointed to the same office.

Believing that the negro race is descended from the lost tribes of Israel, Crowdy taught that the Ten Commandments and a literal adherence to the teachings of the Bible, including both the Old and New Testament, are the positive guides for the salvation of man. In order to make no mistakes in the commandments, a pamphlet has been published under the direction of the church, called the *Seven Keys*, which gives references and authority for the various customs and orders of the church. Members are admitted to the church upon repentance of sin and baptism by immersion. The Lord's Supper, the washing of feet and the pledge of the holy kiss are observed.

The central organization of the church is an executive board or coun-

cil called a presbytery, which is made up of 12 ordained elders and evangelists whose duty it is to look after the general business of the church. The prophet (Crowdy) is not elected, but holds his position by virtue of a divine call. He is presiding officer of both the executive board and of the church. The followers believe that the prophet is in direct communication with God, utters prophecies and performs miracles by his will. The district assemblies are composed of the different orders of the ministry and delegates from each local church. The ministers hold office during good behavior. The temporal affairs of the churches are looked after by deacons under the general supervision of the assemblies. Since the founding of the church in Kansas it has had a somewhat rapid growth and in 1906 had 48 organizations, located in fourteen states and the District of Columbia, the total number of communicants in the United States being 1,823. In Kansas there are 3 organizations with a membership of 78.

Church of the New Jerusalem.—(See Swedenborgians.)

Churches.—The first churches in what is now the State of Kansas were established while it was still unorganized territory. Missions were established among the Indian tribes during the first quarter of the nineteenth century by various denominations, and from that time the church and the mission school dwelt side by side, and worked hand in hand for the evangelization and education of the red man. In 1854, when Kansas was erected as a territory, the Methodists had churches at Shawnee mission and at Wyandotte; the Baptists had a mission church 2 miles northwest of the Shawnee mission, one near the Delaware postoffice and still another in what is now Mission township, Shawnee county; the Friends had a mission and school west of the Shawnee mission, and among the Sac and Fox Indians the Presbyterians had located a mission and school near the present site of Highland, Doniphan county. Two missions had been established by the Catholics—St. Mary's, located in what is now Mission township, Shawnee county, with three stations within a radius of 20 miles, and a second on the Neosho river, in what is now Neosho county.

Nearly all the free-state settlers had belonged to churches in the communities from which they came, and one of the first provisions they made after settling in the territory was for religious services and schools for their children. At first the services were held in the open air, in tents or rude cabins, but as settlements increased church buildings were erected, many of which are used to the present day in different localities. In the outlying districts where settlement was thin, the people gathered at some convenient locality and were ministered to by circuit riders or missionaries. Many of these early congregations later became permanent and prosperous churches.

The earliest available record of churches in Kansas is that taken by the state board of agriculture in 1875, which is meagre and may not accurately give an idea of all denominations, but it gives the largest which in that year were: the Catholic church with 202 organizations and

a membership of 37,198; the Methodist church with 621 organizations and a membership of 22,696; the Baptists with 286 organizations and a membership of 12,197; the Presbyterians with 220 organizations and a membership of 7,962, and the Congregationalists with 121 organizations and a membership of 4,458, making a total of 1,484 organizations and 85,924 communicants. By 1880 the number of organizations had increased to 2,155 and the membership to 189,629, or more than twice that of 1875. As settlement has passed westward across the state, churches have been established in nearly every community and their growth has been steady and satisfactory. In 1890 the proportion of church members to aggregate population in Kansas was about 28 per cent. There were 4,920 organizations with a membership of 336,575. In 1906 there were 994 church organizations in the state with a total membership of 458,190. Of the organizations reporting, 4,020 have church edifices and 602 use halls or other buildings for places of worship. The aggregate value of the church property in the state in 1906 was \$14,953,454. It was found that in that year that 78.7 per cent. of all church members in the state belonged to Protestant bodies; 20.3 per cent. to the Catholic church; 0.5 per cent. to the Latter-day Saints; and 0.5 to all other bodies. (For information concerning any particular church look under the denominational head.)

Churches of God in North America.—This religious organization arose as a result of the revival movement which spread through the United States during the first half of the nineteenth century. One of the leaders of the revival movement was John Winebrenner, a minister of the Reformed church at Harrisburg, Pa. His sermons were so impressive that some of his congregation became alarmed about their spiritual condition. Revivals were a new thing in that region and some of the members became so dissatisfied that they laid the matter before the synod of the Reformed church which met at Harrisburg, Sept. 29, 1822. The case was not disposed of until 1828, when Mr. Winebrenner's connection with the Reformed church was severed. After this he began to labor in the surrounding districts and towns, and in 1829 he organized an independent church calling it only the Church of God. Other congregations soon followed in and around Harrisburg, each assuming the name Church of God, and adding the name of the town in which the congregation organized, as Church of God at Hagerstown.

These churches, in which all members had equal rights, elected and licensed men to preach, but for some time there was no bond or general organization or directing authority. In Oct., 1830, a meeting was held at Harrisburg for the purpose of establishing a regular system of coöperation, which was attended by six licensed ministers. At this meeting an eldership, to consist of an equal number of teaching and ruling elders, was organized which was called the "General Eldership of the Church of God," to distinguish it from the local church eldership. The movement continued to spread to adjoining counties and to Maryland, western Pennsylvania and Ohio. On May 26, 1845, delegates from

the three elderships met at Pittsburg, Pa., and organized the "General Eldership of the Church of God in North America," but in 1896, the name was changed to "General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America."

In doctrine these churches are evangelical and orthodox, and are Arminian rather than Calvinistic. They hold as distinctive from other denominations, that sectarianism is antisciptural; that each local church is a church of God, and should be called so; that in general, all Bible things should be called by Bible names, and a Bible name should not be given to anything not mentioned in the Bible. The members of the Churches of God believe that three ordinances are obligatory—the Lord's Supper, baptism and the religious washing of the saint's feet. They have no written creed but accept the Bible as their rule of faith and practice.

In policy the Churches of God are presbyterian. Each local church votes for a minister but the annual elderships make the appointments within their own boundaries. The congregation elects the elders and deacons, who with the minister constitute the church council and are the governing body, having charge of the admission of members and general oversight of the church work. The minister and an equal number of laymen within a certain territory constitute annual elderships, corresponding to presbyteries, which have the exclusive right to ordain ministers. The different annual elderships combine to form the General Eldership which meets once in four years, and is composed of an equal number of ministers and lay representatives (elders) elected by the annual elderships.

The Churches of God have been established in many parts of the country and are now represented in sixteen states. They were established in Kansas by the settlers who came from the older communities in the east and brought their faith with them. In 1890 there were 26 organizations in Kansas with a membership of 956. Nearly all of these churches were in the eastern third of the state. In 1906 only 12 organizations were reported with a total membership of 613. This falling off in Kansas is doubtless due to the emigration of many of the members to Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, where good cheap land was to be had.

Churches of the Living God.—This religious organization among the negroes was organized in 1899 at Wrightville, Ark., by William Christian, with about 120 members. In general it holds to the articles of faith of the Baptist church but in policy is more like the Methodist church. The first church became very successful and others were formed on the same basis. The name chosen by the new denomination was Church of the Living God. It grew rapidly but was divided because of dissensions, and at the present time three bodies are recognized: Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Friendship); Church of the Living God (Apostolic Church); and Church of Christ in God. There are now 44 organizations located in 12 states. In Kansas the church had three organizations in 1906 with a membership of 135.

Cicero, a village of Harmon township, Sumner county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 7 miles northeast of Wellington, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, a grain elevator, some good general stores, telephone connections, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 48.

Cimarron, the county seat and largest town of Gray county, is located on the Arkansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. R. R. a little northeast of the center of the county and 18 miles west of Dodge City. It was first settled in 1878, and in 1910 was the only incorporated city in the county. The population at that time, according to the U. S. census was 587. Cimarron has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the *Jacksonian*), telephone connections, a hotel, Christian, Methodist, Presbyterian and United Brethren churches, good public schools, and a grain elevator operated by the Farmers' Coöperative Union. It is the most important shipping point between Dodge City and Garden City.

Cimarron River.—The history of this stream discloses the fact that early map makers and explorers confused it with the one known as the "Salt Fork." One of the earliest mentions of the Cimarron was in 1807 by Pike, who called it the "Grand Saline" or "Newsewtonga." In Nuttall's narrative, 1818-20, he calls the stream the "Grand Saline;" Melish, 1820, the "Jefferson;" Tanner, 1823, the "Nesuhetonga or Grand Saline;" Finlay, 1826, the "Grand Saline;" Gregg, 1840, the "Cimarron;" Mitchell, 1846, the "Cimarone or Salt Fork;" Tanner, 1846, the "Semarone, Negracka, or Red River;" Mitchell, 1874, as "Cimmaron;" and "First Red Fork of the Arkansas," "Red Fork" and "Salt River" attaching at various times. The term "Red Fork" was undoubtedly applied to the stream on account of the red tinge of its waters, received from contact with the red clay along its banks. "Negracka" is probably of Siouan origin, most likely an Osage word. Cimarron is a Spanish word, meaning "wild, or unruly." The name Saline and Grand Saline have been applied indiscriminately to the Cimarron and the Salt Fork of the Arkansas, the name Grand Saline being more applicable to the Cimarron.

The Cimarron has its source in the mountains of Union county, N. M. Flowing in an easterly direction its two branches enter Kansas in the southwest corner county—Morton—the north fork flowing across this county and the southeast corner of Stanton county and entering Grant. The south fork crosses Morton county and the northwest corner of Stevens and enters Grant county, where the two branches unite, the combined Cimarron then flowing in a southeast direction through Seward county and the extreme southwest corner of Meade county into Oklahoma. A few miles below the Kansas line the stream makes a turn, flows east about 25 miles, again enters Kansas in Clark county, flowing across the southeast corner of that county and leaving the state from the southwest corner of Comanche county. In Oklahoma the river flows about two-thirds the distance across that state and empties into the Arkansas river near the town of Leroy.

Probably no other stream in Kansas can boast the natural scenery to be found along the Cimarron. An early day writer has said that the river traversed a "country remarkably rugged and broken, affording the most romantic and picturesque views imaginable. It is a tract of about 75 miles square in which nature has displayed a great variety of the most strange and whimsical vagaries. It is an assemblage of beautiful meadows, verdant ridges, and rude, misshapen piles of red clay, thrown together in the utmost apparent confusion, yet affording the most pleasant harmonies and presenting us in every direction an endless variety of curious and interesting objects." The early freighters and hunters have made mention of the wild fruits they found in abundance along the stream, including plums, grapes, choke cherries, gooseberries and currants, of which there were three kinds, black, red and white. About the ravines and in the marshy ground along the stream there were several varieties of wild onions, resembling garlic in flavor, and which the travelers found very acceptable in cooking, to season meats. The Santa Fe trail struck the Cimarron in what is now Grant county, and from there into New Mexico closely followed the stream. The Cimarron is about 650 miles in length, of which about 175 miles are in Kansas.

Circieville, a village of Jackson county, is located 8 miles northwest of Holton, the county seat, on the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads. It has banking facilities, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with two rural mail routes. All the general lines of business are represented. The population in 1910 was 325. The town was founded by Maj. Thomas J. Anderson in 1863, and shortly after the survey Rufus Oursler erected a store and put up a combination grist and sawmill. In 1865-66 the Methodist Episcopal church erected a \$10,000 seminary which was abandoned later for the reason that the church became interested in Baker University at Baldwin. For many years the building was used for school purposes. At the time the town was founded the people had to go to Jefferson for their mail, but later a postoffice was established at Holton.

Citizens' Industrial Alliance.—This association was organized at Topeka in Jan., 1891, and incorporated under the laws of Kansas. It subsequently became a part of the Farmers' Alliance movement. (See Farmers' Alliance.)

Civil Service.—A standard authority defines civil service as "That branch of the public service which includes all executive offices not connected with the army or navy." The same authority says: "Owing to the complexity of modern government and the variety of its functions, the civil service has become very complex, and the problem of its effective administration a difficult one."

About 1830 what is known as the "spoils system" was engrafted upon the American civil service. Political parties adopted as their slogan the cry of "To the victors belong the spoils," and appointments to public office were made more with regard to political activity than to fitness for the duties to be discharged. By 1835 the conditions became such

that Daniel Webster declared in Congress that "Offices are created, not for the benefit of those who fill them, but for public convenience." Nearly half a century more elapsed before any steps were taken to reform the civil service or the methods of making appointments. But in Jan., 1883, Congress passed "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," in which it was provided that the "merit system" should determine appointment and tenure of office of a large number of employees in the various departments of the government service.

Since that time a number of states and cities have adopted the merit system of making appointments in departments where the work is purely of an executive character, Wisconsin probably leading all the other states in the thoroughness with which the system is applied. Gov. Glick sought to have the educational, charitable and reformatory institutions of Kansas placed under this system, and announced in one of his messages to the legislature that, "whether you so amend the law or not, the course indicated will govern the present executive in his actions and appointments, so that none of our state institutions shall be run in the interests of any party or faction, or turned into a political machine."

Nothing was done at that time, but the act of March 3, 1905, provided that "It shall be the duty of the governing board of trustees of the institutions hereinafter named forthwith to formulate rules and regulations prescribing, so far as can be done, the qualifications necessary in order to secure employment in their respective institutions, together with provision for ascertaining whether or not applicants for positions in such institutions are qualified to fill the same, with further provision for the selection of those most capable among such applicants."

It was also provided that such rules and regulations, once established, should be strictly followed by boards in making appointments, and that assistants, subordinate officers and employees might be appointed by the superintendent or other chief executive officer, and removed by him for cause, provided "that no political action or political affiliation shall be sufficient cause for removal." Any superintendent removing any one for political reasons was subject to forfeiture of his position.

The institutions named in the act were the schools for the blind, the deaf, the feeble minded, the soldiers' orphans home, the industrial schools, the state reformatory, the state penitentiary, "and all other charitable and penal institutions of the State of Kansas."

In all cities adopting the commission form of government under the provisions of the act of Feb. 10, 1909, the city commissioners must, by ordinance, appoint three civil service commissioners, whose duty it shall be to hold examinations and determine the qualifications of applicants for positions under the city government. And when a vacancy occurs, the civil service commission shall certify to the city commissioners two names from the eligible list for every vacancy to be filled, from which names the city commissioners shall select the person for appointment. No removals from the municipal civil service shall be made except for cause.

The act of Feb. 12, 1908, placed the fire departments of cities of the first class under civil service regulations, by providing that all appointments thereto should be made "solely on the basis of merit and fitness for service," and that no removals from the department should be made to make places for other men.

Civil War.—(See War of 1861-65.)

Clafin, an incorporated city of Barton county, is located in Independent township, about 20 miles northeast of Great Bend, the county seat. The first settlement at Clafin was made in 1887, and in 1910 the city reported a population of 554. It is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., has 2 banks, a flour mill, a creamery, a grain elevator, a machine shop, a weekly newspaper (the Clarion), Catholic and Protestant churches, a good public school system, and is the principal shipping and supply point for a large agricultural district, to the people of which its international money order postoffice supplies mail daily by two rural routes. The Odin school, a Catholic institution, is located at Clafin.

Claims.—At various periods and for various reasons Kansas has presented claims against the United States. The first instance of this character was in 1857, while Kansas was still a territory. During the border troubles many of the settlers suffered losses by having their stock driven off, their houses burned, etc. In his message to the legislature on Jan. 12, 1857, Gov. Geary said: "In traveling through the territory I have discovered great anxiety in relation to the damages sustained during the past civil disturbances, and everywhere the question has been asked as to whom they should look for indemnity. These injuries—burning houses, plundering fields and stealing horses and other property—have been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble, and have impoverished many good citizens. They cannot be considered as springing from purely local causes, and as such, the subjects of territorial redress. . . . In adjusting the question of damages, it appears proper that a broad and comprehensive view of the subject should be taken; and I have accordingly suggested to the general government the propriety of recommending to Congress the passage of an act providing for the appointment of a commissioner to take testimony and report to Congress for final action, at as early a day as possible."

Acting upon the governor's recommendation, the legislature on Feb. 23, 1857, passed an act authorizing the appointment of a commissioner. Hiram J. Strickler was appointed and on March 7, 1858, he filed his report showing that he had examined claims amounting to \$301,225, of which he had awarded \$254,279.28. His report also gave a list of the claimants. Marcus J. Parrott, then the territorial delegate in Congress, presented a bill for the payment of these claims, but it was never reported back from the committee to which it was referred.

On Feb. 7, 1859, the legislature passed an act providing for the appointment of three commissioners—one by the governor, one by the council and one by the house—to investigate the claims and report, and a supplementary act authorized the commissioners to employ an

attorney. The governor appointed Edward Hoogland, the council appointed Henry J. Adams and the house appointed Samuel A. Kingman. William McKay was engaged as attorney. This commission reported claims filed amounting to \$676,020.21, of which \$412,978.03 had been allowed. Subsequently bonds to the amount of \$95,700 were issued, covering \$5,400 of legislative warrants and \$90,300 of claim warrants. The territorial legislature of 1860 adopted a concurrent resolution asking Congress to assume the payment of these bonds, but no action was taken by Congress, and the last territorial legislature in 1861 passed an act to prevent their payment. The first state legislature, which met in March, 1861, passed a similar act, and the claims for losses during the border war have never been paid.

Kansas was admitted into the Union on the eve of the great Civil war. The machinery of the state government had been in operation less than three months, when President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers to suppress a rebellion. Kansas responded promptly, and during the war the state was at heavy expense in raising and subsisting troops. In addition to that, the general government, by the act of Congress, approved on Aug. 5, 1861, levied a direct tax upon the states, the amount apportioned to Kansas being \$71,743.33. The citizens of the state lost heavily in the various guerrilla raids and the Price invasion of 1864, and at the close of the war filed claims for damages for property destroyed or appropriated by the contending armies. Immediately following the Civil war, the state incurred heavy expenses in suppressing Indian uprisings on the western frontier—expenses which the state authorities felt should be borne by the United States, the Indians causing the trouble having been “wards of the government.” Under the provisions of the Wyandotte constitution and the act of admission, Kansas was to receive sections 16 and 36 in each township for school purposes, certain lands for the benefit of a state university, and five per cent. of the proceeds of all public land sales within the state, but while the war was in progress these provisions were apparently forgotten.

In 1877 Gov. Anthony submitted a statement to the 45th Congress showing that the United States was indebted to the State of Kansas for military expenses to the amount of \$470,726.15. In that year ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford was appointed state agent to look after the collection of these claims, as well as the adjustment of the school lands and the recovery of the five per cent. of the public land sales. Crawford's final report in 1892 shows that he had adjusted claims and received payment of the following sums of money to the state:

School lands (276,376 acres) valued at	\$ 345,470.03
Five per cent. on public land sales	755,919.81
Military claims	372,236.38
Direct tax refund	71,743.33
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Total	\$1,545,369.55

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Under the provisions of the act of the legislature, approved by Gov. Crawford on Feb. 11, 1865, the secretary of state, adjutant-general and attorney-general were appointed a commission to audit the claim growing out of the Price raid. This commission reported claims allowed amounting to \$342,145.99. A new commission, consisting of W. N. Hanley, W. H. Fitzpatrick and D. E. Ballard, was appointed in 1867. This commission reduced the amount allowed by the former one to \$240,258.77. Section 2 of the act of Feb. 26, 1867, provided: "That for the purpose of settling the claims audited and allowed by said board of commissioners, certificates to be known and designated as Union military scrip, shall be issued in sums of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1,000 dollars, as the claimants may desire, in an amount equal in the aggregate to the amount of claims allowed by said board of commissioners."

Under the act of Feb. 17, 1869, Levi Woodard, David Whitaker and T. J. Taylor were appointed a third commission and allowed claims amounting to \$61,221.87. On Feb. 2, 1871, President Grant approved an act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the Kansas Price raid claims. James A. Hardie, J. D. Bingham and T. H. Stanton, three officers of the regular army, were appointed, and they reported claims amounting to \$337,054.38, which sum was appropriated by Congress by the act of June 8, 1872. Between the years 1878 and 1885, ex-Gov. Crawford, as state agent, collected \$369,938.10 to be applied on these claims, and in Jan., 1888, an additional sum of \$237.01 was received through Gov. Martin, making a total of \$707,229.49 allowed by the general government for the payment of the claims.

A joint resolution of the legislature, adopted on March 5, 1887, authorized the governor to appoint a suitable person as auditing commissioner "who shall report to the legislature at its next regular or extra session a full and complete statement in detail of all Price raid claims which are unpaid and which have been audited and allowed by any commission heretofore appointed by authority of the legislature of Kansas, and upon which Union military scrip has been heretofore issued, and also all claims not heretofore audited which may be presented to him."

Gen. John C. Caldwell was appointed commissioner under the provisions of this resolution. He filed his report with the legislature of 1889, giving an alphabetical list of the original holders of the Union military scrip, of which the total issue was \$584,035.20, and showing that of the \$707,229.49 appropriated by Congress, \$26,604.05 was credited to the state on account of the direct tax. He also showed that the state treasurer had paid claims amounting to \$46,414.36 that had not been allowed by any commission, and had left unpaid \$10,352.44 of claims that had been allowed. Of the scrip, certificates amounting to \$336,817 were canceled in 1873, leaving a balance of \$247,218.20. The report alludes to the fact that the state legislature appropriated \$130,000 in 1881 for the payment of the claims, and since that time something over \$300,000 had been appropriated by the general government for the same purpose.

Just before the opening of the legislative session of 1905 an effort was made to have Gov. Hoch recommend an appropriation for the purpose of settling the claims. The Topeka Capital of Jan. 5, 1905, said: "Of the sums appropriated by Congress, \$26,604.05 was illegally used to pay the government direct war tax; \$8,952.57 was illegally used for the state militia, and \$334,618.48 was illegally turned into the state's general fund. The total amount of government money misued by the state was \$372,175. Most of the original claimants are dead, and the bulk of the yellow scrip has been bought up by a few speculators for a cent or two on the dollar. On this account, perhaps, there is a lack of enthusiasm for the claims. However, there are a few old men and women, widows and children, who have held to the scrip as it came into the family, and they are making a strong appeal to the governor and the men who will direct the legislature this winter."

George W. Veale, J. L. Allen, R. H. Semple, T. P. Moore, A. M. Harvey, L. G. Beal and J. M. Meade were appointed a legislative committee on behalf of the scrip-holders, with instructions to issue an address to the people of Kansas on the subject. The address was issued and considerable influence was brought to bear to have the legislature provide for the final redemption of the scrip, but that body failed to act.

The act of the legislature of Feb. 27, 1875, authorized the appointment of a commission to audit and certify the amount of losses sustained by the citizens of Kansas through guerrilla raids at the time of the war, chiefly the Quantrill raid on Lawrence in Aug., 1863. These claims were known as the "Quantrill raid claims." The commission issued certificates for \$882,390.11. Under the act of March 5, 1887, the state assumed the payment of these certificates, but a compromise was effected, the state paying \$362,567.91 for principal and \$104,720.26 for interest, a total of \$467,288.17, which amount became a claim against the United States.

At the time of the Spanish-American war, Kansas expended \$37,787.84 in raising, transporting and subsisting troops. Of this amount the United States refunded \$37,200.19. Samuel J. Crawford was succeeded as state agent by W. W. Martin, who served until March 1, 1905, but none of his reports can be found, if he ever made any. John C. Nicholson then became state agent, and in the Kansas Magazine for July, 1909, he presents the following recapitulation of Kansas' account with the United States, the first column showing the amount paid by the state, and the second the amount reimbursed by the United States:

Raising troops, Civil war	\$ 52,202	\$ 49,052
Interest and discount on above	101,938	97,466
For repelling Indian invasions	349,320	332,308
Interest and discount on above	438,961	425,065
Price raid	336,817	336,817
Quantrill raid	467,288	
Spanish-American war	37,787	37,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$1,784,313	\$1,277,908

Mr. Nicholson also shows the following claims allowed by authorized commissions, but unpaid:

Territorial period	\$ 412,972
Price raid, balance	248,218
Quantrill raid, balance	415,102
Total	<u>\$1,076,292</u>

Concerning the Price raid claims, Mr. Nicholson says: "The unsettled Price raid claims have been for many years a source of great annoyance and dispute, and it is generally admitted that the state ought to pay the unsettled claims allowed by the Hardie commission. The difficulty in adjusting the matter is greatly increased by the fact that duplicate scrip was fraudulently issued for part of the claims."

Clara, a village of Washington county, is situated about 12 miles southwest of Washington, the county seat, and in 1910 reported a population of 40. Mail is received through the postoffice at Haddam, which is the nearest railroad station.

Clare, a village in the central part of Johnson county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 5 miles southwest of Olathe, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities and in 1910 had a population of 10.

Clark County.—On Feb. 26, 1867, Gov. Crawford approved an act of the legislature defining the boundaries of a number of new counties in the western part of the state. Section 39 of that act reads: "The county of Clarke shall be bounded as follows: Commencing where the east line of range 21 west intersects the sixth standard parallel, thence south to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude, thence west to the east line of range 26 west, thence north to the sixth standard parallel, thence east to the place of beginning."

By the act of March 6, 1875, the northern boundary was moved northward 6 miles, to the north line of township 30 south, and the western boundary was fixed at the "east line of range 27 west." The county was named for Charles F. Clarke, who entered the volunteer service in the Civil war as a captain in the Sixth Kansas cavalry, was commissioned assistant adjutant-general on June 12, 1862, and died at Memphis, Tenn., on the 10th of the following December. In the original creative act the name is spelled with the final "c," but in the act of 1873 and all subsequent legislation affecting the county the last letter was dropped from the name.

As an unorganized county, Clark was attached to Ford county for judicial purposes only until Feb. 21, 1883, when Gov. Glick approved an act including Clark in Ford county, in order that the latter might benefit by the taxation of the large cattle interests. This did not please the few settlers in Clark county, and by the act of March 7, 1885, Clark was reestablished with its present boundaries, extending from the east

line of range 21 to the east line of range 26 west, and from the north line of township 30 south to the southern boundary of the state. By the same act the county was attached to Comanche for judicial purposes.

Clark county has an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet, Ashland, the county seat, being situated 1,950 feet above sea level. The surface is generally level prairie, sloping gently southward toward the Cimarron river, which crosses the southern boundary near the center and flows in an easterly direction until it enters Comanche county about 5 miles north of the state line. All the streams of the county are directly or indirectly tributary to the Cimarron. The principal creeks are Bluff, Beaver, Bear, and Big and Little Sand creeks. Near the center of the county is an elevation, to which H. C. Inman, quartermaster of the Custer expedition in 1868 gave the name of "Mount Jesus." In the winter of 1868-69 a trail was made from Fort Dodge to Camp Supply in the Indian Territory, over which government supplies were taken to the latter post. It passed near the elevation mentioned, and became known as the "Mount Jesus trail." In 1870 a new trail was opened, over which the cattle drovers passed to Dodge City and the northern ranges. It was known as the "Texas Cattle Drive," and during the ten years from 1876 to 1885 some 2,000,000 cattle passed over this trail. There is not much native timber in the county. Along the streams are narrow belts of hackberry, walnut, mulberry and cottonwood, the last named being the most common.

The settlement of the county was slow for several years after it was established. In the spring of 1871 the county was surveyed, and in 1874 John Glenn built a road ranch where Ashland now stands. Two graves were found there, supposed to be the graves of men killed by the Indians in 1871, and the place was at first known as "Soldiers' Graves." A weekly stage route from Dodge City to Camp Supply was established in 1875 and four years later it became a daily stage line. In 1876 a large cattleman named Driscoll located a ranch in Clark county, being the first heavy cattleman in that part of the country. The following winter three Benedictine priests came to a mound about 3 miles northeast of Ashland, which they named Mount Casino, with a view of founding a college for invalids and establishing a colony. The movement was discouraged by the cattlemen, the priests lost their horses through an Indian raid, and after a few months abandoned the attempt. Spencer brothers later located their ranch near Mount Casino. Two men came to the Sand creek valley in the spring of 1878 and made a crop there that season, but did not become permanent settlers.

In the Cheyenne raid of 1878 (q. v.) some of the Indians entered the state near the southwest corner of Comanche county and passed through Clark, stealing some horses from Driscoll's ranch. One Indian was killed in the county. In the spring of 1879 a man named Dudley came from Sumner county and settled on Bear creek. Up to this time there had been nothing but cattle ranches in the county, the

principal ones being Driscoll's and Evans' ranches on Kiger creek; Lustrum's and Carlson's below Bluff creek; Dorsey's at the mouth of the Red Earth, and Collar's on Bluff creek. It was the value of these ranches that influenced the legislature to include Clark county in Ford, as above mentioned.

Clark City was laid out in June, 1884, about a mile and a half north of the present city of Ashland. The first number of the Clark County Clipper, the first newspaper in the county, was issued at Clark City on Sept. 18, 1884, by Marquis & Church. Late in October of that year Ashland was laid out by a company of Winfield men, of which W. R. McDonald was president and Francis B. Hall secretary. The new town company offered for a certain length of time to give each of the householders of Clark City a lot and remove his house to the new town site free. Quite a number accepted the offer, and as Ashland went up Clark City went down, until it finally disappeared entirely.

About the time that Ashland was founded, the Clipper said in an editorial: "The immigration into this county from the east does not seem to abate because of the approach of winter. The wagons still pour into the valleys south, southeast and southwest of here at a rate never before equaled, and we expect to see them continue to come all winter. . . . If you have not used your right of preëmption, wait no longer, as in all probability it will soon be forever too late."

At the presidential election in Nov., 1884, Blaine received 85 votes in the county: Cleveland, 70; and Butler, 14, a total of 169 votes. At the same time J. Q. Shoup was elected to represent the county in the state legislature. When the news reached Ashland in March, 1885, that Clark county was again made an independent political organization by the legislature, it was received with demonstrations of joy. On the 10th a meeting was held at the office of Ayers & Theis to take steps to organize the county. J. W. Ayers presided and Robert C. Marquis acted as secretary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Likes, McCartney and Berry, was appointed to attend to the work of printing and circulating petitions to the governor asking for the organization of the county.

Another meeting was held on April 17, when Robert C. Marquis offered the following resolution: "That this convention temporarily divide the county into three districts of ten miles each, running north and south, to be known as the Eastern, Western and Central districts, and that the representatives present from each district select a committee of three to represent their district, and these committees from each district shall meet immediately and select a day, place and manner whereby the several districts shall select a man to be recommended to the governor for appointment as county commissioner in their respective districts, and also a person for county clerk."

The resolution was adopted and the following committees appointed: Eastern district—C. B. Nunemacher, D. C. Pitcher, C. G. Graham; Central district—F. M. Sanderlin, J. M. Bly, J. M. Lockhead; Western

district—H. W. Henry, A. F. Harmer, Joseph Hall. This committee of nine decided on April 25 as the date of an election, and met at Ashland on the 27th to canvass the vote. A. F. Harmer, Daniel Burket and G. W. Epperly were chosen for county commissioners and John S. Myers for county clerk, and these men were recommended to the governor for appointment. In the meantime Thomas E. Berry had been appointed on March 20 to take a census of the county. His enumeration showed a population of 2,042, of whom 877 were householders. Upon his report Gov. John A. Martin issued his proclamation on May 5, 1885, declaring the county organized, appointing the commissioners and clerk recommended by the people of the county and designating Ashland as the temporary county seat.

The first meeting of the board of commissioners was held on May 11, 1885, when the three districts authorized by the resolution of April 17 were declared civil townships. The Eastern district was named Liberty township, with voting places at Weeks' ranch, Kepler's and Mendenhall's; the Central district was named Center township, with voting places at Letitia, Ashland and Edwards; and the Western district was named Vesta township, with voting places at Appleton, Vesta and Englewood. An election was ordered for June 16, for the election of county officers and the selection of a permanent county seat. The officers elected were: C. D. Perry, representative; John S. Myers, clerk; S. H. Hughes, treasurer; J. J. Kennedy, probate judge; J. L. Snodgrass, register of deeds; Michael Sughrue, sheriff; W. A. McCartney, county attorney; A. F. Harmer, clerk of the district court; C. C. Mansfield, superintendent of education; J. W. Henderson, surveyor; Dr. S. H. Parks, coroner; G. W. Epperly, Daniel Burket and B. B. Bush, commissioners. For county seat Ashland received 577 votes; Englewood, 257; Fair West, 98, and 34 were recorded as "scattering."

The first school in the county, of which any record is obtainable, was a three months' term taught at Clark City by W. H. Myers, closing on Nov. 29, 1884. The first banking institution was the Clark County bank, which opened its doors for business on June 24, 1885, at Ashland.

Since the organization of the county, its history differs but little from that of the other counties of the state. Constructive work has gone forward steadily, highways have been opened, public buildings erected, school districts organized, etc. Two lines of railroads operate in the county. The Wichita & Englewood division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system enters the county near the center of the eastern boundary, runs west to Ashland and thence southwest to Englewood, and a line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific system crosses the northwest corner through Minneola.

According to the U. S. census, the population of Clark county in 1910 was 4,093, a gain of 3,022 during the preceding ten years, or more than 200 per cent. The county is bounded on the north by Ford county; on the east by the counties of Kiowa and Comanche; on the south

by the State of Oklahoma, and on the west by Meade county. It is divided into ten townships, viz.: Appleton, Brown, Center, Cimarron, Edwards, Englewood, Lexington, Liberty, Sitka and Vesta. The value of all farm products in 1910, including live stock, was \$2,111,518. The five leading crops in the order of value were: wheat, \$936,387; corn, \$181,084; Kaffir corn, \$87,715; oats, \$44,677; sorghum, \$42,160. Hay, barley, milo maize and broom-corn were also important crops.

Clark, William, soldier and explorer, was born in Caroline county, Va., Aug. 1, 1770. When fourteen years old his parents—John and Ann (Rogers) Clark—removed to Kentucky and settled where Louisville now stands, and where his brother, George Rogers Clark, had built a fort in 1777. William grew up in a wild region, with little opportunity for acquiring an education, but he became well versed in Indian traits and habits. He was with Col. John Hardin in a campaign against the Indians north of the Ohio river in 1789; was made an ensign in 1791; promoted to lieutenant in March, 1792; served as adjutant and quartermaster in 1793, and was with Gen. Anthony Wayne in his Indian campaigns of 1796. Ill health forced him to leave the army, but as a hunter and trapper he regained his strength. In 1804 he went to St. Louis, and in March of that year President Jefferson commissioned him a second lieutenant in the artillery and ordered him to join Capt. Meriwether Lewis for an exploring expedition through the Louisiana purchase and across the Rocky mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river. This expedition passed up the Missouri river, along what is now the eastern boundary of Kansas, and some of the streams in the eastern part of the state were named by Lewis and Clark. (See Lewis and Clark's Expedition.) On Sept. 23, 1806, the expedition reached St. Louis, having been for more than two years engaged in exploring the Missouri river, the Rocky mountain region and the Columbia valley. Congress granted Lieut. Clark 1,000 acres of land for his services. For several years he was Indian agent; was appointed governor of Missouri Territory on July 1, 1813, by President Madison, and served as such until the state was admitted into the Union in 1820. Clark died at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1838.

Clarke, Sidney, one of the early members of Congress from Kansas, was born at Southbridge, Mass., Oct. 16, 1831. He was not given the advantages of a liberal education, and at the age of eighteen left his father's farm to work in a general store in Worcester. While thus employed he studied nights, and within a short time began to write for the press. He soon gained recognition as a versatile and forcible writer, and joined a young men's literary society, where his natural ability as a debater quickly developed. In 1854 he returned to his native town and started a weekly newspaper known as the "Southbridge Press," which flourished for five years. He became an active member of the Free Soil party, casting his first vote for Hale and Julian in 1852. In the campaign of 1856 he actively supported Gen. Fremont. In the spring of 1858 Mr. Clark's health became impaired

and upon the advice of his physician he went west, locating at Lawrence, Kan., the following spring. His interest in politics began to assert itself immediately, and he became an ardent supporter of the Radical wing of the Free-State party. In 1862 he was elected to the state legislature. The following year President Lincoln appointed him adjutant-general of volunteers, and he was assigned to duty as acting assistant provost marshal general for the District of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Dakota, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. The same year he was made chairman of the Republican state committee, a position previously held by the ablest of the old free-state leaders. From this time on Mr. Clarke was a conspicuous political figure in Kansas. In 1864 he was elected to Congress and reelected for two succeeding terms. He was always alive to the interests of his constituency while in Congress, and was an able, faithful representative of a commonwealth extensive in territory, with diversified interests and developing resources. In Congress Mr. Clarke was chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs and a member of the Pacific railroad commission. He participated in all the leading conflicts which made the history of Congress memorable during the six years he served in that body. The defeat of the Osage Indian treaty and the passage of the Clark bill saved to Kansas much of her public school lands. During his three terms in Congress Mr. Clarke was the only representative from Kansas and he referred proudly to himself as "the sole representative of my imperial state." He was in Congress at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, of whom he was a close friend, and was placed on the committee that accompanied the body to its last resting place. He was defeated for election to Congress in 1870, but was elected to the state legislature in 1878 and made speaker of the house. In 1898 he removed to Oklahoma, and few men had a more powerful hand in shaping the destinies of the new state. He united his fortunes with the west at an early day and was an ideal pioneer in both Kansas and Oklahoma. Mr. Clarke was twice married. In 1860 he married Miss Henrietta Ross at Lawrence, and four children were born to this union: George Lincoln, Sydney, Jr., Lulu Louise and Ella Maria. Mrs. Clarke died in 1873 and in 1881 Mr. Clarke married Miss Dora Goulding of Topeka. One daughter, Josie, was born to them. Mr. Clarke died in Oklahoma City, Okla., June 19, 1909.

Claudell, a village of Valley township, Smith county, is located on the Solomon river, and is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 15 miles southwest of Smith Center, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, a good local trade, and in 1910 reported a population of 50.

Clay Center, the county seat and largest city of Clay county, is located on the Republican river at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and two lines of the Union Pacific railroads, a little northeast of the center of the county. The first settlement at Clay Center was made in May, 1862, by John and Alonzo F. Dexter and

Orville Huntress. When it was proposed to make Clay Center the county seat, Alonzo F. Dexter donated the ground for a court-house—a fact which is inscribed on the corner-stone of the building erected in 1900. Soon after that court-house was completed, Mr. Dexter, having grown old and suffered financial reverses, was made superintendent of the structure, with quarters in the building. On June 11, 1875, Clay Center was incorporated as a city of the third class. In April, 1880, the population having increased to over 2,000, a petition was presented to the governor to make it a city of the second class, and in July Gov. St. John issued a proclamation to that effect.

According to the U. S. census for 1910 the population of Clay Center was then 3,438. It has broad, well improved streets, a fine water-works system, an electric lighting plant, a fire department, sewers, a telephone exchange, 2 national and 3 state banks with a capital of \$200,000, an opera house, lodges of the leading fraternal organizations, a number of fine church edifices, good hotels, a bottling works, a broom factory, grain elevators, foundries and machine shops, carriage and wagon works, planing mills, flour mills, an engraving company, brick and tile factories, and some well stocked and well conducted mercantile establishments. From the international money order postoffice of Clay Center eight rural delivery routes supply daily mail to the inhabitants of a rich agricultural region. The county high school is located at Clay Center, and the public school buildings of the city are as fine as those of any city in Kansas. The press is represented by one daily and three weekly newspapers, a monthly fraternal magazine, and a religious quarterly.

Clay County, in the northeastern part of the state, is in the second tier of counties south of Nebraska, and its eastern boundary is about 100 miles west of the Missouri river. It is bounded on the north by Washington county; east by Geary and Riley; south by Dickinson, and west by Ottawa and Cloud, and has an area of 660 square miles. By an act of the first territorial legislature in 1855, the territory embraced within the present limits of Clay county was attached to Riley county for all revenue and judicial purposes. Subsequently Clay was attached to Geary county. In 1857 Clay was created and named in honor of the great compromise statesman, Henry Clay.

The first white men to visit this part of Kansas were the French, who about 1724, passed up the rivers seeking to open up trade with the Indians. In 1830, David Atchison, an adventurous pioneer, penetrated as far west as the present county of Clay. Col. John C. Fremont, in his expedition to the Rocky mountains in 1843 crossed what is now the southwestern part of the county, and in his report on June 11, 1843, says, "For several days we continued to travel along the Republican . . . on the morning of the 16th, the parties separated, and bearing a little out from the river . . . we entered upon an extensive and high level prairie."

Among the first permanent settlers were the Younkins brothers from

Pennsylvania, who in April, 1856, entered land on Timber creek. Within a short time they were followed by J. B. Quimby and William Payne, who took up land on the west side of the Republican near the present site of Wakefield. The first actual settler on the site of Wakefield was James Gilbert, who located there in 1858. Mrs. Moses Younkins and Mrs. Quimby were the first white women in the county. In 1857 John Gill, Lorenzo Gates and a man named Mall located on Deep creek farther up the river, where Gatesville and Mall creek commemorate them. During the fall of 1857 and the spring of 1858 immigration was steady, some of the best claims being taken up by the new settlers. The first wedding occurred on Dec. 18, 1859, when Lorenzo Gates married Lucinda Gill. The first white child born in the county was Edward L. Younkins, whose birth occurred on Dec. 2, 1858.

The drought of 1860 almost entirely stopped immigration and the population of the county increased little until the close of the war. Then a second era of progress opened and many settlers entered land for permanent homes. When these pioneers came to Clay county, they found the land in the possession of the Kaw Indians, who were comparatively peaceful, but the settlers were so alarmed by reports of depredations in adjoining counties, that they left their homes and fled to places of safety. During the war between the Pawnees and Delawares, in the Smoky Hill valley in 1857, many of the pioneers sought refuge in Riley county, but returned when they were assured that the Indians would not wage war in their locality. Late in the summer of 1864, Indian troubles in Nebraska again frightened the settlers in Clay county from their homes. In the Historical Map Book of Clay county the following statement is made: "In Aug., 1864, the Indians made a raid on the settlers living on the Little Blue, in Washington and Marshall counties. The settlers from the northern part of Clay and the southern part of Washington county, fled from their homes and gathered at Huntress' cabin, where about 200 of them encamped for a month. . . . During the month the mail went no farther than the encampment; the postmasters took their respective mails and distributed them there." In 1868 the Indians left their reservations, committed depredations in Cloud, Washington and Republic counties and the frightened settlers hastened into Clay county from all directions.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Clay was still an unorganized county, with but few inhabitants, hence but 47 men responded to the calls for volunteers and enlisted in the Union army. The settlers, few as they were, were much depleted by the troublous times of the Civil war. In 1860 there were eleven families in what is now the Wakefield district, but by 1863 only two men were left, J. M. Quimby and Edward Kerby, while the only men left on Mall creek were Lorenzo Gates and John Butler.

Dr. Burt, who came to Kansas in 1868, gives the following description of the early settlements in Clay county: "In coming from Milford, the first house after leaving Mr. Hopkins' this side of the river, was Mr.

Quimby's log cabin, then Mr. Todd's stone house, then an old fashioned log cabin where Mr. Payne's house now stands, then a log house at what is now Wakefield. The next house to the north was, I think, Harvey Ramsey's, and the next ones were in the Avery district, which seemed well on toward Clay Center. In Jan., 1870, there were no houses between Clay Center and Fancy creek, between Clay Center and Chapman's creek, nor between the head of Chapman's creek and Wakefield."

Prior to 1870, nearly all the settlements were made along the streams, as the early settlers did not believe farms would be opened on the upland during their lives. But in the fall of 1869, a party of English colonists located on the prairie between the Republican river and Chapman's creek, where they entered land and soon developed prosperous farms, the settlement becoming known as the Wakefield colony. (q. v.) The first blacksmith shop in the county was opened there in 1859. The first mail route in Clay county was established in 1862. The route ran from Manhattan to Clifton along the river valleys. The first postoffice was on Mall creek, and the first postmaster was Lorenzo Gates. The second was at Clay Center, with Orville Huntress as postmaster, and the third at Clifton, near the northern boundary, was kept by James Fox. The first carrier was James Parkinson, who made his initial trip on July 1, 1862. At first the service was weekly but soon changed to tri-weekly, and Junction City became the southern terminus.

The settlers of Clay county took deep interest in educational matters from the first, and in 1864 the first school house was built at Lincoln creek on government land. It was a rude structure of logs and was nearly completed when Samuel Allen went to the land office at Junction City and filed on the land, thus appropriating the school house as his personal property. This made it necessary to secure another school house and a log cabin was bought of F. Kuhnle. Mrs. Lack was engaged as teacher and opened the first school in 1865 when the first district was organized. The first physician in the county was Dr. J. W. Shepperd, who located there in 1862. Orville Huntress bought a stock of goods and opened a store in 1861, thus becoming the pioneer merchant of Clay county. About the same time he started the first hotel, where the military road crossed Huntress' creek. In 1865 the first sawmill was established on Timber creek by H. N. Dawson, and the same year the Dexter brothers started the first steam sawmill.

Dissatisfaction arose in 1866 in Clay county over the taxes imposed by the authorities of Geary county, and a meeting was held at the school house in Clay Center on July 28 to consider the question of organizing the county. At this meeting Orville Huntress was chosen chairman and George D. Seabury clerk. A committee, consisting of Lorenzo Gates, William Silvers, Joseph Ryan and John G. Haynes, was appointed to draft a petition and affidavit to be sent to the governor as required by law. On Aug. 10, 1866, the governor appointed Lorenzo Gates, William Silvers and Joseph P. Ryan county commissioners;

George D. Seabury, clerk, and named Clay Center as the temporary seat of justice. At the first election on Nov. 6, 1866, the county seat was permanently located at Clay Center. The county officers elected at this time were Thomas Sherwood, Henry Avery and William Silvers, commissioners; S. N. Ackley, clerk; Orville Huntress, treasurer; S. N. Ackley, register of deeds; J. B. McLaughlin, surveyor; Russell Allen, sheriff; James Hemphill, coroner, and Orville Huntress, assessor. Lorenzo Gates was the first man to represent Clay county in the lower house of the state legislature and L. F. Parsons was the first state senator.

A stone court-house was erected by the Dexter brothers in 1868, and used until 1875, when the county offices and records were moved into the Streeter building. For a number of years the building used as a county jail was rented.

The first board of county commissioners divided the county into three civil townships, viz.: Sherman, in the northern part; Clay Center, in the central, and Republican in the southern part, each extending the full width of the county east and west. As population increased the original townships have been divided to form, Athelstone, Blaine, Bloom, Chapman, Clay Center, Exeter, Five Creeks, Garfield, Gill, Goshen, Grant, Hayes, Highland, Mulberry, Oakland, Republican, Sherman and Union.

The first term of the district court in Clay county was opened by Judge James Humphrey, Oct. 26, 1859.

The first railroad to enter the county was the Junction City & Fort Kearney (now the Union Pacific), completed to Clay Center on March 12, 1873, and terminated there until 1878. It crosses the eastern boundary about 7 miles north of the southern boundary and follows the river northwest through Clay Center to Clifton. The Kansas Central, at first a narrow gauge road, was built in 1883. It crosses the county from east to west about the center, passing through Clay Center, and now belongs to the Union Pacific. Since then a line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific system has been built from southeast to northwest through the county, following the general course of the Republican river. The Missouri Pacific crosses the northern boundary near Vining, and a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe crosses the southwest corner, giving the county over 95 miles of main track railroad within its boundaries.

The first issue of the Clay County Independent, edited by Houston & Downer, appeared on Aug. 20, 1871, being the first paper in the county. On Jan. 11, 1873, it was sold to J. W. Miller who changed the name to the Dispatch, the first number of which appeared March 12, 1873.

Rev. R. P. West of the Methodist church preached the first sermon in the county, but the Baptists were the first denomination to organize a permanent congregation. That was Aug., 1868, and the church was dedicated in Oct., 1874. The Presbyterian church of Clay Center was organized in the school house on April 1, 1871, and the first minister

was J. D. Perring. Father Tichler established the Catholic church at Clay Center in April, 1877. Since then nearly all denominations have organized and erected churches in the county.

The surface of the county is rolling except in the north part of Oakland and the southern part of Five Creeks townships, which are high and rocky. The river and creek bottoms vary from half a mile to a mile in width and comprise about one-twelfth of the area. Timber belts are common along the streams and consist of cottonwood, red and white elm, oak, hackberry and locust. Sandstone and magnesian limestone are abundant, clay for brick and pottery is plentiful and red ochre and gypsum are also found. Agriculture is the principal occupation. Corn, winter wheat and oats are the chief crops, while in 1907 there were 150,000 bearing fruit trees, peach and apple being the leading varieties. The county stands well to the front in stock raising and dairy products.

Clay Center, on the Republican river, a little north and east of the center of the county, is the seat of justice and principal town and is the site of the county high school. Other towns of importance are Green, Idana, Industry, Morganville, Oakhill and Wakefield. The population of the county in 1910 was 15,251, and the value of the agricultural products, including live stock, was over \$4,000,000.

Clayton, a town in Noble township, Norton county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 17 miles southwest of Norton, the county seat. Clayton was incorporated in 1907, and in 1910 reported a population of 191. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Vidette), a creamery, a feed mill, a hotel, a money order postoffice with three rural routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, and ships large quantities of grain and live stock. It is the principal trading point for a rich agricultural district in the western part of Norton and the eastern part of Decatur county.

Clayton, Powell, soldier and diplomat, was born at Bethel, Pa., Aug. 7, 1833. He was educated in the public schools and at the Partridge Military Academy at Bristol, Pa., after which he studied civil engineering at Wilmington, Del. In 1855 he came to Kansas, where he followed his profession of civil engineer until 1861, having been city engineer of Leavenworth in 1859. On May 29, 1861, he enlisted as a captain in the First Kansas infantry; was made lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Kansas cavalry on Dec. 28, 1861; promoted to colonel on March 7, 1862, and to brigadier-general on Aug. 1, 1864. He was mustered out on Aug. 24, 1865, and from 1868 to 1871 was the reconstruction governor of Arkansas. He then engaged in business as a planter in Arkansas; was a delegate to every national Republican convention from 1872 to 1896; was minister to Mexico from 1897 to 1905, and since then has been president and general manager of the Eureka Springs railway.

Clearfield, a hamlet in the southeastern part of Douglas county, is located on a branch of the Wakarusa river, 4 miles east of Vinland, the nearest railroad town. It has a rural free delivery from Eudora and in 1910 had a population of less than 20 inhabitants.

Clearwater, an incorporated town of Ninnescah township, Sedgwick county, is situated 17 miles southwest of Wichita, near the Ninnescah river, and at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads. It was first settled in 1870, was platted as a town in 1872, and in 1910 reported a population of 569. Clearwater has 2 banks, a money order postoffice with three rural routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a weekly newspaper (the *Courant*), Baptist, Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, good public schools, and is the principal trading and shipping point for a rich agricultural district in the Ninnescah valley.

Cleaverdale, a hamlet of Clark county, is situated in the Bluff creek valley about 12 miles north of Ashland, the county seat, and 10 miles southeast of Minneola, which is the nearest railroad station. It is a postoffice and trading center for that part of the county.

Cleburne, one of the river towns of Riley county, is located in Swede township on the Union Pacific R. R. and on the Big Blue river, 28 miles north of Manhattan, the county seat. It is supplied with a bank, telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 225.

Clements, a little town of Chase county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and the Cottonwood river, 15 miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, all the regular line of mercantile establishments, and a state bank. Live stock, hay, grain and produce are shipped in considerable quantities and Clements is the trading point of a large agricultural district. The population according to the census of 1910 was 200.

Cleveland, a village of Belmont township, Kingman county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 7 miles south of Kingman, the county seat. The railroad name is Carvel. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, telephone connections, express office, grain elevator, some good general stores, and in 1910 reported a population of 75.

Clifton, an incorporated city of the third class of Washington county, is located near the southwest corner, on the line between Clay and Mulberry townships, and about 20 miles from Washington, the county seat. It is on the Republican river, at the junction of the Union Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific railroads, which gives the city unsurpassed shipping facilities. Clifton has 2 banks, a money order postoffice with five rural routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, churches of various denominations, some first class mercantile houses, a hotel, a good public school system, etc. Of the 614 population according to the U. S. census of 1910, 261 lived in Clay and 353 in Mulberry township.

Climate.—Kansas is situated between 37° and 40° north latitude, and 94° 38' and 102° 2' west longitude. The elevation above sea level ranges from 700 feet in the southeastern part of Montgomery county to 4,100

feet in the northwestern part of Greeley county. Owing to its location and altitude, the state escapes the severe winters of those farther north, and the enervating heat of the summers of the south. Consequently, the climate of Kansas is mild, and under average conditions is without tropical heat or arctic cold. The air is dry, invigorating and particularly wholesome in western Kansas, and extremes of temperature are usually of short duration.

Between the northern and southern parts of the state there is a difference of several degrees of temperature both summer and winter. The following statistics, covering a period of ten years, were taken from the United States weather bureau reports. The mean winter temperature ranges from 28.5° in the northern counties to 34° in the southern. The mean summer temperature ranges from 74° in the northwest counties to 79° in the southeastern part of the state. Over a large portion of Kansas the highest temperature recorded exceeds 110° , the highest being 115° in 1860, 1894 and 1896. The lowest temperatures recorded range from 15° below zero in Morton county to 32° below zero in Finney. The date of the last killing frost in spring ranges from April 6, in the extreme southeastern part of the state to May 5, in the northwest. The first killing frost of autumn ranges from Sept. 30 in the northwest to Oct. 25 in the southeast. The average number of growing days between these killing frosts ranges from 150 in the northwest counties to 200 in the southeastern.

According to Indian tradition the Kaw river remained frozen for a month during the winter of 1796-7. "All streams remained frozen for thirty suns," while Jan., 1908, according to the United States weather bureau, was the warmest January that Kansas ever knew. The prevailing direction of the wind is from the north and northwest during the winter. During March it is from the southwest and for the rest of the year generally from the south. The source of rain supply is mainly from the Gulf of Mexico. The average winter precipitation which includes rainfall and water from melted snows, ranges from 1.19 inches in the extreme northwest to 6.53 in the extreme southeast. The average precipitation for spring ranges from 4 inches in the western part of the state to 12 inches in the east. In the summer the range is 8 to 14 inches for the same localities, and for the fall from 15 to 44 inches. The average number of rainy days per year increases from 49 in the extreme west to 99 in the eastern part of the state. The annual average number of days with thunder storms ranges from less than 20 in the extreme southwest to over 40 in the eastern counties. The total annual precipitation in the driest recorded year, ranges from less than 10 inches in the western counties to 26 inches in the eastern, and in the wettest year from 21.16 in the west to 58.30 in the east. The average snow fall ranges from 8.6 inches in Montgomery county to 25.6 in Atchison, and in the western part from 18.1 inches in Thomas county to 21.2 in Morton. McPherson has the heaviest average snow fall (24 inches) for the central part.

Where the rainfall in Kansas is deficient it is due more to the lack of the necessary conditions of the soil, vegetation and local evaporation than to the lack of humidity in the aerial currents, as the same influences which bring the Mississippi Valley states their supply of moisture also bring it to Kansas. The conditions necessary to bring this moisture from the atmosphere are deeply plowed ground, well cultivated fields, growing crops, large areas of trees, ponds of water, etc. As most of these conditions are lacking in western Kansas, the scarcity of moisture in that section may be easily accounted for. The rainfall is graduated from east to west in proportion to the natural fertility of the soil and the area of cultivated land.

Commencing at the Rocky mountains and extending eastward almost to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, lay the "Great American Desert" or "Staked Plains" of some sixty years ago. At that time, this new fertile region was almost as much of a desert as are the barren wastes of New Mexico and Arizona today. Then all of Kansas lying west of Topeka was what the Kansas of the present is west of the 100th meridian. Immense herds of buffalo tramped the earth hard, and with the sun baking process it underwent, the soil became almost impervious to water. Prairie fires added to the hardening process, by burning the scanty vegetation. The earth's surface exposed to the sun's fierce rays became heated and by radiation gave its temperature to the atmosphere. Hot winds were the result. The desert gave these winds birth, and only the desert could nourish them. When civilization introduced elements foreign to their nature they became so much milder when compared with those of earlier years, that the present generation has no conception of this terror of the first pioneers. Then the principal rain supply of the summer months was through the medium of thunder storms of great severity. Precipitation took place at a high level and was very rapid, slow gentle rains being extremely rare.

For years farming in Kansas was carried on under the greatest difficulty, and few people believed that the frontier would ever extend much beyond the longitude of Topeka. But the pioneers were not daunted, step by step, mile by mile, year by year, they advanced upon the "Great Desert," until now the state is under cultivation practically to, and in some districts beyond, the 100th meridian. The plow has done its work. Millions of acres of water shedding sod have been broken, and by this stirring of the soil it has been placed in condition to conserve the rainfall that formerly was wasted. Tree claims have been set out, fruit trees have been planted, and these groves and orchards prove valuable accessories to the cultivated soil in increasing the humidity of the atmosphere, and a more general diffusion of moisture has followed. As the tide of emigration flowed westward the blue stemmed grass has always been found to follow closely, and has passed the 100th meridian. The sand hills of Reno, Barton, Pawnee and Edwards counties are rapidly becoming grass covered.

The mirage, due to light reflected through several strata of air of

different densities, lifting into view objects lying below this horizon, was common in the western counties in early days, and is still seen occasionally on the hot dry days of summer, when there is little radiation.

The hot winds, already mentioned, always make vegetation wilt, and when they move with great velocity, burn the vegetation. Some of the most destructive winds have occurred when the soil was saturated with moisture. Wheat in the milk and corn just beginning to tassel are especially liable to injury by these winds. When there is sufficient moisture in the ground the plants usually recover at night, but when continuous hot winds have dried the ground the crops are often completely destroyed and seldom show more than a partial recovery. The leaves of the trees become so dry that they crumble when touched. But as previously stated, the hot winds have become toned down, and a few years more of civilization will probably cause them to disappear entirely. The average velocity of the Kansas wind, according to the government weather bureau reports, is 8.5 miles per hour. Storms, such as the "blizzards" of the northwest seldom occur, and cyclones, notwithstanding the common belief to the contrary, are equally uncommon.

Climax, one of the villages of Greenwood county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and on Otter creek, 10 miles southeast of Eureka, the county seat. It has good churches and schools, and several of the leading lines of business activity is represented. There are telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 100.

Clinton, one of the early settlements of Douglas county, is located in the valley of the Wakarusa river, 9 miles southwest of Lawrence and about 7 miles northeast of Richland, the nearest railroad station. The first settlement near the site of the village was made in June, 1854. The following year a postoffice was established about a mile east of the present town, at a place called Bloomington, but on Aug. 30, 1858, it was removed to Clinton, J. A. Bean becoming the first postmaster. Mr. Bean had opened a store on the north side of the public square in 1854 and by the time the postoffice was established several other general stores had been opened, houses erected and the town became so prosperous that it was a prominent contestant for the county seat. The Presbyterians perfected an organization in the town in 1860 and five years later erected a church edifice. No railroad has ever reached the town and it has not lived up to the great expectations of the early days. At the present time it has good churches, a school, several stores, a blacksmith and wagon shop, a money order postoffice, and in 1910 had a population of 83.

Clonmel, a village of Illinois township, Sedgwick county, is a station on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient R. R. 15 miles southwest of Wichita. It is a comparatively new place, has a postoffice, a general store and some other business enterprises, and in 1910 reported a population of 40.

Cloud County, located just west of the 6th principal meridian, in the second tier of counties south of Nebraska, was created out of unorganized territory by the act of Feb. 27, 1860, and named Shirley (q. v.). On Feb. 26, 1867, the name was changed to Cloud in honor of William F. Cloud, colonel of the Second Kansas cavalry.

It is bounded on the north by Republic county; on the east by Washington and Clay; on the south by Ottawa; on the west by Jewell and Mitchell, and has an area of 720 square miles.

On Feb. 4, 1865, the boundary lines of Washington county were extended to include the counties of Shirley and Republic, provided, "however, that at any time in the future, when the territory now comprised either in the county of Shirley and (or) Republic shall contain the number of inhabitants that shall entitle them to a county organization, they shall be authorized to organize and become a distinct county."

It is believed that the first white men to visit the territory now included in Cloud county, were French traders, who passed up the Republican and Solomon rivers early in the 18th century. A Spanish expedition from New Mexico, passed through Cloud and Republic counties early in Sept., 1806, about the time Pike's expedition (q. v.) was encamped on the Solomon.

There has been much discussion as to who were the first permanent settlers in Cloud county. According to J. B. Rupe and the statements of Lew Fowler, he and his brother and John and Harlow Seymore came to Cloud county in 1858 to hunt and trap. They were followed by C. W. Brown. The Fowlers were single men, but Brown brought his family with him. At the time these men came to Cloud county, they are supposed to have been the only settlers west of the 6th principal meridian. Within a short time the Fowler brothers built what afterward became known as the "Conklin House," platted a town site and called it Eaton City. This was the first real house in the county and was located in the western part of the present city of Clyde. Brown and Seymore settled first on Peach creek and then on Elk creek. The surveyors who laid out Eaton City were Sylvanus Furrows and a man named Starr, but the Fowlers did not file on the claims before they enlisted in a Kansas regiment at the outbreak of the Civil war. In the autumn of 1865, they returned to the county but found that their claims had been taken by others.

Early in the spring of 1860, John Allen of Kentucky, and his son-in-law, Sutton McWhorter, took up claims north of Lake Sibley, on the military road to Fort Kearney, and laid out a town called Union City. Allen brought some fine blooded cattle with him, the first introduced into that locality. Some of the other settlers were Thomas Heffington, who later moved to Elk creek, Joseph Finney on Elk creek, and John Sheets on Elm creek. Philip and Carey Kizer and Newton Race, with their families, some hired help and 40 head of cattle passed up the Republican valley and located on White Rock creek about 3 miles from the mouth. Daniel Wolf and several sons from Pennsylvania settled a few miles

south of the present city of Concordia, on a creek that bears their name. Jacob Heller settled on Elk creek, and was followed by his father and brothers. J. M. Hageman, J. M. Thorp and August Fenske made improvements on their land at once and were the first to raise crops that were marketed. In July, 1860, some of the settlers left on account of an Indian scare, and as the population was estimated to be only 80, it fell below that for a time. In Oct., 1860, the first white child was born in the county—Augustus, son of August and Ellen Fenske.

In 1862, Richard Coughlen, John D. Robertson, Zachariah Swearingen and their families joined the frontier settlement. During the year Charles and Peter Conklin, with two sisters and an orphan child, took up their residence in the log house built by the Fowlers, which was the best in the county. These men were suspected of being members of an organized band of horse thieves, and as the county was yet unorganized, the settlers took the law into their own hands. A party of some 30 men of Washington and Cloud counties was organized to lynch the Conklins, but they heard of the design and escaped. The mob tore down the house sheltering the women and child, who soon left the county.

The Elm creek school house, the first in the Republican valley, was built in 1864. It was a rude structure of round cottonwood logs, 14 by 16 feet in size, with dirt roof and floor and slabs were used for seats and desks, but the "three R's" were well taught by Rosella Honey, who was the first teacher.

During the summer of 1864 occurred the second great Indian scare. Early in the spring, Company C, Seventeenth Kansas state militia, had been organized in this locality, with Col. J. M. Schooley as captain; J. M. Hageman, first lieutenant; J. C. Chester, second lieutenant; David Meyers, third lieutenant; G. D. Brooks, ensign, and 30 privates. This was the first military organization in the county and first saw duty in scouting that summer. Rumors were circulated that the savages were making war against the whites along the frontier from Minnesota southward, and though this report was not true, depredations had been committed in southern Nebraska. The settlers in Cloud county being few and defenseless, the appearance of the Indians in Aug., 1864, caused most of those living along the creeks to flee to Washington and Clay counties, where they banded together for defense. After remaining at Clay Center for some time, the fugitives returned as far as Clifton, and while there determined upon building a fort. A blockhouse was erected near G. D. Brook's claim and a scouting party under Capt. Schooley went as far as the White Rock, but finding no Indians returned. The people finally returned to their homes though a few abandoned their claims entirely.

The next year the Indians killed a party of hunters and J. M. Hageman in recounting it said, "One of the most diabolical crimes committed by savages on this border was the destruction of six hunters in the month of May, 1865. The party left home about the 4th of May, and were last

seen by the white men near Buffalo creek some two days later. Nothing more was ever heard of them except the finding of the bodies, but evidences were found that they had sold their lives dearly."

Parties from Cloud county assisted in the search for Mrs. Ward after the White Rock massacre in April, 1867. In 1868 threatening Indian bands appeared in the Solomon valley, and on Aug. 11, an outbreak occurred. They began pillaging on the farms of Henry Hewitt and John Batchie, who lived near the river. By a ruse the Indians suggested shooting at buffalo heads and had the whites shoot first, then, when their rifles were empty, shot them down. News of this event traveled through the settlement and the people began organizing for defense. The next day three more white men were killed at Asher creek, and while the settlers were gathering to move to a stockade the Indians swept down upon them. Two Missel boys were captured, John Wear was killed, and Mrs. Henry Hewitt wounded. A message was sent to Jennie Paxton, who was teaching school, and she managed to get all the pupils safely to a house near by except Lewis Snyder, who was in the rear and was overtaken. He was badly hurt by the Indians and left for dead, but recovered. Benjamin White, who lived on Granny, now White's creek, west of Concordia, was killed on Aug. 13, and his daughter, Sarah, carried into captivity. A Mrs. Morgan was also captured by the same band of Indians and the two women were together until rescued by Gen. Custer, after a winter campaign.

In the spring of 1869 the Cheyennes and Arapahoes again appeared in the Republican valley. Ezra Adkins, the twelve-year-old son of Homer Adkins, who lived about 6 miles up the Republican from Concordia, was killed by Indians within a short distance of his home while driving home some cattle he had been herding on the west side of the Republican. The Indians then destroyed the Nelson house, but the family had escaped.

The first attempt to organize the county failed, and a permanent organization was not effected until Sept. 6, 1866, with Moses Heller, G. W. Wilcox and Dr. Lear as commissioners and N. D. Hageman clerk. Elk Creek was named as the temporary county seat. The first political convention in the county, held on Sept. 1, 1866, nominated John B. Rupe for representative; Quincy Honey, sheriff; Zachariah Swearingen, treasurer; Matthew Wilcox, clerk; J. M. Hageman, probate judge; John Fowler, assessor; Dr. Lear, superintendent of schools; and Lew Fowler, Robert Smith and William English, commissioners. Moses Heller subsequently took Smith's place on the ticket. J. M. Hageman was elected a delegate to the state convention to be held at Topeka on Sept. 5.

At the first election to decide the location of the county seat Townsend's Point received the majority of legal votes, but nothing was ever done there. In the summer of 1867 the town of Sibley sprang up, and at the next election Sibley and Concordia held first and second place with Clyde third. Every vote south of the Republican river was for Concordia, and the 18 votes from Clyde were also thrown to Concordia.

The county business, however, continued to be done at Elk creek, or Clyde, until 1870.

At a convention in Aug., 1869, at Saunders' sawmill, a half mile below the site of the proposed city, it was suggested that the delegates visit the site. This was done, the settlers from the south side of the river, who were in the majority, approved and H. C. Snyder called it Concordia. The incorporators of the town company were J. M. Hageman, G. W. Andrews, William McK. Burns, Amos Cutler and S. D. Houston. The charter was filed with the secretary of state, and in Sept., 1869, word was received that the United States land office had been located there and orders issued for a building to be erected for the purpose. In Jan., 1870, the commissioners met in the building which had been erected and presented to the county. It was built at a cost of some \$275 and was used until the present court-house was erected.

On May 31, 1870, Henry Buckingham issued the first number of the Republican Valley Empire, the first newspaper in Cloud county and one of the earliest in the Republican valley. It was started at Clyde, but was later removed to Concordia. In 1881, the Republican Valley Agricultural and Stock Fair Association was organized. It has since become one of the important and flourishing institutions of the county.

The northern part of the county is watered by the Republican river and its tributaries, and the southern portion is watered by the Solomon river, which flows in a southeasterly direction across the southwest corner. In the northeastern part of the county there are some salt springs and marshes. Coal is found near the center of the county, south of the Republican river, and is mined to some extent for local consumption. Magnesium limestone of a good quality is found in abundance. Good building stone is quarried in the vicinity of Concordia. Potter's clay is plentiful in all portions of the county, and these deposits have been extensively worked in the northeast portion.

The county is well supplied with railroads, the Union Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy companies all have lines centering at Concordia; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific crosses the northeast corner through Clyde; a line of the Union Pacific crosses the southwest corner; a branch of the same system runs east from Miltonvale, and a branch of the Missouri Pacific runs southwest from Jamestown into Mitchell county, making a total of over 125 miles of main track in the county.

Cloud county is divided into the following townships: Arion, Aurora, Buffalo, Center, Colfax, Elk, Grant, Lawrence, Lincoln, Lyon, Meredith, Nelson, Oakland, Shirley, Sibley, Solomon, Star and Summit. The population of the county in 1910 was 18,388, and the value of all farm products for that year, including live stock, was nearly \$5,000,000. Corn, wheat, oats, hay and Irish potatoes were the leading crops.

Cloud, William F., soldier, was born near Columbus, Ohio, March 23, 1825. His military history began when he enlisted at Columbus in 1846, in a company which became a part of the Second Ohio infantry

in the war with Mexico. He was promoted to first sergeant and took an active part in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. At the close of the war he was elected captain of the Columbus Videttes, of the Ohio volunteer militia, but resigned in 1859, when he removed to Michigan. After a short residence in that state he removed to Lawrence, Kan., but later went to Emporia. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Second Kansas infantry and participated in the hardest engagements of the Southwest, especially distinguishing himself at Wilson's creek, Mo. At the expiration of his first enlistment he assisted in organizing the Second Kansas cavalry and was commissioned colonel of the regiment, which took part in the engagements of the Army of the Frontier in Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Later he was transferred to the Fifteenth Kansas cavalry and served in the campaigns against the Indians in western Kansas and the Indian Territory. His most conspicuous act of bravery was in 1862, when with 500 men he attacked an enemy of 5,000 at Tallequah, rescued the Indian agent and saved the money held for payment of the annuities of the Indian tribes. The legislature of Kansas changed the name of Shirley county to Cloud in his honor. Soon after the close of the war he located in Carthage, Mo., but about 1889 removed to Kansas City, where he resided until his death on March 4, 1905. Col. Cloud was an eloquent public speaker and fluent writer, one of his best works being a "History of Mexico from Cortez to Diaz."

Clover, Benjamin H., member of Congress, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1837, and was educated in the common schools of his native state, after which he engaged in farming. He was a man deeply interested in all questions of public welfare and policy; served as a school commissioner, and held several other similar offices. When the Farmers' Alliance was organized he became an active member; was twice chosen president of the Kansas Alliance and Industrial Union, and twice vice-president of the national organization. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Third district as the Alliance candidate, but was defeated for a renomination in 1892. At the expiration of his term in Congress he returned to Kansas and the following year severed his connection with the Populist party. During the administration of Gov. Morrill he held the position of farmer at the state reform school. Subsequently he removed to Douglass, Butler county, where he committed suicide on Dec. 30, 1899.

Cloverdale, an inland village near the west line of Chautauqua county, in Caneyville township, is located on Big Caney creek, about 21 miles northwest of Sedan, the county seat, and about 12 miles south of Grenola in Elk county, whence it receives mail by rural route. The nearest railroad station is Cedar Vale, about 8 miles south.

Clyde, an incorporated city of Cloud county, is located on the Republican river at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific railways, 15 miles east of Concordia, the county seat, and not far from the eastern boundary of the

county. It is the oldest town in the county, the original site of 40 acres having been purchased from W. H. Page early in 1866 for \$300 and soon afterward the town was laid out. Cowell & Davis had opened a store on the site before the town was platted. It was first named Shirley, which was also the original name of the county, but in a little while the name was changed to Clyde. For a time the growth was slow, but since the advent of the railroads it has been more steady and substantial, and in 1910 the population was 1,057.

For a city of its size, Clyde is one of the most progressive and metropolitan in character in the state. It has well kept streets, an electric light plant, waterworks, a fire department, a sewer system, 2 banks, 2 theaters, 2 weekly newspapers (the Republican and the Herald), a commercial club, good hotels, a graded school system, several fine church edifices, a flour mill, a creamery, grain elevators, marble and granite works, and annually ships large quantities of grain, live stock, watermelons and alfalfa. Its international money order postoffice has five rural routes which supply a large district with daily mail, and the mercantile establishments of the city enjoy a large and profitable patronage. Telephone connection is maintained with the surrounding towns.

Coal.—Indications of coal in Kansas were first observed by Mr. Jessup, one of the geologists who accompanied Maj. S. H. Long on his expedition through Kansas in 1819-20. "Mr. Jessup noted the horizontal position of the strata of limestone and their prolific yield of fossils, and their connection with coal strata." In his report he concluded that the formations were of secondary age. This was when the main geologic divisions were known as primary, secondary, tertiary and alluvial. A map accompanies the report and a line on it through what are now the counties of Pottawatomie and Wanbaunsee is designated as the "western limit of the limestone and coal strata connected with the Ozark mountains."

Geological observations were made by different interested persons up to the time Kansas was created a territory, and as early as 1857 the territorial legislature granted incorporation papers to mining companies. One of these was the Prairie City Coal Mining company which was organized "for the purpose of exploring for coal within the space of 5 miles north and south, and the space of 15 miles east and west from the town of Prairie City, in the county of Shawnee, in the territory of Kansas, and for mining and vending the same." Another company incorporated by the legislature was the Newcastle Coal and General Mining company which organized "for the purpose of exploring for coal and other minerals in Doniphan and Brown counties, and for mining and vending the same."

In 1858 Prof. Swallow and Maj. F. Hawn published an article entitled, "The Rocks of Kansas." The desire of Kansas people to know something of the mineral resources of the state influenced the legislature of 1864 to provide for a geological and mineralogical survey of Kansas. The investigations of the state geologists determined that the coal

measures of Kansas constitute a heavy mass of rocks, almost 3,000 feet in thickness, composed of alternating beds of limestones, sandstones and shales. (See Geology.) The coals occur in the various shale beds and are found at any position from the surface of the ground to the depth of 2,000 feet. The shales are classified as follows: Cherokee, Pleasanton, Thayer, Lawrence and Osage shales.

The coal measures of Kansas are situated in the eastern part of the state and cover about one-fourth of the entire area, or about 20,000 square miles. The western parts of this area are practically barren, leaving about 15,000 square miles of productive area, and only a small portion if this is worked. The mines that are worked the most extensively are located in Crawford and Cherokee counties in the southeastern part of the state in the vicinity of Mineral, Weir City, Fleming, Pittsburg, Frontenac and Arcadia. More than two-thirds of all the coal mined in the state comes from this field. A little to the northwest of this area are mines at Pleasanton, Fort Scott, Mound City and Thayer. Beyond these limits there is another belt of country with mines extending northeast and southwest reaching from near Burlington by way of Ransomville, Pomona and Lawrence to Leavenworth and Atchison. Within this area coal has been found in the following counties: Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Coffey, Crawford, Douglas, Elk, Franklin, Greenwood, Jackson, Jefferson, Labette, Leavenworth, Linn, Lyon, Montgomery, Neosho, Osage, Shawnee, Wabaunsee and Wilson. Passing westward to the north-central part of the state it is found that here in the Dakota formations considerable Cretaceous coal exists, which is now being mined in a number of counties and serves a good purpose in the way of supplying the local trade. Six counties in this vicinity have produced coal, viz: Cloud, Ellsworth, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic and Russell. The coal seems quite uniform in quantity and quality throughout the whole district.

When the war of the rebellion closed, thousands of young men and their families poured into Kansas especially into the southeastern portion. In 1866-7 Cherokee and Crawford counties received a large number of these settlers who chose homes close to the streams. These early settlers began mining coal in the fall of 1866. Their attention was given entirely to the surface coal that could be plowed up. One vein of coal about 12 inches thick was along Brush creek in Cherokee county. The surface covering was very thin so with a plow and team it was quite easy to uncover the vein and dig out whatever was needed. This supplied the local demand and also furnished some for the adjoining territory in Missouri, to which market it was conveyed by wagon. That the full significance of this surface coal was not at that time understood by the people is shown by the fact that the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad company, which owned all the good coal lands in Cherokee and Crawford counties, sold nearly all of the same for agricultural purposes, without reserving the mineral rights, never suspecting the vast areas of coal beneath the surface of the land.

The heaviest beds in Cherokee county are operated in the environs of Weir City. Twenty-eight mines were located in this county in 1895. Pittsburg is the coal center of Crawford, the largest producing county of the state. The statistics of 1895 showed 53 mines in operation. Another county which ranked high in coal production is Osage. Coal was first discovered in Osage county in 1869 by John F. Dodds, who began mining about 2 miles east of Carbondale. It was found on the top of a prominent hill where a well was being dug. "The coal outcrops along the crests of the hills forming a long line from Carbon Hill southwest beyond Osage City." Mining commenced at Osage City in 1869, at Scranton in 1874, and at Burlingame in 1878. In 1880 the Santa Fe Railway company bought some property, and a year or two later it made additional purchases until it owned 20,000 acres. The Santa Fe mines in Osage county supplied the whole Santa Fe system with coal for all points east of Colorado from their date of their purchase in 1880 until the mines were opened in Crawford county.

The mines in Leavenworth county were among the first developed. In 1859 after much persistent effort and close examination of the territory Maj. F. Hawn organized the Leavenworth Coal Mining company. In 1860 the company leased 20 acres of land from the government and commenced prospecting. The Civil war, the shortage of funds and lack of confidence led the company to abandon the enterprise and to transfer all its rights to Maj. Hawn. Mr. Hawn continued his prospecting as means would permit and in 1865 found a two-foot vein of coal. The city of Leavenworth granted him the privilege of mining under streets and alleys. A new company was organized, permission to mine under the military reservation was obtained from the government, and in 1868 Congress sold to the coal company the 20 acres that had been leased. In 1869 Maj. Hawn transferred back to the Leavenworth Coal Mining company all his rights in the mines and lands. In 1870 the shaft reached a bed of coal at 713 feet. For two years the mine was operated at a loss. It had cost \$200,000, the stock represented \$300,000 face value, but was worth only 15 cents on the dollar in the market. In 1872 Lucien Scott purchased a large block of the mining stock and the company employed as superintendent J. E. Carr, a practical mining engineer of wide experience. The mine was enlarged, retimbered, the ventilation improved, its capacity increased and a new shaft was sunk. In 1885 cable roads supplanted the mules commonly used in coal mines.

In 1879 the legislature authorized the officers of the state penitentiary to sink a shaft at Lansing and appropriated \$25,000 for that purpose. On Nov. 20, 1879, under the direction of Oscar F. Lamm, the shaft was begun, and on Jan. 15, 1881, coal was reached at 713 feet. Coal has been mined at Lansing almost continuously since that time. In 1885 the Riverside Coal company was organized in Leavenworth. The city voted \$10,000 in bonds to aid the company. The shaft was begun on Jan. 17, 1886, and coal reached on Sept. 17 of the same year.

In the other counties mining has been done upon a less extensive scale,

but has become an important industry. Three varieties of coal are found in the state, to wit: bituminous, semi-anthracite, and the lignite of the Cretaceous and Tertiary deposits of central and western Kansas. The bituminous coal deposits of the lower coal measures yield the great bulk of coal placed upon the market.

There are three systems of mining usually employed in the coal fields of the state—the long wall system, the room and pillar system, and the strip pit system. The room and pillar system is employed for all underground mining in Cherokee and Crawford counties. The long wall system is used elsewhere. The system is chosen with reference to the locality and the adaptability to existing conditions. The long wall system is employed extensively in Leavenworth and Osage counties. It is so named because the face of the coal, i. e. that part that is exposed to view in the mines by the mining operations, is in the form of a long wall, producing an approximately circular or elliptical figure around the shaft as a center. The advantage of the long wall system is the ease with which the waste material obtained in mining the coal is disposed of, it being employed in sustaining the roof of the mine. The room and pillar system of mining is employed in those localities where the coal strata are comparatively thick, ranging from 3 feet upward. There are two methods generally employed in this system, the double entry and the single entry. The double entry is considered the best and is used the most extensively. The strip pit method is used only where the coal is quite close to the surface. In the southeastern portion of the state near the outcrop of the main coal strata where the coal is just covered by shale or sandstone, it can be "stripped" at very little expense. The average paying depth of stripping is about 10 feet, though in extreme cases as much as 20 feet or 22 feet have been removed.

The improvement of coal mining machinery has kept pace with machinery for different kinds of manufacturing plants, and for other lines of work. From the crude exhuming with spade and pick in the early times the most improved and economic implements have been developed, and are now used. There are two classes of mining machinery, namely, pit machinery and top machinery. Under pit machinery may be considered: (1) mining machinery proper; (2) drilling machinery; (3) machinery for transferring coal from the face of the coal to the foot of the shaft; (4) the system of signaling employed between the "top" and the "pit." Top machinery consists of (1) hoisting apparatus, including self-dump, scales and other mechanisms for weighing; (2) coal sorting machinery; (3) pumping machinery; (4) ventilating machinery.

The development of underground resources has necessitated a compiling of laws to meet the problems arising from new conditions. By the statutes of 1903 the term mining was held to mean "the prospecting for and obtaining of all metallic and mineral substances, and in addition thereto coal, clay, stone, petroleum and natural gas, and any and all other valuable products formed or existing beneath the earth's surface". The laws covering the subject of mining are quite extensive and complete, having

been formed to meet the ever increasing demands for government jurisdiction in mining industries. The laws covering the management of coal mines regulate the surveying of mines, the protection of persons owning coal lands, which includes the power and proceeding of injunction; airways, stagnant water, obstructions, ventilation, etc., making it unlawful for the owner or operator of any coal mine "to employ any person at work within said coal mine, or to permit any person to be in said coal mine for the purpose of working therein, unless they are in communication with at least two openings, separated by natural strata of not less than 80 feet in breadth if the mine be worked by shaft or slope, and if worked by drift not less than 50 feet, provided, however, that such coal mine shall not exceed 100 feet in depth from the surface to the coal." In case the coal mine does exceed 100 feet provision is made for its ventilation. Further the law outlines the duties of the mine boss, employees, and operators; commands the use of explosives, the regulation of scales, organization of miners into societies, and the protection of life and miners.

For the purpose of having the laws obeyed a state coal-mine inspector is appointed by the governor. The legislature of 1905 passed an act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about coal mines, by compelling owners, agents and operators of coal mines to construct said mines upon more sanitary principles than they had previously been constructed. By the statutes of 1883, "no person under the age of twelve years shall be allowed to work in any coal mine nor any minor between the ages of twelve and sixteen years unless he can read and write and furnish a certificate from a school teacher, which shall be kept on file, showing that he has attended school at least three months during the year; and in all cases of minors applying for work, the agent of such coal mine shall see that the provisions of this section are not violated; and upon conviction of a willful violation of this section of this act, the agent of such coal mine shall be fined in any sum not to exceed fifty dollars." The laws of 1898, amended in 1901, provide for a state association of miners, with power to elect a secretary of mining industries, who shall succeed to the powers and duties of the state mine inspector.

The annual output of coal from Kansas mines has increased from 550,000 tons in 1880 to 5,985,000 in 1900. The output previous to 1880 was 300,000 tons annually. As a by-product of the coal industry has come the making of coke. In Cherokee and Crawford counties, where blasting is done in coal mining, a large amount of slack coal is produced. This is used for making coke to supply the zinc smelters.

Coalville, a small hamlet of Crawford county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. near the northeast corner of the county, and about 12 miles from Girard, the county seat. Mail is received by rural free delivery from Arcadia.

Coats, one of the principal towns of Pratt county, is located in Grant township about 12 miles southwest of Pratt, the county seat, and is a station on the Wichita & Englewood division of the Atchison, Topeka

& Santa Fe R. R. It was incorporated in 1909, and in 1910 reported a population of 269. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a grain elevator, a hotel, and a weekly newspaper (the *Courant*).

Cobb, Nelson, lawyer and second chief justice of the State of Kansas, was born at Windham, N. Y., March 19, 1811. He received a liberal education, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He came to Kansas in 1859 and on Nov. 28, 1862, was appointed chief justice by Gov. Robinson to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Thomas Ewing. He served on the supreme bench until Jan. 5, 1864, and while there wrote the opinions of the court in sixteen cases. In 1864 he was one of the presidential electors on the Democratic ticket, and in 1866 was nominated by the National Union State convention for chief justice, but was defeated. Mr. Cobb died at Kansas City, Mo., June 10, 1894.

Cobb, Stephen Alonzo, lawyer and member of Congress, was born at Madison, Me., June 17, 1833. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native state. When seventeen years of age his father removed to Minnesota, where Stephen worked at the lumber business for four years, carrying on his studies in the languages and other branches, in preparation for a college course. He entered Beloit College in 1854 but was a student there only two years, when he went to Providence, R. I., and completed his course at Brown University, graduating in 1858. The following year he went west and located at Wyandotte (now Kansas City), Kan., and commenced to practice law. Mr. Cobb took an active interest in politics both in town and state. In 1862 he was mayor of Wyandotte and a member of the Kansas state senate, but gave both up to offer his services to the Union army during the Civil war. In the three years he served, Mr. Cobb was rapidly advanced, and held a commission as lieutenant-colonel when mustered out of the service in 1865. In 1868 he was again elected mayor of Wyandotte. From 1869-70 he held a seat in the state senate and was speaker of the house of representatives of Kansas in 1872. Mr. Cobb was elected representative from Kansas in 1872, but was defeated for reelection to Congress in 1874.

Coburn, a village of Franklin county, is situated in the northwestern part, 10 miles west of Norwood, the nearest railroad station, 12 miles northwest of Ottawa, the county seat, and 4 miles northwest of Centropolis, from which it has rural delivery.

Coburn, Foster D., secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, was born in Jefferson county, Wis., May 7, 1846, a son of Ephraim W. and Mary J. (Mulks) Coburn. He received a common school education, and during the Civil war served in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and later the Sixty-second Illinois infantry. In 1867 he located in Franklin county, Kan., where he engaged in farming and stock raising. On Sept. 8, 1869, he married Miss Lou Jenkins of that county. In 1882 he was elected secretary of the state board of agriculture, but served only a short time. In 1894 he was again elected secretary of the board and has

held the office continuously since that time. Mr. Coburn has been three times appointed regent of the Agricultural College, and has served both as vice-president and president of the board of regents. He was also president of the State Temperance Union for four terms. For about six years he was editor of the Live Stock Indicator of Kansas City, and he has been expert judge of live stock in numerous fairs and expositions. At the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis in 1904, he was chief of the live stock department. He is the author of books on Swine Husbandry, Alfalfa, etc., and of some thirty volumes of reports and bulletins which he has issued as secretary. His reports contain much interesting and valuable information regarding the agricultural industry in Kansas.

Codell, a thriving little town of Paradise township, Rooks county, is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. about 20 miles southeast of Stockton, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, Baptist and Methodist churches, good public schools, and does considerable shipping. The population in 1910 was 175.

Codes and Statutes.—The first collection of the laws of the Territory of Kansas was that adopted by the first legislative assembly in 1855, and usually designated and known as the "Bogus Statutes." At the time of the adoption of these laws, what was known as the pro-slavery party had entire control of the legislature. The free-state party having a majority in the legislative assembly in 1859, a board of commissioners, consisting of William McKay of Wyandotte, E. S. Lowman of Lawrence, and James McCahon of Leavenworth was elected by the legislature, "to propose an entire code of laws, upon all subjects of general legislation pertaining to the interests of the Territory of Kansas, to be submitted from time to time to the legislative assembly, for their action upon the same." These commissioners fulfilled the duties of their appointment at the same session, and upon the adoption of the laws reported by them the laws of 1855 were repealed.

The general laws adopted at this session, with some few exceptions, remained in force until at the regular session of the state legislature in 1862, when the laws then in force were compiled by a joint committee of the two houses and subsequently published in a volume which is known as the "Compiled Laws of 1862." At the session of 1867 an act was passed authorizing and requiring the governor to appoint three commissioners, "to revise and codify the civil and criminal codes of procedure, and all laws of a general nature, of this state," and requiring the commissioners so appointed to report at the next session of the legislature. In pursuance of this act, the governor appointed John M. Price of Atchison, Samuel A. Riggs of Lawrence (both then members of the senate), and James McCahon of Leavenworth as such commissioners, who immediately entered upon the performance of their duties, and at the regular session of 1868 made a printed report to the legislature of the result of their labors. This report was considered at the same ses-

sion and adopted with but few changes or alterations. The school law, as reported, was entirely omitted, and the laws in force relating to common schools were required to be compiled as a part of the General Statutes. Among the laws enacted was one declaring what should constitute the General Statutes of the state, and providing for their publication in a volume to be entitled the "General Statutes of Kansas," under the superintendence of the commissioners and the secretary of state.

The compilation of the General Statutes of Kansas, in two volumes, appeared in 1876, and was the work of C. F. W. Dassler of the Leavenworth bar. The work was undertaken by him at the suggestion of members of the legal profession throughout the state, who, appreciating the reluctance of the legislature to enter upon the expense of a revision, were of the opinion that private enterprise must supply the want. This compilation became known as "Dassler's Kansas Statutes, 1876," and the legislature of 1879 agreeing to purchase a number of copies, a new edition was published. It differed from the former, however, in that it was brought down to a later day. A new edition of the General Laws of Kansas, embracing the session laws of 1895, was published in that year, with Mr. Dassler as the editor.

In 1890, by virtue and under authority of an act passed by the legislature of Kansas in 1889, the "General Statutes of Kansas, 1889," was published and was made the official statutes. It contained all laws of a general nature, including the laws of 1889, and was edited by Irwin Taylor, of the Topeka bar. The "General Statutes of the State of Kansas, containing all laws of a general nature from the admission of the State in 1861 to the 8th day of May, 1897," was published by authority of the legislature in 1897, and as compiled and annotated by W. C. Webb, of Topeka. But the many expressions of approval and commendation from the judiciary and members of the bar of the state, of the several editions of the "Statutes of Kansas" edited by C. F. W. Dassler, induced him to prepare another edition in 1899, which was followed, in 1901, by a reprint edition, added to which were the amendments and new laws passed at the legislative session of 1901, and laws that had been repealed were omitted. This edition was prepared pursuant to Chapter 10 of the session laws of 1901, authorizing the same. The general arrangement has been continued in two subsequent editions—1905 and 1909.

The civil code, as modified by the laws of France and the regulations of Spain, was the law by which Louisiana was governed prior to its cession to the United States in 1803, and as the territory comprised within the limits of Kansas was part of that great domain, theoretically it was then governed by the Civil Code. But this fact exists only in theory, as at that time there existed not a single settlement of civilized inhabitants within the territorial limits of the state. On March 26, 1804, an act was passed by the Congress of the United States dividing the province into two distinct territories by a line corresponding with the 33d degree of north latitude, and all north of that parallel was called the "District of Louisiana." On Jan. 19, 1816, a most important act was passed, by which

the common law of England, and the statutes passed prior to the 4th year of James I, of a general nature, were adopted as the law of the territory, provided the same were not in conflict with the laws of the United States and the local statutes. By this act, the Civil Law was repealed and ceased to be the groundwork of the law of the territory.

Cody, William F.—(See Buffalo Bill.)

Coffey County, in the third tier of counties from the Missouri line, and the fourth tier from Oklahoma, is bounded on the north by Osage county; on the east by Franklin and Anderson; on the south by Woodson, and on the west by Greenwood and Lyon. Its area is 648 square miles, and it was named for Col. A. M. Coffey, a member of the first territorial legislature.

The first known settlement of white men within the county was made in the Neosho valley in 1854 by Frederick Troxel, who built a log cabin on the old Indian trail about three-fourths of a mile south of the present town of Le Roy and moved there with his family. Mrs. Troxel's brother, Gen. John B. Scott, the founder of Le Roy, was at that time an Indian trader at the Sac and Fox agency. The Indian trail extended from the agency southwest through Coffey county, crossing the Neosho river where Burlington now stands, where the Indians had a burial ground, and continuing to the Buffalo hunting grounds in the Indian Territory. A small colony from New York, including Ahijah Jones and his son, George, William R. and Alban Saunders, settled at the present location of Le Roy in Dec., 1854. They brought their families the next year. Washington Vickery and Levi Heddens (who is said to have been the first man to cross the Neosho river in a wagon) were here in 1854, but did not locate until 1855. Others who came in 1855 were, Dr. Hamilton Smith, a free-state man prominent in territorial struggles, Morgan Dix, Simpson Despain, Hiram Hoover, Judge Strawn and Joe Lebo, all of whom settled near the present site of Ottumwa, and Mr. Crall on Lebo creek, also the "Hampden Colony" consisting of 100 men and women from Hampden, Mass.

This colony founded a town across the river from the present city of Burlington. Its promoters expected to make it the leading commercial center of southeastern Kansas. They put up business establishments and organized a county court, but the founding of Burlington was a serious check to it, and with the permanent location of the county seat at the latter place in 1865, Hampden faded from view entirely. Le Roy and Ottumwa were located in 1855, and the county was pretty well settled by the end of 1856.

The boundaries of the county were fixed by act of the legislature in July, 1855, as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Weller (Osage) county, thence south 24 miles; thence west 24 miles; thence north 24 miles, and thence east 24 miles to the place of beginning." Although the county was not yet organized a court was established at Hampden under Judge Cato, which the next year was moved to Le Roy. When the legislature officially organized the county in 1857 Le

Roy was made the temporary county seat, and the following officers were appointed: E. C. Amsden, sheriff; John Woolman, probate judge; Richard Burr and Samuel Lock, commissioners. An election for commissioners was held in September and resulted in the choice of John Evans, John Wooster and Enos Strawn. Efforts were made by the Burlington town company to secure the county seat, but Wooster and Evans being favorable to Le Roy it was located at that place. The legislature of 1858 changed the seat of justice to Burlington and provided for an election on the matter in Oct., 1858. In the meantime the board of supervisors met at Hampden, where the county clerk, Silas Fearl, lived, the other officers retaining their offices at Le Roy. The first meeting of the supervisors to be held at Burlington was on Oct. 5, the next day after the election. Although Le Roy received the largest number of votes for county seat, it was never officially recognized. The county officers were retained there until Judge Rush Elmore came to Burlington to hold a session of court for Coffey county. He ordered the county recorder to move his office to Burlington, and court was held at that place.

In 1861 another election was held to decide the county seat question. Le Roy received the largest number of votes, but not a majority, and the county seat was still maintained at Burlington. Considerable trouble was experienced in getting the county officials to move from Le Roy, and in some instances legal proceedings were instituted to compel removal. In May, 1863, another county seat election was called in which Hampden received a majority of all votes cast and was declared the county seat. Another election for the same purpose was held in Nov., 1865. After two ballots Burlington was finally successful and was declared to be the permanent judicial seat by the commissioners at their meeting in Jan., 1866. However, the people were not yet satisfied and a final election was held in October of that year, which resulted in a majority for Burlington.

When the Civil war broke out nearly all the able bodied men in the county enlisted, leaving only about 100 to protect the homes and to act as a reserve in case of border troubles. Company G, Fifth Kansas cavalry, was mostly made up at Ottumwa and Le Roy, and Company E of the same regiment was made up at Burlington and vicinity. In 1861 Gen. Lane sent out horsemen over the territory of eastern Kansas for help to repel the Price invasion in Bourbon county, which was threatening some of the valuable Federal supplies. The word reached Ottumwa on Saturday afternoon, and the next morning early 104 men left that point to reinforce Lane's command at Fort Lincoln. Here they defended the fort and labored on the earthworks while Gen. Lane was at the front. In May, 1862, the First and Second Indian regiments were organized at Le Roy from refugee Indians. Col. Coffin, who was at that time superintendent of Indian affairs for that section of the country, including the Indian territory, had his headquarters removed from Tallequah to Le Roy on account of the turbulent conditions in

the Indian territory. Here he received the Indians who were driven from their homes, numbering some 8,000 persons belonging to the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, Uchee, Quapaw, Keechi, Southern Shawnee and Southern Delaware tribes. It was from these that the Indian regiments were organized and officered by white men. (See Indian Brigade.) From lack of military discipline over one-half of the first Indian regiment deserted and came back to Le Roy, but were induced by Lieut. Proudy to reënter the service.

As a pioneer country and a border district a good many tragedies and disasters of various kinds happened, but there was only one hanging, and that was of a semi-legal nature, being ordered by an improvised court of citizens. Just south of the old Indian cemetery at Burlington lived a family by the name of Claywell. Different members had been repeatedly arrested but there being no jails, they always managed to escape. Horse stealing was the particular offense of the two grown sons, and the citizens decided that the next time any of them committed a crime they would take things into their own hands. A short time after this conclusion had been reached one of the young men stole a horse from Le Roy and was arrested. Word was sent out and the citizens formed a court, with judge, jury, attorney for the defendant and attorney for the state. He was found guilty and, on vote of the mass who attended the trial, was hanged at Le Roy in presence of a vast throng of witnesses. This happened in 1858. Numerous murders were committed in the first ten years of the county's existence.

The first postoffice was established at Le Roy, the mail being carried from the Sac and Fox agency by private conveyance until postoffices were established at Burlington and Ottumwa, when a mail route was put in operation. The first marriage was between John Bowen and a Miss Crail in 1856. The first birth was that of John Whistler. The first school was Burlington district No. 1, organized in 1858.

The history of the railroads of Coffey county begins with the construction of the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas in 1870, though several roads were projected before the war. This road enters the county on the west and runs in a southeasterly direction into Woodson county, passing through Burlington and Le Roy junction. The Missouri Pacific, which runs through the southern part of the county from east to west, was built in 1880. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was built in 1878. It extends from the northeast corner of the county southwest to Gridley. Another branch of this road crosses the county in the northwest corner.

The county was originally divided into 7 townships, Pottawatomie, Ottumwa, California, Avon, Burlington, Le Roy and Neosho. This division was made by the county commissioners in 1858, who the next year reduced the number to four, Avon, Le Roy, Burlington and Ottumwa. In 1860, the original 7 were reëstablished, Rock Creek was added in 1870, Pleasant, Hampden and Liberty in 1871, Spring Creek in 1872, Key West and Star in 1874. Lincoln has been added since.

The towns and villages of Coffey county are as follows: Burlington, the county seat, Agricola, Aliceville, Crandall, Hall Summit, Kong, Lebo, Le Roy, Ottumwa, Patmos, Pottawatomie, Sharpe, Strawn and Waverly.

Coffey is an agricultural county. The general surface is rolling prairie, and the bottom lands, averaging one to two miles in width, comprise one-eighth of the total area. The native trees are oak, hickory, hackberry, elm, black walnut, sycamore, soft maple, box elder, ash, locust and pecan. Sandstone, red ocher and clay for brick and tile are found in commercial quantities. Salt springs and marshes are plentiful along the Neosho. The county is underlaid with natural gas.

The Neosho river, the principal stream, enters the county on the west several miles below the northwest corner, crosses in a southeasterly direction, leaving near the southeast corner. Its tributaries from the north are, Lebo, Hickory, Wolf, Long, Crooked and Spring creeks, and from the south, Duck, Turkey, Big, Rock, Otter and Eagle creeks.

The total value of farm products for 1910 was \$5,000,000. The wheat and corn crops went considerably over \$1,000,000 each. Other important products are oats, hay, poultry, dairy products and live stock. The population in 1910 was 15,205, and the assessed valuation of property was \$23,082,616, making the wealth per capita average over \$1,500. This shows Coffey county to be in the first rank among the wealthy counties of the state.

Coffeyville, the largest city in Montgomery county and one of the important cities of southeastern Kansas, is located on the Verdigris river near the Oklahoma state line, 15 miles southeast of Independence, the county seat. Four railroads converge at this point—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Missouri Pacific, and the St. Louis & San Francisco. It is located in the natural gas fields, the wells in the vicinity yielding about 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. This is furnished to the factories for three cents per 1,000 feet, which has resulted in building up extensive manufacturing interests among which are, 9 glass factories, 6 brick plants, an oil refinery, 4 foundries, a plow factory, 2 box factories, 2 planing mills, carriage and wagon factory, paper factory, zinc smelter, pottery works, excelsior factory, plaster factory, roof tile works, wire fence factory, egg case factory, novelty works, and implement works. Other manufacturing plants are under process of construction. The Missouri Pacific railroad shops are located here.

The town is advanced in the matter of public improvements, having a sewer system, waterworks, fire department, police department, 9 public school buildings, street railway, public parks and electric lights. There are 5 banks, 4 theaters, a hospital, 3 daily and 3 weekly newspapers, 4 flour mills, grain elevators, several wholesale jobbing houses, 2 ice plants, a packing house and all lines of retail trade. Coffeyville is also an important grain market and a shipping point for all kinds of farm

produce. It is connected with Cherryvale and Independence by means of interurban electric lines. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with 4 rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 12,687, which is nearly treble the population of 1900.

Coffeyville was founded in the fall of 1869, by Col. Coffey, N. B. Blanton, Edward Fagan, John Clarkson and William Wilson. This town was later absorbed by another of the same name located a mile north and promoted by the railroad company in 1871, as the terminus of the first railroad built in the county. The towns of Westralia, Parker, Verdigris City and Claymore were all eventually absorbed by Coffeyville. The postoffice was established in 1871 at the original town, and Col. Coffey was made postmaster. The next year it was moved to the new town. Coffeyville was organized and incorporated as a city of the third class in 1872, with the following officers: Mayor, A. B. Clark; clerk, I. N. Neeld; treasurer, T. B. Eldridge; police judge, G. A. Dunlap; marshal, Peter Flynn; councilmen, G. J. Tallman, David Blair, G. W. Curry, W. H. Bowers and E. S. Eldridge. The first school was taught in a store building on the old town site in 1871 by J. T. Creswell. The Coffeyville Journal was established in 1875 by W. A. Peffer. The first banking house was opened in May, 1880, by Ayres & Steel. A board of trade was organized in 1884, and on July 20, 1887, Coffeyville was incorporated as a city of the second class by proclamation of Gov. Martin.

In 1888 an incident occurred in Coffeyville which startled the whole state and led to an investigation by the state officials. A package directed to Winfield was left at the express office on Oct. 18. While still in custody of the express agent it exploded and killed Mrs. Upham and her daughter, Mabel. It was a package of dynamite and a political murder was intended by the party who prepared it.

In 1892 occurred the famous Dalton raid at Coffeyville. The Daltons with two accomplices, comprising a band of five, came into the town with the intention to rob the banks and commit as many murders as necessary in the process. While robbing the bank of Condon & Co., the ruffians were attacked by the citizens and one of them wounded so that he could not shoot. Undismayed by the rain of bullets, they took all the currency, amounting to \$11,000, and went to the First National bank, where they secured \$20,000 and went out into the alley, by which they expected to escape. Here they were fired upon by the citizens and a battle began, which lasted 12 minutes. When it was over four of the robbers were dead and one seriously wounded. Out of the ten citizens who took part 4 were killed and 2 wounded. The wounded robber was Emmet Dalton, who was at that time 16 years of age. He never fully recovered from his wounds. After serving a number of years in the state penitentiary he was released in 1909.

Coin, a rural money order postoffice of Gove county, is located in Gaeland township on Plum creek, and about 15 miles southwest of Gove,

the county seat. Campus, on the Union Pacific, is the most convenient railroad station.

Cokedale, a village of Cherokee county, is located at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads, about 6 miles northwest of Columbus, the county seat, from which place mail is received by rural free delivery.

Colbert, a little hamlet of Lincoln county, is situated on East Elkhorn creek, about 6 miles southeast of Lincoln, the county seat, from which place mail is received by rural free delivery.

Colby, the county seat and principal city of Thomas county, is centrally located on Prairie Dog creek, at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and two divisions of the Union Pacific railroads. Prior to 1907 it was a part of Morgan township, but in that year it was made an independent corporation. Colby has 2 banks, 4 grain elevators, a flour mill, a creamery, 2 weekly newspapers (the Tribune and Free Press), a public park, graded schools, the county high school and churches of five different denominations. The city and high school buildings were erected at a cost of over \$40,000. Colby also has a money order postoffice with three rural routes, express and telegraph offices, a hotel, some good stores, an opera house, and is said to have more miles of cement sidewalk than any city in western Kansas. The growth during the last census decade was almost phenomenal, the census of 1900 showing a population of 641 and that of 1910 reporting 1,130. A United States land office was opened at Colby on Feb. 5, 1894.

Coldwater, the county seat of Comanche county, is situated a little northwest of the center of the county, and is one of the most important towns on the Wichita & Englewood division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway system. It has an elevation of 2,089 feet and is beautifully located in the valley of Cavalry creek, a tributary of the Arkansas river. Coldwater was established as the county seat soon after the county was organized, and in the matter of growth it has had its "ups and downs." The census of 1890 showed a population of 480, which had dwindled to 263 in 1900. (For the cause of this decline see Comanche County.) Then came a turn for the better, and in 1910 the population was 684. The improvement during these latter years is of a permanent character. Coldwater has 2 banks, 3 grain elevators, 2 weekly newspapers (the Talisman and the Western Star), an international money order postoffice, express, telegraph and telephone facilities, and is the commercial center for a large and prosperous agricultural district.

Colfax, a mail distributing hamlet of Chautauqua county, is located in the northeastern corner and is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 15 miles northeast of Sedan, the county seat, and 6 miles west of Elk City, Montgomery county, whence it receives mail by rural route. The population in 1910, according to the census report was 38.

College of the Sisters of Bethany, commonly called "Bethany College," located at Topeka, Kan., has a history coincident with that of the Episcopal diocese of Kansas. In 1859, Bishop Kemper called a convention

to organize the diocese, and in the report of the educational committee is found the following statement: "There is a female seminary duly incorporated at Tecumseh, Shawnee county. Liberal donations have been secured and a building is being erected to be used in Sept., 1860."

The convention adopted resolutions approving the erection of a female seminary and recognized it as one of the church institutions of the diocese. The location at Tecumseh proved unsatisfactory, and it was not long until the institution was removed to Topeka. Through the influence of the rector of Grace Church, Topeka, a seminary building was commenced on a plat of ground bounded by Eighth, Tenth and Polk streets, and Western avenue.

"The Episcopal Seminary of Topeka" was organized under a charter granted by the territorial legislature on Feb. 2, 1861, giving it the rights of a college. The first session of the school opened on June 10, 1861, with Mr. Preston as principal, two assistant instructors and 35 pupils. In 1865 the school reopened with Rev. J. N. Lee as principal and a staff of five assistants. Five years later the management decided to abandon the old charter and a new one was obtained under the state laws on Feb. 4, 1870. The property which had been held by Wilson Shannon as trustee was turned over to a board of trustees, and on July 10, 1872, the name of the institution was changed to the College of the Sisters of Bethany. This name does not refer to any order of sisters, but to the scriptural model of the two sisters of Bethany—Mary and Martha.

In 1900 the college received a legacy of over \$35,000 from Phelix R. Brunot of Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1907 opened a school for boarding pupils between the ages of seven and twelve years in a separate building from the college. The main building, Wolf Hall, was erected at a cost of \$70,000 in 1872. In 1875 two stone buildings, a laundry and a barn were built at a cost of \$10,000. Holmes Hall, built in 1881, cost \$18,000 and Burr Hall, an addition to Wolf, was built in 1884. In addition there is a stone boiler house and chaplain's residence. The courses of the school include a kindergarten, primary and intermediate departments; a four-year college preparatory course; four-year academic course for pupils who do not intend to enter college, and a college course equivalent to the first two years of work in the University of Kansas. There is a two-year kindergarten training course and work done here receives credit at the Chicago Kindergarten College, Chicago, Ill. Special courses are offered in music, art and elocution. The college is under the supervision of Rt. Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh, bishop of the diocese, who acts as president of the school. Meliora C. Hambletin is the principal, assisted by a staff of sixteen instructors. The institution is supported by tuition and the income from its endowment fund. The property is valued at about \$400,000. Bethany is one of the few women's colleges in Kansas.

Collyer, one of the principal towns of Trego county, is located in the township of the same name and is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. 14 miles west of Wakeeney, the county seat. It has a bank, a money

order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, Baptist, Catholic and Congregational churches, good public schools, well stocked general stores, a lumber yard, etc. Collyer was first settled in 1879, and in 1910 reported a population of 300.

Coloma, an inland hamlet of Woodson county, is located about 4 miles north of Yates Center, the county seat, from which place it receives its mail. The population in 1910 was 57.

Colony, an incorporated city in Ozark township, Anderson county, is located near the southern boundary of the county, at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and two divisions of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway systems, 16 miles south of Garnett, the county seat. The history of the town begins with the construction of the first railroad over the site, the plat being filed on Aug. 2, 1872. Two years later a number of members of a colony formed in Ohio and Indiana settled in the new town, and these gave it the name it bears to this day. Many of these colonists stayed but a short time, and for several years the growth of the town was slow. In Aug., 1881, several of the best buildings were destroyed by fire, and since that time the growth has been more substantial. Colony has a bank, an international money order postoffice with three rural routes, grain elevators, a hotel, an opera house, a weekly newspaper (the Free Press), telegraph, telephone and express accommodations, churches of several of the leading denominations, good public schools, and in 1910 reported a population of 530. A number of gas wells in the immediate vicinity furnish both light and heat for the inhabitants.

Columbian Exposition.—(See Expositions.)

Columbus, the county seat of Cherokee county, is centrally located at the junction of two divisions of the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads. The first settler in the city was John Appleby, who located there in Feb., 1868. In the spring following a town company was organized. Among the members were William Little, John Hanson, John Appleby and Dr. Bailey. A town was laid off in the southwest quarter of section 13, but later in the season a second company, consisting of John Appleby, F. Fry, H. and H. A. Scovell, was organized. These four men each owned a quarter of section 13, and each donated 25 acres, so that the new plat consisted of 100 acres in the center of the section. Columbus was incorporated as a town on April 11, 1870, and at the suggestion of Mr. Fry was named for Columbus, Ohio. A two-story school building was erected late in the year, and in April, 1871, Columbus was incorporated as a city of the third class with a population of 700. In Jan., 1873, owing to the high price asked for lots by the founders of the town, a joint stock company was formed for the purpose of establishing a new site half a mile east. This had the effect of reducing the price of lots, and the growth was so rapid that in the spring of 1882 Columbus was incorporated as a city of the second class with a population of about 2,000. On Jan. 3, 1883, ten buildings on the south side of the public square were destroyed by fire,

the total loss being about \$20,000, but these buildings were almost immediately replaced by structures of a more substantial character.

In 1910 the population of Columbus was 3,064, an increase of 754 during the preceding decade. The city is divided into five wards. It has the largest water power electric plant in the west (11,000 horse power), a \$25,000 high school building, a public library, a fine waterworks system, natural gas, carriage and wagon works, a canning factory, brick and tile works, the largest cigar factory in Kansas, a bottling works, machine shops, three weekly newspapers, an opera house, flour mills, 2 national and 2 state banks, and some of the best mercantile houses in southeastern Kansas. It also has an international money order postoffice with eight rural routes, a telephone exchange, express and telegraph offices, etc. Coal of fine quality is found in abundance in the immediate vicinity and forms one of the principal articles of export. Grain, flour, live stock, flax seed and castor beans are also shipped in large quantities.

Colusa, a small hamlet of Gray county, is situated in Salem township near the western boundary of the county, and about 20 miles southwest of Cimarron, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and some local trade. Pierceville is the nearest railroad station.

Colwich, a town in Union township, Sedgwick county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 14 miles northwest of Wichita. It was settled in 1887, was incorporated some years later, and in 1910 reported a population of 258. Colwich has a bank, a grain elevator, an alfalfa mill, a hotel, Catholic and Methodist churches, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, and is the shipping and supply point for a large agricultural district in the Arkansas valley.

Comanche County, one of the southern tier, is the sixth county east of the Colorado state line. It was created by an act of the state legislature in 1867, which provided for the division into counties of all the unorganized part of the state east of range line 26 west, and was named for the Comanche tribe of Indians. The act provided the following bounds for Comanche county: "Commencing where the east line of range 16 west, intersects the 6th standard parallel, thence south to the 37th degree north latitude, thence west to the east line of range 21, thence north to the 6th standard parallel, thence east to the place of beginning." By political divisions, it is bounded on the north by Kiowa county; east by Barber; south by the State of Oklahoma, and west by Clark county. Its area is 795 square miles.

Before the county could be organized it was required by an act of June 4, 1861, that a census be taken and that the county should show a population of "600 inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and who are bona fide residents of the county and the United States."

Actual settlement was slow. The first real settlers entered land during the spring and summer of 1873, but only a few attempted farming. A number of "cow men" took possession soon after the land was ceded to the government by the Osage Indians, and ranged thousands of head

of cattle over this and adjoining counties. Some of the stockmen organized a company which became well known as the "Comanche Pool." Very few men took up land for agricultural purposes until the spring of 1884, when a rush for the most desirable land began. This influx of homesteaders, who broke and in many cases fenced their land, ended the career of the "cow men." By the close of 1885 practically all the good claims in the county had been taken up. A majority of these pioneers were men of small means, who came into the county to lay the foundations of their fortunes.

In 1884 G. W. Vickers of Harper, Kan., conceived the idea of laying out a town in the northern part of Comanche county, in company with Timothy Shields, J. P. Grove, Samuel Sisson, C. M. Cade and C. D. Bickford, all from Harper county. They preëmpted a section of land, had it platted off as a town site and named it after the town of Coldwater, Mich. Early the following year the county had the required number of inhabitants, who petitioned the governor for its organization, and on Feb. 27, 1885, it was organized with Owen Connaughton, George M. Morris and David T. McIntire, commissioners and R. A. Crossman, clerk. Coldwater was designated as the county seat.

In 1887 a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was built across the northwest corner of the county, from northeast to southwest, through Coldwater. It turned the tide of emigration to Comanche county, and added materially to the population. This is the only line in the county and farmers in the southeastern portion have to drive a considerable distance to market produce and ship cattle.

When news reached Comanche county that part of the Indian Territory was to be thrown open to settlement in April, 1889, the same restless, adventurous spirit that brought many of the settlers there in 1884 impelled them to take their worldly possessions and move to the new land of promise. When, in the spring of 1892, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country was thrown open the depopulation of the county continued. In 1888 the assessors' report showed a population of 5,636, while that of 1890 was only 2,498. Hard times came with the dry years from 1891 to 1897, when crops were either a complete or partial failure, and the retrogression of the county reached its climax in 1896, when the population fell to only 1,269. During these years when the settlers were leaving, fields lay untilled, homes were abandoned and property values depreciated. The so-called "Cattle Barons" fenced in all the land within reach for pasture. They paid light taxes, owned little land and ranged large herds at will. The many streams afforded fine water for the stock, cattle brought a good price, and these may be called the palmy days of the second generation of the "cow men," some of whom held the land so long that they seemed to think they had an indisputable right to it. By their influence and activity in local politics, they managed to secure the election to the principal county offices men who were friendly to their claims, and the homesteader who wished to locate in the county found everything against him. This domination of the cattle men lasted

until late in the '90s, when gradually but surely, the farmers began to gain in numbers and influence, and resettlement by small landholders began in earnest in the spring of 1905. Men in adjacent counties who had not sufficient land, removed to Comanche, which is becoming one of the leading agricultural counties of southwestern Kansas, and ranks especially high in stock raising.

The pioneer papers of Comanche county were the *Western Star*, edited by W. M. Cash and W. T. Willis, and the *Coldwater Review*, owned and edited by Edward C. Austin. The first churches in the county were the Methodist and Presbyterian. George M. Norris and Dr. Lambert were the pioneer merchants. The county is divided into the following townships: Avilla, Coldwater, Irwin, Logan, Nescatunga, Powell, Protection, Rumsey, Shimer and Valley. Coldwater, the county seat, is the largest town and commercial center. It is a few miles northwest of the center of the county.

The general contour of the county is level except where the land breaks into bluffs along some of the larger streams. The valleys and second bottom lands are alluvial deposits and very fertile. The many streams are fringed with narrow belts of timber, chiefly cedar, walnut, elm and cottonwood. Sandstone, mineral paint and gypsum are plentiful, while salt springs are numerous in the southwestern portion. The Cimarron river flows southeast across the southwest corner of the county. Its principal tributaries in the county are Calvary creek, which flows south through the western part. The eastern portion is well drained by Mustang, Nescatonga, Indian and Big Mule creeks, all of which are tributary to the salt fork of the Arkansas river. A pamphlet issued by the state department of agriculture, entitled, "Kansas, Her Story and Statistics," stated that in 1907 there were 32 organized school districts in the county and a school population of 597. The population in 1910 was 3,281, a gain of 1,682 during the preceding ten years, or more than 100 per cent. The assessed value of property was \$9,242,528, a per capita wealth of over \$3,200, and the value of farm products for the year was \$1,491,801.

Comiskey, a postoffice of Lyon county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Agnes township 25 miles northwest of Emporia, the county seat. There are telegraph and express offices, some mercantile interests, and the population according to the census of 1910 was 28.

Committee of Safety.—The Committee of Safety was called into existence by the same chain of circumstances that inaugurated the Wakarusa war. Shortly after the capture and rescue of Jacob Branson the border ruffians began to menace Lawrence, and the people of that city held a meeting on Nov. 27, 1855, to consider what was the best course to pursue. As a means of preventing an attack by the pro-slavery forces, some suggested that all who had taken part in the rescue of Branson should be compelled to leave the town, and a partial order to that effect was issued. George P. Lowery moved that a committee of ten citizens be appointed "to provide for the protection of the town against any

armed force," and upon the adoption of the motion Mr. Lowrey was made chairman of the committee. His associates were G. W. Hutchingson, Charles Robinson, George W. Deitzler, C. W. Babcock, George W. Brown, Robert Morrow, Josiah Miller, A. H. Mallory and J. S. Emery.

Holloway says: "It was the express understanding that this committee was to provide, not for the purpose of aggression nor to shield any person from deserved punishment, but to protect the town against armed invaders then assembled around Lawrence."

One of the first acts of the committee was to appoint Charles Robinson commander-in-chief of all forces raised for the defense of the city, and Col. James H. Lane was made second in command. As commander and vice-commander, Robinson and Lane signed the treaty of peace with Gov. Shannon on Dec. 8, 1855. (See Shannon's Administration.) Although that treaty ended the immediate danger, the committee did not at once disband, but continued to act in an advisory capacity for some time, holding itself in readiness to exercise the authority originally conferred upon it should occasion require.

Commonweal Army.—In the summer of 1892 began a distressing series of events which widened into all departments of American industry, blasting the fruits of labor and indicating in the industrial society of the United States the existence of profound and dangerous vices. In June of that year the managers of the great iron works at Homestead, a short distance from Pittsburgh, Pa., apprehending a strike of their operatives on account of a reduction of wages, declared a lockout and closed the establishment. The operatives, deeming themselves wronged, assumed a threatening attitude and the trouble increased until the Pennsylvania National Guard to the number of 8,500 was called out by proclamation of the governor, and on July 12 a military occupation was established. This was maintained for several weeks and the restoration of order was extremely difficult.

About the same time the miners of the Coeur d'Alene region in far-off Idaho rose against a body of non-union workingmen, who had been introduced into the mines, killed several and drove away the remaining ones. Railroad bridges and other property were destroyed and a reign of terror was established. It was not until July 17 that military rule prevailed over the rioters, whose leaders were arrested and imprisoned.

A short time thereafter scenes of violence were enacted at Buffalo, N. Y., on account of a strike of the switchmen of the Erie & Lehigh Valley railway. When an attempt was made to coerce the strikers they attacked the loaded freight trains standing on the sidetracks and burned the cars by hundreds. On Aug. 18 the whole National Guard of New York was summoned to the scene and the strikers were finally overawed and dispersed.

In the spring of 1893 came the precipitation and intensifying of the financial panic and universal prostration of business, the parallel of which had never before been witnessed in our country. The industrial depression, the discontent and suffering of the people, led to the most

alarming consequences. Strikes and lockouts became the order of the day. Business failures resounded through the land like the falling of a forest. Commerce virtually ceased. In the latter part of April, 1894, some 130,000 miners stopped work and were joined immediately afterward by fully 25,000 others. Nearly all the coke plants in western Pennsylvania were closed. Meanwhile, the discontented people began to show their desires and passions in a way never hitherto displayed in the United States. Those who had been thrown out of employment began to combine, without knowing why, into what was known as the army of the Commonweal. One such army, under the leadership of Jacob S. Coxey of Massillon, Ohio, marched on Washington City, to demand employment from the national government. Another band came on from the far West, under the leadership of their so-called "Gen. Kelley." Railway cars were appropriated here and there for transportation. Collisions occurred between divisions of the army and various bodies of troops. On May 30, 1894, these men of the Commonweal made a demonstration on the steps of the capitol at Washington. The authorities of the District of Columbia, on the alert for some excuse, found the leaders of the army on the capitol grounds in a place forbidden. Coxey and Carl Brown were arrested for trespassing, convicted and imprisoned. Throughout the summer of 1894 these strange movements of the under men of the United States continued. Serious disturbances occurred among the miners in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois and Kansas. In many places the state militia was called out and petty fights occurred. At Cripple creek, Col., a great riot took place, prominent citizens being seized and held for some time as hostages.

The hard times of 1893 affected Kansas in common with other states. Several prominent banks failed and numerous business concerns were forced to suspend. Many workingmen were thrown out of employment, and some of them became recruits to the "Army," with the intention of marching to Washington and demanding a redress of grievances. A detachment of this industrial army, under "Gen. Sanders," was brought to Topeka by officers of the law. The men were charged with the capture of a railroad train and cited to appear for trial before the United States court at Leavenworth.

Concord, a small hamlet of Sumner county, is about 10 miles south of Wellington, the county seat, and 2 miles southeast of Rome, the nearest railroad station, from which mail is supplied by rural delivery.

Concordia, the county seat and largest city of Cloud county, is beautifully situated, a little north of the center of the county, on the Republican river and at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads. When the county seat was located here by vote of the people in the fall of 1869, there was not a building of any kind on the site of the present city. That winter a one-story building 16 by 20 feet was erected for the use of the county commissioners, but only two meetings were held there, the board adjourning to Clyde, where better accom-

modations could be secured. Two town companies were organized soon after the election of 1869. The first, which was composed of G. W. Andrews, S. D. Houston, Sr., and J. M. Hagaman, owned what was known as the deeded part of the site, and the second, consisting of S. D. Houston, J. J., W. M. and Frank Burns, owned the Congressional site. Two surveys were made before the plat was finally adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties. In July, 1870, a United States land office was opened at Concordia and remained in operation there until consolidated with the Topeka office in Feb., 1889. There was a rush of applicants for lands, and the town grew accordingly. In Jan., 1871, Henry Buckingham removed the publication office of the Republican Valley Empire from Clyde to Concordia. On Aug. 6, 1872, Concordia was incorporated as a city of the second class, with R. E. Allen as the first mayor.

The Concordia of the present day is one of the prettiest and busiest cities of its size in the state, as well as one of the most progressive in the matter of civic improvements. Its streets are well kept, and it has an electric lighting plant, a good sewer system, waterworks, a telephone exchange, a fire department, etc. The early settlers were mostly people from the eastern states, who understood the advantages resulting from good schools, and it is due to their influence that the city has three fine graded public school buildings. A Catholic school and convent are also located there. The commercial and industrial enterprises include 3 banks, 3 grain elevators, a flour mill, a creamery, brick and tile works, marble and granite works, a broom factory, ice and cold storage plant, cigar factories, planing mills, hotels, well stocked stores, etc. Concordia also has a Carnegie library of over 5,000 volumes, express and telegraph offices, and an international money order postoffice, from which six rural routes supply daily mail to the inhabitants of a rich and populous agricultural district. The population of the city in 1910 was 4,415, a gain of 1,014 during the preceding decade.

Congregational Church.—This name is applied to a religious denomination in the United States and the English colonies which assumes to follow the New Testament with regard to church administration, and the idea of the primitive and apostolic church. The doctrine of the early Congregationalists was a kind of general Puritan or Presbyterian Calvinism, while that of the modern church may be classed under the general head of Evangelical, but holding broadly to the general characteristics of the older Protestantism. Although no creed statement is binding on a local church, except that which it voluntarily adopts, the Congregationalist gatherings have adopted confessions of faith.

The Congregational church is based on local organization, each congregation being competent to elect its officers, admit members, make rules for church discipline, state its faith and order its worship in a manner best adapted to the local needs, and its affairs are decided by the vote of the congregation, under the moderatorship of a minister, if there be one in office. In the United States the Congregational churches are united by three permanent representative bodies: the local association

or conference, the state association, and the national council, while the mutual fellowship that exists between the churches was strengthened by the formation of the International Congregational Council, with appointed delegates from the churches of all lands, which met first in London in 1891.

The rise of this religious organization began with the dissensions during the English Reformation, and though Luther saw a system similar to Congregationalism in the New Testament, the time did not come during his life, when the reformed church could lay aside civil authority in its struggle against Rome. In 1567 a body of men and women met in London and formed a rudimentary type of Congregational church, and though it did not last, the Congregational system was set forth so as to come to the attention of Robert Browne, a student at Cambridge, who established a Congregational church at Norwich in 1580, but meeting with opposition, the church members emigrated from England and located in Holland. Other Congregational churches were established in England, but the real founder of the church was John Smith, who gathered a congregation in 1602 at Gainsborough. Other churches soon formed on this model, the most important at Scrooby under John Robinson. Both these churches sought refuge in Holland and from there in 1620, came to New England and formed the Plymouth colony of Massachusetts bay. From the arrival of the first in 1620 to the last of the Leyden associates nearly ten years later, the colony in all numbered only about 300 souls. The Puritans came to America in 1629 to avoid persecutions in England, and located at Salem, Mass., where the first Puritan church was erected as a Congregational church, the second in New England. The Puritan immigration continued until 1640, and in 1643 the four Congregational colonies united in a confederacy. With settling up of New England, educational institutions were established by the church—notably Harvard and Yale Colleges—and missionary work was begun among the Indians.

The first Congregational synod was held at Boston in 1837. It was a representative body and had lay delegates, which distinguished it from the ministerial convention and marked its democratic character. The Westminster Confession, previously approved at Cambridge, was superseded or modified in Massachusetts and Connecticut and subsequently in the other colonies.

A great revival took place about the middle of the eighteenth century and at the same time emigration from New England began to take settlers beyond the mountains and these people carried their faith with them, which ultimately led to the planting of Congregational churches in the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and from there spread across the continent to the western states on the coast. When migration first began from New England churches were first established in western New York, then followed down the Ohio and the multiplication of organizations kept pace with opening up of the new territory in the northwest and northern states. In 1871, the national council of Congre-

gational churches in the United States was formed, which usually meets every third year, though special sessions may be called.

Missionaries were sent to Minnesota and Missouri and Congregationalism introduced there early in the nineteenth century. From there it moved on westward and when the territories of Kansas and Nebraska were organized in 1854, the Congregationalists were among the first to become established in the newly organized territories. The first Congregational church organization in Kansas was perfected at Lawrence in Sept., 1854, by S. Y. Lum, a missionary from New York. The first sermon was preached on Oct. 1, 1854, a few months after the first free-state settlers had located in the town. Two years later Plymouth church was organized in the spring and a church building started which was completed in 1862, this being the first church edifice of this organization in the state. Most of the early Congregational societies were established by immigrants who had belonged to the church in the east. In 1871, Richard Cordley, for years pastor of the Congregational church at Lawrence, wrote: "All denominations are represented in Kansas. The Congregationalists have some strong societies, especially in the southern part of the state."

The first sermon in Shawnee county was preached in Topeka by Samuel Lum in 1854. The members of the congregation met in a log cabin of James Cowles on Oct. 14, 1855, to consult with regard to the formation of an anti-slavery Congregational church, and an organization was perfected on July 14, 1856. The town company of Topeka donated lots and a building was soon erected. Lewis Bodwell was the first pastor. The Congregational church at Manhattan was established on April 22, 1855, being the second of the denomination between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains, Lawrence being the first. The first services at Manhattan were held in a tent, which was succeeded by a log cabin, and it in turn was followed by a frame building, the material for which was brought up the river by boat. On Jan. 6, 1856, the church was formally opened at the home of Dr. Amory Hunting. Forty town lots were contributed to the church which gave it a good start and the building was dedicated on July 24, 1859, when Charles E. Blood became the first regular minister. A. L. Adair organized a church at Osawatomie in April, 1856, and services were held in a school house until 1861, when a church was erected. As early as June, 1857, services were held at Atchison by J. H. Byrd, a Congregational minister, and on March 20, 1859, a church organization was perfected there. In Jefferson county, the first Congregational church was organized in 1857 with eight members, the first pastor being O. L. Woodford, and the following year a church building was erected. In 1858 churches were organized at Leavenworth, with 27 members; Wyandotte, where S. D. Storrs, a missionary from Quindaro, had preached for some time; at Emporia, Lyon county, where in 1859 a building was erected.

By 1875 there were 157 Congregational church organizations in the state, with 59 church edifices and a membership of 5,620. In 1886 there

were 132 organizations, 122 church buildings and an aggregate membership of 9,361. The increase in the next four years was rapid, as in 1890 there were 202 organizations, with a membership of 12,053 members. In 1906 the Congregational church ranked eighth in Kansas in number of members, having 15,247 communicants.

Congressional Districts.—Kansas had but one representative in Congress until after the census of 1870, which showed that the state was entitled to three members of the lower branch of the national legislature. In 1872 three Congressmen at large were elected, but by the act of March 2, 1874, the legislature divided the state into three districts.

The first district was composed of the counties of Leavenworth, Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Washington, Republic, Jewell, Smith, Phillips, Norton, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Mitchell, Cloud, Clay, Ottawa, Ellis, Ellsworth, Russell, Saline, Dickinson, Lincoln, Riley, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Jefferson, Atchison, Davis (Geary), "and all that territory lying north of the second standard parallel."

The second district included the counties of Montgomery, Wilson, Labette, Cherokee, Crawford, Neosho, Bourbon, Allen, Anderson, Linn, Miami, Franklin, Johnson, Douglas and Wyandotte.

The third district included "all that part of the state not included in the first and second districts." This made the third district larger than both the other two. Along the eastern border of it lay the counties of Shawnee, Osage, Coffey and Woodson, and it embraced all the territory west of these counties and south of the first district.

No change was made in the apportionment thus established until after the census of 1880, which gave the state seven Congressmen. At the election of 1882 three representatives were elected from the old districts and four from the state at large. On March 5, 1883, Gov. Glick approved an act of the legislature which provided for the following districts:

First—the counties of Nemaha, Brown, Doniphan, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Atchison, Jefferson and Leavenworth.

Second—the counties of Wyandotte, Johnson, Douglas, Miami, Franklin, Anderson, Linn, Allen and Bourbon.

Third—the counties of Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, Labette, Wilson, Montgomery, Elk, Chautauqua and Cowley.

Fourth—the counties of Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Osage, Lyon, Coffey, Woodson, Greenwood, Butler, Chase, Marion and Morris.

Fifth—the counties of Marshall, Washington, Republic, Cloud, Clay, Riley, Ottawa, Saline, Dickinson and Davis (Geary).

Sixth—the counties of Jewell, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Russell, Osborne, Smith, Phillips, Rooks, Ellis, Trego, Graham, Norton, Decatur, Thomas, Sheridan, Gove, St. John (Logan), Rawlins, Cheyenne, Sherman and Wallace.

Seventh—the counties of McPherson, Harvey, Sedgwick, Sumner, Harper, Kingman, Reno, Rice, Barton, Stafford, Pratt, Barbour, Comanche, Edwards, Pawnee, Rush, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford, Lane, Scott, Finney, Seward, Wichita, Greeley and Hamilton.

This apportionment was amended by the act of March 13, 1897, which placed Shawnee county in the first district and Pottawatomie county in the fourth.

Although the census of 1890 showed the population of Kansas to be large enough to entitle the state to eight Congressmen, no additional district was created until in 1905, seven representatives being elected from the old districts and one from the state at large. By the act of March 9, 1905, the state was divided into eight districts.

The first district embraced the counties of Nemaha, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth and Shawnee.

The second district was composed of the counties of Wyandotte, Johnson, Douglas, Miami, Franklin, Anderson, Linn, Allen and Bourbon.

The third district included the counties of Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, Labette, Wilson, Elk, Chautauqua, Cowley and Montgomery.

The fourth district included the counties of Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, Osage, Lyon, Coffey, Woodson, Greenwood, Chase, Marion and Morris.

The fifth district embraced the counties of Marshall, Washington, Republic, Cloud, Clay, Riley, Ottawa, Saline, Dickinson and Geary.

The sixth district was made to consist of the counties of Jewell, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Russell, Osborne, Smith, Phillips, Rooks, Ellis, Trego, Graham, Norton, Decatur, Sheridan, Gove, Logan, Thomas, Rawlins, Cheyenne, Sherman and Wallace.

The seventh district—frequently referred to as the "Big Seventh"—was composed of the counties of Harper, Kingman, Reno, Rice, Barton, Stafford, Pratt, Barber, Comanche, Edwards, Pawnee, Rush, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford, Lane, Scott, Finney, Seward, Wichita, Greeley, Hamilton, Clark, Grant, Gray, Haskell, Kearny, Kiowa, Meade, Morton, Stanton and Stevens.

The eighth district included the counties of McPherson, Harvey, Sedgwick, Sumner and Butler.

At the election in 1910 the Republican candidate was elected in each of the eight districts. In the first district D. R. Anthony defeated J. B. Chapman by a vote of 21,852 to 7,486; in the second district Alexander C. Mitchell was elected over John Caldwell, 23,282 to 19,852; in the third district Philip P. Campbell defeated Jeremiah D. Botkin, 20,771 to 19,943; in the fourth district Fred S. Jackson defeated H. S. Martin, 17,111 to 14,051; in the fifth district Rollin R. Rees was elected over G. T. Helvering, 17,680 to 15,775; in the sixth district I. D. Young defeated F. S. Rockefeller, 21,020 to 18,985; in the seventh district E. H. Madison defeated George A. Neeley, 24,925 to 20,133; in the eighth district Victor Murdock defeated George Burnett by a vote of 16,239 to 2,354.

Congressional Representation.—Kansas was first represented as a territory of the United States in the Thirty-third Congress (elected in 1852) by John W. Whitfield, who was elected delegate on Nov. 29, 1854, and served until Aug. 1, 1856, when his seat was declared vacant. He

was succeeded in the Thirty-fifth Congress (elected in 1856) by Marcus J. Parrott, who continued to serve as delegate until the admission of Kansas into the Union as a state.

The Thirty-seventh Congress was elected in 1860 for the term beginning on March 4, 1861. Before the commencement of the term, Kansas was admitted into the Union (Jan. 29, 1861,) and became entitled to representation in both branches of the national legislature. Consequently, Gen. James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy were elected to represent the state in the United States senate, and Martin F. Conway was chosen representative. Since that time the representation has been as follows:

Thirty-eighth Congress (elected 1862)—Senators, James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy; Representative, A. Carter Wilder.

Thirty-ninth Congress (elected 1864)—Senators, James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy until the death of Gen. Lane on July 11, 1866, when the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Edmund G. Ross; Representative, Sidney Clarke.

Fortieth Congress (elected 1866)—Senators, Samuel C. Pomeroy and Edmund G. Ross; Representative, Sidney Clarke. The representation was the same in the Forty-first Congress, elected in 1868.

Forty-second Congress (elected 1870)—Senators, Alexander Caldwell and Samuel C. Pomeroy; Representative, David P. Lowe.

Forty-third Congress (elected 1872)—Senators, Alexander Caldwell and John J. Ingalls; Representatives, Stephen A. Cobb, David P. Lowe and William A. Phillips. This was the first Congress in which Kansas had more than one representative in the lower house. Some changes occurred in the senate during the term. Alexander Caldwell resigned on March 24, 1873, and the governor appointed Robert Crozier to fill the vacancy. Mr. Crozier served until James M. Harvey was elected by the legislature, taking his seat on Feb. 12, 1874.

Forty-fourth Congress (elected 1874)—Senators, James M. Harvey and John J. Ingalls; Representatives, William R. Brown, John R. Goodin and William A. Phillips.

Forty-fifth Congress (elected 1876)—Senators, John J. Ingalls and Preston B. Plumb; Representatives, Dudley C. Haskell, William A. Phillips and Thomas Ryan.

Forty-sixth Congress (elected 1878)—Senators, John J. Ingalls and Preston B. Plumb; Representatives, John A. Anderson, Thomas Ryan and Dudley C. Haskell. The representation was the same in the Forty-seventh Congress (elected in 1880).

Forty-eighth Congress (elected in 1882)—Senators, John J. Ingalls and Preston B. Plumb; Representatives, Edward N. Morrill, Samuel R. Peters, John A. Anderson, Thomas Ryan, Lewis Hanback, Bishop W. Perkins and Dudley C. Haskell. Mr. Haskell died on Dec. 16, 1883, and Edward H. Funston was elected for the unexpired term.

Forty-ninth Congress (elected 1884)—Same as in the Forty-eighth Congress after Mr. Funston succeeded Mr. Haskell.

Fiftieth Congress (elected 1886)—Senators, John J. Ingalls and Preston B. Plumb; Representatives, Edward N. Morrill, Samuel R. Peters, John A. Anderson, Thomas Ryan, Erastus J. Turner, Bishop W. Perkins and Edward H. Funston.

Fifty-first Congress (elected 1888)—Senators, John J. Ingalls and Preston B. Plumb; Representatives, Edward N. Morrill, Bishop W. Perkins, John A. Anderson, Samuel R. Peters, Erastus J. Turner, Edward H. Funston and Thomas Ryan. Mr. Ryan resigned before the expiration of the term and was succeeded by Harrison Kelley, who took his seat on Dec. 2, 1889.

Fifty-second Congress (elected 1890)—Senators, Preston B. Plumb and William A. Pepper; Representatives, Case Broderick, B. H. Clover, John Davis, Jeremiah Simpson, Edward H. Funston, John G. Otis and William Baker. Senator Plumb died in office and the governor appointed to succeed him Bishop W. Perkins, who took his seat on Jan. 1, 1892.

Fifty-third Congress (elected 1892)—Senators, William A. Pepper and John Martin; Representatives, William Baker, William A. Harris, Charles Curtis, Jeremiah Simpson, Case Broderick, Thomas J. Hudson, John Davis and Edward H. Funston. Mr. Funston's election was successfully contested by Horace L. Moore, who took his seat in the house on Aug. 2, 1894.

Fifty-fourth Congress (elected 1894)—Senators, William A. Pepper and Lucien Baker; Representatives, Richard W. Blne, Orrin L. Miller, Charles Curtis, William Baker, Case Broderick, Snyder S. Kirkpatrick, William A. Calderhead, Chester I. Long.

Fifty-fifth Congress (elected 1896)—Senators, Lucien Baker and William A. Harris; Representatives, Jeremiah D. Botkin, Marion S. Peters, Charles Curtis, N. B. McCormick, Case Broderick, Edwin R. Ridgely, William D. Vincent and Jeremiah Simpson.

Fifty-sixth Congress (elected 1898)—Senators, Lucien Baker and William A. Harris; Representatives, Willis J. Bailey, J. DeWitt Bowersock, James M. Miller, William A. Reeder, Charles Curtis, Edwin R. Ridgely, William A. Calderhead and Chester I. Long.

Fifty-seventh Congress (elected 1900)—Senators, William A. Harris and Joseph R. Burton; Representatives, Charles F. Scott, Charles Curtis, J. DeWitt Bowersock, Alfred M. Jackson, James M. Miller, William A. Calderhead, William A. Reeder and Chester I. Long.

Fifty-eighth Congress (elected 1902)—Senators, Joseph R. Burton and Chester I. Long; Representatives, Charles F. Scott (at large), Charles Curtis, J. DeWitt Bowersock, Philip P. Campbell, James M. Miller, William A. Calderhead, William A. Reeder and Victor Murdock.

Fifty-ninth Congress (elected 1904)—Senators, Chester I. Long and Alfred W. Benson, the latter appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Burton; Representatives, Charles F. Scott, Charles Curtis, J. DeWitt Bowersock, Philip P. Campbell, James M. Miller, William A. Calderhead, William A. Reeder, Victor Murdock.

Sixtieth Congress (elected 1906)—Senators, Chester I. Long and

Charles Curtis; Representatives, Daniel R. Anthony, Charles F. Scott, Philip P. Campbell, James M. Miller, William A. Calderhead, William A. Reeder, Edmond H. Madison, Victor Murdock.

Sixty-first Congress (elected 1908)—Senators, Charles Curtis and Joseph L. Bristow; Representatives, Daniel R. Anthony, Charles F. Scott, Philip P. Campbell, James M. Miller, William A. Calderhead, William A. Reeder, Edmond H. Madison, Victor Murdock.

Sixty-second Congress (elected 1910)—Senators, Charles Curtis and Joseph L. Bristow; Representatives, Daniel R. Anthony, Alexander C. Mitchell, Philip P. Campbell, Fred S. Jackson, Rollin R. Rees, I. D. Young, Edmond H. Madison, Victor Murdock.

Connelley, William Elsey, writer of historical works on the West, was born in Johnson county, Ky., March 15, 1855. The family was founded in Kentucky by Capt. Henry Connelly, a soldier in North Carolina in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Connelley's father, Constantine Conley, Jr., was in the Union army and his property was destroyed in the Civil war, which made it necessary for the young man to make his own way in the world. With such help as he could get he qualified himself to teach in the common schools, teaching his first school when seventeen. He continued in this work ten years in Kentucky, when he came to Kansas, settling at Tiblow (now Bonner Springs), Wyandotte county, in April, 1881. He taught one year at Tiblow, then secured the position of deputy county clerk. In 1883 he was elected county clerk of Wyandotte county, and in 1885 was reelected. In 1888 he engaged in the wholesale lumber business at Springfield, Mo., in which he continued four years. He engaged in the banking business in Kansas City, Kan., in 1893, but in the panics which followed he lost all his property. He moved to Beatrice, Neb., in 1897, and took up the business of abstracting land titles and loaning money for eastern people. In 1897 he was offered a position in the book department of the publishing house of Crane & Co., Topeka, which he accepted and filled until 1902, when he went to Washington with Hon. E. F. Ware, commissioner of pensions, and took a responsible place in the civil service. This he resigned in 1903 to go into the oil business at Chanute, in which he was successful. In 1904-5 he made the fight in Kansas against the Standard Oil company, securing the enactment of laws which have saved the people of Kansas a million dollars annually. Mr. Connelley was always an enthusiastic student of history, and his library is one of the largest in the West. He is an authority on American history, and has written the following works: *The Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory*, *John Brown*, *James H. Lane*, *Wyandot Folk-Lore*, *An Appeal to the Record*, *Kansas Territorial Governors*, *Memoirs of John James Ingalls*, *Doniphan's Expedition in the Mexican War*, *Quantrill and the Border Wars*, *Ingalls of Kansas and the Founding of Harman's Station*. With Frank A. Root he wrote the *Overland Stage to California*, and he edited the *Heckewelder Narrative*. All these have been published. Mr. Connelley belongs to numerous historical associations, is a life member of

the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, the president of the Kansas State Historical Society, and is a member of the National Geographic Society and the Kansas Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Conquest, a village in the northwestern part of Kearny county, is about 25 miles from Lakin, the county seat, and 20 from Leoti, the nearest railroad station. Conquest is a postoffice and a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is situated.

Constitutional Amendments.—Kansas was admitted into the Union under the Wyandotte constitution, the state government being inaugurated on Feb. 9, 1861. The following month the legislature met in special session, and among the acts of that body was the submission of an amendment to section 7, article 13, giving banks the right to issue notes of a denomination as low as one dollar, instead of five dollars as originally provided. The amendment was ratified by the people at the election in November by a vote of 3,733 to 3,343. Since that time several amendments have been made to the state's organic law.

Two amendments were passed by the legislature of 1864 and submitted to the people in the fall of that year. The first amended section 3 of article 5 to read as follows: "For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state, or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison; and the legislature may make provision for taking the votes of electors who may be absent from their townships or wards, in the volunteer military service of the United States, or the militia service of this state; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to allow any soldier, seaman or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States the right to vote."

The second amendment was to change section 12, article 2, to read: "Bills may originate in either house, but may be amended or rejected by the other."

The first of these amendments was ratified by a vote of 10,729 to 329, and the second by a vote of 8,708 to 329. No further amendments were found necessary until 1867, when, for the purpose of disfranchising certain classes of persons, section 2, article 5, was amended to read as follows: "No person under guardianship, non compos mentis, or insane; no person convicted of felony, unless restored to civil rights; no person who has been dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, unless reinstated; no person guilty of defrauding the government of the United States, or of any of the states thereof; no person guilty of giving or receiving a bribe, or offering to give or receive a bribe; and no person who has ever voluntarily borne arms against the government of the United States, or in any manner voluntarily aided or abetted in the attempted overthrow of said government, except all persons who

have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States since the 1st day of April, A. D. 1861, provided that they have served one year or more therein, shall be qualified to vote and hold office in this state, until such disability shall be removed by a law passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of both branches of the legislature."

This amendment was ratified by the people at the election in Nov., 1867, by a vote of 16,860 to 12,165, and for years thereafter scarcely a session of the legislature was held in which there was not a bill, or at least a petition, asking for the removal of these political disabilities from some of the persons who had fallen under the ban. (See the administrations of the governors subsequent to 1868.)

In 1868 section 4 of article 15 was amended to read: "All public printing shall be done by a state printer, who shall be elected by the legislature in joint session, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. The joint session of the legislature for the election of a state printer shall be on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1869, and every two years thereafter. All public printing shall be done at the capital, and the prices for the same shall be regulated by law."

The amended section was ratified by the people at the election on Nov. 3, 1868, by a vote of 13,471 to 5,415, and in 1904 the section was further amended, by a vote of 169,620 to 52,363, to read as follows: "All public printing shall be done by a state printer, who shall be elected by the people at the election held for state officers in Nov., 1906, and every two years thereafter, at the election held for state officers, and shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified."

The legislature of 1873 proposed a new section 2, article 2, relating to the number of members in each branch of the legislature, and the new section was ratified by the people on Nov. 4, 1873, by a vote of 32,340 to 29,180. The amended section, which is still in force, is as follows: "The number of representatives and senators shall be regulated by law, but shall never exceed 125 representatives and 40 senators. From and after the adoption of this amendment, the house of representatives shall admit one member for each county in which at least 250 legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election; and each organized county in which less than 200 legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election shall be attached to and constitute a part of the representative district of the county lying next adjacent on the east."

Three amendments—all that could be submitted at one time—were presented to the electors of the state in 1875. The first provided for biennial sessions of the legislature by changing the language of section 25, article 2, to read as follows: "All sessions of the legislature shall be held at the state capital, and, beginning with the year 1877, all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, Commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter."

This amendment was ratified by the people by a vote of 43,320 to 15,478 at the election on Nov. 2, 1875, and the other two amendments ratified at the same time were made necessary by the change from annual to biennial sessions. One changed section 3, article 11, to read: "The legislature shall provide, at each regular session, for raising sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of the state for two years;" and the other added section 29 to article 2, as follows: "At the general election in 1876, and thereafter, members of the house of representatives shall be elected for two years, and members of the senate shall be elected for four years." The vote on these amendments was not materially different from that on the amendment authorizing biennial sessions.

The legislature of 1876 submitted two amendments to the people, to be voted on at the general election in November of that year. The first altered the language of section 24, article 2, to provide that "No money shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law, and no appropriation shall be for a longer term than two years."

At the election this amendment was ratified by a vote of 95,430 to 1,768. The second amendment of 1876 related to the election of county officers as provided for in section 2 of article 9, but in 1902 the same section was amended to read as follows: "General elections and township elections shall be held biennially, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in the years bearing even numbers. All county and township officers shall hold their offices for a term of two years and until their successors are qualified; provided, one county commissioner shall be elected from each of three districts numbered 1, 2 and 3, by the voters of the district, and the legislature shall fix the time of election and the term of office of such commissioners; such election to be at a general election, and no term of offices to exceed six years. All officers whose successors would, under the law as it existed at the time of their election, be elected in an odd-numbered year shall hold office for an additional year and until their successors are qualified. No person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms."

In 1880, by a vote of 92,302 to 84,304, the following section was added to article 15: "Section 10. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this state, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes." (See Prohibition.)

A proposition for a new constitutional convention was voted down in 1880—146,279 to 22,870—and no further amendments to the organic law were made until 1888. In that year section 17 of the Bill of Rights was changed to read: "No distinction shall ever be made between citizens of the State of Kansas and the citizens of other states and territories of the United States in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property. The rights of aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property may be regulated by law."

The vote of the people on this amendment stood 220,419 to 16,611, and at the same election the proposition to strike out the word "white" in section 1, article 8, relating to the militia, was carried by a vote of 226,474 to 22,251.

In 1891 the legislature again submitted to the people the question of holding a constitutional convention, and at the general election in 1892 it was defeated by a majority of 466 in a total vote of 237,448.

At the general election of 1900, the following amended section 2 of article 3 was ratified by a vote of 123,721 to 35,474, a similar amendment having been previously twice rejected at the polls: "The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state. They may sit separately in two divisions, with full power in each division to determine the cases assigned to be heard by such division. Three justices shall constitute a quorum in each division and the concurrence of three shall be necessary to a decision. Such cases only as may be ordered to be heard by the whole court shall be considered by all the justices, and the concurrence of four justices shall be necessary to a decision in cases so heard. The justice who is senior in continuous term of service shall be chief justice, and in case two or more have continuously served during the same period the senior in years of these shall be chief justice, and the presiding justice of each division shall be selected from the judges assigned to that division in like manner. The term of office of the justices shall be six years, except as hereinafter provided. The justices in office at the time this amendment takes effect shall hold their offices for the terms for which they were severally elected and until their successors are elected and qualified. As soon as practicable after the second Monday in January, 1901, the governor shall appoint four justices, to hold their offices until the second Monday in January, 1903. At the general election in 1902 there shall be elected five justices, one of whom shall hold his office for two years, one for four years and three for six years. At the general election in 1904, and every six years thereafter, two justices shall be elected. At the general election in 1904, and every six years thereafter, two justices shall be elected. At the general election in 1908, and every six years thereafter, three justices shall be elected."

At the election on Nov. 8, 1904, by a vote of 162,057 to 60,148, the people approved an amendment adding the following provision to section 14 of article 2: "If any bill presented to the governor contains several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items, while approving the other portion of the bill; in such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the item or items to which he objects, and the reasons therefor, and shall transmit such statement, or a copy thereof, to the house of representatives, and any appropriations so objected to shall not take effect unless reconsidered and approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, and if so reconsidered and approved, shall take effect and become a part of the bill, in which case the presiding officers of each

house shall certify on such bill such fact of reconsideration and approval."

Three amendments were proposed by the legislature of 1905, and all were ratified by the voters at the general election of 1906. The first added the following provision to section 17 of article 2: "And whether or not a law is repugnant to this provision of the constitution shall be construed and determined by the courts of the state." The vote on the ratification of this provision was 110,266 in favor of it and 67,409 against it.

The second amendment of 1906 related to probate courts, adding to section 8, article 3, the following provision: "The legislature may provide for the appointment or selection of a probate judge pro tem when the probate judge is unavoidably absent or otherwise unable or disqualified to sit in any case." This amendment was ratified by a vote of 107,974 to 70,730.

The third amendment decreased the liabilities of stockholders in corporations by changing section 2 of article 12 to read as follows: "Dues from corporations shall be secured by the individual liability of the stockholders to the amount of stock owned by each stockholder, and such other means as shall be provided by law; but such individual liability shall not apply to railroad corporations, nor to corporations for religious or charitable purposes." This amendment was ratified by a vote of 110,021 to 63,485.

Constitutional Conventions.—Kansas was organized as a territory of the United States by the Kansas-Nebraska bill (q. v.), which was approved by President Pierce on May 30, 1854. Scarcely had the echoes of the Congressional debates on that measure died away, when an agitation was started for the admission of Kansas as a state. The issue was whether Kansas should become a free or a slave state, and in the first efforts for statehood the free-state men were the aggressors. On Oct. 9, 1855, delegates were selected to a convention to form a constitution, the pro-slavery men taking no part in the election. The convention assembled at Topeka on Oct. 23, and organized by the election of James H. Lane as president and Samuel C. Smith as secretary. Several of the delegates elected failed to attend the sessions of the convention. The following list of the men who framed the constitution has been compiled from the manuscript records of the convention, now in the possession of the Kansas Historical Society.

James M. Arthur, Thomas Bell, Frederick Brown, Orville C. Brown, H. Burson, M. F. Conway, R. H. Crosby, A. Curtiss, G. A. Cutler, Mark W. Delahay, David Dodge, J. S. Emery, D. M. Field, Matt France, J. K. Goodin, William Graham, W. R. Griffith, W. H. Hicks, G. S. Hillyer, Cyrus K. Holliday, Morris Hunt, Amory Hunting, Robert Klotz, Richard Knight, John Landis, James H. Lane, S. N. Latta, Sanford McDaniel, Caleb May, Samuel Mewhinney, J. H. Nesbitt, M. J. Parrott, James Phenis, Josiah H. Pillsbury, Robert Riddle, W. Y. Roberts, Charles Robinson, James L. Sayle, P. C. Schuyler, G.

W. Smith, H. Smith, C. W. Stewart, J. C. Thompson, J. M. Turner, J. M. Tuton, N. Vandever, J. A. Wakefield.

The convention completed its labors on Nov. 11, 1855. Provision was made for the submission of the constitution to the people on Dec. 14, and in the event the constitution was ratified by popular vote at that time, the chairman of the free-state executive committee of the territory was directed to issue a proclamation ordering an election for state officers and members of the legislature on the third Monday of Jan., 1856, and the legislature then chosen should meet on March 4, following.

The Lecompton constitutional convention, which was the second attempt to form an organic law for the state, had a slight advantage over the Topeka convention, in that it was authorized by an act of the territorial legislature on Feb. 19, 1857. It does not appear, however, to have had any advantage in popular favor, as the number of votes at the election for delegates to the Topeka convention was 2,710, while the number cast at the election for the Lecompton delegates was only 2,071, the free-state men taking no part in the election. By the provisions of the act of Feb. 19 a census was ordered to be taken on April 1, the returns to be corrected by the probate judges of the several districts and submitted by May 1 to the governor, who was then to apportion the 60 delegates among the various precincts. Delegates were to be elected on the third Monday in June, and the convention was to meet on the first Monday in September.

When the convention assembled on Sept. 7 a temporary organization was effected by the election of B. Little as president and Thomas C. Hughes as secretary. In the permanent organization on the 8th, John Calhoun was chosen president and Thomas C. Hughes secretary. Hughes was subsequently succeeded by Charles J. McIlvaine. On the 11th an adjournment was taken to Oct. 19, when the convention reassembled and continued in session until Nov. 7, when it finally adjourned. The constitution at that time adopted was signed by the president and secretary of the convention and 44 delegates, viz.: James Adkins, Alexander Bayne, S. P. Blair, L. S. Boling, J. T. Bradford, M. E. Bryant, H. Butcher, Thomas D. Childs, Jesse Connell, Wilburn Christison, J. H. Danforth, Cyrus Dolman, L. J. Eastin, Rush Elmore, H. W. Forman, I. S. Hascal, W. A. Heiskell, John D. Henderson, J. T. Hereford, W. H. Jenkins, A. W. Jones, Batt. Jones, Thomas J. Key, S. J. Kookager, B. Little, G. W. McKown, John W. Martin, William Mathews, C. K. Mobley, Hugh M. Moore, Henry D. Oden, John S. Randolph, Greene B. Redman, Samuel G. Reed, J. J. Reynolds, Henry Smith, W. T. Spicely, Owen C. Stewart, W. H. Swift, Jarrett Todd, D. Vanderslice, William Walker, W. S. Wells, H. T. Wilson.

Section 7 of the schedule adopted by the convention caused considerable dissatisfaction among the people and contributed in no small degree to the defeat of the scheme to have Kansas admitted under the Lecompton constitution. Following is the full text of this section:

"This constitution shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States at its next ensuing session, and as soon as official information has been received that it is approved by the same, by the admission of Kansas as one of the sovereign states of the United States, the president of this convention shall issue his proclamation to convene the state legislature at the seat of government, within thirty-one days after publication. Should any vacancy occur, by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the legislature, or other office, he shall order an election to fill such vacancy: Provided, however, In case of removal, absence, or disability of the president of this convention to discharge the duties herein imposed on him, the president pro tempore of this convention shall perform said duties: and in case of absence, refusal, or disability of the president pro tempore, a committee consisting of seven, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties required of the president of this convention. Before this constitution shall be sent to Congress, asking for admission into the Union as a state, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this territory, for approval or disapproval, as follows: The president of this convention shall, by proclamation, declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided, in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of them, to be appointed as follows: The president of this convention shall appoint three commissioners in each county in the territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three judges of election in the several precincts of their respective counties, and to establish precincts for voting, and to cause the polls to be opened, at such places as they may deem proper, in their respective counties, at which election the constitution framed by this convention shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas in the said territory upon that day, and over the age of 21 years, for ratification or rejection, in the following manner and form: The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll-books by two clerks by them appointed. The ballots cast at said election shall be indorsed, 'Constitution with Slavery,' and 'Constitution with no Slavery.' One of said poll-books shall be returned within eight days to the president of this convention, and the other shall be retained by the judges of election and be kept open for inspection. The president, with two or more members of this convention, shall examine said poll-books, and if it shall appear upon said examination that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the 'Constitution with Slavery,' he shall immediately have the same transmitted to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided; but if, upon such examination of said poll-books, it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the 'Constitution with no Slavery,' then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from this constitution by the president of this con-

vention, and slavery shall no longer exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in this territory shall in no manner be interfered with, and shall have transmitted to Congress the constitution so ratified, as hereinbefore provided. In case of failure of the president of this convention to perform the duties imposed upon him in the foregoing section, by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the same duties shall devolve upon the president pro tem."

As all the delegates to the convention were pro-slavery men, they took ample precaution in the above section that their party should not lose control until after the state had been admitted under the constitution of their creation. The president of the convention was given almost imperial powers in the selection and appointment of commissioners who would control the machinery of the election. His powers in examining the poll-books and declaring the vote were likewise almost imperial, and the clause providing for the submission of the constitution to the white male inhabitants of Kansas, "in the said territory upon that day," made it possible for the pro-slavery forces of Missouri to assist in bringing about the ratification of the constitution "with slavery." Besides all this, the constitution as a whole was not to be submitted to the people—only the slavery article being made subject to a popular vote. No matter how repugnant to the people's judgment some other feature of the constitution might be, they were given no opportunity to express their opposition. Is it any wonder that the free-state men refused to participate in the election? (See also the articles on Constitutions, Geary's, Walker's and Denver's Administrations.)

The third constitutional convention—that known in history as the Leavenworth convention—was authorized by the act of Feb. 10, 1858. On the 13th, before the governor had been given the three full days allowed by law for the consideration of the measure, the legislature adjourned. Gov. Denver therefore claimed that the act was not entitled to recognition as a law of the territory. However, under its provisions, an election for delegates was held on March 9, and on the 23d of the same month the convention assembled at Minneola. A temporary organization was soon effected, after which James H. Lane was elected permanent president and Samuel F. Tappan was chosen clerk. The following day the convention voted to adjourn to meet at Leavenworth on the 25th. After appointing the committees, Lane resigned the presidency of the convention and Martin F. Conway was elected as his successor.

The convention worked diligently and reached a final adjournment on April 3, when the constitution adopted was signed by the officers of the convention and the following delegates: F. G. Adams, H. J. Adams, J. D. Allen, A. B. Anderson, W. F. M. Army, M. L. Ashmore, R. Austin, H. S. Baker, W. V. Barr, W. D. Beeler, F. N. Blake, W. E. Bowker, C. H. Branscomb, J. L. Brown, T. H. Butler, W. H. Coffin, G. A. Colton, Uriah Cook, A. Danford, James Davis, J. C. Douglass, J.

M. Elliott, J. S. Emery, H. J. Espy, Robert Ewing, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Lucian Fish, R. M. Fish, James Fletcher, Charles A. Foster, G. M. Fuller, J. K. Goodin, I. T. Goodnow, W. R. Griffith, J. F. Hampson, Henry Harvey, J. P. Hatterscheidt, G. W. Higinbotham, G. D. Humphrey, H. P. Johnson, R. A. Kinzie, Alburus Knapp, James H. Lane, Alfred Larzelere, Edward Lynde, William McCullough, A. W. McCauslin, Caleb May, Charles Mayo, R. B. Mitchell, James Monroe, W. R. Monteith, B. B. Newton, C. S. Perham, D. Pickering, J. H. Pillsbury, Preston B. Plumb, J. G. Rees, John Ritchie, W. Y. Roberts, Hugh Robertson, Orville Root, W. W. Ross, E. S. Scudder, J. M. Shepherd, A. H. Shurtleff, Amasa Soule, William Spriggs, Samuel Stewart, J. R. Swallow, James Telfer, T. D. Thacher, J. C. Todd, R. U. Torry, Thomas Trower, G. W. K. Twombly, J. M. Walden, W. L. Webster, A. W. Williams, A. L. Winans, James M. Winchell, Samuel N. Wood, C. A. Woodworth.

If the Lecompton convention had been under the control of the pro-slavery element, the Leavenworth convention was no less under the control of the free-state men. Of the delegates, M. F. Conway, J. S. Emery, J. K. Goodin, W. R. Griffith, James H. Lane, Caleb May, W. Y. Roberts and J. H. Pillsbury had served as members of the Topeka convention, of which Charles A. Foster was assistant secretary. Several of the members of the Leavenworth convention afterward became prominent in the affairs of Kansas and the nation. Thomas Ewing, Jr., was the first chief justice of the Kansas supreme court; William Y. Roberts, Edward Lynde and H. P. Johnson commanded Kansas regiments in the Civil war; James H. Lane was one of the first United States senators from Kansas; Preston B. Plumb served in the United States senate at a later date; William R. Griffith was the first superintendent of public instruction; Robert B. Mitchell rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the Civil war and was subsequently governor of New Mexico; Addison Danford was attorney-general of the state; Franklin G. Adams was for years the secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, and a number of others served in the legislature.

The fourth and final constitutional convention was authorized by act of the territorial legislature, approved by Gov. Medary on Feb. 9, 1859. (See Medary's Administration.) By the provisions of the act the question of holding a convention was to be submitted to the people on the fourth Tuesday in March. At the election on that date the proposition to hold a convention was carried by a vote of 5,306 to 1,425, and on June 7 was held an election for the 52 delegates. Then, for the first time in Kansas, the Democratic and Republican parties, as such, faced each other in a contest at the polls. The Democrats carried the counties of Jackson, Jefferson and Leavenworth, elected 4 delegates in Doniphan and 1 in Johnson—17 delegates in all—while the Republicans carried all the other counties and elected 35 delegates. Following is a list of the members of the convention by districts:

1st (Leavenworth county)—Frederic Brown, Robert C. Foster,

Samuel Hipple, W. C. McDowell, Adam D. McCune, Pascal C. Parks, William Perry, John P. Slough, Samuel A. Stinson, John Wright.

- 2nd (Atchison county)—Robert Graham, John J. Ingalls, Caleb May.
 3d (Doniphan county)—John W. Forman, E. M. Hubbard, Robert J. Porter, John Stiarwalt, Benjamin Wrigley.
 4th (Brown county)—Samuel A. Kingman.
 5th (Nemaha county)—Thomas S. Wright.
 6th (Marshall and Washington counties)—J. A. Middleton.
 7th (Jefferson county)—C. B. McClelland.
 8th (Jackson county)—Ephraim Moore.
 9th (Riley county)—S. D. Houston.
 10th (Pottawatomie county)—Luther R. Palmer.
 11th (Johnson county)—J. T. Barton, John T. Burris.
 12th (Douglas county)—James Blood, N. C. Blood, William Hutchinson, Edwin Stokes, Solon O. Thacher, P. H. Townsend, L. R. Williams.
 13th (Shawnee county)—J. P. Greer, H. D. Preston, John Ritchie.
 14th (Wabaunsee, Davis, Dickinson and Clay counties)—Edmund G. Ross.
 15th (Lykins county)—W. P. Dutton, Benjamin F. Simpson.
 16th (Franklin county)—James Hanway.
 17th (Osage, Breckenridge, Morris and Chase counties)—William McCullough, James M. Winchell.
 18th (Linn county)—James M. Arthur, Josiah Lamb.
 19th (Anderson county)—James G. Blunt.
 20th (Coffey and Woodson counties)—Allen Crocker, Samuel E. Hoffman.
 21st (Madison, Hunter, Butler, Greenwood, Godfrey and Wilson counties)—George H. Lillie.
 22nd (Bourbon, McGee and Dorn counties)—J. C. Burnett, William R. Griffith.
 23d (Allen county)—James A. Signor.

A glance at the above list will show that the leaders of both the free-state and pro-slavery parties of former days were absent. Lane, Robinson, Wood, Speer, Branscomb, and others who gave such loyal support to the Topeka constitution, were missing; and on the other hand not a single prominent pro-slavery man was among the 17 Democratic delegates. Of the 52 delegates composing the convention, three-fourths of them were under the age of 40 years. It was a young men's convention. Practically all occupations were represented. There were 18 lawyers, 16 farmers, 8 merchants, 3 manufacturers, 3 physicians, 1 surveyor, 1 printer, 1 mechanic, and 1 land agent.

Pursuant to the legislative enactment, the convention assembled at Wyandotte on July 5, and effected a temporary organization by the election of Samuel A. Kingman as president and John A. Martin as secretary. In the permanent organization James M. Winchell was chosen president and Mr. Martin was continued in the office of sec-

retary. On the 29th the constitution was finished and signed by all the Republican members except Thomas S. Wright of Nemaha county. None of the Democrats attached their names to the document. On Oct. 4 the constitution was ratified by the people by a vote of 10,421 to 5,530, and a full quota of state officers was elected on Dec. 6, preparatory to admission into the Union, though more than a year elapsed before these officers were called upon to assume the duties of the positions to which they were elected. (See Robinson's Administration.)

Constitution Hall.—The building known as Constitution Hall, stood on the west side of Kansas avenue in the city of Topeka, almost opposite the present postoffice building. The site is marked by an iron tablet in the sidewalk, placed there by the Daughters of the American Revolution. (See Capitol.)

Constitutions.—The Topeka constitution, adopted in the fall of 1855, and ratified by the people the following December, was the first attempt to frame an organic law for the state. The preamble declared the right of admission into the Union "consistent with the Federal constitution, and by virtue of the treaty of cession by France to the United States of the Province of Louisiana," and defined the boundaries of the state as "Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the 37th parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on the said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude 38; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky mountains; thence northward on said summit to the 40th parallel of said latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said state to the place of beginning."

Article 1—the "Bill of Rights"—contained 22 sections. The principal declarations of this article were that all men are by nature free and independent; that they have the right to enjoy and defend life, acquire and possess property, and seek happiness and safety; that all political power is inherent in the people; that the people should have the right to assemble together to consult for their common good, and to bear arms for their defense and security; that the right of trial by jury should be inviolate; that there should be no slavery in the state, nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime; that all men have the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that every citizen might freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of the right; that there should be no imprisonment for debt, unless in case of fraud, and the last section set forth that "This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated shall remain with the people."

Article 2 related to the elective franchise, and defined as legal voters

every white male person and every Indian who had adopted the habits of the white man, over the age of 21 years, with certain restrictions as to residence, etc. The legislature was authorized to provide, at its first session, for the registration of voters, and was given power to exclude from every office of trust, honor or profit, and from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of heinous crime.

Article 3 divided the powers of government into three departments—the legislative, the executive and the judicial—and the three succeeding articles defined the powers of each of these departments.

Articles 7 to 14, inclusive, treated of education, public institutions, public debt and public works, militia, finance and taxation, county and township officers, corporations, and jurisprudence.

Article 15 contained several miscellaneous provisions, one of which was that no lottery should ever be established in the state, and the sale of lottery tickets within the state was prohibited. Section 4 of this article provided that "There may be established in the secretary of state's office a bureau of statistics and agriculture, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and provision shall be made by the general assembly for the organization and encouragement of state and county agricultural associations."

Article 16 specified the method by which the constitution might be amended, and article 17 related to banks and currency, providing that no banks should be established except under a general banking law. It was also provided that, when the constitution was submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval, the electors of the state should vote on the question of a general banking law separate and apart from the constitution proper. If a majority voted in the affirmative then the provisions of article 17 should become a part of the organic law, otherwise they should be void. At the election on Dec. 15, 1855, the constitution was ratified by a vote of 1,731 to 46, and the banking law was indorsed by a vote of 1,120 to 564. Another question submitted to a separate vote was whether negroes and mulattoes should be excluded from the state. At the election, 1,287 voted to exclude them, and 453 voted in favor of their admission. Holloway says: "Copies of the constitution had been freely circulated, and notices of the election posted up, but in a few places this was not done. The election in the border towns was not allowed to be held. These facts were supposed to account for the vote being no larger. At Atchison no election was attempted."

The long schedule accompanying the constitution provided for the election of state officers and members of the legislature, in case the constitution was ratified by the people; divided the state into 18 legislative districts and stipulated the number of senators and representatives in each, so as to constitute a general assembly composed of 20 senators and 60 representatives. (See Woodson's Administration.)

T. D. Thacher, upon retiring from the presidency of the Kansas State Historical Society on Jan. 16, 1883, delivered an address, in the

course of which he said: "The Topeka constitutional movement was the instinctive effort of the free-state people for unity about some recognized center. A recent precedent had been afforded by California for the spontaneous action of the people in the organization of a state government, without an enabling act from Congress. Some of the most conspicuous leaders of the Topeka constitutional movement had participated in the California movement, and were enthusiastic in the conviction that a similar success would attend the effort here."

And the Topeka movement did come very near being successful. On July 3, 1856, the national house of representatives passed a bill to admit Kansas under that constitution, but it failed to run the gantlet of the senate. The Topeka constitution, however, served to hold the free-state people together until the tide of immigration turned in their favor in 1857, and insured the admission of Kansas into the Union under a free-state constitution authorized by Congress.

The preamble to the Leecompton constitution, in addition to asserting the right of admission, consistent with the Federal constitution and the French treaty of cession of the province of Louisiana to the United States, also claimed that right "by virtue of, and in accordance with, the act of Congress passed May 30, 1854, entitled 'An act to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas.'"

Article 1 defined the boundaries, which were identical with the boundaries proposed by the Topeka constitution; article 2 related to county boundaries; and the articles from 3 to 6, inclusive, related to the distribution of the powers of government into the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The provisions of these articles were of the character usually to be found in state constitutions. The legislature was to consist of a senate and a house of representatives, the number of senators not to be less than 13 nor more than 35, and the number of representatives not to be less than 39 nor more than 100. Senators were to be elected for four years and representatives for two years. Section 6, article 5, provided that, "At the first session of the legislature, the senators shall, by lot, divide their senators into two classes; and the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, and of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, so that one-half, as near as may be, may be chosen thereafter every two years for the term of four years."

Article 6, relating to the judiciary, provided for a supreme court, to consist of a chief justice and two associate justices; circuit courts, which were to have "original jurisdiction of all matters, civil and criminal, within this state, not otherwise excepted in this constitution;" a court of probate in each county, and a competent number of justices of the peace in and for each county. It was further stipulated that a circuit court should be held in each county twice in every year, and the legislature was given power to "establish a court or courts of chancery, with original and appellate equity jurisdiction."

Article 7, which dealt with the slavery question, and which caused most of the opposition to the Lecompton constitution, was as follows:

"Section 1—The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

"Section 2—The legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, or without paying the owners previous to their emancipation a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent immigrants to the state from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state: Provided, That such person or slave be the bona fide property of such immigrants; And provided, also, That laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this state of slaves who have committed high crimes in other state or territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb, and, in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

"Section 3—In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

"Section 4—Any person who shall maliciously dismember, or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offense had been committed on a free white person, and on like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave."

Article 8, which related to elections and the right of suffrage, provided that "Every male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, having resided in this state one year, and in the county, city or town in which he may offer to vote, three months next preceding any election, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections."

Of the remaining articles, the 9th related to finance, the chief feature of which was the restriction of the state debt to \$500,000; the 10th prescribed the methods of raising revenue by taxation, and prohibited lotteries; the 11th provided for the preservation of the public domain and "a liberal system of internal improvements;" the 12th set forth the manner in which corporations might be formed, and defined their duties and powers within certain limits; the 13th specified that the militia of the state should consist of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, except such as might be exempted

by law; the 14th related to education and the preservation of the school lands; the 15th included several miscellaneous provisions, relating to oaths of office, public records, county seat removals, property of married women, treason against the state, etc.; and the "Bill of Rights" followed article 15, instead of being placed at the beginning of the document, as is customary in such cases. (See also Constitutional Conventions.)

Holloway's History of Kansas (p. 466) says: "It was generally believed at the time, as the Covode investigation clearly shows, that the Lecompton constitution was transmitted entire from Washington, or at least those parts affecting admission and slavery, to the convention for its formal endorsement. Though it is evident that as late as the 12th of July, Mr. Buchanan must have known nothing of this movement, and probably did not until after the action of the convention. The whole design originated where all the other abominable measures of the administration towards Kansas had their origin, in the treasonable brain of Jefferson Davis. It was a movement of the rabid pro-slavery men either to fasten slavery on Kansas, or to inaugurate a war that would eventuate in a disruption of the Union."

Whether President Buchanan was cognizant of the scheme or not, on Feb. 2, 1858, he transmitted a copy of the constitution to Congress, accompanied by a special message, in which he urged the speedy admission of Kansas under the constitution. A bill to that effect passed the senate on March 23, by a vote of 33 to 25. On April 1 the house, by a vote of 120 to 112, adopted the Crittenden substitute for the senate bill. The Crittenden bill provided that the constitution should be "resubmitted to the people of Kansas and accepted only after it should be ratified by a full and fair election." When the substitute measure came before the senate, that body asked for a conference committee, and Senators Green of Missouri, Hunter of Virginia, and Seward of New York, were appointed members of such a committee. The house acquiesced and appointed English of Indiana, Stephens of Georgia, and Howard of Michigan. Several propositions on the part of the senate conferees were rejected, and on April 23 the committee reported a compromise known as the "English Bill" (q. v.), which was accepted by the senate by a vote of 31 to 22, and by the house by a vote of 112 to 103. Under the provisions of this bill the Lecompton constitution was resubmitted to the people on Aug. 2, 1858, when it was overwhelmingly defeated. (See Walker's, Stanton's and Denver's Administrations.)

In the meantime, as stated in the article on "Constitutional Conventions," the Leavenworth constitution had been framed by a convention authorized by an act of the territorial legislature, although the legality of the act had been called into question by the territorial governor. In the preamble of the Leavenworth constitution the same boundaries were specified as in the Topeka and Lecompton constitutions. The "Bill of Rights" did not differ materially from that set

forth in the Topeka constitution, section 6 providing that "There shall be no slavery in this state, and no involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted."

Article 2, regarding the elective franchise, provided that "In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years or upwards, who shall have resided in the state six months next preceding such election, and ten days in the precinct in which he may offer to vote, and every male person of foreign birth, of the age of 21 years or upward, who shall have resided in the United States one year, in this state six months, and in the precinct in which he may offer to vote, ten days next preceding such election, and who shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States, ten days preceding such election, shall be deemed a qualified elector."

It is worthy of note that neither the Lecompton nor Leavenworth constitutions contained the word "white" in connection with the elective franchise, while the Topeka constitution confined the right of suffrage to "white" male citizens and Indians who had adopted the customs of civilized society. Had Kansas been admitted under either the Lecompton or Leavenworth constitutions, no action of the legislature would have been necessary in ratifying the 14th and 15th amendments to the Federal constitution at the close of the Civil war.

Following the article in the Leavenworth constitution relating to the elective franchise were four articles concerning the legislative, executive and judicial departments of government. The first legislature chosen under the constitution was to consist of 25 senators and 75 representatives, the number afterward to be regulated by law. The judicial department was to consist of a supreme court of three judges, circuit and county courts, and a "sufficient number of justices of the peace."

Article 7 treated of the subject of education. It provided, among other things, that the school lands should never be sold until authorized by a vote of the people, and that no religious sect or sects should ever have any right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of this state. It also provided that "as the means of the state will admit, educational institutions of a higher grade shall be established by law so as to form a complete system of public instruction," etc.

The succeeding articles of the constitution related to public institutions, militia, public debt (which was limited to \$100,000 unless authorized by a direct vote of the people), finance and taxation, counties and townships, elections, corporations, jurisprudence, miscellaneous, banks and currency, and amendments.

The constitution was accompanied by an ordinance which stipulated that the State of Kansas would never interfere with the title of the United States to the public domain or unsold lands within the state,

or the right of the United States to dispose of the same, provided: 1—That sections 16 and 36 in each township, or their equivalent, should be granted to the state for school purposes. 2—That 72 sections of land should be granted the state for a state university. 3—That 36 sections of land be donated by Congress for the erection of public buildings. 4—That the salt springs, gold, silver, copper, lead or other valuable mines, not exceeding twelve in number, should become the property of the state. 5—That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the state, sold by Congress after the admission of the state, should be granted to the state for a school fund. 6—That each alternate section of land, within certain limits, should be granted the state to aid in the construction of railroads.

Pursuant to the schedule adopted by the convention, the Leavenworth constitution was submitted to the people on May 18, 1858, when it was ratified by about 3,000 votes out of some 4,000 cast, the light vote no doubt being due to the attitude of Gov. Denver with regard to the act authorizing the convention which framed the constitution. By the provisions of the constitution, the following state officers were elected at the same time: Governor, Henry J. Adams; lieutenant-governor, Cyrus K. Holliday; secretary of state, E. P. Bancroft; auditor, George S. Hillyer; treasurer, J. B. Wheeler; attorney-general, Charles A. Foster; superintendent of public instruction, J. M. Walden; commissioner of school lands, J. W. Robinson; supreme judges, William A. Phillips, Lorenzo Dow and William McKay; reporter of the supreme court, A. D. Richardson; clerk of the supreme court, W. F. M. Arny; representative in Congress, Martin F. Conway. Members of a legislature were also elected. On Jan. 6, 1859, the Leavenworth constitution was presented to the United States senate, with a petition praying for admission under it, but it was referred to the committee on territories and never reported back for action. Concerning the manner of its ratification and its treatment by Congress, Cutler says: "The indifferent vote showed plainly that it was viewed with no great favor at home, and consequently it did not meet a cordial reception by even the Republican members of Congress when presented."

Nevertheless, there were some who were stanch supporters of the constitution. The platform upon which the state officers were nominated contained the declaration "That should Congress accept the application accompanying the Lecompton constitution, and admit Kansas as a sovereign state in the Union without the condition precedent that said constitution, at a fair election, shall receive the ratification of the people of Kansas, then we will put the Leavenworth constitution, ratified by the people, and the government under it, into immediate and active operation as the organic law and living government of Kansas, and that we will support and defend the same against any opposition, come from whatever quarter it may."

Holloway says: "There was a deeply laid plot, should the state be admitted under the Lecompton constitution, and the election declared

in favor of the pro-slavery men, to assassinate the territorial and state officers, and thus leave the whole machinery of government powerless."

Well authenticated evidence of "a deeply laid plot to assassinate" is lacking, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the feeling at that time was bitter enough to have resulted in assassination, had Congress passed an act for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. Martin F. Conway, in a public address, took the position that Congress could make a state, but not the constitution of that state. That power was vested solely in the people. T. D. Thacher, William A. Phillips, J. M. Walden and Charles A. Foster expressed themselves in a similar vein. Gen. James H. Lane went farther and solemnly declared that no government should ever be organized, or even an attempt to organize under the Lecompton constitution. Thomas Ewing, Jr., a conservative free-state man, afterward the first chief justice of the state supreme court, wrote to his father in Ohio, under date of Jan. 18, 1858, that there were not over 1,000 of the 16,000 voters then in the territory interested in the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and that this 1,000 consisted of "the ruffians who figured conspicuously in the arsons and murders of the first two years and who have not yet died of delirium tremens." He also said: "I believe that the ringleaders of this faction will be put to death the moment that Calhoun decides the election against us, and it is more than probable that they (the people) will seize the state government by killing enough of the pro-slavery men to give them a majority."

With such open expressions of antagonism, there is no doubt that trouble would have ensued in the event an effort had been made to establish a state government under the Lecompton constitution. The resolution adopted by the convention that nominated state officers under the Leavenworth constitution evidently meant something, and for a time a clash seemed to be inevitable. But the defeat of the Lecompton constitution under the provisions of the English bill averted the trouble and paved the way for the Wyandotte constitution.

In the Topeka and Leavenworth constitutions the partisan sentiments of the free-state framers were too plainly manifested for those constitutions to find favor with Congress or the national administration. The pro-slavery sentiments in the Lecompton constitution were even more glaring and they aroused the indignation of the people. Fortunately for the country at large, and the people of Kansas in particular, the men who framed the Wyandotte constitution were wise enough to avoid any expression of partisan feeling that would stir up the opposition of an unfriendly Congress and president and postpone the admission of Kansas into the Union. Therefore, the constitution was so constructed that it has been characterized as a "conservative and commonplace document." It was modeled largely after the constitution of the State of Ohio, and as it is still the organic law of

Kansas, the full text of the constitution, as it was adopted by the convention and ratified by the people in 1859, is given below. (See also Constitutional Amendments.)

PREAMBLE—BOUNDARIES.

We, the People of Kansas, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious privileges, in order to insure the full enjoyment of our rights as American citizens, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the State of Kansas, with the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence running west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the state of Missouri; thence south, with the western boundary of said state, to the place of beginning.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. All men are possessed of equal and inalienable natural rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their equal protection. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted by the legislature, which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by the same body; and this power shall be exercised by no other tribunal or agency.

Sec. 3. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, for the redress of grievances.

Sec. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defense and security; but standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be tolerated, and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power,

Sec. 5. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.

Sec. 6. There shall be no slavery in this state; and no involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Sec. 7. The right to worship God, according to the dictates of conscience, shall never be infringed; nor shall any person be compelled to attend or support any form of worship; nor shall any control of, or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, nor any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship. No religious test or property qualification shall be required

for any office of public trust, nor for any vote at any election; nor shall any person be incompetent to testify on account of religious belief.

Sec. 8. The right to the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless the public safety requires it in case of invasion or rebellion.

Sec. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishment inflicted.

Sec. 10. In all prosecutions, the accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person, or by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witness face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. No person shall be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Sec. 11. The liberty of the press shall be inviolate, and all persons may freely speak, write or publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right; and in all civil or criminal actions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear that the alleged libelous matter was published for justifiable ends, the accused party shall be acquitted.

Sec. 12. No person shall be transported from the state for any offense committed within the same; and no conviction in the state shall work a corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 13. Treason shall consist only in levying war against the state, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the overt act, or confession in open court.

Sec. 14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the occupant; nor in time of war, except as prescribed by law.

Sec. 15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall be inviolate; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or property to be seized.

Sec. 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 17. No distinction shall ever be made between citizens and aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property.

Sec. 18. All persons, for injuries suffered in person, reputation or property, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without delay.

Sec. 19. No hereditary emoluments, honors or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred by the state.

Sec. 20. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE I.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, and superintendent of public instruction; who shall be chosen by the electors of the state at the time and place of voting for members of the legislature, and shall hold their offices for the term of two years from the second Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. Until otherwise provided by law, an abstract of the returns of every election for the officers named in the foregoing section shall be sealed up and transmitted by the clerks of the boards of canvassers of the several counties to the secretary of state, who with the lieutenant-governor and attorney-general shall constitute a board of state canvassers, whose duty it shall be to meet at the state capital on the second Tuesday of December succeeding each election for state officers, and canvass the vote for such officers and proclaim the result; but in case any two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the legislature shall by joint ballot choose one of said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for said office.

Sec. 3. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in the governor, who shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 4. He may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department, upon any subject relating to their respective duties.

Sec. 5. He may on extraordinary occasions convene the legislature by proclamation, and shall at the commencement of every session communicate in writing such information as he may possess in reference to the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 6. In case of a disagreement between the two houses in respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn the legislature to such time as he may think proper, not beyond its regular meeting.

Sec. 7. The pardoning power shall be vested in the governor, under regulations and restrictions prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. There shall be a seal of the state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and which shall be the great seal of Kansas.

Sec. 9. All commissions shall be issued in the name of the state of Kansas, signed by the governor, countersigned by the secretary of state, and sealed with the great seal.

Sec. 10. No member of Congress, or officer of the state, or of the United States, shall hold the office of governor, except as herein provided.

Sec. 11. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal or other disability of the governor, the power and duties of the office for residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the president of the senate.

Sec. 12. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president pro tempore, to preside in case of his absence or impeachment, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

Sec. 13. If the lieutenant-governor, while holding the office of governor, shall be impeached or displaced, or shall resign, or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

Sec. 14. Should either the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, or superintendent of public instruction, become incapable of performing the duties of his office, for any of the causes specified in the thirteenth section of this article, the governor shall fill the vacancy until the disability is removed, or a successor is elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after it shall have happened; and the person chosen shall hold the office for the unexpired term.

Sec. 15. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 16. The officers of the executive department, and of all public state institutions, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the legislature, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the legislature.

ARTICLE 2.—LEGISLATIVE.

Section 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a house of representatives and senate.

Sec. 2. The first house of representatives under this constitution shall consist of seventy-five members, who shall be chosen for one year. The first senate shall consist of twenty-five members, who shall be chosen for two years. After the first election, the number of senators and members of the house of representatives shall be regulated by law; but shall never exceed one hundred representatives and thirty-three senators.

Sec. 3. The members of the legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but such compensation shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of two hundred and forty dollars for each member, as per diem allowance for the first session held under this constitution, nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars for each session thereafter, nor more than ninety dollars for any special session.

Sec. 4. No person shall be a member of the legislature who is not at the time of his election a qualified voter of, and a resident in, the county or district for which he is elected.

Sec. 5. No member of Congress or officer of the United States shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature. If any person after his election to the legislature, be elected to Congress or elected or appointed to any office under the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Sec. 6. No person convicted of embezzlement or misuse of public funds shall have a seat in the legislature.

Sec. 7. All state officers before entering upon their respective duties, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of this state, and faithfully discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall establish its own rules, and shall be judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

Sec. 9. All vacancies occurring in either house shall be filled for the unexpired term by election.

Sec. 10. Each house shall keep and publish a journal of its proceedings. The yeas and nays shall be taken and entered immediately on the journal, upon the final passage of every bill or joint resolution. Neither house, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than two days, Sundays excepted.

Sec. 11. Any member of either house shall have the right to protest against any act or resolution; and such protest shall without delay or alteration be entered on the journal.

Sec. 12. All bills shall originate in the house of representatives, and be subject to amendment or rejection by the senate.

Sec. 13. A majority of all the members elected to each house, voting in the affirmative, shall be necessary to pass any bill or joint resolution.

Sec. 14. Every bill and joint resolution passed by the house of representatives and senate shall, within two days thereafter, be signed by the presiding officers, and presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it to the house of representatives, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the same. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds

of the members elected shall agree to pass the bill or resolution, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the senate, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal of each house. If any bill shall not be returned within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to the governor, it shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law.

Sec. 15. Every bill shall be read on three separate days in each house, unless in case of emergency. Two-thirds of the house where such bill is pending may, if deemed expedient, suspend the rules; but the reading of the bill by sections on its final passage in no case can be dispensed with.

Sec. 16. No bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title, and no law shall be revived or amended unless the new act contain the entire act revived, or the section or sections amended, and the section or sections so amended shall be repealed.

Sec. 17. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation throughout the state; and in all cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

Sec. 18. All power to grant divorces is vested in the district courts, subject to regulation by law.

Sec. 19. The legislature shall prescribe the time when its acts shall be in force, and shall provide for the speedy publication of the same; and no law of a general nature shall be in force until the same be published. It shall have the power to provide for the election or appointment of all officers and the filling of all vacancies not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

Sec. 20. The enacting clause of all laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Kansas;" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Sec. 21. The legislature may confer upon tribunals transacting the county business of the several counties, such powers of local legislation and administration as it shall deem expedient.

Sec. 22. For any speech or debate in either house the members shall not be questioned elsewhere. No member of the legislature shall be subject to arrest—except for felony or breach of the peace—in going to or returning from, the place of meeting, or during the continuance of the session; neither shall he be subject to the service of any civil process during the session, nor for fifteen days previous to its commencement.

Sec. 23. The legislature, in providing for the formation and regulation of schools, shall make no distinction between the rights of males and females.

Sec. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pur-

suance of a specific appropriation made by law, and no appropriation shall be made for a longer term than one year.

Sec. 25. All sessions of the legislature shall be held at the state capital, and all regular sessions shall commence annually, on the second Tuesday of January.

Sec. 26. The legislature shall provide for taking an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state at least once in ten years. The first enumeration shall be taken in A. D. 1865.

Sec. 27. The house of representatives shall have the sole power to impeach. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall take an oath to do justice according to the law and the evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected.

Sec. 28. The governor and all other officers under this constitution shall be subject to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in all such cases shall not be extended further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of profit, honor or trust under this constitution; but the party, whether acquitted or convicted, shall be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE 3.—JUDICIAL.

Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, justices of the peace, and such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be provided by law; and all courts of record shall have a seal to be used in the authentication of all process.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and two associate justices (a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum), who shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and whose term of office, after the first, shall be six years. At the first election, a chief justice shall be chosen for six years, one associate justice for four years, and one for two years.

Sec. 3. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction in proceedings in quo warranto, mandamus and habeas corpus; and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold one term each year at the seat of government, and such other terms at such places as may be provided by law, and its jurisdiction shall be coëxtensive with the state.

Sec. 4. There shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, a reporter and a clerk of said court, who shall hold their offices two years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. The state shall be divided into five judicial districts, in each of which there shall be elected, by the electors thereof, a district judge, who shall hold his office for the term of four years. District courts shall be held at such times and places as may be provided by law.

Sec. 6. The district courts shall have such jurisdiction in their respective districts as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. There shall be elected in each organized county a clerk of the district court, who shall hold his office two years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. There shall be a probate court in each county, which shall be a court of record, and have such probate jurisdiction and care of estates of deceased persons, minors, and persons of unsound minds, as may be prescribed by law: and shall have jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus. The court shall consist of one judge, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the county, and hold his office two years. He shall hold court at such times and receive for compensation such fees or salary as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. Two justices of the peace shall be elected in each township, whose term of office shall be two years, and whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. The number of justices of the peace may be increased in any township by law.

Sec. 10. All appeals from probate courts and justices of the peace shall be to the district court.

Sec. 11. All the judicial officers provided for by this article shall be elected at the first election under this constitution, and shall reside in their respective townships, counties or districts during their respective terms of office. In case of vacancy in any judicial office, it shall be filled by appointment of the governor until the next regular election that shall occur more than thirty days after such vacancy shall have happened.

Sec. 12. All judicial officers shall hold their offices until their successors shall have qualified.

Sec. 13. The justices of the supreme court and judges of the district courts shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be increased during their respective terms of office; provided such compensation shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars to each justice or judge each year, and such justices or judges shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of the state, or the United States, during the term of office for which said justices or judges shall be elected, nor practice law in any of the courts in the state during their continuance in office.

Sec. 14. Provision may be made by law for the increase of the number of judicial districts whenever two-thirds of the members of each house shall concur. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory and bounded by county lines, and such increase shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Sec. 15. Justices of the supreme court and judges of the district courts may be removed from office by resolution of both houses, if two-thirds of the members of each house concur; but no such removal shall be made except upon complaint, the substance of which shall be entered

upon the journal, nor until the party charged shall have had notice and opportunity to be heard.

Sec. 16. The several justices and judges of the courts of record in this state shall have jurisdiction at chambers as may be provided by law.

Sec. 17. The style of all process shall be "The State of Kansas," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of the state.

Sec. 18. Until otherwise provided by law, the first district shall consist of the counties of Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Jefferson and Jackson. The second district shall consist of the counties of Atchison, Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall and Washington. The third district shall consist of the counties of Pottawatomie, Riley, Clay, Dickinson, Davis, Wabaunsee and Shawnee. The fourth district shall consist of the counties of Douglas, Johnson, Lykins, Franklin, Anderson, Linn, Bourbon and Allen. The fifth district shall consist of the counties of Osage, Coffey, Woodson, Greenwood, Madison, Breckinridge, Morris, Chase, Butler and Hunter.

Sec. 19. New or unorganized counties shall by law be attached for judicial purposes to the most convenient judicial districts.

Sec. 20. Provision shall be made by law for the selection, by the bar, of a pro tem. judge of the district court, when the judge is absent or otherwise unable or disqualified to sit in any case.

ARTICLE 4.—ELECTIONS.

Section 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot; and all elections by the legislature shall be viva voce.

Sec. 2. General elections shall be held annually, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November. Township elections shall be held on the first Tuesday of April, until otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE 5.—SUFFRAGE.

Section 1. Every white male person of twenty-one years and upwards, belonging to either of the following classes—who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which he offers to vote at least thirty days next preceding such election—shall be deemed a qualified elector: 1st. Citizens of the United States. 2d. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

Sec. 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis, or insane, shall be qualified to vote; nor any person convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights.

Sec. 3. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, or their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the state in consequence of being stationed within the same; nor shall any soldier, seaman or marine have the right to vote.

Sec. The legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary for ascertaining by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

Sec. 5. Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who shall knowingly carry to another person such a challenge, or shall go out of the state to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit.

Sec. 6. Every person who shall have given or offered a bribe to procure his election, shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which he may have been elected.

Sec. 7. Electors, during their attendance at elections, and in going to and in returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE 6.—EDUCATION.

Section 1. The state superintendent of public instruction shall have the general supervision of the common school funds and educational interests of the state, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. A superintendent of public instruction shall be elected in each county, whose term of office shall be two years, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, moral, scientific and agricultural improvement, by establishing a uniform system of common schools, and schools of a higher grade, embracing normal, preparatory, collegiate and university departments.

Sec. 3. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may be granted by the United States to the state for the support of schools, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new states under an act of Congress distributing the proceeds of public lands among the several states of the Union, approved Sept. 4, A. D. 1841, and all estates of persons dying without heir or will, and such per cent. as may be granted by Congress on the sale of lands in this state, shall be the common property of the state, and shall be a perpetual school fund, which shall not be diminished, but the interest of which, together with all the rents of the lands, and such other means as the legislature may provide, by tax or otherwise, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of the common schools.

Sec. 4. The income of the state school funds shall be disbursed annually, by order of the state superintendent, to the several county treasurers, and thence to the treasurers of the several school districts, in equitable proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein, between the ages of five and twenty-one years; provided, that no school district, in which a common school has not been maintained at least three months in each year, shall be entitled to receive any portion of school funds.

Sec. 5. The school lands shall not be sold, unless such sale be author-

ized by a vote of the people at a general election; but, subject to revaluation every five years, they may be leased for any number of years, not exceeding twenty-five, at a rate established by law.

Sec. 6. All money which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; the clear proceeds of estrays, ownerships of which shall vest in the taker-up; and the proceeds of fines for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied in the several counties in which the money is paid or fines collected, to the support of common schools.

Sec. 7. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment, at some eligible and central point, of a state university, for the promotion of literature, and the arts and sciences, including a normal and agricultural department. All funds arising from the sale or rents of lands granted by the United States to the state for the support of a state university, and all other grants, donations or bequests, either by the state or by individuals, for such purpose, shall remain a perpetual fund, to be called the "University fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university.

Sec. 8. No religious sect or sects shall ever control any part of the common school or university funds of the state.

Sec. 9. The state superintendent of public instruction, secretary of state and attorney-general shall constitute a board of commissioners, for the management and investment of the school funds. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum.

ARTICLE 7.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Section 1. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb, and such other benevolent institutions as the public good may require, shall be fostered and supported by the state, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law. Trustees of such benevolent institutions as may be hereafter created shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and upon all nominations made by the governor the question shall be taken in yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal.

Sec. 2. A penitentiary shall be established, the directors of which shall be appointed, or elected, as prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The governor shall fill any vacancy that may occur in the offices aforesaid until the next session of the legislature, and until a successor to his appointee shall be confirmed and qualified.

Sec. 4. The respective counties of the state shall provide, as may be prescribed by law, for those inhabitants who by reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortune, may have claims upon the sympathy and aid of society.

ARTICLE 8.—MILITIA.

Section 1. The militia shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state; but all citizens of any religious denomination whatever who from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms shall be exempted therefrom upon such conditions as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide for organizing, equipping and discipling the militia in such manner as it shall deem expedient not incompatible with the laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed, and commissioned in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 4. The governor shall be commander-in-chief, and shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion.

ARTICLE 9.—COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. The legislature shall provide for organizing new counties, locating county-seats, and changing county lines; but no county-seat shall be changed without the consent of a majority of the electors of the county; nor any county organized, nor the lines of any county changed so as to include an area of less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide for such county and township officers as may be necessary.

Sec. 3. All county officers shall hold their offices for the term of two years, and until their successors shall be qualified; but no person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

Sec. 4. Township officers, except justices of the peace, shall hold their offices one year from the Monday next succeeding their election, and their successors are qualified.

Sec. 5. All county and township officers may be removed from office in such manner and for such cause as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE 10.—APPORTIONMENT.

Section 1. In the future apportionments of the state, each organized county shall have at least one representative; and each county shall be divided into as many districts as it has representatives.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the first legislature to make an apportionment, based upon the census ordered by the last legislative assembly of the territory; and a new apportionment shall be made in the year 1866, and every five years thereafter, based upon the census of the preceding year.

Sec. 3. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the state shall be divided into election districts; and the representatives and senators shall be apportioned among the several districts as follows, viz:

1st district, Doniphan, 4 representatives, 2 senators.

2d district, Atchison and Brown, 6 representatives, 2 senators.

3d district, Nemaha, Marshall and Washington, 2 representatives, 1 senator.

4th district, Clay, Riley and Pottawatomie, 4 representatives, 1 senator.

5th district, Dickinson, Davis and Wabaunsee, 3 representatives, 1 senator.

6th district, Shawnee, Jackson and Jefferson, 8 representatives, 2 senators.

7th district, Leavenworth, 9 representatives, 3 senators.

8th district, Douglas, Johnson and Wyandotte, 13 representatives, 4 senators.

9th district, Lykins, Linn and Bourbon, 9 representatives, 3 senators.

10th district, Allen, Anderson and Franklin, 6 representatives, 2 senators.

11th district, Woodson and Madison, 2 representatives, 1 senator.

12th district, Coffey, Osage and Breckinridge, 6 representatives, 2 senators.

13th district, Morris, Chase and Butler, 2 representatives, 1 senator.

14th district, Arapahoe, Godfrey, Greenwood, Hunter, Wilson, Dorn and McGee, 1 representative.

ARTICLE 11.—FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Section 1. The legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; but all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes, and personal property to the amount of at least two hundred dollars for each family, shall be exempted from taxation.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and other property effects, or dues of every description (without deduction), of all banks now existing, or hereafter to be created, and of all bankers; so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed upon the property of individuals.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall provide, each year, for raising revenue sufficient to defray the current expenses of the state.

Sec. 4. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law which shall distinctly state the object of the same, to which object only such tax shall be applied.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses and making public improvements, the state may contract public debts; but such debts shall never, in the aggregate exceed one million dollars, except as hereinafter provided. Every such debt shall be authorized by

law for some purpose specified therein, and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by the yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and the principal thereof, when it shall become due; and shall specifically appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed nor the taxes postponed or dismissed, until the interest and principal of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Sec. 6. No debt shall be contracted by the state except as herein provided, unless the proposed law for creating such debt shall first be submitted to a direct vote of the electors of the state at some general election; and if such proposed law shall be ratified by a majority of all the votes cast at such general election, then it shall be the duty of the legislature next after such election to enact such law and create such debt, subject to all the provisions and restrictions provided in the preceding sections of this article.

Sec. 7. The state may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

Sec. 8. The state shall never be a party in carrying on any works of internal improvement.

ARTICLE 12.—CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers. Corporations may be created under general laws; but all such laws may be amended or repealed.

Sec. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by individual liability of the stockholders to an additional amount equal to the stock owned by each stockholder, and such other means as shall be provided by law; but such liabilities shall not apply to railroad corporations, nor corporations for religious or charitable purposes.

Sec. 3. The title to all property of religious corporations shall vest in trustees, whose election shall be by the members of such corporations.

Sec. 4. No right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation, until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or secured by a deposit of money, to the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation.

Sec. 5. Provision shall be made by general law for the organization of cities, towns and villages; and their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, shall be so restricted as to prevent the abuse of such power.

Sec. 6. The term corporation, as used in this article, shall include all the associations and joint-stock companies having powers and privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships; and all corporations may sue and be sued in their corporate name.

ARTICLE 13.—BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Section 1. No bank shall be established otherwise than under a general banking law.

Sec. 2. All banking laws shall require; as collateral security for the redemption of the circulating notes of any bank organized under their provisions, a deposit with the auditor of state of interest-paying bonds of the several states, or of the United States, at the cash rates of the New York stock exchange, to an amount equal to the amount of circulating notes which such bank shall be authorized to issue, and a cash deposit in its vaults of ten per cent. of such amount of circulating notes; and the auditor shall register and countersign no more circulating bills of any bank than the cash value of such bonds when deposited.

Sec. 3. Whenever the bonds pledged as collateral security for the circulation of any bank shall depreciate in value, the auditor of state shall require additional security, or curtail the circulation of such bank, to such extent as will continue the security unimpaired.

Sec. 4. All circulating notes shall be redeemable in the money of the United States. Holders of such notes shall be entitled, in case of the insolvency of such banks, to preference of payment over all other creditors.

Sec. 5. The state shall not be a stockholder in any banking institution.

Sec. 6. All banks shall be required to keep offices and officers for the issue and redemption of their circulation, at a convenient place within the state, to be named on the circulating notes issued by such bank.

Sec. 7. No banking institution shall issue circulating notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Sec. 8. No banking law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the state at some general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such general election.

Sec. 9. Any banking law may be amended or repealed.

ARTICLE 14.—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Propositions for the amendment of this constitution may be made by either branch of the legislature; and if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house shall concur therein, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays, shall be entered on the journal; and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in each county of the state where a newspaper is published, for three months preceding the next election for representatives, at which time the same shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection; and if a majority of the electors voting on said amendments, at said election, shall adopt the amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution. When more than

one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately; and not more than three propositions to amend shall be submitted at the same election.

Sec. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall think it necessary to call a convention to revise, amend or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next election of members of the legislature, for or against a convention; and if a majority of all the electors voting at such election shall have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at the next session, provide for calling the same.

ARTICLE 15.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. All officers whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for, shall be chosen or appointed as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The tenure of any office not herein provided for may be declared by law; when not so declared such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment, but the legislature shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.

Sec. 3. Lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets are forever prohibited.

Sec. 4. All public printing shall be let, on contract, to the lowest responsible bidder, by such executive officer and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. An accurate and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys, and the several amounts paid, to whom, and on what account, shall be published, as prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. The legislature shall provide for the protection of the rights of women in acquiring and possessing property, real, personal and mixed, separate and apart from the husband; and shall also provide for their equal rights in the possession of their children.

Sec. 7. The legislature may reduce the salaries of officers who shall neglect the performance of any legal duty.

Sec. 8. The temporary seat of government is hereby located at the city of Topeka, county of Shawnee. The first legislature under this constitution shall provide by law for submitting the question of the permanent location of the capital to a popular vote, and a majority of all the votes cast at some general election shall be necessary for such location.

Sec. 9. A homestead, to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres of farming land, or of one acre within the limits of an incorporated town or city, occupied as a residence by the family of the owner, together with all improvements on the same, shall be exempted from forced sale under any process of law, and shall not be alienated without the joint

consent of husband and wife, when that relation exists; but no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises, or for the erection of improvements thereon; provided, the provisions of this section shall not apply to any process of law obtained by virtue of a lien given by the consent of both husband and wife.

SCHEDULE.

Section 1. That no inconvenience may arise from the change from a territorial government to a permanent state government, it is declared by this constitution that all suits, rights, actions, prosecutions, recognizances, contracts, judgments and claims, both as respects individuals and bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place.

Sec. 2. All fines, penalties and forfeitures, owing to the territory of Kansas, or any county, shall inure to the use of the state or county. All bonds executed to the territory, or any officer thereof in his official capacity, shall pass over to the governor, or other officers of the state or county, and their successors in office, for the use of the state or county, or by him or them to be respectively assigned over to the use of those concerned, as the case may be.

Sec. 3. The governor, secretary and judges, and all other officers, both civil and military, under the territorial government, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments until the said officers are superseded under the authority of this constitution.

Sec. 4. All laws and parts of laws in force in the territory at the time of the acceptance of this constitution by Congress, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue and remain in full force until they expire, or shall be repealed.

Sec. 5. The governor shall use his private seal until a state seal is provided.

Sec. 6. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney-general and superintendent of public instruction shall keep their respective offices at the seat of government.

Sec. 7. All records, documents, books, papers, moneys and vouchers belonging and pertaining to the several territorial courts and offices and to the several district and county offices, at the date of the admission of this state into the Union, shall be disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. All suits, pleas, complaints and other proceedings pending in any court of record, or justice's court, may be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of error, certiorari, injunctions, or other proceedings whatever, may progress and be carried on as if this constitution had not been adopted; and the legislature shall direct the mode in which suits, pleas, complaints, prosecutions and other proceedings, and all papers, records, books and documents connected therewith, may be removed to the courts established by this constitution.

Sec. 9. For the purpose of taking the vote of the electors of this territory for the ratification or rejection of this constitution, an election shall be held in the several voting precincts in this territory, on the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1859.

Sec. 10. Each elector shall express his assent or dissent by voting a written or printed ballot labeled "For the constitution," or "Against the constitution."

Sec. 11. If a majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of the constitution, then there shall be an election held in the several voting precincts on the first Tuesday in December, A. D. 1859, for the election of members of the first legislature, of all state, district and county officers provided for in this constitution, and for a representative in Congress.

Sec. 12. All persons having the qualifications of electors, according to the provisions of this constitution, at the date of each of said elections, and who shall have been duly registered according to the provisions of the registry law of this territory, and none others, shall be entitled to vote at each of said elections.

Sec. 13. The persons who may be the judges of the several voting precincts of this territory at the date of the respective elections in this schedule provided for, shall be the judges of the respective elections herein provided for.

Sec. 14. The said judges of election, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe an oath faithfully to discharge their duties as such. They shall appoint two clerks of election, who shall be sworn by one of said judges faithfully to discharge their duties as such. In the event of a vacancy in the board of judges the same shall be filled by the electors present.

Sec. 15. At each of the elections provided for in this schedule the polls shall open between the hours of nine and ten o'clock a. m., and close at sunset.

Sec. 16. The tribunals transacting county business of the several counties shall cause to be furnished to the boards of judges in their respective counties two poll-books for each election hereinbefore provided for, upon which the clerks shall inscribe the name of every person who may vote at the said elections.

Sec. 17. After closing the polls at each of the elections provided for in this schedule, the judges shall proceed to count the votes cast, and designate the persons or objects for which they were cast, and shall make two correct tally-lists of the same.

Sec. 18. Each of the boards of judges shall safely keep one poll-book and tally-list, and the ballots cast at each election; and shall, within ten days after such election, cause the other poll-book and tally-list to be transmitted, by the hands of a sworn officer, to the clerk of the board transacting county business in their respective counties, or to which the county may be attached for municipal purposes.

Sec. 19. The tribunals transacting county business shall assemble at

the county-seats of their respective counties on the second Tuesday after each of the elections provided for in this schedule, and shall canvass the votes cast at the elections held in the several precincts in their respective counties, and of the counties attached for municipal purposes. They shall hold in safe-keeping the poll-books and tally-lists of said elections, and shall, within ten days thereafter, transmit, by the hands of a sworn officer, to the president of this convention, at the city of Topeka, a certified transcript of the same, showing the number of votes cast for each person or object voted for at each of the several precincts in their respective counties, and in the counties attached for municipal purposes, separately.

Sec. 20. The governor of the territory and the president and secretary of the convention shall constitute a board of state canvassers, any two of whom shall be a quorum; and who shall, on the fourth Monday after each of the elections provided for in this schedule, assemble at said city of Topeka, and proceed to open and canvass the votes cast at the several precincts in the different counties of the territory and declare the result; and shall immediately issue certificates of election to all persons (if any) thus elected.

Sec. 21. Said board of state canvassers shall issue their proclamation not less than twenty days next preceding each of the elections provided for in this schedule. Said proclamation shall contain an announcement of the several elections, the qualifications of electors, the manner of conducting said elections and of making the returns thereof, as in this constitution provided, and shall publish said proclamation in one newspaper in each of the counties of the territory in which a newspaper may be then published.

Sec. 22. The board of state canvassers shall provide for the transmission of authenticated copies of the constitution to the president of the United States, the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives.

Sec. 23. Upon official information having been by him received of the admission of Kansas into the Union as a state, it shall be the duty of the governor elect under the constitution to proclaim the same, and to convene the legislature, and do all things else necessary to the complete and active organization of the state government.

Sec. 24. The first legislature shall have no power to make any changes in county lines.

Sec. 25. At the election to be held for the ratification or rejection of this constitution, each elector shall be permitted to vote on the homestead provision contained in the article on "Miscellaneous," by depositing a ballot inscribed "For the homestead," or "Against the homestead;" and if a majority of all the votes cast at said election shall be against said provision, then it shall be stricken from the constitution.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested, upon the application of Kansas for admission into the Union, to pass an act granting to the state forty-five hundred thousand acres of land to aid in the construction of railroads and other internal improvements.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act appropriating fifty thousand acres of land for the improvement of the Kansas river from its mouth to Fort Riley.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act granting all swamp lands within the state for the benefit of common schools.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act appropriating five hundred thousand dollars, or in lieu thereof five hundred thousand acres of land, for the payment of the claims awarded to citizens of Kansas by the claim commissioners appointed by the governor and legislature of Kansas under an act of the territorial legislature passed Feb. 7, 1859.

Resolved, That the legislature shall make provision for the sale or disposal of the lands granted to the state in aid of internal improvements and for other purposes, subject to the same right of preëmption to the settlers thereon as are now allowed by law to settlers on the public lands.

Resolved, That it is the desire of the people of Kansas to be admitted into the Union with this constitution.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to assume the debt of this territory.

Conveyances.—(See Deeds.)

Conway, a village of McPherson county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 6 miles west of McPherson, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 125.

Conway, Martin F., the first representative in Congress from the State of Kansas, was born at Charleston, S. C., in 1830. He received a fair education and when fourteen years of age went to Baltimore, Md., where he learned the printer's trade. He was one of the founders of the national typographical union. While working as a printer he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Baltimore. In 1854 he moved to Leavenworth, Kan., where he was chosen a member of the first legislative council, but on July 3, 1855, he resigned his seat. Under the Topeka constitution he was justice of the supreme court of the territory. He wrote the resolutions that were adopted by the free state convention of June 9, 1857, at Topeka, and in 1858 was a delegate to the Leavenworth constitutional convention of which he was elected president. In 1859 Mr. Conway was nominated for representative in Congress by the Republican convention, and elected, being the first Congressman from the new state. In 1862 A. C. Wilder was elected to succeed him, and Mr. Conway retired to private life. He still took an active interest in public

affairs, and when the controversy arose between President Johnson and Congress over the question of reconstruction, he became an earnest supporter of the President's policy. In 1860 he was appointed by President Johnson United States consul to Marseilles, France. When he returned to the United States he settled in Washington, D. C., where in 1873 he fired three shots at Senator Pomeroy, who was slightly wounded. When arrested, Conway said: "He ruined myself and family." He finally lost his mind and in 1880 became an inmate of St. Elizabeth, the government hospital for the insane, in the District of Columbia. Disappointed ambitions, it is supposed made him insane. He died at St. Elizabeth, Feb. 15, 1882.

Conway Springs.—These springs are situated in the town of the same name in Sumner county, and came into prominence during the latter '90s. Of the original springs, the use of all but two has been discontinued. These waters have been used to some extent for medicinal purposes, and much used for table purposes. The springs are encased with 24-inch tiling, and are situated in a small park. The water from these springs forms Spring Branch, a small creek.

Conway Springs, a town in Conway and Springdale townships, Sumner county, is located at the junction of two lines of the Missouri Pacific railroad 15 miles northwest of Wellington, the county seat. The town is named for the mineral springs there. It has 2 banks, a theater, a flour mill, a weekly newspaper (the Star), good hotel accommodations, graded public schools, and several of the leading denominations of churches. It also has telephone and telegraph communications and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. All lines of mercantile enterprise are represented and the business blocks are modern and substantially built. There are a number of well stocked and up to date retail stores. The population according to the census of 1910 was 1,292. The town was founded in 1875.

Cookville, an inland village of Woodson county, is on Owl creek 10 miles east of Yates Center, the county seat, and 6 miles from Rose, its nearest railroad station, from which it receives daily mail.

Coolidge, an incorporated city of the third class in Hamilton county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. about 3 miles east of the state line and 15 miles west of Syracuse, the county seat. It has a number of general stores, a weekly newspaper (the Leader), a hotel, express and telegraph offices, telephone communications, a graded public school, the leading church organizations, and a money order postoffice. The population according to the government census of 1910 was 145. It is the second largest town in Hamilton county, and is situated on the north bank of the Arkansas river.

Coon Creek.—There are four streams in Kansas that bear this name. The first rises in Washington county and flows east, emptying into the Little Blue river in Marshall county; the third rises in Osborne county and flows south until it discharges its waters into Wolf creek near the town of Luray, Russell county; and the fourth rises in Ford county and

flows northeast, almost parallel to the Arkansas river, into which it empties near the town of Garfield, Pawnee county.

The last is the only one with which any important historical event is connected. Fowler's Journal of Glenn's expedition for Oct. 21, 1821, says: "We passed a point of Rocks on Which stands two trees about 600 yards from the River—and seven and a half miles came to a deep and muddy Crick 100 feet Wide. Heare Some of our Horses Run to drink and Ware Swomped With their loads and Ware forced to be pulled out." Coues thinks this creek is Coon creek, and that the camp of the 20th was somewhere between the towns of Garfield and Kinsley.

In May, 1848, a company of 76 recruits left Fort Leavenworth to join the Santa Fe battalion in Chihuahua. On June 17 they camped on Coon creek, not far from the present town of Kinsley, and the next morning were attacked by some 800 Comanches and Apaches. The white men were armed with breech-loading carbines, but the bullets rattled harmlessly from the raw-hide shields of the savages who came on in a charge that looked as though the whites were to be exterminated. When they were almost upon the camp the soldiers turned their attention to firing upon the horses, and with their breech-loading guns soon turned the tide of battle. Nearly all the horses in the front rank were killed at the first volley and the remaining Indians sought safety in flight. The affair is known as the battle of Coon creek.

Cooper College, located at Sterling, Rice county, was founded in 1887. The Sterling Land and Investment company was organized in 1886, and platted the "College Addition" to Sterling. One of the aims of the company was to erect a college building and a tract of 10 acres of land in the addition was donated for the purpose by Pliny F. Axtell, one of the early settlers. A building was erected by the land company, which in Oct., 1886, offered the site and building to the United Presbyterian synod of Kansas, with the condition that the synod endow, operate and maintain the school. The offer was accepted, provided five years should be allowed in which to raise the endowment fund of \$25,000, and a contract to this effect was signed by the synod committee on Oct. 22. A charter was prepared and the name "Cooper Memorial" was adopted in honor of Rev. Joseph Cooper of Allegheny, Pa.

The school was opened on Nov. 1, 1887, with A. N. Porter as acting president and professor of mathematics and English literature; S. A. Wilson, professor of languages, and Miss Flora Harriman, instructor in music. The school began work without a dollar and was soon confronted by financial difficulties. At times it was feared the enterprise would have to be abandoned. Efforts were made to secure a president, but no one was chosen until 1889, when Dr. F. M. Spencer, former president of Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, was secured. He was inaugurated on Sept. 4, and the college immediately entered upon a more prosperous era. The number of students increased; more instructors were employed; new departments were added; by 1891 the required endowment was raised; and the site and buildings were transferred to the

synod. Chapel, recitation rooms, laboratories and other rooms were all provided in the three-story stone building. A dormitory for girls has since been built, and an art studio is located on Seventh street. The library contains some 4,000 catalogued books. The school has preparatory, normal, commercial and college courses, and special courses are given in the conservatory and art school. In 1908, the last available report, there were 183 students enrolled.

Coöperation.—(See Farmers' Coöperative Association.)

Cora, a hamlet of Smith county, is located on the headwaters of White Rock creek about 15 miles northeast of Smith Center, the county seat, and 10 miles from Lebanon, which is the most convenient railroad station, and from which mail is received by rural delivery.

Corbin, a town of Falls township, Sumner county, is 13 miles south west of Wellington, the county seat, and is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railways. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a hotel, a good local trade, Protestant churches, and in 1910 reported a population of 174.

Cordley, Richard, author and Congregational minister, was born at Nottingham, England, Sept. 6, 1829. When he was about four years of age he came with his parents to America. The family settled on a tract of government land in Livingston county, Mich., where Richard attended the pioneer public schools. In 1850 he entered the University of Michigan and graduated with the class of 1854, working his way through the institution. He then worked his way through the Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1857. On Dec. 2, 1857, he preached his first sermon in the Plymouth Congregational church at Lawrence, Kan., where he remained as pastor until 1875, when he went to Flint, Mich., for awhile, after which he was pastor of a church at Emporia, Kan., for six years. In 1884 he returned to Lawrence and continued as pastor of the Plymouth church until his death, which occurred on July 11, 1904. In May, 1859, Mr. Cordley married Miss Mary M. Cox of Livingston county, Mich. At the time of the Quantrill raid, Aug. 21, 1863, his house and all its contents were burned, and he was one of the persons marked for death, but he managed to elude the guerrillas. Mr. Cordley was several times a member of the National council of Congregational churches. In 1871 he was elected president of Washington College, but declined the office. Three years after this the University of Kansas conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He served for some time as a regent of the Kansas Agricultural College, and was for several years president of the Lawrence board of education. He was the author of "Pioneer Days in Kansas" and a "History of Lawrence," and was a contributor to magazines and church periodicals.

Corn.—Indian corn, or maize, was cultivated by the North American Indians in a crude way before the discovery of America by Columbus, who introduced the plant into Europe. From the earliest settlement of Kansas corn has been one of the principal field crops. Five years after

the organization of the territory the farmers along the Kansas river raised large quantities of corn, but found later that it was a difficult matter to get it to market. In the fall of 1859 James R. Mead tried the experiment of transporting corn down the Kansas river in keel boats—500 sacks to each boat—but found the water too low and the sand bars too numerous to make the venture a profitable one. At that time there were a few light draft steamboats on the Kansas. The *Kansas City Journal* of June 17, 1859, contained an item to the effect that the steamer "Col. Gus Linn" left Manhattan early in the month with 2,200 bushels of corn on board and took on 500 sacks more at Topeka, but that owing to the low stage of water was compelled to leave some of the corn on the river bank to lighten the cargo.

On Sept. 21, 1859, the same paper announced that the Col. Gus Linn had arrived from another trip up the river with 1,300 bushels of corn, and also said: "We learned from the officers of the boat that at Manhattan, Topeka, Tecumseh, Leecompton and Lawrence there is not less than 40,000 bushels of corn awaiting shipment. We shall look for this corn down on the first rise in this new stream of western commerce."

The production of corn outran the transportation facilities, with the result that, for almost a quarter of a century after the first settlements were made in Kansas, the farmers realized but little profits from their corn crops. In the early '70s, owing to the scarcity of fuel and the excessive freight charges of the railroad companies, many farmers found it more profitable to burn their corn than to sell it at the low prevailing prices and buy coal. But the grasshopper scourge of 1874 taught them that it was well to have a stock of old corn on hand in case of another such visitation, and after that year not much corn was consumed in the stoves of Kansas farmers. When means of transportation could not be found for getting the corn into market, or when the price has been unsatisfactory, the product of the field has been fed to live stock and marketed "on the hoof."

About 1895 J. M. McFarland, formerly assistant secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and statistician in the United States department of agriculture, published a pamphlet showing the production of corn in the eastern part of Kansas—that is east of line drawn from the northern boundary of the state between Smith and Jewell counties to the southern boundary between Harper and Barber counties—as compared with the great corn growing states east of the Mississippi river, for the ten years 1884 to 1893, inclusive. Illinois was the only state east of the Mississippi that exceeded eastern Kansas in every one of the ten years. In 1886 Kansas was exceeded by Illinois and Indiana; in 1887, owing to a marked decrease in the acreage in eastern Kansas, it was exceeded by Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky; in 1890, when the acreage fell off to about one-half that of the preceding year, it was exceeded by Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The greatest corn crop in the history of Kansas was in 1889, when the state produced 273,988,231 bushels, having over 5,000,000 acres in

"waving corn fields." This great crop led Gov. Martin to say in an interview: "Corn is the sign and seal of a good American agricultural country; corn is an American institution; one of the discoveries of the continent. It was known to the Indians, and to cultivate it was one of the few agricultural temptations which overcame their proud and haughty contempt for labor. Kansas has corn and so has luck."

The corn of the twentieth century is a different product from that taken to Europe by Columbus. Although it retains its original form—only nature could change that—the ear of corn raised by the modern husbandman would make the ear raised by the Indian in the fifteenth century look like a "nubbin." Scientific agriculturists have spent much time in experimenting to improve both the quality and the yield of corn. Agricultural colleges in the various states and government experiment stations have added to this work by a careful study of the chemistry of soils, the value of commercial fertilizers, etc. In June, 1900, the Illinois Corn Breeders' Association was organized for the purpose of improving the standard of seed corn. It proved to be a success, and similar organizations have since been formed in Indiana, Maryland, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Members of these associations work in conjunction with the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and in most of the states money has been appropriated from the public funds to further the enterprise. Verily, "Corn is King."

The corn crops of Kansas for 1910, when over 8,500,000 acres were planted, amounted to 152,810,884 bushels, valued at \$76,402,328.

Corning, an incorporated town of Nemaha county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. about half way between Centralia and Wetmore, in Illinois township, 14 miles south of Seneca. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Gazette), telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 441. Old Corning was settled in 1867, about a mile and a half west of the present site. A postoffice was established in that year, with N. B. McKay as postmaster, and the place was named for Erastus Corning of New York. Two stores and two dwellings were all there was to the town when it was moved to the railroad by McKay, who bid in some school land and gave the railroad company half a section in consideration of its locating a station at this point. The first school was taught by Minnie Bracken in a small frame building in 1872.

Coronado, a village of Wichita county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 3 miles east of Leoti, the county seat, from which place mail is received by rural free delivery.

Coronado's Expedition.—Shortly after the discovery of America the Spanish people became imbued with the idea that somewhere in the interior of the New World there were rich mines of gold and silver, and various expeditions were sent out to search for these treasures. As every important event in history is the sequence of something which went before, in order to gain an intelligent understanding of the expedition of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, in search of the seven cities of

Cibola and the country of Quivira (1540-42), it will be necessary to notice briefly the occurrences of the preceding decade. Pedro de Castaneda, the historian of the expedition, begins his narrative as follows:

"In the year 1530 Nuno de Guzman, who was president of New Spain, had in his possession an Indian, one of the natives of the valley or valleys of Otixipar, who was called Tejo by the Spaniards. This Indian said he was the son of a trader who was dead, but that when he was a little boy his father had gone into the back country with fine feathers to trade for ornaments, and that when he came back he brought a large amount of gold and silver, of which there is a good deal in that country. He went with him once or twice, and saw some very large villages, which he compared to Mexico and its environs. He had seen seven very large towns which had their streets of silver workers."

The effect of a story of this nature upon the Spanish mind can be readily imagined. It aroused the ambition and cupidity of Guzman, and exercised an influence on all the enterprises he directed along the Pacific coast to the north. Gathering together a force of some 400 Spaniards and several thousand friendly Indians, he started in search of the "Seven Cities," but before he had covered half the distance he met with serious obstacles, his men became dissatisfied and insisted on turning back, and about the same time Guzman received information that his rival, Hernando Cortez, had come from Spain with new titles and powers, so he abandoned the enterprise. Before turning his face homeward, however, he founded the town of Culiacan, from which post incursions were made into southern Sonora for the purpose of capturing and enslaving the natives.

In 1535 Don Antonio de Mendoza became viceroy of New Spain. The following spring there arrived in New Spain Cabeça de Vaca, Alonso del Castillo Maldonado, Andres Dorantes and a negro named Estevan, survivors of the Narvaez expedition which had sailed from Spain in June, 1527. For six years these men had been captives among the Indians of the interior, from which they had heard stories of rich copper mines and pearl fisheries. These stories they repeated to Mendoza, who bought the negro with a view to having him act as guide to an expedition to explore the country, but it was three years later before a favorable opportunity for his project was offered.

In 1538 Guzman was imprisoned by a juez de residencia, the licentiate Diego Perez de la Torre, who ruled the province of Culiacan a short time, when Mendoza appointed his friend, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, governor of the province of New Galicia, situated on the west coast of Mexico, between 25° and 27° north latitude, the new province including the old one of Culiacan. Coronado showed a willingness to assist and encourage Mendoza in the effort to find the "Seven Cities," and on March 7, 1539, what might be termed a reconnoitering party left Culiacan under the leadership of Friar Marcos de Niza, with Estevan as guide. Father Marcos had been a member of Alvarado's expedition to Peru in 1534. Upon reaching a place called Vapaca (in central Sonora)

Marcos sent Estevan toward the north "with instructions to proceed 50 or 60 leagues and see if he could find anything which might help them in their search."

Four days later Estevan sent to Father Marcos a large cross, and the messenger who brought it told of "seven very large cities in the first province, all under one lord, with large houses of stone and lime; the smallest one story high, with a flat roof above, and others two and three stories high, and the house of the lord four stories high. And on the portals of the principal houses there are many designs of turquoise stones, of which he says they have a great abundance."

A little later Estevan sent another cross by a messenger who gave a more specific account of the seven cities, and Father Marcos determined to visit Cibola for the purpose of verifying the statements of the messengers. He left Vapaca on April 8, expecting to meet Estevan at the village from which the second cross was sent, but upon arriving there he learned that the negro had gone on northward toward Cibola, which was distant thirty days' journey. The friar continued on his way until he met an inhabitant of Cibola, who informed him that Estevan had been put to death by order of the Cibolan chiefs. From the top of a hill Marcos obtained a view of the city, after which he hastened back to Compostela and made a report of his investigations to Gov. Coronado.

The immediate effect of his report, in which he stated that the city he saw from the top of the hill was "larger than the city of Mexico," was to awaken the curiosity of the people of New Spain and create a desire to visit the newly discovered region. In response to this sentiment, Mendoza issued an order for a force to assemble at Compostela, ready to march to Cibola as soon as the spring of 1540 opened. Arms, horses and supplies were collected and the greater part of the winter was spent in preparations. In casting about for a leader the viceroy's choice fell on Gov. Coronado, a native of Salamanca, who had come to New Spain with Mendoza in 1535. Two years later he married Beatrice de Estrada, said to be a cousin by blood of Charles V, king of Spain. About the time of his marriage Mendoza sent him to quell a revolt among the Indians in the mines of Amatapeque, which he did so successfully that the following year the viceroy appointed him governor of New Galicia, as already stated. Castaneda's narrative says:

"There were so many men of such high quality among the Spaniards, that such a noble body was never collected among the Indies, nor so many men of quality in such a small body, there being 300 men. Francisco Vasquez Coronado was captain general, because he was the author of it all."

In addition to the 300 Spaniards, there were from 800 to 1,000 Indians. Accounts vary in this respect. Mota Padilla says the expedition consisted of 260 horse, 60 foot, and more than 1,000 Indians, equipped with 6 swivel guns, more than 1,000 spare horses, and a large number of sheep and swine. Bandelier gives the number of men as 300 Spanish and 800 Indians, and says the cost of equipping the expedition was 60,000

ducats, or over \$250,000 in United States money. On Feb. 23, 1540, Coronado left Compostela with his army and, according to Winship, reached Culiacan late in March. Here the expedition rested until April 22, when the real march to the "Seven Cities" began. Coronado "followed the coast, bearing off to the left," and on St. John's eve "entered the wilderness—the White mountain Apache country of Arizona." Mendoza, believing the destination of the expedition to be somewhere near the coast, sent from Natividad two ships, under command of Pedro d'Alarcon, to take to Xalisco all the soldiers and supplies the command could not carry.

As the expedition advanced, detachments were sent out in various directions to explore the country. In June Coronado reached the valley of the Corazones—so named by Cabeça de Vaca because the natives there offered him the hearts of animals for food. Here the army built the town of San Hieronimo de los Corazones (St. Jerome of the Hearts), and then moved on toward Cibola. There has been considerable speculation as to the location of the fabled "Seven Cities," but the best authorities agree that they occupied the site of the Zuni pueblos in the western part of New Mexico. A map in the 14th annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology shows them there, and Prof. Henry W. Haynes, in an address at the annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society on Oct. 21, 1881, sums up the arguments in favor of this location.

On July 7, 1540, Coronado captured the first city, the pueblo of Hawikuh, which he named Granada. After the capture of this place the Indians retired to their stronghold on Thunder mountain. Coronado reconnoitered the position and on Aug. 3 despatched Juan Gallego with a letter to Mendoza, advising him of the progress and achievements of the expedition:

The army went into winter quarters at Tiguex, near the present city of Albuquerque, and during the winter subjugated the hostile natives in the pueblos of the Rio Grande. While at Tiguex Coronado heard from one of the plains Indians, a slave in the village of Cicuye, the stories about Quivira (q. v.). This Indian, whom the Spaniards called "The Turk," told them his masters had instructed him to lead them to certain barren plains, where water and food could not be obtained, and leave them there to perish, or, if they succeeded in finding their way back they would be so weakened as to fall an easy prey. Winship says:

"The Turk may have accompanied Alvarado on the first visit to the great plains, and he doubtless told the white men about his distant home and the roving life on the prairies. It was later, when the Spaniards began to question him about nations and rulers, gold and treasures, that he received, perhaps from the Spaniards themselves, the hints which led him to tell them what they were rejoiced to hear, and to develop the fanciful pictures which appealed so forcibly to all the desires of his hearers. The Turk, we cannot doubt, told the Spaniards many things which were not true. But in trying to trace these early dealings of the Europeans with the American aborigines, we must never forget how much may be

explained by the possibilities of misrepresentation on the part of the white men, who so often heard of what they wished to find, and who learned, very gradually and in the end very imperfectly, to understand only a few of their native languages and dialects. . . . Much of what the Turk said was very likely true the first time he said it, although the memories of home were heightened, no doubt, by absence and distance. Moreover, Castaneda, who is the chief source for the stories of gold and lordly kings which are said to have been told by the Turk, in all probability did not know anything more than the reports of what the Turk was telling to the superior officers, which were passed about among the common foot soldiers. The present narrative (Castaneda's) has already shown the wonderful power of gossip, and when it is gossip recorded twenty years afterward, we may properly be cautious in believing it."

Whatever the nature of the stories told by the Turk, they influenced Coronado to undertake an expedition to the province of Quivira. On April 10, 1541, he wrote from Tiguex to the king. That letter has been lost, but it no doubt contained a review of the information he had received concerning Quivira and an announcement of his determination to visit the province. The trusted messenger, Juan Gallego, was sent back to the Corazones for reinforcements, but found the town of San Hieronimo almost deserted. He then hastened to Mexico, where he raised a small body of recruits, with which he met Coronado as the latter was returning from Quivira.

On April 23, guided by the Turk, Coronado left Tiguex, taking with him every member of his army who was present at the time of starting. The march was first to Sicuye (the Pecos Pueblo), a fortified village five days distant from Tiguex. From this point the route followed by the expedition has been a subject for considerable discussion. Unquestionably, the best authorities on the Coronado expedition are Simpson, Bandelier, Hodge and Winship, and their opinions have not been sufficiently divergent to affect the general result, so far as concerns Coronado's ultimate destination.

Gen. Simpson, who devoted much time and study to the Spanish explorations of the southwest, prepared a map of the Coronado expedition, showing that he crossed the Canadian river near the boundary between the present counties of Mora and San Miguel in New Mexico, thence north to a point about half-way between the Arkansas and Canadian rivers, and almost to the present line dividing Colorado and New Mexico. There the course changes to the east, or a little north of east, and continues in that general direction to a tributary of the Arkansas river, about 50 miles west of Wichita, Kan.

Bandelier, in his "Gilded Man," says the general direction from Cicnye was northeast, and that "on the fourth day he crossed a river that was so deep that they had to throw a bridge across it. This was perhaps the Rio de Mora, and not, as I formerly thought, the little Gallinas, which flows by Las Vegas. But it was more probably the Canadian river, into

which the Mora empties." The same writer, in his reports of the Hemenway archaeological expedition, says that after crossing the river Coronado moved northeast for twenty days, when the course was changed to almost east until he reached a stream "which flowed in the bottom of a broad and deep ravine, where the army divided, Coronado, with 30 picked horsemen, going north and the remainder of the force returning to Mexico.

Hodge's map, in his "Spanish Explorations in the Southern United States," shows the course of the expedition to be southeast from Cicuye to the crossing of the Canadian river; thence east and southeast to the headwaters of the Colorado river in Texas, where the division of the army took place.

Winship goes a little more into detail than any of the other writers. Says he: "The two texts of the *Relacion del Suceso* differ on a vital point; but in spite of this fact, I am inclined to accept the evidence of this anonymous document as the most reliable testimony concerning the direction of the army's march. According to this, the Spaniards traveled due east across the plains for 100 leagues (265 miles) and then 50 leagues either south or southeast. The latter is the reading I should prefer to adopt, because it accommodates the other details somewhat better. This took them to the point of separation, which can hardly have been south of the Red river, and was much more likely somewhere along the north fork of the Canadian, not far above its junction with the main stream."

At the time the army divided in May, Coronado reckoned that he was 250 leagues from Tiguex. The reasons for the separation were the scarcity of food for the men and the weakened condition of many of the horses, which were unable to continue the march. During the march to this point a native kept insisting that the Turk was lying, and the Indians whom they met failed to corroborate the Turk's account. Coronado's suspicions were finally aroused. He sent for the Turk, questioned him closely, and made him confess that he had been untruthful. The Indian still maintained, however, that Quivira existed, though not as he had described it. From the time the army divided, all accounts agree that Coronado and his 30 selected men went due north to a large stream, which they crossed and descended in a northeasterly direction for some distance, and then, continuing their course, soon came to the southern border of Quivira.

Winship says that the army returned due west to the Pecos river, "while Coronado rode north 'by the needle.' From these premises, which are broad enough to be safe, I should be inclined to doubt if Coronado went much beyond the southern branch of the Kansas river, even if he reached that stream."

The "large stream" mentioned in the relations is believed to have been the Arkansas river, which the expedition crossed somewhere near the present Dodge City, Kan., then followed down the left bank to the vicinity of Great Bend, where the river changes its course, while Coronado proceeded in almost a straight line to the neighborhood of Junction City.

At the limit of his journey he set up a cross bearing the inscription: "Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, commander of an expedition, arrived at this place."

Toward the latter part of August, Coronado left Quivira and started on his return trip. On Oct. 20 he was back in Tiguex, where he wrote his report to the king. The army wintered again at Tiguex and in the spring of 1542 started for New Spain, where they arrived the following fall. His report to the viceroy was coldly received, which seems to have piqued the gallant captain general, as soon afterward he resigned his position as governor of New Galicia and retired to his estates. True, his expedition was a failure, so far as finding gold and silver was concerned, but the failure was not the fault of the commander. On the other hand, the Spaniards gained accurate geographical information—accurate at least for that day—of a large section of the interior of the continent.

Mota Padilla's account, written in 1742 from records left by Pedro de Tobar at Culiacan, says regarding the failure: "It was most likely the chastisement of God that riches were not found on this expedition, because, when this ought to have been the secondary object of the expedition, and the conversion of all those heathen their first aim, they bartered fate and struggled after the secondary; and thus the misfortune is not so much that all those labors were without fruit, but the worst is that such a number of souls have remained in their blindness."

Four priests started with the expedition, viz: Father Marcos, who had previously been sent out to find the seven cities of Cibola, Juan de Padilla, Luis de Ubeda and Juan de la Cruz. Father Marcos returned to Mexico with Juan Gallego in Aug., 1541, and is not again mentioned in connection with the expedition. The other three friars remained as missionaries among the Indians, by whom they were killed. Father Padilla (q. v.) was killed in Quivira; Father Cruz at Tiguex, and Father Ubeda at Cicuye.

Following the narratives of Castaneda and Jaramillo and the *Relacion del Suceso*, it is comparatively easy to distinguish certain landmarks which seem to establish conclusively the fact that the terminus of Coronado's expedition was somewhere in central or northeastern Kansas. The first of these landmarks is the crossing of the Arkansas, near where the crossing of the Santa Fe trail was afterward established. The second is the three days' march along the north bank of that stream to where the river changes its course. The next is the southwest border of Quivira, where Coronado first saw the hills along the Smoky Hill river, and another is the ravines mentioned by Castaneda as forming the eastern boundary of Quivira, which corresponds to the surface of the country about Fort Riley and Junction City. In addition to these landmarks there have been found in southwestern Kansas several relics of Spanish origin. Prof. J. A. Udden, of Bethany College, found in a mound near Lindsborg a fragment of Spanish chain mail. W. E. Richey, of Harveyville, Kan., presented to the State Historical Society a sword found in Finney county and bearing a Spanish motto, with the name of Juan

Gallego near the hilt. Mr. Richey also reported the finding of another sword in Greeley county—a two-edged sword of the style of the Spanish rapier of the 16th century. And near Lindsborg were found the iron portion of a Spanish bridle and a bar of lead marked with a Spanish brand. In the light of all this circumstantial evidence, it is almost certain that Coronado's expedition terminated somewhere near the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers.

One sad feature of the expedition was the fate of the Turk, whom Coronado put to death upon finding that the Indiana had misled him, although the poor native's mendacity had no doubt been encouraged, if not actually inspired by the covetousness of the Spanish soldiers.

Corporations.—Under the general laws of Kansas, corporations are either public or private. A public corporation is one that has for its object the government of a portion of the state. Private corporations are of three kinds—corporations for religion, corporations for charity or benevolence, and corporations for profit. Private corporations are created by the voluntary association of five or more persons for the purpose and in the manner prescribed. Every member or stockholder in such corporations may vote in person or by proxy.

The purposes for which private corporations may be formed are: 1—The support of public worship; 2—the support of any benevolent, charitable, educational or missionary undertaking; 3—the support of any literary or scientific undertaking, such as the maintenance of a library, or the promoting of painting, music or other fine arts; 4—the encouragement of agriculture and horticulture; 5—the maintenance of public parks and of facilities for skating and other innocent sports; 6—the maintenance of a club for social enjoyment; 7—the maintenance of a public or private cemetery; 8—the prevention or punishment of theft or willful injuries to property, and insurance against such risks; 9—the insurance of human life and dealing in annuities; 10—the insurance of human beings against sickness or personal injury; 11—the insurance of lives of domestic animals or against their loss by other means; 12—the insurance of property—marine risks; 13—the insurance of property against loss or injury by fire, or by any risk of inland transportation; 14—the purchase, location, and laying out of town sites and the sale and conveyance of the same in lots or subdivisions or otherwise; 15—the construction and maintenance of a railway and of a telegraph line in connection therewith; 16—the construction and maintenance of any species of road and of bridges in connection therewith; 17—the construction and maintenance of a bridge; 18—the construction and maintenance of a telegraph line; 19—the establishment and maintenance of a line of stages; 20—the establishment and maintenance of a ferry; 21—the building and navigation of steamboats and carriage of persons and property thereon; 22—the construction and maintenance of a telephone line; 23—the supply of water to the public; 24—the manufacture and supply of gas or the supply of light or heat to the public of any other means; 25—the production and supply of light, heat or power by elec-

tricity; 26—the transaction of any manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical business; 27—the transaction of a printing and publishing business; 28—the establishment and maintenance of a hotel; 29—the establishment and maintenance of a theater or opera-house; 30—the purchase, erection and maintenance of buildings, including the real estate upon which same are or may be situated when erected; 31—the improvement of the breed of domestic animals by importation, sale or otherwise; 32—the transportation of goods, wares, merchandise or any valuable thing; 33—the promotion of immigration; 34—the construction and maintenance of sewers; 35—the construction and maintenance of street railways; 36—the erection and maintenance of market-houses and market-places; 37—the construction and maintenance of dams and canals for the purpose of waterworks, irrigation or manufacturing purposes; 38—the construction, maintenance and operation of union stock-yards, and the erection of such buildings, hotels, railways and switches as may be necessary for that purpose; 39—the conversion and disposal of agricultural products by means of mills, elevators, markets and stores, or otherwise; 40—the organization and maintenance of boards of trade and business exchanges, with powers to hold and improve real estate and to transact any and all business connected therewith; 41—the organization of loan and trust companies (but this privilege is not construed to authorize such loan and trust companies to sell real estate held as security, except in the manner provided by law); 42—the organization and control of building and loan associations; 43—the organization and control of banks; 44—to raise necessary funds by any settlers on any Indian lands in this state to defray expenses in endeavoring to obtain title to any such land so occupied by such settlers; 45—the manufacture of any kind of machinery, or the transaction of any manufacturing or mining business, including the selling, hiring or leasing of engines, cars, rolling-stock and other equipments for railroads to railroad companies; 46—the insurance of crops against damages by hail-storms; and 47—the insurance of plate glass, etc.

Telephone companies have all the rights and powers conferred and are subject to all the liabilities imposed by the general laws of this state upon telegraph companies. The corporate name of every corporation (except banks and corporations not for pecuniary profit) must commence with the word "the," and end with the word "corporation," "company," "association," or "society," and must indicate by its corporate name the character of the business to be carried on by the corporation. The charter of a corporation must set forth the name of the corporation; the purposes for which it is formed; the place or places where its business is to be transacted; the term for which it is to exist; the number of its directors or trustees, and the names and residences of those who are appointed for the first year; the amount of its capital, if any, and the number of shares into which it is divided; the names and addresses of the stockholders, and the number of shares held by each; and must be subscribed and acknowledged by five or more of the stockholders,

three of whom, at least, must be citizens of this state. The charter of a road company must also state the kind of road intended to be constructed; the places from and to which it is intended to run; the counties through which it is intended to be run; and the estimated length of the road. The charter of a bridge or ferry company must also state the stream intended to be crossed, and the place where it is intended to be crossed by the bridge or ferry.

There is created a State Charter Board, composed of the attorney-general, the secretary of state, and the state bank commissioner, which meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month in the office of the secretary of state. The attorney-general is the president and the secretary of state is the secretary of the board. Persons seeking to form a private corporation under the laws of the State of Kansas must make application to this board, upon blank forms supplied by the secretary of state, for permission to organize such corporation. The application must set forth the name desired for the corporation; the name of the postoffice where the principal office or place of business is to be located; the full nature and character of the business in which the corporation proposes to engage; the names and addresses for the proposed incorporators, and the proposed amount of the capital stock. Such statement must be subscribed to by all of the proposed incorporators. The charter board must make a careful investigation of each application and inquire especially with reference to the character of the business in which the proposed incorporation is to engage. If the board shall determine that the business or undertaking is one for which a corporation may lawfully be formed, and that the applicants are acting in good faith, the application is granted and a certificate setting forth such fact shall be endorsed upon the application and signed by the members of the charter board approving the same.

The charter of every private corporation, after the payment of the fees provided by law has been endorsed thereon by the secretary of state, is filed in the office of that official, who records the same at length in a book kept for that purpose and retains the original on file in his office, giving a certified copy of it to the incorporators. A copy of the charter or of the record thereof, duly certified by the secretary of state under the seal of his office, is evidence of the creation of the corporation. The existence of a private corporation begins on the day the charter is filed in the office of the secretary of state and continues for a period of fifty years. The certificate of the secretary of state under the seal of his office is evidence of the time of such filing, but no corporation for profit, excepting railroad corporations, banking corporations and building and loan associations, can commence business until there is filed with the secretary of state an affidavit, made by its president or secretary, setting forth that not less than 20 per cent. of its authorized capital has been paid in actual cash or in property equivalent thereto. A schedule of such property must in such case accompany the affidavit.

Any corporation organized or existing may amend its charter by the

affirmative vote of two-thirds of the shares of the stock of such corporation, at a meeting of the stockholders called for the purpose, in conformity with the by-laws thereof. When a corporation amends any of the provisions of its charter, a copy of such amendment, certified by the president and secretary of the corporation, must be submitted to the state charter board, and, when approved by such board, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, along with the original charter of the corporation. Such amendments take effect and are in force from and after the date of filing the certificate of amendment.

When the name of a corporation has been changed, or where the capital has been decreased, or when the location of the principal office or place of business has been changed, notice of such change of name, decrease of capital stock, or change of location, must immediately thereafter be published once each week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper printed and published in the county where the principal office of the corporation is located. If there be no newspaper printed or published in such county, then in some newspaper having a general circulation therein. Any corporation organized under the laws of this state may increase its capital to any amount not exceeding three times that of its authorized capital by vote of the stockholders, or such corporation may increase its capital to any amount by vote, provided there be an actual, bona fide, additional paid-up subscription thereto equal to the amount of such increase; and such increase must become a part of the capital of the corporation from and after the date of filing the certificate of such amendment in the office of the secretary of state.

Each application to the charter board for permission to organize a domestic corporation, or to engage in business in this state as a foreign corporation, must be accomplished by a fee of \$25, which is known as an application fee; but corporations organized for religious, educational or charitable purposes, having no capital stock, are not required to pay such fee. Every corporation for profit organized in this state must pay to the secretary of state, at the time of filing its articles of incorporation, a fee known as a capitalization fee, based upon the amount of the authorized capital of the corporation: For a corporation having an authorized capital of \$100,000 or less, the fee is one-tenth of one per cent. of the amount, but the minimum capitalization fee paid by any corporation is \$10. For a corporation having an authorized capital greater than \$100,000, the capitalization fee is \$100, and, in addition thereto, one-twentieth of one per cent. of the amount of such capital over or in excess of \$100,000.

Corwin, a village of Blaine township, Harper county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 17 miles southwest of Anthony, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, a hotel, a good local trade, and in 1910 reported a population of 125. It is the principal shipping point for the southwestern part of the county.

Costello, a discontinued postoffice in Montgomery county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 15 miles northwest of Independence, the county seat, and 6 miles north of Elk City, from which place it receives daily mail.

Cotton.—The cotton of commerce, now so widely used throughout the civilized world in the manufacture of textile fabrics, is the product of several varieties of plants belonging to the genus *gossypium*, natural order malaceæ, of which the best known species is the *gossypium barbadense*, the cotton that is cultivated so extensively in the United States. Of this plant there are two varieties—the long staple, or sea-island cotton, which is grown exclusively upon the islands along the coast and in a few places on the mainland in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, and the short staple, or upland cotton, which is successfully grown everywhere in the Union south of the 35th parallel. A small quantity is raised north of that line, but is usually of an inferior quality.

India is the oldest cotton producing country in the world. In the early part of the seventh century the manufacture of cotton cloth was introduced into Spain by the Mohammedans, and in course of time it spread to all the European countries. In 1721 the first cotton was planted in Virginia, and eleven or twelve years later it was introduced in Georgia and South Carolina. The cotton crop of the colonies in 1790 was a little less than 9,000 bales. Three years later the cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney, and in 1800 the crop was nearly 180,000 bales, much of the increase being due to Whitney's invention. By 1860 the production reached to over 5,000,000 bales, with an average weight of 445 pounds. Then came the great Civil war, during which the Southern ports were in a state of blockade, so that the cotton could not find an outlet to market, and the production practically ceased.

It was in this period that the experiment of raising cotton in the Northern states was tried. Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, Nevada, Utah, California and Kansas all joined the ranks of the cotton growing states, and while the amount raised was not sufficient to supply the demand, and the quality was not as good as that of the cotton grown farther south, at the close of the war these states were producing annually something like 300,000 pounds of cotton.

The experiment was tried in practically every county of Kansas, but it was found that only the southern portion of the state was adapted to the cultivation of cotton. After the war came the reconstruction period, during which the industries of the South were almost completely paralyzed, so that it was several years before the cotton growing states were able to produce anything like a normal crop. As late as 1878 cotton was grown in 22 counties of Kansas, the report of the state board of agriculture for that year showing that there were 508 acres planted in cotton, and the value of the crop was \$8,523.70. More than one-half the entire amount was raised in Crawford county, where there were 333 acres of cotton fields and the value of the product was \$5,833.50. From that time cotton growing in the state gradually declined, owing to the fact that the

Southern states were increasing their production, and the cost of labor in those states made it impossible for the Kansas cotton planter to compete with them. The report of the state board of agriculture for 1910 shows that cotton was raised in but two counties of the state—10 acres in Cowley county and 24 acres in Montgomery—and the value of the entire crop was but \$790.

Cottonwood Falls, the judicial seat and largest town of Chase county, is located in the central part of the county on the Cottonwood river, at the junction of two lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. It is a well built little city with good appearing business houses, some of them elegantly constructed with plate glass windows, etc. There are 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers (the Chase County Leader and the Current and Reveille). It is also an important market for farm produce. A fine quality of limestone is quarried near by and shipped from this point, and brick for building and walks is manufactured in considerable quantities. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and had an international money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 899.

Cottonwood Falls was made the temporary county seat upon the organization of the county in 1859. In 1862, having received a majority of the votes for the permanent county seat, it was declared such. The town became a city of the third class in 1872. The first officers were: Mayor, W. S. Smith; city clerk, M. C. Newton; marshal, C. C. Whitson; police judge, J. S. Doolittle; councilmen, George W. Williams, A. S. Howard and a number of others.

As early as May, 1859, a newspaper was started by S. N. Wood called the Kansas Press. It was moved to Council Grove later and in 1866 Mr. Wood started the Chase County Banner. The earliest paper to survive was the Chase County Leader, established in 1871 by William A. Morgan. The first bank was the Chase County National, established in 1882. The first churches were built about the year 1870.

Cottonwood Falls is on the south side of the river and Strong City, the railroad station, is on the north side. The two are a mile and a half apart and are connected by street cars.

Cottonwood River, one of the principal tributaries of the Neosho, is formed by the union of two branches known as the north and south forks. The north fork rises near the west line of Marion county, in township 30 south, range 1 east. It first flows southeast, crossing the east line of Marion county about 12 miles north of the southeast corner, and thence northeast to Cottonwood Falls, Chase county. The south fork rises in the northwest corner of Greenwood county and flows northward until it joins the north fork a short distance below Cottonwood Falls. The main stream then follows an easterly course until it falls into the Neosho a few miles east of Emporia.

Council Grove, the county seat of Morris county and one of the historic towns of Kansas, is pleasantly situated in the eastern part of the county, on the Neosho river at an altitude of 1,234 feet, and at the junc-

tion of the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads. It has 1 national and 1 state bank, an international money order postoffice with five rural routes, express and telegraph offices, a telephone exchange, an electric lighting plant and waterworks, both of which are owned by the city, grain elevators, three newspapers (the Republican, the Guard, and the Morris County Advance), an opera-house, good hotels, a public library, an excellent public school system, churches of the leading denominations, marble and granite works, and a number of well appointed mercantile establishments. The population in 1910 was 2,545.

The first settler at Council Grove was Seth M. Hays, who established a trading post there in 1847, in a log cabin a few rods west of the Neosho river on the north side of the old Santa Fe trail. The next year a man named Mitchell came to Council Grove as a government blacksmith, bringing with him his wife, who was the first white woman in Morris county. The Kaw mission was established in 1850, and in May, 1851, T. S. Huffaker opened a school, which was one of the first schools attended by white children in Kansas. Other early settlers were the Chouteau brothers, the Columbia brothers and C. H. Withington, who came as traders, and during the early '50s their establishments formed "the last chance for supplies" for travelers bound for the Great West. In Oct., 1854, Gov. Reeder visited Council Grove, with a view to making it the territorial capital, but the land was at that time an Indian possession. A man named Gilkey opened the first hotel in 1856, and in 1858 the town was incorporated, the incorporators being T. S. Huffaker, Seth M. Hays, Hiram Northrup and Christopher Columbia.

The place where Council Grove now stands was mentioned by travelers as early as 1820, and in 1825 the treaty was here negotiated with the Osage Indians for the right of way for the government road known as the Santa Fe trail, a portion of which now forms the main street of the city. There has been considerable speculation, and various reports have been circulated, as to how the place received the name of Council Grove. Cutler's History of Kansas says it originated from the fact that emigrant trains were accustomed to assemble there, and the leaders of those trains would hold a "council" to determine means of safety while passing through the Indian country farther west. Gregg, in his Commerce of the Prairies, says:

"Frequent attempts have been made by travelers to invest Council Grove with a romantic sort of interest, of which the following fabulous vagary, which I find in a letter that went the rounds of our journals is an amusing example: 'Here the Pawnee, Arapahoe, Comanche, Loup and Eutaw Indians, all of whom were at war with each other, meet and smoke the pipe once a year.' Now it is more than probable that not a soul of most of the tribes mentioned above ever saw the Council Grove. . . . The facts connected with the designation of this spot are simply these. Messrs. Reeves, Sibley and Mathers, having been commissioned by the United States in 1825, to mark a road from the confines

of Missouri to Santa Fe, met on this spot with some bands of Osages, with whom they concluded a treaty. The commissioners on this occasion gave to the place the name of "Council Grove."

Under the tree known as the "Council Oak", stands a granite marker, five feet in height, on one side of which is the inscription: "On this spot, Aug. 10, 1825, the treaty was made with the Osage Indians for the right of way for the Santa Fe trail." The inscription on the other side reads: "Santa Fe Trail, 1822-1872. Marked by the D. A. R. and the State of Kansas, 1906."

There are a number of places and objects of historic interest about Council Grove. The most important of these are the Council Oak, the Custer Elm, Fremont Park, Belfry Hill, Sunrise Rock, the Hermit's Cave and the Padilla Monument.



COUNCIL OAK AT COUNCIL GROVE.

Courtland, one of the principal towns in the western part of Republic county, is located in the township of the same name, at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads, which makes it one of the best shipping points for that section of the county. Courtland was settled in 1885 and was incorporated in 1892. The population in 1910 was 454. It is provided with an international money order postoffice with three rural routes, express and telegraph offices, 2 weekly newspapers—the Comet and the Register—an opera house, good banking facilities, hotels, churches of various denominations, and in the summer of 1910 a \$10,000 school building was erected.

Courts.—The tribunals of Kansas consist of a United States circuit court, a United States district court, a state supreme court, thirty-eight district courts, municipal courts in certain cities, and at least one justice of the peace in each civil township. The United States circuit court, William C. Hook, judge, meets at Topeka on the fourth Monday in November, at Leavenworth on the first Monday in June, at Fort Scott

on the first Monday in May and the second Monday in November, and at Wichita on the second Monday in March and September. The United States district court, John C. Pollock, judge, meets at Topeka on the second Monday in April, at Leavenworth on the second Monday in October, and at Fort Scott and Wichita at the same times as the circuit court.

Originally the state supreme court consisted of three justices, but by a constitutional amendment, ratified at the general election of 1900, the number of justices was increased to seven. (See Constitutional Amendments.) In 1911 the court was composed as follows: Chief Justice, William A. Johnston; associate justices, Rousseau A. Burch, Henry F. Mason, Clark A. Smith, Silas Porter, Charles B. Graves and Alfred W. Benson. The clerk of the court at that time was D. A. Valentine, and the reporter was L. J. Graham. (See also Judiciary.)

Covert, a village of Osborne county, is located on a creek of the same name about 15 miles southwest of Osborne, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, a daily mail hack running to Osborne, and is a trading center for the neighborhood. The population was 75 in 1910.

Covode Investigation.—On March 5, 1860, John Covode, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, introduced the following resolution in the national house of representatives: "Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the speaker, for the purpose of investigating whether the president of the United States, or any other officer of the government, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any state or territory; also, to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof; and that said committee shall investigate and inquire into the abuses at the Chicago or other postoffices, and at the Philadelphia and other navy yards, and into any abuses in connection with the public buildings and other public works of the United States.

"And resolved further: That as the President, in his letter to the Pittsburgh centenary celebration of Nov. 25, 1858, speaks of the employment of money to coerce elections, said committee shall inquire into and ascertain the amount so used in Pennsylvania, and any other state or states, in what districts it was expended, and by whom, and by whose authority it was done, and from what source the money was derived, and to report the names of the parties implicated; and that for the purpose aforesaid, said committee shall have power to send the persons and papers, and to report at any time."

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 117 to 45, and the speaker appointed on the committee John Covode of Pennsylvania, Abram B.

Olin of New York, Charles R. Train of Massachusetts, Warren Winslow of North Carolina, and James C. Robinson of Illinois. The resolution, as will be seen at a glance, was wide in its scope, and, even if somewhat vague in its charges as intimated by its opponents, was sweeping in its provisions. The committee organized at once and held daily sessions until June 16, when it submitted its report, which was published as Document No. 648, Thirty-sixth Congress, First session, a volume of nearly 1,100 pages.

Only the first part of the resolution related to Kansas—that is, that part which related to whether the president or any officer of the government had exercised an undue influence to prevent the passage of any law affecting the right of any state or territory. On this subject the majority report of the committee says: "Your committee first directed attention of the house to that portion of the testimony which relates to the Kansas policy of the present administration of the government. The patriot will mourn, the historian will pause with astonishment over this shameless record. Accustomed as the American people are to the errors and crimes of those in power, they will read this exposure with feelings of unmingled indignation. The facts revealed by the testimony prove conclusively—

"1—The emphatic and unmistakable pledges of the president, as well before as after his election, and the pledges of all his cabinet to the doctrine of leaving the people of Kansas 'perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.'

"2—The deliberate violation of this pledge, and the attempt to convert Kansas into a slave state by means of forgeries, frauds, and force.

"3—The removal of, and the attempt to disgrace, the sworn agents of the administration who refused to violate this pledge.

"4—The open employment of money in the passage of the Lecompton Constitution and English bills through the Congress of the United States.

"5—The admission of the parties engaged in the work of electioneering those schemes that they received enormous sums for this purpose, and proof in the checks upon which they were paid by an agent of the administration.

"6—The offer to purchase newspapers and newspaper editors by offers of extravagant sums of money.

"7—And finally the proscription of Democrats of high standing who would not support the Lecompton Constitution and English bills."

Among the witnesses examined by the committee concerning the Kansas policy of the administration were ex-Gov. Robert J. Walker, ex-Gov. Samuel Medary, A. J. Isaacs, M. P. Bean, Henry Wilson, Ellis B. Schnabel, Thomas C. McDowell, and a number of members of Congress who testified to having received, or having been offered money to support the Lecompton Constitution bill. With regard to the testimony of ex-Gov. Walker the report says: "The evidence of Hon.

Robert J. Walker is conclusive as to the first of these facts; and it is so compact and clear as to require no comment. . . . The treatment which Gov. Walker received evinces a depth of ingratitude unusual among politicians. It shows how, even in our happy country, power may not only be used to destroy an honest citizen, but also may be wielded to overthrow the vital elements of constitutional liberty."

The majority report closes by stating: "The testimony is now in possession of the house, and your committee have no further suggestions to offer." This report was signed by Covode, Olin and Train, and a minority report was submitted by Mr. Winslow. After going into details regarding the testimony—details that grow tiresome to the reader—he closes his report as follows: "As the majority of the committee has not thought proper to introduce articles of impeachment or censure, the undersigned is strengthened in the opinion that the whole intent of the resolution was to manufacture an electioneering document. At all events, the failure to take such action is a clear indication on the part of the majority that none was justified by the evidence, in which opinion the undersigned fully concurs."

Cowboys.—The name "Cowboys" was first applied to a band of Tories which was organized in Westchester county, N. Y., at the time of the American Revolution for the purpose of harassing the Whigs and colonists who were fighting for freedom from British oppression, their specialty being that of driving off or stealing cattle. In later days the term came into use to designate the men who had charge of the herds of cattle on the large ranges in the western part of the United States. The cowboy of modern times has been eulogized in song and story, and numerous dramas have been presented on the American stage, in which he has figured as a hero or a villain, according to the idea of the playwright. At the time of the Spanish-American war a large number of cowboys enlisted in the volunteer cavalry of the United States, under the name of "Rough Riders," and were active in the campaign against Santiago, Cuba. Opinions differ as to the character and merits of the western cowboy. William D. Street, in an address before the Kansas Historical Society on Dec. 6, 1904, said:

"The cowboy, who stood the brunt of the battle and acted as a buffer between civilization and barbarism, was here in all his pristine glory. They, as a class, have been much abused. But few toughs were to be found among the genuine cowboys of the West. They were generally a genteel set of men, in many instances well educated, always generous, some possessing excellent business qualifications. There was, however, a class who hung out at the shipping points, who did not belong to the cowboys, but lived off of them. They generally created most of the disturbances, shot up the towns, did the fighting and killing. This class were the gamblers and saloon keepers; most of them, it is true, 'came up the trail,' and when they went broke turned to the range to raise a stake as cowboys. This disreputable class caused the rows, and the cowboy was given the credit (or discredit) for the

trouble, when in reality he usually had little or no part in the disturbance."

J. T. Botkin, another Kansas man, now employed in the secretary of state's office, in the Topeka Capital of Nov. 21, 1910, has this to say of the cowboys: "I do not see things as the romancers do. . . . I have lived with the cowboys and been one of them; have worked with them in the branding pen, on the round-up and the trail for weary weeks at a time; have lived with them in camp; have slept with them in all kinds of weather with only my saddle blanket for a bed, my saddle for a pillow, and the blue sky for a covering. I have sat on the back of a broncho during the silent watches of the night, humming softly to the herd and watching the course of the stars that I might know when to call the next 'relief.' I have been with them when we shipped the beef to Kansas City, and have seen and known them under almost every condition and ought to, and I believe I do, know something about their habits and character.

"The real cowboy, the fellow about whom the songs, the plays and the stories have been written, and on whom so much gush has been wasted, was a very ordinary fellow. He was the best practical rider in the world. He possessed about the average intelligence, but he was usually illiterate and coarse. He was not overly cleanly about his person. He lacked energy and was without ambition. His language was profane and of the style of the braggart. He delighted to hear himself called 'Texas Jack,' 'Cimarron Dave,' 'Arizona,' or some other, to him, high sounding name. His habits were very bad and when he struck town he sought the companionship of the evil and filled his skin with red liquor. He rode through the streets, shot holes in the atmosphere and tried to rope a dog. He did this to impress the people with the idea that he was a 'Bad man from Bitter creek.' Ninety-nine times out of a hundred it was all bluff and bluster. . . . The country of 'magnificent distances' seemed to dwarf rather than to broaden him. He had no part nor interest in the greater affairs of life and neither his occupation nor environment tended to develop him. To be able to ride a horse, read the brands and rope a steer when necessary was all that was required of him, and he naturally drifted into shiftless and lazy habits.

"Compared to other characters of the border, he was not 'quick with the gun.' Ask any old timer of Dodge City, Baxter Springs, Hays or Abilene and he will tell you that but few gun fights between the gamblers and cowboys were won by the latter. He was an easy victim and his money was a gift to the gambler."

Such are the views of two Kansas men regarding the cowboy. And while these views seem to be contradictory, both may be right. It depends upon the point of view. Among the cowboys, as in all other occupations, there were doubtless men above the general average and others who fell below. In the former class would be found the men described by Mr. Street, and in the latter the "ordinary fellow" men-

tioned by Mr. Botkin. With the settlement of the West came the passing of the cowboy. Those above the average readily adapted themselves to changed conditions and entered other occupations. Some became ranch owners, others small tradesmen, etc. Those below the line—or at least many of them—drifted still lower down in their habits and associations until they dropped from view below the social horizon.

One trait of the cowboy is worthy of more than passing notice. He was generally loyal to his employer and to his comrades on the ranch or range. The interests of the "boss" were carefully guarded, and when the boys belonging to an "outfit" went to town together, if one of them got into trouble the others could usually be depended on to help him out of it, even at the expense of personal risk. But the cowboy with his fanciful costume and jingling spurs has gone, never to return. Just as the railroad put the old stage coach and the pony express out of business, so the homesteader and the husbandman have relegated the cowboy to the institutions of the past.

Cow Creek.—One stream bearing this name rises in the central part of Crawford county and flows southward through the counties of Crawford and Cherokee until it empties into the Spring river near the city of Galena. Another and more important Cow creek rises in the northern part of Barton county and flows in a southeasterly direction, its waters falling into the Arkansas river a little below the city of Hutchinson. This Cow creek was crossed by Lieut. Pike near the present town of Claflin on Oct. 10, 1806, and Fowler's journal of the Glenn expedition for Oct. 15, 1821, contains the following entry: "We set out at our usual time up the River N. 80 West and stopped at the mouth of bold stream of Watter 70 feet Wide," etc. The stream thus mentioned Coues identifies as Cow creek.

In the latter years of the Civil war some troubles with the Indians occurred along Cow creek. On the evening of Dec. 4, 1864, a small escort of the Seventh Iowa cavalry, with a wagon loaded with ammunition from Fort Ellsworth and bound for Fort Zarah, went into camp on the bank of Cow creek, about 15 miles east of Fort Zarah. Soon after going into camp they were attacked by a party of Indians, who crept up under cover of the creek bank. The driver of the team and one soldier were killed, and the others fled, three of them finally reaching Fort Ellsworth. Capt. Theodore Conkey of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, commanding at Fort Zarah, sent out a party of 25 men and brought in the wagon, though about one-half of the ammunition was damaged.

A government train bound for Fort Union, New Mex., was attacked by Indians on Chavis creek on June 9, 1865. Lieut. Jenkins, with 60 men, hurried up from Cow creek and followed the marauders to the Arkansas river, but they got away, having captured 101 mules, 3 horses and 75 cattle. Five days later the westbound overland coach, escorted by 6 men, commanded by Lieut. Jenkins, was attacked a few miles west of Cow creek station. Jenkins held on until reinforcements

arrived, when he drove the Indians to the river, killing and wounding 15 without the loss of a man.

Cow Island.—(See Isle au Vache.)

Cowley County, located in the southern tier, the fifth county west of Missouri, was created in 1867 with the following boundaries: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Butler county, thence south to the 37th degree of north latitude, thence west to the east line of range 2 east, thence north to the southwest corner of Butler county, thence east to the place of beginning." It was named in honor of Lieut. Mathew Cowley of Company 1, Ninth Kansas, who was killed at Little Rock, Ark., in 1864. The county is bounded on the north by Butler county; on the east by Elk and Chautauqua; on the south by the State of Oklahoma, and on the west by Sumner county.

It is believed that N. J. Thompson was the first actual settler in what is now Cowley county. He built a cabin on the Walnut river, near what he supposed was the south line of Butler county, in Aug., 1868, but it was afterward found that he located in Cowley county. The land was still an Indian reservation, but the white settlers were attracted by the fertility of the soil and another settlement was soon made south of Thompson by William Quimby and a man named Sales. Cattle dealers began to come among the Osages to purchase their herds and carried back reports of the rich lands, which caused a number of white settlers to trespass on the Indian reserve and make settlements. Among those who came in 1869 were James Renfro, T. B. Ross, John and Joseph Stanbury, F. W. Schwantes, S. B. Williams, B. F. Murphy, T. A. Blanchard and some others, extending the settlements southward to within 4 miles north of the present city of Winfield. In June, 1869, C. M. Wood brought a small stock of groceries from Chase county to sell to the Indians. This stock he kept at Renfro's house for a time, but soon erected a stockade and cabin on the west bank of the Walnut nearly opposite where Winfield now stands. The Indians were numerous and knowing the insecurity of the whites in the country, began to steal and make unfriendly demonstrations, which caused Wood to move back to Renfro's for safety.

About the same time that Wood came, E. C. Manning and P. Y. Becker came down the valley and erected a cabin for the latter at the bend of the Walnut river about 2 miles below Winfield, and on June 11 Manning laid claim to the land where a part of Winfield now stands. In August all the settlers in the valley were ordered off the Indian lands. Wood's stockade was burned and all the settlers but T. B. Ross left for Butler county. Later the settlers began to drift back, and in September several families came down the valley to settle near Manning. These settlers each paid the Osage chief \$5 for the privilege of remaining. Among them were W. G. Graham and family, Mrs. Graham being the first white woman of north Timber creek. Prettyman Knowles, James H. Land and J. C. Mountfort also located in this neighborhood. In December Alonzo Howland, W. W. Andrews, Joel

Mack, H. C. Loomis, A. Mentor and others took up claims. Mr. Howland built a dwelling on his land just south of where Winfield now stands, which was the first frame house in the county, the lumber for it having been hauled 100 miles.

During the summer of 1869 H. C. Endicott, Edward Chapin, George Harmon, W. Johnson, Patrick Sommers and others took up claims as far south as the site of Arkansas City. In June, 1870, a party of men took claims along the Grouse valley, among whom were John Nichols, O. J. Phenis, D. T. Walters, Gilbert Branson and William Coats. Up to this time all settlers had been trespassing on the Indian lands, but on July 15, 1870, the Osage diminished reserve was opened for settlement and the whites began to pour into the county. The land was surveyed and sold to actual settlers in quantities not exceeding 160 acres each. Among the new arrivals were J. C. Fuller and D. A. Mulligan, who bought A. A. Jackson's claim which adjoined Manning's. Max Shoeb built a log blacksmith shop, and W. Z. Mansfield opened a drug store in a log cabin, the first of its kind in Winfield.

The first newspaper of the county was the Cowley County Censor, owned and edited by A. J. Patrick, the first issue being dated Aug. 31, 1870. The first postmaster in the county was C. H. Norton of Arkansas City, who was appointed on April 18, 1870. The next was E. C. Manning at Winfield, who was appointed in May. The first United States census was taken in June, 1870, and the population at the time was 726. The first session of the district court was held at Winfield on May 23, 1871, by Henry G. Webb, judge of the Eleventh judicial district. Arkansas City and Winfield were hardly established as towns before schools were opened. In 1871 a \$10,000 school house was built at the latter place and the same year thirty-seven districts were organized, although only three erected buildings. The Methodists were the pioneer religious organization in the county. They perfected a church organization at Winfield in the spring of 1870 under the direction of B. C. Swartz, and in the fall the Baptists organized a church at Winfield. These were followed soon by other denominations.

Early in Feb., 1870, a bill was introduced in the legislature to organize Cowley county. This bill named Cresswell (now Arkansas City) as the county seat. The citizens of Winfield determined to have their town made the county seat. C. M. Wood, A. A. Jackson and J. H. Land made a canvass of the county and found that it contained over the necessary 600 inhabitants for organization. Papers were made out and forwarded to the governor, petitioning him to have Winfield made the seat of justice. On Feb. 28, 1870, the governor proclaimed the county organized, with Winfield the temporary county seat. W. W. Andrews, G. H. Norton and A. F. Graham were appointed special commissioners, and F. P. Hickok, clerk. The first meeting of the board was held on March 23 at the house of W. W. Andrews, who was elected chairman. A special election for township officers, and to locate the county seat, was ordered for May 2. At that election Winfield received

108 votes for county seat, Creswell 55, and thus Winfield became the permanent seat of justice. The following officers were elected: Morgan Willett, Thomas Blanchard and G. H. Norton, county commissioners; H. C. Loomis, county clerk; E. P. Hickok, clerk of the district court; F. A. Hunt, sheriff; John Devoe, treasurer; W. E. Cook, register of deeds; T. B. Ross, probate judge; F. S. Graham, surveyor; and W. S. Graham, coroner. At the general election in November E. S. Stover was elected state senator from Cowley; E. C. Manning, representative; T. B. Ross, probate judge; J. M. Patterson, sheriff; E. P. Hickok, clerk of the district court; A. A. Jackson, county clerk; G. B. Green, treasurer; E. S. Torrance, attorney; Walter A. Smith, register of deeds; H. L. Barker, surveyor; H. B. Kellogg, coroner.

On Aug. 22, 1871, a petition was circulated to change the county seat to Tisdale, which was located at the exact geographical center of the county, but the vote resulted in a victory for Winfield. In 1873, the county buildings were erected, consisting of a court-house and jail. The former, which cost \$11,500, was located on a block of land, one-half of which was donated to the county by the town company and the other half purchased by the commissioners.

Cowley county is divided into the following townships: Beaver, Bolton, Cedar, Creswell, Dexter, Fairview, Grant, Harvey, Liberty, Maple, Ninescah, Omnia, Pleasant Valley, Richland, Rock Creek, Sheridan, Silver Creek, Silverdale, Spring Creek, Tisdale, Vernon, Walnut and Windsor.

The general surface of the county is gently rolling prairie. There are some bluffs in the east, and the western part is quite level. The valley of the Arkansas averages about 5 miles in width; the valley of the Walnut averages about 2 miles and the smaller streams from a quarter of a mile to a mile. Timber belts are found along the streams that vary from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width and contain Cottonwood, elm, hackberry, mulberry, walnut, oak, redbud, pecan, hickory, ash and cedar. The county is well watered by the Arkansas river which crosses the southwestern portion, and the Walnut river, which flows south in the western part of the county, and their tributaries, the most important of which are the Muddy, Dutch, Timber, Silver and Grouse creeks. Cowley county is one of the first counties in the state in the production of corn. Oats, winter wheat and other grains are also extensively raised. Live stock raising is one of the leading industries, and dairying is a paying business. There are about 300,000 bearing fruit trees in the county that bring in a large income. Magnesium limestone of an excellent quality is found and extensively quarried, both for local use and shipment out of the county. Gypsum is found in large quantities in the west. A large salt marsh exists in the southwestern portion.

Few counties in the state have better transportation facilities. Five lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway system center at Winfield; the Missouri Pacific enters the county near the southeast

corner and runs west to Winfield; a branch of the same system runs from Dexter to Arkansas City; the St. Louis & San Francisco crosses the county diagonally from northeast to southwest, through Winfield, and a line of the Kansas Southwestern runs west from Arkansas City. Altogether, the county has over 200 miles of main track railroad.

The population, according to the U. S. census for 1910, was 31,790. The value of farm products, including animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, was \$4,321,090. The five leading crops, in the order of value, were: corn, \$674,865; hay, \$581,383; oats, \$398,559; Kafir corn, \$172,500; sorghum, \$101,760. Dairy products to the value of \$429,123 were sold during the year.

Coyotes.—The word "coyote" is "the Indian name for a North American member of the dog family, also known as the prairie wolf and scientifically as "Canis latrans." These animals range from Canada on the north to Guatemala on the south, and are slightly smaller than the gray wolf, but have a more luxuriant coat of hair. Their color is generally tawny, mingled with black and white above the white below, and their length averages about 40 inches. By nature they are slinking and stealthy in their habits and display considerable cunning in obtaining their food. They live in burrows on the prairie and when hunting at night utter a most blood-curdling howl as they gallop along. They were once so numerous in Kansas that the legislature authorized a bounty to be paid for their scalps by such counties as deemed it necessary. At present coyotes are frequently met with in central and western Kansas.

Coyville, an incorporated city of Wilson county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and on the Verdigris river, in Verdigris township, 12 miles north of Fredonia, the county seat. It has all the main lines of business, including banking facilities. There are telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 227.

The first store was opened at this point in 1859 by Albert Hagen, a Polish Jew, whose principal customers were Osage Indians. The first church was organized at the home of Rachel Conner by T. B. Woodward. The place was named for Oscar Coy, who, with P. P. Steele, bought out Hagen's store in 1864. In May, 1866, the postoffice was established with Coy as postmaster. In August of the next year R. S. Fultrey located a sawmill a mile below the town, which was the first one in the county. The next year he was grinding corn and making flour in the same mill. The mill was later moved to Coyville. A bridge was erected over the Verdigris in 1873, and in 1886 the railroad was built.

Cragin, Francis W., geologist and educator, was born at Greenfield, N. H., Sept. 4, 1858, the son of Dr. Francis W. and Mary Ann (Le-Basquet) Cragin. He was educated in Wisconsin, at Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, with the

degree of B. S., in 1882. In 1889 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins University, and subsequently studied marine zoölogy at Dr. Agassiz' private laboratory, Newport, R. I. From 1882 to 1891 he was professor of natural history at Washburn College. In 1883 he inaugurated the first biological survey of Kansas, a report of which was published in the issues of the Washburn College Bulletin of Natural History. In 1890 he became proprietor and editor of the *American Geologist* and held that position until 1896, when he was offered and accepted the chair of geology at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., which position he still holds. During the years 1892 and 1893 he was assistant geologist of the Texas geological survey. He is the author of numerous scientific papers; an original fellow of the Geological Society of America; a member of the National Geological Society, and of the International Congress of Geologists.

Craig, a village in the northern part of Johnson county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 7 miles north of Olathe, the county seat. Mail is received by rural route from Zarah.

Crandall, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Coffey county, is located near the south line of the county, about 10 miles south of Burlington, the county seat, and 5 miles west of LeRoy, from which point it receives mail by rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 40.

Crane, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., in Montgomery county, is located 6 miles north of Independence, the county seat, from which place it receives mail by rural delivery.

Crawford, a money order postoffice of Rice county, is situated in Galt township, near the northeast corner of the county, 16 miles from Lyons, the county seat. It is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., and in 1910 reported a population of 35.

Crawford County, one of the eastern tier and the second north of the line separating Kansas and Oklahoma, is bounded on the north by Bourbon county; on the east by the State of Missouri; on the south by Cherokee county, and on the west by the counties of Neosho and Labette. It was created by the act of Feb. 13, 1867, and was named for Col. Samuel J. Crawford, at that time the governor of Kansas. The area of the county is 592 square miles. It is divided into nine townships, to-wit: Baker, Crawford, Grant, Lincoln, Osage, Sheridan, Sherman, Walnut and Washington. The general surface of the county is undulating, the water-courses flowing in three different directions. In the northeast Drywood, Bone and Coxes creeks flow northward to the Marmaton river; in the west Big and Little Walnut and Hickory creeks flow southwest to the Neosho; and in the southeast Lightning, Lime and Cow creeks flow southward, their waters finally reaching the Neosho.

Crawford county lies in the tract known as the "Neutral Lands" (q. v.), which were ceded by the Cherokee Nation to the United States by the treaty of July 19, 1866. Prior to that treaty some attempts

were made by white men to settle within the territory. John Leman, a blacksmith, settled in Osage township in 1848. In 1851 P. M. Smith located in Baker township, but did not erect a dwelling, being content to live during his short stay in a tent. A man named Sears built the first house (a log cabin) in this township in 1856. Coal was discovered in this township by a government exploring party under Col. Cowan, and was first mined by parties from Missouri in 1857. As early as 1852 a number of white men, among whom were Howard, Fowler, Hale and the Hathaways, settled in Lincoln township, and the first school in the county was opened there in 1858 in a small log house that had formerly been used as a dwelling, the settlers contributing the funds to pay the teacher. James Hathaway had established a blacksmith shop where Arcadia now stands in 1844. Harden Mathews settled in Sherman township in 1850, and there were a few white men in Walnut township in 1857. In 1861 the Cherokee Indian agent, acting under orders from President Buchanan, took a body of United States troops and expelled the settlers, burning their houses and destroying their crops. Others soon came, however, to take the places of those who had been driven out. That same year a man named Banks settled on the Big Cow creek in Crawford township. In the summer of 1865 John Hobson, Frank Dossier, Marion Medlin and a few others settled in Osage township, and about the same time J. F. Gates, Stephen Ogden, John Hamilton and others located in Sheridan township. Settlements were made the following year in Grant and Washington townships. In Sept., 1866, a postoffice was established at Cato, in the northwest corner of the present Lincoln township.

J. W. Wallace, Lafayette Manlove and Henry Schoen were appointed special commissioners and F. M. Logan county clerk, for the purpose of organizing the county. The first meeting of the commissioners was held on March 16, 1867, and the first order was one dividing the county into nine civil townships. The second order divided the county into election precincts. Another order directed the clerk to give 30 days' notice of an election to be held on April 15, 1867, for the election of county and township officers, and to decide the location of the permanent county seat. At the election J. W. Wallace, F. M. Mason and Andrew Hussong were elected commissioners; F. M. Logan, clerk; and J. M. Ryan, sheriff. The county seat question was not decided at that time, and in September Crawfordsville was selected as 'emporary seat of justice.

At the general election on Nev. 5, 1867, a full quota of county officers was chosen, as follows: County clerk, H. Germain; clerk of the district court, C. H. Strong; probate judge, Levi Hatch; sheriff, J. M. Ryan; treasurer, R. B. Raymond; register of deeds, H. Coffman; assessor, William Roberts; surveyor, R. Stalker; coroner, Jacob Miller, attorney, L. A. Wallace; commissioners, Frank Dossier, I. Evans and Joshua Nance. At this election Girard was selected as the county seat, and at a meeting on May 11, 1868, the commissioners ordered all the

county officers to remove their offices, records, etc., to that point. The people of Crawfordsville applied to the district court at the September term for a writ of mandamus to compel the county clerk to take all records back to Crawfordsville, claiming that it was the legal county seat. The writ was granted, but on Nov. 7 a petition, signed by 577 citizens, was laid before the county commissioners, asking them to order an election for the location of a permanent county seat. An election was accordingly ordered for Dec. 15, when Girard received 375 votes and Crawfordsville 312. This settled the question.

The first newspaper published in the county was the Crawford County Times, one number of which was issued by Scott & Cole on April 16, 1868. After that one issue the publication office was taken back to Osage Mission. On Nov. 11, 1869, the first number of the Girard Press made its appearance. It was published by Warner & Wasser, and was the first paper regularly published in the county. On July 14, 1871, the office and contents were burned by a mob, the ill feeling toward the paper being the outgrowth of the troubles over the disposition of the Neutral Lands. Three weeks later the publication was resumed, the paper appearing in an enlarged form and better than ever before. It is still running. The People's Vindicator was started at Girard on July 28, 1870, but suspended in the following November. Other early newspapers were the Girard Pharos, the Cherokee Pharos and the Cherokee Index, all of which were started in the early '70s. There are now published in the county 1 daily (the Pittsburg Headlight) and 13 weekly newspapers, and one quarterly periodical. One of the weeklies is printed in the German language.

In 1868 a Catholic parish was established in Grant township and a house of worship erected. This was the first church in the county. A Presbyterian church was built at Girard in 1870, and the following year the Methodist church at Mulberry Grove was established. At the present time all the leading denominations are represented in the towns and villages of the county. The first white child born in the county was John Leman, whose birth occurred in Walnut township in 1859. The first marriage license was issued on Dec. 27, 1867, to W. M. Breckenridge and Miss Elner Stone. Marriages had been solemnized in the county before that time—in fact before the county was organized—but the licenses had been procured elsewhere.

On Feb. 5, 1870, the Crawford County Agricultural Society was organized, one of the chief promoters being Dr. W. H. Warner of the Girard Press, who served as secretary of the society for six years. The affairs of the society were managed by a board of thirteen directors, who bought 40 acres a short distance east of Girard, where fairs were held annually until the society was reorganized and a new fair ground purchased on the west side of the city. The reorganization took place on May 27, 1882.

During the Civil war the few settlers in what is now Crawford county were seriously harassed by guerrillas and bushwhackers, most of the outrages being committed by the notorious Livingston gang.

Among those killed by guerrillas were Capt. Henry M. Dobyns of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, and Capt. John Rodgers, who established the first store at Cato in 1858. The latter was a member of one of the Kansas volunteer regiments, but was at home on furlough when the raid was made in which he lost his life. Four brothers named Tippy came into the county in the spring of 1866, and two of them were afterward hanged by a posse of citizens near Monmouth, after they had been tried and found guilty by a jury of twelve men for participation in the murder of a man named Shannon. Several skirmishes occurred in the county between the guerrillas and Union troops.

Since its organization Crawford county has suffered severely from storms, the worst of which was probably the tornado of May 22, 1873. It came from the southwest and swept across the entire county, leaving desolation in its wake. Seven persons were killed outright, 34 others were injured, and a large amount of property was destroyed.

Coal of fine quality underlies the entire county, some of the veins running five feet or more in thickness. More than half the coal mined in the state comes from this county. Building stone, cement rock, fire and potter's clay of excellent quality are abundant in several localities and though only partially developed are a source of revenue to the owners of the deposits. Belts of timber averaging about half a mile in width are found along the streams, the principal varieties being oak, walnut, poplar, hickory and cottonwood. Some artificial groves have been planted. Agriculture is an important industry. The five leading crops in 1910, in the order of their value, were as follows: corn, \$999,900; oats, \$345,960; hay (including alfalfa), \$187,208; wheat, \$142,031; flax, \$50,000. Kafir corn, Irish potatoes and sorghum are also important crops. The value of dairy products for the year 1910 was \$222,558, and the value of all farm products, including live stock slaughtered or sold for slaughter, was \$2,660,750.

Crawford county is well provided with transportation facilities, lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Missouri Pacific systems crossing the county in every direction and giving the county nearly 220 miles of main track. Pittsburg is one of the greatest railroad centers in eastern Kansas.

According to the U. S. census for 1910, the population of Crawford county was 51,178, a gain of 12,369 during the preceding ten years, making it the fourth in the state in population. There are eleven incorporated cities in the county, viz.: Arcadia, Arma, Cherokee, Curranville, Frontenac, Girard, Hepler, McCune, Mulberry, Pittsburg and Walnut. Other important towns and villages are Beulalt, Brazilton, Cato, Chicopee, Croweburg, Dunkirk, Englevale, Farlington, Franklin, Fuller, Midway, Monmouth and Yale. (See sketches of the towns and cities.)

Crawford, George A., lawyer and journalist, was born in Clinton county, Pa., July 27, 1827. On his father's side he was descended from

James Crawford, a Scotch-Irishman, who was a major in the Revolutionary war, and his mother, Elizabeth Weitzel, was of German descent. He was educated at Clinton Academy, of which his father was president, the Lock Haven Academy, and at Jefferson College, where he graduated in 1847. After graduating he taught school in Kentucky and in 1847 was partner in a private school at Clinton, Miss. In 1848 he returned to Pennsylvania, where he studied law and in 1850, while still reading for the bar, became editor and proprietor of the Clinton Democrat. During the early '50s he took an active part in politics against the Know-Nothings and in 1855 was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Democratic state convention. In the spring of 1857 he came to Kansas; landed at Leavenworth and accompanied Dr. Norman Eddy, United States commissioner for the sale of Indian lands, to Lawrence. Crawford, Eddy and other associates purchased 520 acres of land and organized the Fort Scott Town company, of which Mr. Crawford was made president, a position he held for twenty years. A town was laid out and the streets were named after Mr. Crawford's friends. He was opposed to the agitation kept up by the border factions but did not change his free-state views and several attempts were made to assassinate him. At the outbreak of the Civil war he assisted in the organization of the Second Kansas regiment and equipped many of its members. When the border was threatened he organized a committee of safety and was placed at its head. He was active in recruiting several militia companies. In 1861 he was elected governor of Kansas on the Democratic ticket, but the election was declared illegal. In 1864 he was again nominated by the Democratic party for governor but Samuel J. Crawford, the Republican candidate, was elected. Under Gov. Crawford he served two years as commissioner of immigration, and this was regarded as his greatest work. He inaugurated the system of exhibiting Kansas products in other states and was one of the organizers of the Kansas Historical Society and its secretary for two years. In 1868 he was again a candidate for governor but was defeated. In 1869 he established the Daily Monitor and a free reading room and museum at Fort Scott. Mr. Crawford was appointed a regent of the state university in 1871 and elected one of the executive committee of the state agricultural society. The same year he was appointed United States commissioner by President Grant, to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. When the Ute reservation was thrown open to settlement he purchased the site of the town of Grand Junction, Col., and was instrumental in building it up. He died there on Jan. 26, 1891.

Crawford, Samuel J., lawyer, soldier and third governor of the State of Kansas, was born in Lawrence county, Ind., April 15, 1835. While a student in the Bedford Academy he began the study of law, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. The following year he removed to Kansas and began the practice of his profession at Garnett. On Dec. 6, 1859, he was elected a member of the first state legislature, which did not meet until March 26, 1861. At the end of six weeks' service

as a legislator, he resigned his seat in the house to enter the army and raised a company, of which he was commissioned captain. His company was assigned to the Second Kansas infantry, with which regiment he served until in March, 1862, when he was assigned to the command of Troop A, Second Kansas cavalry. While in command of this troop he distinguished himself by leading a charge against and capturing a battery of four guns near old Fort Wayne. It is related that Maj. Van Antwerp, an old West Pointer, who was at that time inspector-general on the staff of Gen. James G. Blunt, saw the charge, and as the captured guns were being brought within the Union lines, rode over to Gen. Blunt and asked: "Who is the officer that led that charge?"

Gen. Blunt answered: "Captain Crawford of the Second Kansas cavalry."

"Do you know, General," said Van Antwerp, "that if that man had been with Napoleon at Lodi, and had done what he did here today, he would have been made a marshal on the field?"

Capt. Crawford was not promoted on the field at the time of his gallant charge, but his promotion was not long in coming. He was given command of a battalion of the Second Kansas cavalry, and on Dec. 5, 1863, he was made colonel of the Second Kansas, or Eighty-third U. S., colored infantry. On Nov. 8, 1864, while serving as colonel of this regiment, he was elected governor of Kansas, and on Dec. 2 he resigned his commission in the army to prepare for his gubernatorial duties. He was inaugurated at the opening of the legislative session the following January, and further military promotion came to him on March 13, 1865, when he received the rank of brevet brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services." In 1866 he was reelected to the office of governor, and served until the autumn of 1868, when he resigned to assume the command of the Nineteenth Kansas regiment, which was then being organized for a campaign against the hostile Indians on the western frontier. The regiment, with Col. Crawford at the head, left Topeka on Nov. 6, and twenty days later joined Gen. Sheridan's army. Upon returning home from this expedition, Gov. Crawford located at Emporia, where he was engaged in the real estate business until 1876, when he removed to Topeka. In 1877 he was appointed agent at Washington for the State of Kansas, and he continued to serve in this capacity for several years, during which time he successfully adjusted a number of claims against the United States and collected a large amount of money for the state. He also recovered 276,000 acres of school lands, and nearly 850,000 acres in western Kansas claimed by railroad companies. At the conclusion of his services as state agent, Gov. Crawford opened a law office in Washington, D. C., practicing there during the fall and winter seasons and spending his summer on his farm near Baxter Springs. On Nov. 27, 1866, he married Miss Isabel M. Chase, of Topeka, and this union was blessed with two children—Florence and George. Gov.

Crawford now (1911) lives in Topeka, practically retired from active business pursuits. He is the author of "Kansas in the Sixties," which was published in the summer of 1911.

Crawford's Administration.—The legislature met in regular session on Jan. 10, 1865, and organized with Lieut.-Gov. James McGrew as the presiding officer of the senate, and Jacob Stotler, of Lyon county, as the speaker of the house. On the 11th Samuel J. Crawford succeeded Thomas Carney as governor. The inaugural message of the new executive was such a document as a lawyer might be expected to write—concise, analytic, almost entirely free from flights of eloquence or rhetorical display, but treating in clear, forcible language questions of vital interest or great importance to the people of Kansas. In discussing the national situation he said: "The reelection of Abraham Lincoln is the people's declaration that the war is not a failure, but that it shall be vigorously prosecuted until the last vestige of American slavery is extirpated—until every traitor lays down his arms and bows in allegiance to our flag and in submission to the laws of our government."

He then carefully reviewed the educational progress and financial condition of the state; recommended an appropriation for the completion of the geological survey; suggested an investigation of the work of erecting a penitentiary before any further appropriations be made for that purpose; and suggested the importance of promoting immigration as a means of adding to the wealth and population. (See Penitentiary.)

On Jan. 12, the day following the reading of the message, the two branches of the assembly met in joint convention for the election of a United States senator. The result of the ballot was: James H. Lane, 82; William Phillips, 7; William C. McDowell, 4; C. B. Brace, 2; B. M. Hughes, 1. Lane was therefore declared reelected for the term beginning on the 4th of the following March.

The legislature adjourned on the 20th of February. The principal acts of the session were those authorizing counties to issue bonds in behalf of railroad companies; to encourage the planting of forest trees; making an appropriation for the geological survey; relating to the payment of claims growing out of the Price raid and the expedition of Gen. Curtis against the Indians.

President Lincoln died early on the morning of April 15, and as soon as the sad news reached Kansas Gov. Crawford issued a proclamation, the principal part of which was as follows: "President Lincoln has been wickedly assassinated; a loyal people are shedding bitter tears of sorrow; grief the most poignant fills the heart of every true patriot in the land; a calamity that seems almost unbearable has visited the nation! Let us submit with Christian resignation to the great affliction—kiss the hand that smites us—remembering that it is our Father's will.

"I do recommend that, in respect to the memory of the slain hero

and patriot, the public and private buildings in the state be draped in mourning, so far as practicable, for the space of ten days; and that Sunday, the 23rd inst., especial prayers be offered to Almighty God, that he will sanctify this great calamity to the good of our bereaved country."

The governor's recommendations were generally accepted. In all the leading towns and cities of the state buildings were decorated with somber black—emblem of a nation's grief—while from many pulpits, on the appointed day, prayers were offered for the national welfare and sermons calculated to inculcate patriotism and a love of law and order were delivered to interested congregations.

During the summer of 1865 there arose a controversy between the governor and the interior department, regarding the title to certain lands in Kansas, and some spirited correspondence resulted. On Aug. 3 Gov. Crawford wrote to James Harlan, secretary of the interior, that the Cherokee and Osage tribes were holding lands to which they had no title. The letter was referred to J. M. Edmunds, commissioner of the general land office, who wrote to the governor, under date of Aug. 31, that he was in error in his views concerning the boundaries of the Osage and Cherokee lands. The governor then asked G. J. Endicott to ascertain the exact boundaries, which was done, and Mr. Endicott's survey sustained the position of Gov. Crawford. The correspondence is given in full in the governor's message to the legislature of 1866.

The legislative session of 1866 began on Jan. 9 and lasted until Feb. 26. Lieut.-Gov. McGrew again presided over the senate and John T. Burris was speaker of the house. During the session acts were passed providing for a new apportionment of the state for senators and representatives; to encourage forestry; for the erection of a temporary deaf and dumb asylum at Olathe; for the erection of a state-house; to give to railroad companies 500,000 acres of land granted to the state under the act of Sept. 4, 1841; and to provide for the sale of certain public lands for the benefit of the state university, the state normal school and the agricultural college.

In April, 1866, Gov. Crawford sold in New York \$60,000 of the penitentiary bonds and \$70,000 of the public improvement bonds at 91 cents on the dollar. The latter were authorized by the act of Feb. 27, 1866, to run for thirty years at seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the state university, the state normal school, the deaf and dumb asylum, and for the erection of a capitol building. (See Finances, State.)

A great reunion of Kansas soldiers was held on July 4, 1866, at which time the battle flags of the several regiments were presented to the state. Senator Lane's death on July 11 left a vacancy in the United States senate, which Gov. Crawford filled on the 20th by the appointment of Edmund G. Ross.

At a Republican convention in Topeka on Sept. 5, Gov. Crawford was renominated, receiving 64 votes to 18 for Andrew Akin of Morris

county. Nehemiah Green was nominated for lieutenant-governor; H. A. Barker and John R. Swallow were nominated for secretary of state and auditor; and the ticket was completed by the nomination of Martin Anderson for treasurer; Peter McVicar for superintendent of public instruction; George H. Hoyt for attorney-general; Samuel A. Kingman for chief justice of the supreme court, and Sidney Clarke for representative in Congress. At that time the controversy between President Andrew Jackson and Congress over the reconstruction policy was at its height, and the platform declared:

"That in the great and awful wickedness which our president has perpetrated in making treason a virtue and loyalty a crime; in giving to rebels protection, and to their anarchy the sanction of law; in casting upon the noble and sacrificing Unionists of the South the scorn and insolence of tyrannic power; in fostering and encouraging the spirit of disaffection among the rebels, and in crushing the dawning hopes of the freedmen; in usurping and overriding the authority of Congress, and in trampling upon the sovereignty of the states; and in his audacious and crowning wickedness in calling our representatives 'An assumed Congress,' meaning the tyrant's threat at anarchy and absolute power—has lost our confidence and respect, and to his insolence and threats we hurl back our defiance and scorn."

This was strong language, but from it the student of a younger generation may learn how high the sectional and partisan feelings ran during the years immediately following the Civil war. The platform indorsed the Congress of the United States, especially the senators and representatives from Kansas, and recommended the next legislature to submit to a vote of the people the question of impartial suffrage.

On Sept. 20 the National Union state convention met at Topeka and named an opposition ticket, as follows: J. L. McDowell, governor; J. R. McClure, lieutenant-governor; M. Quigg, secretary of state; N. S. Goss, auditor; I. S. Walker, treasurer; Ross Burns, attorney-general; Joseph Bond, superintendent of public instruction; Nelson Cobb, chief justice; Charles W. Blair, representative in Congress. The convention gave an unequivocal indorsement to President Johnson's policy with regard to the Southern states, in a resolution declaring: "That in the great crisis of our country, growing out of the disagreement between Congress and the administration, we heartily indorse the policy of President Johnson in his manly defense of the constitution and the Union against the assaults of a partisan Congress and a fanatical party to destroy the government bequeathed to us by our fathers."

On questions relating to Kansas affairs, the platform declared that "The prodigality, corruption and imbecility of the present officials of this state merit and ought to receive the severest reprobation of the honest, tax-ridden people of the state," and condemned "the criminal conduct of the present executive in neglecting or refusing to extend the protection of the state to the hardy pioneers of our western borders

against Indian hostilities and savage barbarities daily and notoriously committed against them."

Notwithstanding this severe arraignment of Gov. Crawford by the opposition party, he was reëlected by an increased vote on Nov. 6, 1866. In 1864 his majority over Solon O. Thacher was 4,939, while in 1866 he received 19,370 votes, and his opponent, J. L. McDowell, received only 8,152. All the candidates on the Republican state ticket were elected by similar pluralities, and the party had a substantial majority in each branch of the legislature which met on Jan. 8, 1867.

At the session Nehemiah Green, the newly elected lieutenant-governor, presided over the deliberations of the senate, and Preston B. Plumb was elected speaker of the house. Gov. Crawford submitted his annual message on the 9th. He reviewed at length the financial condition of the state, showing the total indebtedness to be \$660,896.28, with the resources only slightly less. With regard to the educational progress of the state during the preceding year, he called attention to the fact that there had been an increase of 150 in the number of school districts; the number of teachers had increased 187, and there had been an increase of nearly \$200,000 in the value of school property—not a bad exhibit for Kansas in the sixth year of her statehood. The message also gave a great deal of detailed information concerning the penal and benevolent institutions of the state; the progress in the erection of the new capitol; urged legislation in behalf of the agricultural interests and to promote railroad building, and recommended that steps be taken to encourage immigration. On the subject of Indian hostilities, in connection with which the governor had been severely criticised by one of the political conventions the preceding year, the message says:

"The Indians on our western border, during the past year, have been guilty of frequent depredations and murders. The expenses would have been so enormous that I did not feel justified, under existing circumstances, in attempting the defense of the frontier by the militia of the state. It would have been useless to attempt it unless by keeping troops at all times scouting in that portion of the state; and it was impossible after the depredations or murders were committed to collect a force and overtake the perpetrators, as ample time must necessarily intervene to make good their escape before troops could even reach the scene of their disturbances."

The governor then goes on to explain the efforts he made to protect the settlers on the frontier by trying to induce the general government to send troops to that section of the state, or at least to provide the settlers with arms and ammunition, and maintains that the reason for his failure to afford such protection as the settlers required was not due to negligence on his part, but to absolute helplessness.

He submitted to the legislature the proposed Article XIV of the Federal constitution (better known perhaps as the Fourteenth Amendment), and in connection therewith said: "The abolition of slavery, the investment by the laws of Congress of all persons born within the

United States, or in case of foreigners when naturalized with citizenship, has precipitated upon us, as a practical question, sooner than many desired, the question of impartial suffrage. If we desired, we could not longer avoid the issue. . . . I recommend that you provide for submitting to a vote of the people, at the next general election, a proposition to strike the word "white" from our state constitution; and that all who gave aid or comfort, during the rebellion, to the enemies of the government, be forever disqualified and debarred from exercising the rights, privileges and immunities of loyal citizens of Kansas."

In referring to the appointment of Mr. Ross to the United States senate, he also reminded the legislature that the term of Senator Pomeroy expired on the 4th of the following March, and, the appointment of Ross having been made ad interim, two senators must be elected during the session. Accordingly the two houses met in joint convention on Jan. 23, and elected Edmund G. Ross for the short term—the unexpired term of Gen. Lane—and reelected Samuel C. Pomeroy for the long term. Only one ballot was taken in each instance. For the short term Ross received 68 votes; Thomas Carney, 40, and Samuel A. Riggs, 1. For the long term Pomeroy received 84 votes and Albert L. Lee 25.

On the subject of Indian titles the governor said in his message of 1867: "In my last message I presented to the legislature the fact (as I then and still believe), that the boundary lines claimed by the Cherokees to the Cherokee Neutral Lands, and by the Osages to the lands occupied by them, were not in accordance with the treaties made by the government with these tribes, that those lands were unjustly claimed and held, and that they in right and justice were subject to settlement. During the year just passed, thousands of immigrants have settled on these lands and the Indians finally ceded their alleged claims to the government. The rights of the settlers on these lands should be sacredly and securely guarded. A commission is now in the state to ascertain upon what terms or conditions the different tribes now owning reservations will relinquish their rights thereto, and remove to what is known as the Indian Country. The best interests of the state and the future prosperity of the Indians unite in demanding their speedy removal." (See Indian Treaties.)

The legislature adjourned on March 6. During the session the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified; an issue of \$100,000 in bonds was authorized for the construction of the new capitol; a similar amount was authorized for the benefit of the penitentiary; an issue of \$15,500 for the deaf and dumb asylum; a number of county boundaries were changed; steps were taken for the establishment of a blind asylum at Wyandotte; and the payment of the Price raid claims were assumed by the state. Three constitutional amendments were proposed—one to strike the word "white" from the organic law of the state; one to strike out the word "male," and the third disfranchising certain classes of persons.

Early in the summer of 1867 the Indians on the western border again became troublesome, especially toward those engaged in railroad building, and on June 29 Gov. Crawford received authority to organize and call out a battalion to protect the frontier. The result was the organization of the Eighteenth Kansas—four companies—which was mustered in for four months. The battalion was commanded by Maj. H. L. Moore, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Arkansas cavalry. In October Gen. W. T. Sherman notified the governor that the United States would pay the men when they were mustered out, which was done at Fort Harker on Nov. 15.

A number of prominent Republicans met in convention at Lawrence on Sept. 5 and organized a campaign in favor of negro suffrage, but in opposition to female suffrage. On the 18th of the same month a Democratic convention at Leavenworth declared in opposition to all three of the proposed constitutional amendments. The election was held on Nov. 5. The proposition to strike the word "white" from the state constitution was defeated by a vote of 10,483 for to 19,421 against; that to strike out the word "male" was defeated by a vote of 9,070 for to 19,857 against, and the amendments restricting the elective franchise was carried by a vote of 16,860 to 12,165.

In the legislative session, which began on Jan. 14, 1868, Lieut.-Gov. Green again presided in the senate and George W. Smith was speaker of the house. The governor presented his message on the opening day of the session. The principal topics discussed were the financial condition of the state; educational and railroad development; the Paris exposition; the condition of the public institutions of the state; Indian lands and depredations; immigration, and the work of the codification-commission. The laws enacted during the session were published in two volumes—the general statutes as revised by the commission, and special laws.

Early in the session charges were made against Gov. Crawford, in that he had accepted 640 acres of land from the Union Pacific railroad company, which had influenced him to report in favor of accepting the road, and a special committee, consisting of C. R. Jennison, J. L. Philbrick and R. D. Mobley, was appointed to investigate. On Feb. 27 Mr. Jennison made a minority report, tending to show that the land in question was worth several thousand dollars, and that its transfer from the railroad company to the governor was in the nature of a bribe. The other two members of the committee rendered a majority report exonerating the governor from blame. This report closed as follows: "And we further believe that his persistent efforts in behalf of the road, in defeating the opposition of those interested in the Omaha line, resulted in great and lasting benefit to the company, and ten fold more interest to the State of Kansas. Your committee recommend that the evidence be printed."

The first political activity in 1868 was manifested by the Democratic party, which met in convention at Topeka on Feb. 26 and selected

Wilson Shannon, Jr., Thomas P. Fenlon, Charles W. Blair, George W. Glick, A. J. Mead and Isaac Sharp as delegates to the national convention. The resolutions adopted favored guaranteeing to each state a republican form of government under control of the white race; regretted the difference between the "Radical party in Congress and the president," and condemned "the attempt on the part of Congress to strip the presidential office of its constitutional authority, and the supreme court of its proper functions, in order that they may carry out their unprecedented schemes of negro supremacy in certain states, in violation of the constitution of the United States, and contrary to the sentiments and feelings of the great bulk of the population of the Union."

A Republican state convention met at Topeka on March 25. C. W. Babcock, S. S. Prouty, John A. Martin, B. F. Simpson, Louis Weil and N. A. Adams were elected delegates to the national convention and instructed to support Gen. U. S. Grant for the presidency. The action of the national house of representatives, in its arraignment of President Andrew Johnson, was indorsed. These two conventions opened the national or presidential campaign, but nominations for the state offices were not made until well along in the summer.

In this matter the Democrats again took the initiative by holding their state convention on July 29, at Topeka. George W. Glick was nominated for governor; Maxwell McCaslin for lieutenant-governor; Wilson Shannon, Jr., for secretary of state; Gottlieb Schauble for auditor; Allen McCartney for treasurer; Ross Burns for attorney-general; Archibald Beatty for superintendent of public instruction; W. R. Wagstaff for associate justice of the supreme court; Charles W. Blair for representative in Congress; Leonard T. Smith, P. Z. Taylor and Orlin Thurston for presidential electors.

The Republican nominating convention assembled in Topeka on Sept. 9. James M. Harvey was nominated for governor after a spirited contest, and the ticket was completed by the selection of the following candidates: Charles V. Eskridge, lieutenant-governor; Thomas Moonlight, secretary of state; Alois Thoman, auditor; George Graham, treasurer; Addison Danford, attorney-general; Peter McVicar, superintendent of public instruction; D. M. Valentine, associate justice; Sidney Clarke, representative in Congress; I. S. Kalloch, A. H. Horton and D. R. Anthony, presidential electors. The entire Republican ticket, both state and national, was successful at the election on Nov. 3.

All through the summer and fall of 1868 the Indians continued to commit depredations at intervals, which kept the settlers on the western border in constant fear of attack. On Oct. 10 Gov. Crawford issued a proclamation calling for a volunteer cavalry regiment for six months' service. The first company (Company A) was mustered in at Topeka ten days later, and on Nov. 4, the day after the election, Gov. Crawford resigned the governorship to take command of the regiment, which was designated the Nineteenth Kansas. The same day Lieut.-Gov. Nehemiah Green took the oath of office as governor.

Crescent, a small hamlet of Kiowa county, is located near the north-west corner, about 5 miles from the Arkansas river and 12 miles from Greensburg, the county seat. Mail is received through the postoffice at Mullinville, which is the nearest railroad station.

Crestline, a village of Shawnee township, Cherokee county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 8 miles east of Columbus, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a hotel, a feed mill, a creamery, Christian and Friends churches, some well stocked general stores, and in 1910 reported a population of 162.

Creswell, an inland trading post in Marion county, is located 15 miles southwest of Marion, the county seat, and 13 miles northwest of Peabody, from which place mail is received. Hillsboro on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 6 miles to the north, is the nearest railroad station and shipping point.

Crisfield, a village of Greene township, Harper county, with a population of 50 in 1910, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. about 17 miles west of Anthony, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, some general stores, and is a shipping and supply point for that section of the county.

Critzler, a hamlet of Linn county, is situated on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 6 miles west of Mound City, the seat of justice. It has rural free delivery from Blue Mound and in 1910 had a population of 32.

Croft, a village and postoffice of Springvale township, Pratt county, is a station on the Wichita & Englewood division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., about 20 miles southwest of Pratt, the county seat. It has telephone connections, a local trade, does some shipping, and in 1910 reported a population of 30.

Cross Timbers was the name applied to a section of wooded lands, beginning at about the 99th degree of longitude, in latitude 36° 30' north, and extending southward from the Arkansas river in Oklahoma to the Brazos river in Texas. In extent they were from 5 to 30 miles in width from east to west and about 400 miles long from north to south. According to Dr. Josiah Gregg, these lands "entirely cut off the communication betwixt the interior prairies and those of the great plains."

Gregg says further: "They may be considered as the 'fringe' of the great prairies, being a continuous brushy strip, composed of various kinds of undergrowth, such as black-jacks, post-oaks, and in some places hickory, elm, etc., intermixed with a very diminutive dwarf oak, called by the hunters 'shin-oak.' Most of the timber appears to be kept small by the continual inroads of the 'burning-prairies;' for being killed almost annually, it is constantly replaced by scions of undergrowth; so that it becomes more and more dense every reproduction. In some places the oaks are of considerable size, and able to withstand the conflagrations. The underwood is so matted in many places with grape vines, green brairs, etc., as to form almost impenetrable 'roughs,' which serve as

hiding places for wild beasts, as well as wild Indians; and would, in savage warfare, prove almost as formidable as the hummocks of Florida. South of the Canadian, a branch of these Cross Timbers projects off westward, extending across this stream, and up its course for 100 miles or so, from whence it inclines northwest beyond the North Fork, and ultimately ceases, no doubt, in the great sandy plains in that direction. The region of the Cross Timbers is generally well watered; and is interspersed with romantic and fertile tracts. . . . Among the Cross Timbers the black bear is very common, living chiefly upon acorns and other fruits. . . . That species of gazelle known as the antelope is very numerous upon the high plains. . . . About the Cross Timbers . . . are quantities of wild turkeys. That species of American grouse, known west as the prairie hen, is very abundant on the frontier, and is quite destructive, in autumn, to the prairie cornfields. Partridges are found about as far west; but their number is quite limited beyond the precincts of the settlements." (Gregg's Commerce of the Prairies.)

Crotty, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., in Coffey county, is located 8 miles south of Burlington, the county seat, and about the same distance west of LeRoy, from which point it receives mail. The population in 1910 was reported as being 50.

Crow, an inland hamlet of Phillips county, is situated in the northeastern part, near the headwaters of Big creek and about 15 miles from Phillipsburg, the county seat, from which place mail is received by rural free delivery.

Croweburg, a village of Crawford county, is a station on the Joplin & Pittsburg electric line about 8 miles east of Girard, the county seat. It has an international money order postoffice, some local trade, and in 1910 reported a population of 125.

Crozier, Robert, lawyer, chief justice of the Kansas supreme court, and United States senator, was born at Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1828. About the time he reached his majority, he graduated at the Cadiz Academy, then studied law, and soon after his admission to the bar he was elected county attorney of his native county. In the fall of 1856 he came to Kansas, and on March 7, 1857, issued the first number of the Leavenworth Times. On Oct. 5, 1857, he was elected to the legislative council, defeating John A. Halderman, and took his seat in that body on Dec. 11. In Oct., 1863, he was nominated by the Republican party for chief justice of the state supreme court, and at the election on Nov. 3 he received 12,731 votes, only 14 being cast against him. During the three years he served on the supreme bench he wrote 45 opinions. He was then president of the First National bank of Leavenworth until Nov. 22, 1873, when he was appointed United States senator by Gov. Osborn to fill the unexpired term of Alexander Caldwell, resigned. In Nov., 1876, he was elected judge of the First judicial district and served in that capacity for four successive terms. He died at Leavenworth on Oct. 2, 1895. His son, William Crozier, graduated at the head of his class at West Point, entered the artillery service in the United States army and became chief of the ordinance department.

Crystal Springs, a little village of Lake township, Harper county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. about half-way between Harper and Attica, and 12 miles northwest of Anthony, the county seat. It has a postoffice, an express office, telephone connections, and in 1910 reported a population of 38.

Cuba, an incorporated town of Republic county, with a population of 466 according to the U. S. census of 1910, is located about 10 miles east of Belleville, the county seat, at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railways. It is an important shipping point for the surrounding agricultural district, has a number of good mercantile houses, a money order postoffice from which emanate three rural delivery routes, telegraph and express offices, good schools, churches of different denominations, etc. The town was first laid out near the line between Farmington and Richland townships, but when the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad was built in 1884 it was removed to its present location in order to be on the railroad.

Cullison, an incorporated town of Pratt county, is located on the line between Banner and Richland townships and is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 11 miles west of Pratt, the county seat. It has a bank, a grain elevator, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, a hotel, some well stocked general stores, and is the principal shipping and supply point for the western part of the county. The population was 151 in 1910.

Culver, an incorporated town of Ottawa county, is located in Culver township, on the Union Pacific R. R. and the Saline river, about 10 miles southwest of Minneapolis, the county seat. It has a bank, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with 2 rural routes. All lines of business activity and the leading denominations of churches are represented. The population in 1910 was 326.

Cummings, a village of Atchison county, is situated in the southern portion on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 10 miles southwest of Atchison, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph station, general store and school. In 1910 the population was 175.

Cunningham, one of the principal towns of Kingman county, is located in Dresden and Rural townships and is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 18 miles west of Kingman, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, general stores, hardware and implement houses, a lumber yard, a weekly newspaper (the Clipper), a hotel, and is the principal shipping point and trading center between Kingman and Pratt. Cunningham was incorporated in 1908 and in 1910 reported a population of 395.

Curran, an inland hamlet of Harper county, is situated in the north-west part of the county, about 16 miles from Anthony, the county seat. Mail is received by rural free delivery from Harper. Attica is the nearest railway station.

Curranville, a thriving town in the eastern part of Crawford county, is a station on the Kansas City Southern R. R. about 12 miles east of Girard, the county seat. It is situated in the coal fields, and mining is the principal industry. It has a money order postoffice, some well stocked general stores, telephone connections, etc. Curranville was incorporated in 1906 and in 1910 reported a population of 773.

Curtis, Charles, lawyer and United States senator, is a native of Kansas, having been born in the city of Topeka on Jan. 25, 1860. He was educated in the public schools, studied law with A. H. Case, and in 1881, soon after reaching his majority, he was admitted to the bar. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Case which lasted until 1884, when Mr. Curtis was elected county attorney of Shawnee county. On Nov. 27, 1884, he married Miss Annie E. Baird of Topeka. At the close of his first term as city attorney in 1886 he was reelected for a second term of two years. In 1892 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional district for Congress, and in November was elected. He was twice reelected from that district, and when in 1898 Shawnee county was made a part of the First district he was again elected to Congress and served ten years as the representative of the First, with the exception of a portion of his last term, when he resigned to accept an election as United States senator in Jan., 1907, both for the unexpired term of Joseph R. Burton and for a full term of six years, which expires on March 3, 1913.

Cutler, a rural hamlet in the northwestern part of Wallace county, is located on the divide between Turtle and Goose creeks, about 22 miles from Sharon Springs, the county seat. Weskan, on the Union Pacific, is the nearest railroad station. Mail is received by rural delivery from Dale.

Cyclones.—(See Storms.)

D

Dafer, a small hamlet of Leavenworth county, is located on the Stranger river about 3 miles southeast of Tonganoxie, which is the most convenient railroad station, and from which place mail is delivered by rural carrier.

Dairying.—For many years it was believed that New England, New York, and the great dairying states of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys would be able to supply the demand for dairy products in the United States, because agriculturists and dairymen considered the conditions in the west and south so poorly adapted to this industry as to prevent its extension in these directions. The great manufacturing and commercial development of the east and middle west soon made it apparent that the farmers of that region could not supply the demand of the great cities for food products. Emigration west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers was rapid and settlers began to occupy the fertile valleys in the eastern part of Kansas. These pioneers, who brought cows with them,

found the natural pastures and other conditions favorable to stock raising and milk production. As the country was settled and means of transportation became more efficient, the dairy belt of the United States was extended as far west as the eastern third of Kansas and it is estimated by dairy experts that there are at least 50,000,000 acres of land in the state which offer as great possibilities for dairying as any equal area in the country.

Many old customs and ideas which had once been regarded as essential to the dairying industry had to be overcome, such as flowing spring water and a reliable source of ice on every farm; that dairying could be made profitable only with permanent pastures and cultivated grasses; and that the dairymen must be near the consuming market. Well water, brought to the surface by windmill pumps, solved the water problem; the factory separator or the hand separator at home has done away with the idea that ice is essential; more food for cows can be grown on an acre in corn, sorghum, millet, clover, alfalfa or cow peas, than can be produced in pasture grass, thus making winter dairying more profitable; and the modern refrigerator car and fast freight lines bring the dairyman of the west close to the consumer and markets of the east.

That Kansas is a suitable region for producing dairy goods of high grade was demonstrated by butter from this state taking first premiums at the Columbian and St. Louis expositions. In the earlier years the settlers of Kansas naturally followed grazing and grain growing, and these continued to be the leading agricultural interests until dairying under the creamery system was successfully introduced and the industry then was rapidly extended. Kansas offers many natural advantages for dairying. Its geographical location is excellent, as the ill effects of the rigorous winter is escaped, continuous stabling being needed but a few months of the year. In the southern portion cattle can graze during a large part of the winter. For years the creameries of Kansas were mainly found in the eastern and eastern central parts of the state but for a considerable period they have been rapidly established farther and farther west.

An adequate supply of pure water is a requisite for success in dairying, and there are many obstacles to overcome in providing this supply. Except in the eastern part of the state there are few springs, and going farther west the small water courses are fewer, but the farmers have solved this problem by digging wells. The water is raised to the surface by wind mills, hand pumps or gasoline engines.

Next to the individual butter makers, patrons of creameries and cheese factories comprise the most numerous class of dairymen in the state. Kansas has over 200 creameries and cheese factories. The most successful are those operated by the owners. Some are on the coöperative or joint stock basis, and in some cases they are managed successfully. Nearly all are the modern type of creameries that use separators, skimming the milk as it is brought to the factory, although there are a number of gathered cream concerns, some of the creameries in the central

part of the state having the cream shipped by express for considerable distances. In some cases skimming stations are established at points where sufficient milk can be had, yet not enough to warrant putting up a creamery. The milk is brought to these stations daily and then sent to the central factory. By this method a much larger area can be handled and is much more successful than when the creamery must operate on a limited quantity of milk and has led to the erection of much larger creameries. The development of the hand separator has changed the method of operating creameries. Separators operated by hand or light power have been bought by the dairymen, the milk is separated at home, and only the cream is delivered to the central factory, where it is ripened and made into butter.

One of the great difficulties the butter and cheese factories have to contend with is an insufficient supply of milk during a portion of the year, usually the winter season, when some of the factories have to close. This problem is being solved in a great measure by winter dairying, the advantages of which are so marked to both the farmer and factoryman, that the great tendency has been to increase it from year to year, especially as winter pasture is excellent in such a large portion of the state.

Cheese factories have never been as popular in Kansas as creameries, yet the demand for good cheese is perhaps greater than that for butter. The average quality of the cheese made in Kansas does not rank as high in comparison with the butter as that of the great cheese making states, New York and Wisconsin. From the prices reported as being paid for milk by both the cheese factories and creameries cheese making seems to be quite as profitable as butter, both to factories and patrons. The skimmed milk from the creamery is regarded as more valuable by the farmer, for feeding, than is the whey from cheese making, and this may be one reason for the greater number of creameries.

In Kansas, as in most of the states west of the Mississippi river, cities and populous towns are comparatively few and many of the towns are of such a character and size as to permit numerous residents to keep cows for supplying their families with milk and butter. Kansas City, Topeka, Pittsburg, Fort Scott, Wichita and Hutchinson are the largest cities which must depend upon a milk supply from the surrounding country. But there will usually be found, in the vicinity of a county seat, or other town of 1,000 population or over, one or more dairymen who make a business of supplying from a wagon the local demand for milk.

For some years the greater number of cows were graded Shorthorns, but the owners began introducing Jerseys and they are the favorites in many localities.

Most of the cheese made in Kansas is the American cheese. Imitations of foreign kinds of cheese are made only in a limited way. Most of the cheese manufactured finds a local market or is shipped south. Pasteurized milk is now prepared in several cities of the state. The application of science in such forms as the Babcock tester and the cen-

trifugal separator has done much to revolutionize the dairy and cheese business, which is as modern in method in this state as any in the country. With the adoption of improved methods for handling the products of the dairy, the application of scientific principles in breeding and feeding is also coming into practice. The state agricultural college has experimented along these lines for years and has given the benefit of the results to the dairymen, with the result that the business has increased and become much more profitable.

In 1883 the state legislature passed laws with regard to live stock in the state and appointed a live-stock commission which was to have supervision of the same. In 1905 the office of a state live-stock sanitary commissioner was created, whose duty it is to protect the health of the domestic animals of the state. All cases of diseased animals must be reported to him, when he investigates the case and he may call the veterinary surgeon of the agricultural college to consult with him. When any animal is found afflicted with a communicable disease, the commissioner may order it quarantined or, if necessary, killed. The tuberculin test is now extensively used in this state in the dairy herds, milch cows being especially susceptible to bovine tuberculosis, which is readily communicated to man in the milk. When cows are found suffering from this disease they are killed under authority of the commissioner. In this way the consumers of milk, butter and cheese are protected against the possible dangers of contracting disease from products which contain the germs of communicable disease. The Kansas Dairy Association has done a great work for years in improving dairying methods and has been instrumental in securing legislation regulating the manufacture and sale of pure butter and oleomargarine, within the boundaries of the state. The association has induced the dairymen to work together and thus has widened the industry and raised the grade of dairy products.

The eastern part of the state is naturally a dairy country and supplies the greatest amount of dairy products. In 1910 Jefferson county led in the production of cheese with 30,998 pounds; Franklin county was second with 20,257 pounds; Shawnee county ranked first in the production of butter with 6,615,153 pounds; and Dickinson county was second in the production of butter with 2,847,399 pounds. The total number of milk cows in Kansas in 1910 was 641,570, valued at \$23,738,090. The total amount of cheese produced in that year was 105,568 pounds valued at \$16,004; the total amount of butter for the same year was 39,797,552 pounds valued at \$10,704,361.96; the amount of milk sold for the manufacture of cheese and butter was valued at \$4,716,712; milk sold other than for butter and cheese amounted to \$1,314,565, or a total value of dairy products of \$16,741,643.38.

Dale, a country postoffice of Wallace county, is located near the head of Turtle creek about 16 miles northwest of Sharon Springs, the county seat. Besides being the postoffice, it is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is situated.

Dalton, a village of Avon township, Sumner county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 7 miles east of Wellington, the county seat. It has some good general stores, telegraph and express service, a money order postoffice, telephone connections, and in 1910 reported a population of 52.

Damar, one of the thriving towns of Rooks county, is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. in Richland township, about 20 miles southwest of Stockton, the county seat. Concerning this town the Topeka State Journal of July 27, 1910, said: "Five years ago there were less than half a dozen buildings on the Damar townsite. Today it has a thrifty population of about 300; it has two general stores, lumber yard, bank, hardware and implements, two elevators, drug store, furniture, and several smaller places. The deposits in the state bank reach close to the \$50,000 mark."

Damar also has a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a Catholic church and convent, and it is the principal shipping point for the western part of the county.

Danby, a rural hamlet of Ness county, is located about 10 miles northeast of Ness City, the county seat, and 7 miles south of Brownell, the nearest railroad station, from which mail is received by rural delivery.

Danites.—The first American secret society to be called by this name was organized on March 30, 1836, at Kirtland, Ohio, by Joseph Smith of the Mormon church, who claimed to have had a special revelation in Aug., 1833, directing him to take such a step to prevent, or at least to avenge, any further expulsion of Mormons from Missouri by mobs. The society was at first known as the Daughters of Zion. Later it took the name of the Destroying Angels, and still later it was known as the Big Fan, whose duty was to "separate the chaff from the wheat." Every member of the organization took an oath to obey the prophet and first presidency of the Mormon church, though the church subsequently denied the existence of such a society, or if it did exist it was not countenanced by the church. Among the deeds of blood committed by the Mormon Danites or Destroying Angels was the notorious Mountain Meadows massacre. In the Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1858 the name Danites was given by the Douglas Democrats to the administration or Buchanan Democrats as upholding the Utah rebellion.

Wilder's *Annals of Kansas* (p. 91) says that in 1855 a free-state secret society was organized at Lawrence, and that this society was known by different names, such as Defenders, Regulators and Danites. Holloway's *History of Kansas* (p. 203) states that "The invasions of the 30th of March and the continued threatening and armed demonstrations of the Missourians suggested to the free-state men some kind of military organization for self defense. Accordingly a secret order of a military character was introduced (the Kansas Legion), similar to the Blue Lodge of Missouri, with this exception—its object was solely defensive, while that of the latter was offensive. Its design was to labor by all lawful

means to make Kansas a free state, and to protect the ballot box from invasion. There was nothing wrong in the society itself, nor in its object, or means employed to attain that object. It never extended far over the territory. There were, however, several 'encampments' at different places. It was secret in character, and the members took an obligation in accordance with the nature and design of the society. It was found to be too cumbersome and unwieldy, and soon fell into disuse. Many of the members became dissatisfied with its unnecessary obligations to secrecy. Its cumbersome machinery was never put into practical operation."

Gihon, in his *Geary and Kansas*, says the "largest and most respectable portion of the free-state party condemned the Kansas Legion and took no part in its operations," and Cutler's *History of Kansas* (p. 474) gives the following account of the Danites: "In 1855 an association was formed by certain disaffected parties in Doniphan for the purpose of opposing obnoxious laws. This body was known as the Danites; Patrick Laughlin (q. v.), a tinsmith of the town, joined this society, but on becoming aware of its full purpose became disgusted and openly proclaimed all of its secrets," and then, after describing how the Danites tried to wreak vengeance on the traitor, concludes the account by saying, "This was the end of the Danites."

From the statement in Holloway's *History of Kansas*, that Laughlin published the ritual of the Kansas Legion in the *Squatter Sovereign*, it is evident that the Danites mentioned by Cutler and the Kansas Legion were one. When that ritual was published the pro-slavery press of the country devoted columns of space to the injustice and unrighteousness of the organization, and Stephen A. Douglas, on the floor of the United States senate, denounced it as a "monster of iniquity."

All the historians above quoted are in error in the statement that the society did not last long, and that it was of a defensive character only. In the archives of the Kansas Historical Society the writer found several cipher dispatches sent by one "encampment" to another, and letters of complaint to the governor, all dated in 1858. From these documents it is learned that Lodge No. 1 was at Lawrence; No. 4 was at Council City; No. 6 was at Topeka; there were also lodges in Osage and Brown counties, and there was a lodge in Buchanan county, Mo. Officers went by number instead of name, the only despatch signed by any one's real name being one from Lodge No. 4, under date of March 27, 1858, and addressed to "4141." It reads as follows:

"Sir: There is business of the greatest importance now transpiring here and I would like it much if you would come with the utmost dispatch and bring 50 men with you. You will go to the president of the association treasury and draw as much money as you think will pay the expense, but that will not be much, as you will be traveling through thickly settled places. Bring two pieces of artillery and the ammunition and baggage wagons.

"Gen'l. J. H. Lane "

From this communication it may be seen that Gen. Lane was prominent in the society, and the tone of the despatch indicates that the Danites were about to inaugurate an offensive campaign of some kind, as artillery, ammunition and baggage wagons constitute some of the paraphernalia of an aggressive movement. Another despatch, dated May 27, 1858, is somewhat more mysterious in its character. It reads:

“Headquarters, Kansas.

“To Capts. 4141, 17923, 769:

“You are hereby requested to take a minute description of your company, the names, numbers and ability, and every [thing] relative thereto, and immediately transmit the same to the undersigned, as it is confidently expected that we will soon commence active operations. You will strictly observe these orders.

“Colonel 23,63925.”

One of the despatches in the archives is wholly in figures, incapable of translation, but all are dated some time in the year 1858. None of them throws any light on the subject that tends to show when the Danites were organized or when they were disbanded. Nor do any of the documents bear out Holloway's suggestion that the society was organized purely for defense.

Another evidence that the Danites were still in existence as late as 1858 is found in Gov. Denver's message to the legislature on Jan. 4 of that year, when he said: “I have been informed that an organization exists in this territory, similar to what is said to be the Danite organization among the Mormons. It is asserted that the members are bound, by the most solemn oaths and obligations, to resist the laws, take the lives of their fellow citizens, or commit any other act of violence they may be directed to do by their leaders.”

The governor expressed himself as loath to believe that such an order existed, but if so it was a fit subject for legislative investigation. On Feb. 12, 1858, more than a month after this message was delivered, John R. Boyd, a resident of Doniphan, wrote to the governor from St. Joseph, Mo., complaining that he had been assaulted the previous Saturday by “a set of unprincipled rowdies, claiming to be free-state men, but answering more correctly to the secret order alluded to in your excellency's message to the legislative assembly.” The despatches now in the hands of the Historical Society were forwarded to the governor on July 12, 1858, by a man named Dougherty, to convince him that an organization such as mentioned in his message really did exist. That is the last authentic information to be gleaned regarding the Danites, and the society no doubt ceased to exist with the ascendancy of the free-state men, because the conditions that led to its establishment had also ceased to exist.

Danville, one of the little towns in Harper county, is located in Odell township about 12 miles northeast of Anthony, the county seat. It is

a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. There are a number of general stores and other retail establishments, a mill and a bank. The population was 200 in 1910. The town was laid out in 1880 by Mrs. J. E. Cole and a postoffice was established, which was called Coleville. Later a town company was formed with T. O. Moffet as president. The site was bought from Mrs. Cole and the name was changed to Danville. The first building was erected by F. O. Mott, the treasurer of the town company. In 1882 a newspaper (the Danville Argus) was established by R. E. Hicks, and in that year the Presbyterians built the first church.

Darlow, a hamlet of Reno county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad 8 miles south of Hutchinson, the county seat. It is located in Lincoln township, and has an express office and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 75.

Daughters of the American Revolution.—Love of liberty and the determination to worship God in their own way, led the Pilgrims to cross the sea, combat cold, starvation and savage red men; and it was again the love of liberty that more than a century later, caused their descendants to take up arms against the mother country, in order that civil and religious liberty in America might be perpetuated.

The tragic events of the war that followed the Declaration of Independence have gradually faded into insignificance beside those of more modern conflicts, and it is to commemorate the valiant deeds of the patriotic men and women of '76, that their female descendants, founded at Washington, D. C., on Oct. 11, 1890, a society, "To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots." The organization was christened the "Daughters of the American Revolution." Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the wife of President Harrison, was the first president of the national society, which since its organization has grown rapidly and in 1908 had over 45,000 members. As a perpetual memorial to the men and women of the Revolution, the national society is building a Continental Hall at Washington, D. C., where relics and records will be kept.

The first chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kansas was organized at Topeka, in Jan., 1896, and named the Topcka chapter. The report of the society for 1910 showed the following chapters in the state, the date of organization and location of which are as follows: Betty Washington, Oct. 17, 1896, Lawrence; Eunice Sterling, Oct. 21, 1896, Wichita; Gen. Edward Hand, Nov. 24, 1899, Ottawa; Newton, April 9, 1904, Newton; Sterling, May 26, 1905, Sterling; Esther Lowrey, June 14, 1905, Independence; Capt. Jesse Leavenworth, Oct. 23, 1906, Leavenworth; Atchison, Feb., 1908, Atchison; Christiana Musser, Feb. 28, 1908, Chanute; Uvedale, Feb. 27, 1908, Hutchinson; Betty Bonney, April 6, 1908, Arkansas City; Samuel Linscott, Jan. 23,

1909, Holton; Lis Warner, June 15, 1909, Junction City; James Ross, July 26, 1909, Kansas City, Kan.; Rhoda Carver Barton, Oct. 13, 1909, Fredonia; Tiblow, Oct. 13, 1909, Bonner Springs; Susannah French Putney, July 8, 1910, Eldorado.

Although the State of Kansas is far removed from the scenes of the Revolution, the society tries to carry out the idea of the national organization by the preservation of things historically important to the state. In Topeka, the site of the old "Constitution Hall," where the Topeka constitution was formed, has been marked by a tablet set in the sidewalk. The historic old Santa Fe Trail has been marked by 95 stones, 6 of which were placed by individual chapters or communities. The site of old Fort Zarah in Barton county has been marked by a stone, and it was due to the efforts of this society that a monument was erected on the site of the Pawnee village in Republic county, to commemorate the visit of Capt. Zebulon Pike in the fall of 1806, when he lowered the Spanish colors and raised the Stars and Stripes on Kansas soil for the first time. Other tablets marking historic places have been placed by the society, and when the battleship Kansas went into commission, a magnificent stand of colors was presented by the D. A. R. of Kansas.

Daughters of Rebekah.—(See Odd Fellows.)

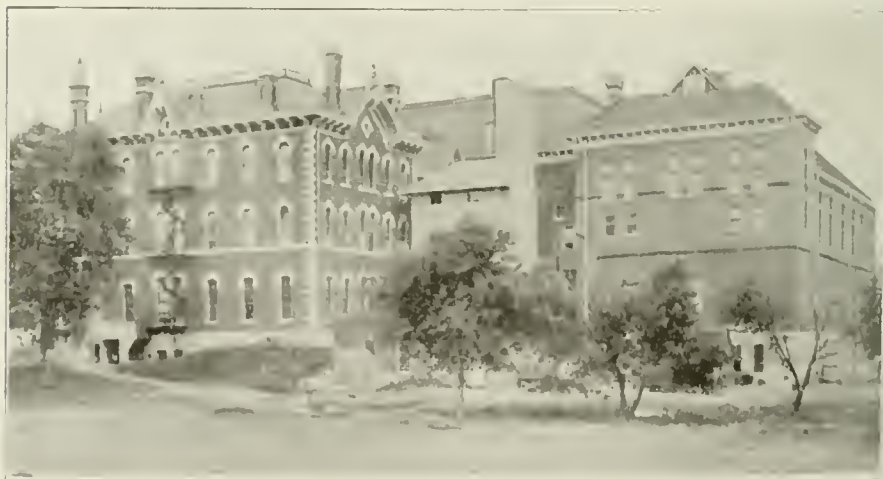
Davis County.—(See Geary County.)

Davis, John, member of Congress, was born near Springfield, Ill., Aug. 9, 1826. His parents were pioneers, the father a farmer, public-spirited, and of strong, sturdy character. John attended the public schools and at the age of twenty years left the farm to enter the Springfield Academy, preparatory to a course in the Illinois College at Jacksonville. In 1850 he opened a prairie farm in Macon county, Ill., about 10 miles east of the city of Decatur. To this farm he brought his wife, Martha Powell, a native of Wisconsin and a woman able to cope with the vicissitudes of frontier life. Mr. Davis actively favored government endowment of agricultural colleges. He took a leading part in the anti-slavery movement, and as a member of the Republican party, he stood by the Union cause during the Civil war. In 1872, he removed with his family to Kansas, settling on a farm 2 miles from Junction City. The following year he was elected president of the first Kansas farmers' convention, and he was one of the organizers of the Greenback party and its successor, the People's party. In 1890 he was elected as a Populist to represent the Fifth district in Congress, and was reelected in 1892. In 1875 he purchased the Junction City Tribune and conducted it until 1895. He was a writer of ability, published several books and pamphlets in support of his opinions on public policy and was the author of a "Life of Napoleon." He died at the residence of his daughter in Topeka, Kan., Aug. 1, 1901.

Day, a little village of Washington county, is a station on the Greenleaf & Lenora division of the Missouri Pacific R. R., 5 miles east of Clifton and about 17 miles southwest of Washington, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, some local trade, and does some shipping. The population in 1910 was 35.

Dayton, a village of Jefferson township, Dickinson county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., and is 16 miles south of Abilene, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telephone connections, several general stores, a creamery, flour mills, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 40.

Deaf, State School for.—Some efforts to educate deaf mutes were made in the latter part of the fifteenth century, but little practical advancement was made until about the middle of the eighteenth, when Charles M. L'Epee of France evolved the sign language. Dr. John Wallis of Oxford was the first to give practical instruction in England, and in 1772 Samuel Heinicke established a school at Leipsic, which was the first institution for the education of the deaf to receive government aid. About 1815 Rev. Thomas Gallaudet of Hartford, Conn., became interested in the subject and visited Europe, where he studied under Sicard, a pupil of L'Epee. Upon his return he introduced the system in the United States, but the improvements of a century have been such that the present mode of instruction bears but little resemblance to that practiced by Dr. Gallaudet and the early teachers to whom he imparted his methods. Civil authorities learned, however, that deaf mutes could, by proper training, be made self-sustaining citizens instead of becoming public charges in the almshouses of the country, and asylums or schools have been established in every state of the Union.



STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Philip A. Emery, who had taught in the deaf and dumb institute at Indianapolis, Ind., came to Kansas in 1860 and settled in the Wakarusa valley. One of his neighbors there was Jonathan R. Kennedy, who was the father of three children that were deaf mutes. He persuaded Mr. Emery to open a school for the instruction of such unfortunates. The original intention was to establish the school in Lawrence, but rents

were too high there, and Mr. Emery leased a cottage of two rooms and an attic in Baldwin. On Feb. 26, 1863, Gov. Carney approved an act appropriating \$1,500 to pay Mr. Emery for teaching deaf and dumb children, allowing him \$4 per week for board and tuition for each child between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. This was the first aid extended by the State of Kansas for the education of the deaf.

The following year the appropriation was increased to \$1,800 and the weekly allowance to \$5 for each pupil. That year the school was removed to Topeka and was under the charge of B. R. Nordyke, but in 1865 it was taken back to Baldwin. By the act of Feb. 12, 1864, Johnson Clark of Miami county, J. Fleming of Linn county, and J. R. Brown of Johnson county were appointed commissioners to select a site of not less than 20 acres, in or near the city of Olathe, for a state institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, the location being made contingent upon the donation to the state by the people of Johnson county of a tract of 160 acres of land. Pending the action of the commissioners, and prior to the erection of buildings, the legislature by the act of Feb. 10, 1865, appropriated the sum of \$4,500 to aid Joseph Mount in the instruction of the deaf, allowing him \$5 per week for the board and tuition of each pupil under his care, his school to be conducted at Baldwin, provided the citizens of that town would furnish suitable quarters.

On Feb. 15, 1866, Gov. Crawford approved an act creating a board of five trustees, three of whom should be residents of Johnson county. This board was authorized to enter into a contract with Josiah E. Hayes for the erection of temporary buildings, which were to be leased by the state for a term of five years, with the privilege of renewal for another five years. By the act of Feb. 19, 1867, the trustees were empowered to purchase these buildings, at a consideration not exceeding \$15,500, and bonds payable in twenty years, drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum were authorized to make the purchase. This was the real beginning of the state school for the deaf. Twenty years later the Kansas institution ranked eighth among eighty institutions of its kind in the United States. Appropriations for improvements have been made from time to time, until in 1908 the estimated value of the property held by the school was \$250,000.

The chief aim of the school is to render deaf mutes capable of supporting themselves, thus making them useful citizens. A regular course of instruction is provided, corresponding to that in the public schools of the state, and graduating exercises are held annually. In the biennial period of 1909-10 there were enrolled 286 pupils, and in 1910 the number of graduates was ten. The sign language was used when the school was first opened, but by the application of modern methods the pupils have been taught the use of their voices and to read the lips of speakers.

Since the establishment of the school it has been under the charge of the following superintendents: Thomas Burnside, 1866-67; Louis H. Jeninks, 1867-76; Theodore C. Bowles, 1876-79; (Mr. Bowles died on April 8, 1879, and the institution was under the management of George

L. Wyckoff until Aug. 15, 1879); J. W. Parker, 1879-80; W. H. DeMotte, 1880-83; H. A. Turton, 1883-85; S. T. Walker, 1885-94; A. A. Stewart, 1894-95; H. C. Hammond, 1895-97; A. A. Stewart, 1897-99; H. C. Hammond, 1899-1908; C. E. White, 1909—.

Dean, a small inland settlement of Jefferson county, is about 6 miles south of Oskaloosa, the county seat and nearest railroad station, whence mail is received by rural delivery.

Dearing, a little town of Montgomery county, is located on Onion creek 12 miles south of Independence, the county seat, at the junction of two lines of the Missouri Pacific R. R. It has a bank, and all the main lines of mercantile enterprise. A large smelter is in operation handling ore which is mined in the vicinity. The town was incorporated in 1909, and the population according to the census of 1910 was 250. Dearing is supplied with telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice.

De Bourgmont.—(See Bourgmont's Expedition.)

Decatur County.—About 1870 there was a great tide of immigration to the western part of Kansas, which at that time was unorganized and a large portion of it unsurveyed territory. Within two years the population in that section had increased to such an extent as to justify the establishment of a number of new counties. Accordingly, the legislature of 1873 passed an act creating 22 new counties and providing for their organization. Section 1 of that act reads: "The county of Decatur is bounded as follows: Commencing where the east line of range 26 west, intersects the fortieth degree of north latitude; thence south, with the range line, to the first standard parallel; thence west with said parallel to the east line of range 31 west; thence north with said range line to the fortieth degree of north latitude; thence east with said parallel to the place of beginning."

Decatur county is therefore in the northern tier, and is the third county east of the State of Colorado. It was named for Commodore Stephen Decatur; is exactly 30 miles square, with an area of 900 square miles; is bounded on the north by the State of Nebraska, on the east by Norton county, on the south by the county of Graham, and on the west by the county of Rawlins. The surface is generally undulating prairie, breaking into bluffs along the streams. The northern part is watered by Beaver creek; the central by Sappa creek, and the southern by Prairie Dog creek and the north fork of the Solomon river, all of which flow in a northeasterly direction. The belts of timber along the streams are narrow, less than five per cent. of the entire area being wooded land. Ash, white elm, box-elder, hackberry and cottonwood are the most common varieties. Fine limestone is found in the bluffs along the creeks, and in fact good building stone is found in all parts of the county. Clay suitable for the manufacture of brick and tile is abundant.

A few settlers located within the limits of the county before the passage of the act of 1873 defining its boundaries. Among these early comers were J. A. Hopkins, who came in Sept., 1872, and in December

located a claim, the land having been surveyed the previous summer, and S. M. Porter, John Griffith, Henry M. Playford and a few others, who came about the time the county was created. Henry P. Gandy brought his wife with him, and she was the first white woman to become a resident of the county. A child born to them in 1873 was the first white child born in the county, and the first death was that of a man named Austin who settled on Sappa creek in that year and died soon afterward. In April, 1874, a postoffice called Sappa was established where the city of Oberlin now stands, with J. A. Rodehaver as the first postmaster. The first marriage was that of Calvin Gay and Margaret Robinson in the fall of 1875, and the same fall George Worthington taught the first school, in what is now Oberlin township, not far from the present county seat.

The experiences of the early settlers in Decatur county were not materially different from those in other frontier localities. Roads had not yet been opened; the pioneer residences were either dug-outs, sod houses or log cabins of the most primitive type; markets were far distant, and the trusty rifle had to be frequently depended upon to furnish food for the family. Fortunately game was plentiful. Buffalo hunts were common and seldom failed to provide a supply of meat, which was "jerked"—that is partially smoked and then dried in the sun—after which it would keep for an indefinite period. The country abounded in antelope, jack rabbits and wild turkey, with an occasional elk or deer. But the hardships of frontier life, the loss of crops by drought, grasshoppers, etc., caused a number of the early settlers to abandon their claims and turn their faces eastward. The discontent was heightened by the Cheyenne raid of 1878 (q. v.), when on Sept. 30 Dull Knife's band killed 17 white men in the county. The victims were William and Freeman Laing, John Laing, Jr., J. G. Smith, E. R. and John Humphrey, Moses F. Abernathy, John C. Hutson, George F. Walters, Marcellus Felt, Ferdinand Westphaled and his son, Edward Miskelley, Frederick Hamper, and three men named Lull, Wright and Irwin. At the legislative session of 1909, J. D. Flanigan, the member of the house from Decatur county, introduced and secured the passage of a bill, of which, after giving the names of the victims, the preamble and section 1 were as follows:

"Whereas, Said citizens were buried near Oberlin, Decatur county, and their graves are unmarked and the location thereof is almost lost; therefore,

"Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Kansas: That the sum of \$1,500 is hereby granted to the board of commissioners of Decatur county, Kan., in trust, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, to be by said board expended in the erection of a suitable monument at the last resting place of the persons above named. Said sum to be taken from any money not otherwise appropriated."

The monument was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Sept. 30, 1911, the 33d anniversary of the raid. This monument is historically important, not so much because it pays a justly deserved tribute to men

who died in defense of their homes as because it commemorates the last Indian raid in Kansas.

After the Indian scare had abated, other settlers began to come into Decatur county, and by the close of the year 1879 the population was over 1,500, the number required by law for the organization of the county, which prior to that time had been attached to Norton for judicial and revenue purposes. A memorial signed by 250 householders, duly attested, was presented to Gov. St. John, who on Dec. 11, 1879, issued his proclamation declaring the county organized. The governor appointed Frank Kimball, John B. Hitchcock and George W. Shoemaker as commissioners, E. D. Stillson as county clerk, and designated Oberlin as the temporary county seat. At their first meeting (Dec. 15, 1879,) the commissioners divided the county into six townships, viz: Grant, Beaver, Bassetville, Oberlin, Prairie Dog and Jennings; defined the boundaries of each; designated voting places, and ordered an election for county and township officers to be held on Feb. 3, 1880. At that election the following officers were elected: Commissioners, Henry Claar, H. C. Johnson and Frank Kimball; representative, M. A. Conklin; county clerk, N. G. Addleman; clerk of the district court, W. A. Colvin; treasurer, George Metcalf; sheriff, W. A. Frasier; county attorney, E. M. Bowman; probate judge, Luther Brown; register of deeds, George W. Keys; superintendent of schools, D. W. Burt; surveyor, S. L. Bishop; surveyor, Dr. — Street. At the same time the question of a permanent county seat was voted on, Oberlin winning over all competitors by a majority of 181 votes, and officers were elected in each of the several townships.

On March 8, 1887, Gov. Martin approved an act of the legislature authorizing the commissioners of Decatur county to levy a tax of two mills on the dollar for the erection of a court-house, and by the act of March 8, 1907, the commissioners were authorized to purchase a site and erect a court-house, the cost of which was not to exceed \$50,000, and to levy a tax of not more than three mills on the dollar to pay for the same.

On June 12, 1879, Humphrey & Counter issued the first number of the Oberlin Herald, the first newspaper in the county. In 1909 there were six weekly papers published in the county—three in Oberlin and one each at Dresden, Jennings and Norcatour.

Decatur has three railroads. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific crosses the southeast corner; a line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy crosses the northwest corner, following closely the course of Beaver creek, and a branch of the same system runs eastward from Oberlin. These three roads give the county over 56 miles of main track and afford fairly good transportation facilities.

The educational opportunities are good. In 1909 there were 101 organized school districts in the county, with a school population of 3,294. The estimated value of school property in that year was over \$124,000. By the act of March 4, 1903, the county commissioners were

authorized to establish a county high school on receipt of a petition signed by a majority of the electors. A petition was filed and the school was established at Oberlin, the county seat.

The county is divided into the following townships: Allison, Altory, Bassettville, Beaver, Center, Cook, Custer, Dresden, Finley, Garfield, Grant, Harlan, Jennings, Liberty, Lincoln, Logan, Lyon, Oberlin, Olive, Pleasant Valley, Prairie Dog, Roosevelt, Sappa, Sherman and Summit. The population in 1910 was 8,976; the value of taxable property was \$12,659,175; the value of field crops for the year was \$1,162,021, and the value of all farm products was \$1,682,032. The five leading crops, in the order of value, were: Wheat, \$397,421; corn, \$255,980; hay, \$209,427; Kafir-corn, \$73,308; barley, \$66,104.

Deeds.—Justices of the peace have authority to take the acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages and other instruments in writing. All conveyances and other instruments affecting real estate, acknowledged within this state, must be acknowledged before some court having a seal, or some judge, justice or clerk thereof, or mayor or clerk of an incorporated city. If acknowledged out of this state, it must be before some court of record, or clerk or officer holding the seal thereof, or before some commissioner appointed by the governor of this state, to take the acknowledgments of deeds, or before some notary public or justice of the peace, or before any consul of the United States, resident in any foreign port or country. If taken before a justice of the peace, the acknowledgment must be accompanied by a certificate of his official character; under the hand of the clerk of some court of record, to which the seal of said court shall be affixed.

Any acknowledgment made in conformity with the laws of the state where the act is passed is valid here, but the official character of the person before whom the acknowledgment is made must be properly verified. Every acknowledgment or proof of any deed, conveyance, mortgage, sale, transfer or assignment, oath or affirmation, taken or made before a commissioner, minister, charge d'affaires, consul-general, consul, vice-consul or commercial agent, and every attestation or authentication made by them, when duly certified, has the force and effect of an authentic act executed in this state.

Deeds or other papers by corporations are executed by the proper officer in the same form as individuals. No seal or scroll of private individuals is authorized or required by the laws of Kansas. All instruments concerning real estate must be evidenced by writing, and the same may be duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such real estate is situated. All persons owning lands not held by an adverse possession are deemed to be seized and possessed of the same. The term "heirs," or other words of inheritance, are not necessary to create or convey an estate in fee simple, and every conveyance of real estate passes all the estate of the grantor therein, unless the intent to pass a less estate expressly appears or is necessarily implied in the terms of the grant.

Any conveyance of lands, worded in substance as follows: A. B. conveys and warrants to C. D. (here describe the premises), for the sum of (here insert the consideration), the said conveyance being dated, duly signed and acknowledged by the grantor, is deemed and held a conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, his or her heirs and assigns, with covenants from the grantor, for himself and his heirs and personal representatives, that he is lawfully seized of the premises, has good right to convey the same and guarantees the quiet possession thereof; and that the same are free from all incumbrances, and he will warrant and defend the same against all lawful claims.

Deep Water Conventions.—Along in the '80s, when the subject of railroad rates became of such vital interest to the people of the western states, the attention of the people of those states was called to the expedient of having the government establish a deep water harbor somewhere on the Gulf of Mexico, where the railroad haul would be much shorter than to the Atlantic sea-board. The agitation finally culminated in a deep harbor convention at Denver, Aug. 28-31, 1888, in which several of the western states and territories were represented. At that convention a permanent interstate deep harbor committee was appointed, with John Evans of Denver as chairman. Under the direction of this committee, a larger and more representative convention was called to meet at Topeka, Kan., Oct. 1, 1889. In the meantime, however, Congress, in response to the resolutions adopted by the Denver convention, incorporated in the sundry civil appropriations bill a provision authorizing the secretary of war to appoint three engineer officers of the United States army to make an examination of the gulf coast and report as to the most eligible point for the establishment of a deep harbor.

When the Topeka convention met on Oct. 1, 1889, it was called to order by Gov. Humphrey. All the states and territories west of the Mississippi were represented by a full quota of delegates, and there were 16 delegates from Illinois. Kansas was represented by 24 delegates. Preston B. Plumb, United States senator from Kansas, was chosen permanent chairman of the convention, and F. L. Dana of Denver was elected secretary. Of course, the principal object was to influence Congress to make an appropriation sufficient for the construction and maintenance of a deep water harbor where the largest vessels could find safe anchorage. The subject was discussed at length, and resolutions urging an appropriation were adopted. As the resolutions show the trend of thought in the West at that time, they are given below:

"Whereas, The general welfare of the country, in so far as it relates to navigable rivers, harbors and commerce, is committed by the constitution of the United States to the exclusive charge of Congress; and

"Whereas, Cheap transportation of our commercial products constitutes one of the most important elements of the general welfare; and

"Whereas, The Congress has donated to private corporations more than \$100,000,000 of money and upwards of 200,000,000 acres of our national lands with which to construct artificial, and therefore much

more expensive highways, owned by private individuals, while they have neglected to make adequate appropriation for even one feasible harbor on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico, which would not only afford very much cheaper transportation, but which, by our organic law, is under the exclusive care and control of Congress; and

"Whereas, There can be no justification of this discrimination in favor of private highways, which, during the last year, cost the commerce of the West an enormous loss in transportation expense, estimated at more than \$120,000,000, or upwards of \$10,000,000 per month; therefore.

"Resolved, first, That in reaffirmance of the action of the Denver convention, and of the committees organized thereunder, it is the sense of this convention that it is the duty of Congress to appropriate immediately and for immediate use, whatever amount is necessary to secure a deep water port on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico, west of 93° 30' west longitude, capable of admitting the largest vessels, at which the best and most accessible harbor can be secured and maintained in the shortest possible time, and at the least cost; the time, place and cost to be ascertained from the board of engineers appointed under an act of Congress passed at its last session.

"Resolved, second, That this convention, in behalf of the people it represents, thanks the Congress of the United States for the prompt and satisfactory action heretofore taken in recognition of the requests of the Denver deep harbor convention."

The 51st Congress made a permanent appropriation of \$6,200,000 for the development of a deep harbor at Galveston, and in Aug., 1895, the work was so far advanced that Gov. Culberson of Texas wrote to Gov. Morrill of Kansas, requesting him to call another deep water convention to meet at Topeka on Oct. 1, 1895. Gov. Culberson also suggested in his letter the advisability of holding a great industrial exposition at Galveston, "to bring together the people and products of the West and encourage Inter-American commerce."

Gov. Morrill accordingly issued the call for the convention. When it met at Topeka on Oct. 1, Senator George G. Vest of Missouri was made permanent chairman, and Thomas Richardson, secretary. The principal action of the convention was to authorize the appointment of a committee, to consist of five members from each western state and three members from each territory, and to be known as the "permanent deep water utilization committee." The purposes for which this committee was created were: to gather and disseminate information; to correspond with steamship lines and boards of trade; to secure freight rates; to provide for an international exposition; to encourage the construction of north and south railroads; to call another convention or conference, and also to call an international commercial congress if it deemed advisable.

Another deep water convention was held at Fort Smith, Ark., Dec. 15, 1896, but by that time railroad commissions had been established in several of the western states, and through the work of these commissions better freight rates had been secured on the railroads. Interest in the

deep water project therefore waned, and after a short time the agitation ceased altogether.

Deerfield, a city of the third class in Lakin township, Kearny county, is located on the Arkansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 7 miles east of Lakin, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, several well appointed mercantile concerns, churches of the leading Protestant denominations, and is a shipping point for a large agricultural district. Deerfield was first settled in 1885, was incorporated in 1907, and in 1910 reported a population of 152.

Deerhead, a village of Barber county, is located in Deerhead township, about 20 miles west of Medicine Lodge, the county seat, in the Indian creek valley. Lake City, 10 miles north on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., is the nearest railroad station. The village has a money order postoffice, is the trading center for a large agricultural district, and is the headquarters of the "Ranchmen's Telephone company."

Defouri, J. H., one of the early Catholic priests in Kansas, was born in St. John La Porte, valley of Isere, France, Aug. 29, 1830. He was educated for the priesthood and was ordained at Chambery, Savoy, in 1854. Soon after taking orders he came to America and in Nov., 1856, arrived at Leavenworth, where he remained until 1862, when he was sent to Topeka. In 1865 he made a journey to his native land in the interest of the church in Kansas, and upon his return the next year he was made pastor of the Church of the Assumption in Topeka. In Sept., 1876, he returned to Leavenworth and in July, 1877, was made vicar-general of the diocese. Some years later he left Kansas to take charge of the Church of San Guadalupe at Santa Fe, New Mex. Father Defouri was a liberal contributor to the Kansas Magazine and other publications of that nature on topics relating to Indians and the early Catholic church in the southwest.

DeGraff, a small hamlet of Lincoln township, Butler county, is a station on the Florence & Arkansas City division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 11 miles north of Eldorado, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, a Presbyterian church, telephone connections, a hotel, a good retail trade, and does some shipping.

Deitzler, George W., soldier, was born at Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, Pa., Nov. 30, 1826. He received a common school education and removed to Kansas, where he became one of the prominent figures of the free-state party. He was a delegate to the Topeka convention, and in May, 1856, was one of the seven men who were arrested at Lawrence and taken to Leecompton under guard of Federal troops. They were known as the "treason prisoners" and were kept in a prison camp for several months. During the winter of 1857-58 he was a member and speaker of the Kansas house of representatives and was reelected. Subsequently he was elected mayor of Lawrence, and also served as treasurer of the state university. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was made

colonel of the first Kansas; was seriously wounded at the battle of Wilson's creek, in Aug., 1861, and never entirely recovered. He remained in the service, however, was promoted to brigadier-general, but resigned in 1863. During Price's raid he rendered great service in protecting the border. In 1864 he was commissioned major-general of Kansas militia. Gen. Deitzler was killed by being thrown from a carriage at Tucson, Ariz., April 11, 1884.

Delahay, Mark W., jurist and politician, was a native of Talbot county, Md. Although his father was a slaveholder, his maternal ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, and he was averse to buying and selling slaves. He had scarcely attained to his majority when he decided to seek his fortune in the West. He first located in Illinois, where he was engaged in various enterprises; wrote for different journals; studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1853 he went to Mobile, Ala., to practice law, but in the winter of 1854 he became interested in Kansas, and in March, 1855, became a resident of Leavenworth. Although a Democrat and a supporter of the policy of "squatter sovereignty," his sympathies soon became enlisted with the free-state cause. On July 7, 1855, he began the publication of the Leavenworth Register. He served as one of the secretaries of the Topeka convention of Sept. 19, 1855, and as a member of the Topeka constitutional convention the following month. In December, while he was attending the free-state convention at Lawrence, his office was destroyed by a pro-slavery mob. He was elected to Congress under the Topeka constitution but was never admitted to a seat. In May, 1857, he started the Register, the first paper in Wyandotte (now Kansas City), Kan. He was a member of the Osawatimie convention of May 18, 1859, which founded the Republican party in Kansas; was chief clerk of the house of representatives in 1860; was appointed surveyor-general of Kansas in 1861 and held the position until Oct. 7, 1863, when President Lincoln appointed him United States district judge of Kansas, in which office he served until 1873. He died at Kansas City, May 8, 1879.

De Lassus, Carlos Dehault, soldier and lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana, was a native of Lille, France, where he was born in 1764, but at the age of 18 years entered the Spanish army as a member of the royal guards commanded by the king himself. For his distinguished bravery in the assault on Fort Elmo in 1793 he was made lieutenant-colonel, having previously won his commission as captain of grenadiers. In the French revolution of 1793 his father was driven from his native land and found refuge in New Orleans. Owing to this fact, when Carlos was assigned to the command of a battalion of the king's body-guard in 1874, he asked to be transferred to New Orleans that he might have the privilege of being near his father in a foreign land. His request was granted, and soon after his arrival in this country he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Louisiana regiment. For about three years he was commandant at New Madrid, where he distinguished himself by the capture of five Creek Indians who were causing trouble and the execu-

tion of the leader. On Aug. 29, 1799, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana, which included the territory now comprising the State of Kansas, and remained in that office until March 9, 1804, when, pursuant to orders from the Spanish authorities, he delivered the province to Maj. Amos Stoddard, the representative of the United States government. Upon that date De Lassus issued the following proclamation to the people of the province:

"Inhabitants of Upper Louisiana; By the King's command, I am about to deliver up this post and its dependencies. The flag under which you have been protected for a period of nearly 36 years is about to be withdrawn. From this moment you are released from the oath of fidelity you took to support it. The fidelity and courage with which you have guarded and defended it will never be forgotten; and in my character of representative I entertain the most sincere wishes for your perfect prosperity."

De Lassus remained at St. Louis until the following autumn, when he was ordered with his regiment to Florida. For a time he was stationed at Pensacola, and later was appointed governor of West Florida, with headquarters at Baton Rouge. Here he was captured by local militia in the uprising of 1810. Shortly after this he resigned his commission and became a private citizen of New Orleans, where he died on May 1, 1842.

Delavan, a village of Grand View township, Morris county, is 19 miles west of Council Grove, the county seat. It is the trading center and shipping point for a rich agricultural neighborhood, has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, Christian and Methodist churches, a good public school building, and is one of the most progressive villages of its size in the state. The population in 1910 was 58.

Delaware River, one of the principal water courses of northeastern Kansas, rises in Nemaha county, about 2 miles west of the city of Sabetha. At first its course is southeast through Nemaha, across the southwest corner of Brown and the northeast corner of Jackson county, until it enters Atchison county about 3 miles south of the northwest corner. From this point its course is more southerly through Atchison and Jefferson counties until it falls into the Kansas river nearly opposite the town of Lecompton. Its principal tributaries are Cedar, Plum, Gregg's, Walnut, Rock, White Horse, Big and Little Slough and Catamount creeks, and the Little Delaware river. Originally the stream was called Grasshopper river, but the visitation of grasshoppers in 1874 rendered the name unpopular and the legislature passed an act, which was approved by Gov. Osborn on Feb. 27, 1875, changing the name to Delaware river.

Delia, a little town of Jackson county, is located in the southwest corner of the county on the Union Pacific R. R. 20 miles southwest of Holton, the county seat. It has banking facilities, a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, and the principal lines of business activity are represented. The population in 1910 was 100.

Delight, a country postoffice of Ellsworth county, is located in Mulberry township, near the northeast corner of the county, about 15 miles from Ellsworth, the county seat, and 5 miles north of Carneiro, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Deliverance, a small settlement in the western part of Osborne county, is located near the head of the Little Medicine creek, about 20 miles southwest of Osborne, the county seat. It is a trading center for that section of the county and in 1910 reported a population of 20. Alton is the nearest railroad station.

Dellvale, a village of Leota township, Norton county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 8 miles southwest of Norton, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, a grain elevator, some well stocked general stores, a hotel, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 31.

Delmore, an inland hamlet of McPherson county, is located 12 miles northeast of McPherson, the county seat, and 8 miles north of Galva, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads the nearest shipping point and railroad station. The mail for Delmore is distributed by rural route from the Galva postoffice.

Delphos, the second largest town of Ottawa county, is located on the Solomon river and on the Union Pacific R. R., in Sheridan township, about 12 miles northwest of Minneapolis, the county seat. It has a public library, an opera house, 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Republican), telegraph and express offices and an international postoffice with four rural routes. It is an important receiving and shipping point, having two flour mills and a creamery and facilities for handling large quantities of grain. It is an incorporated city of the third class and the population in 1810 was 767. The promoter of the town, W. A. Keizer, platted it in 1870. A postoffice had been established two years before with Levi Yockey as postmaster. The first store was opened by Simpson, Seymour & Easley. In 1872 a bridge was built over the Solomon, \$5,000 in bonds being voted for the purpose. Delphos was from the first a grain market and elevators were built before the railroads came through in 1878. In 1879 half of the town was destroyed by a tornado. The first newspaper was started that year, the "Delphos Herald." The first bank was established in 1880. Delphos is famous as the yearly camping ground of the society of spiritualists, which was organized in 1877 at that place with thirteen members. This camp meeting brings hundreds of people to Delphos every summer.

Denison, one of the thriving towns in Jackson county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Cedar township, 10 miles southeast of Holton, the county seat. Among the public improvements is a \$2,000 electric light plant and a \$5,500 school building. There are several well stocked stores, banking facilities, express and telegraph offices, and a postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 325. Denison is the successor of the old town of Tippinville, founded in 1858 by

Welwood Tippin. This was a thrifty little town having a dozen business establishments, including one of the first cheese factories in Kansas. In 1887 when the railroad came through it missed Tippinville, going a mile south. The little town was picked up and moved bodily to the railroad. Most of the buildings moved at that time are still in existence.

Denmark, a hamlet of Lincoln county, is located in the Spillman creek valley, about 10 miles northwest of Lincoln, the county seat. The inhabitants receive mail by rural delivery from Vesper, which is the nearest railroad station.

Dennis, a village of Labette county, is located in Osage township on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 25 miles north of Oswego, the county seat, and 8 miles from Parsons. It has an express office and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 175. The first building in Dennis was a railroad depot erected in 1880. In the spring of 1881 William Current opened the first grocery store. John Webb and John Milligan put in a stock of general merchandise in 1882. At the time the town was platted in Dec., 1883, there were two general stores, a grain elevator, harness shop, lumber yard, drug store, hardware store and livery stable. The first hotel was put up by Mr. Acre in 1885. The first dwelling house was erected by Mr. Thorne in 1883.

Densmore, one of the prosperous towns of Norton county, is situated on the Solomon river in West Union township, and is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. about 16 miles southeast of Norton, the county seat. It has a bank, a flour mill, a hotel, some well stocked general stores, Catholic and Methodist churches, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telephone connections, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 100.

Denton, one of the villages of Doniphan county, is located in Union township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 11 miles southwest of Troy, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, banking facilities, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 200. The town was laid out by Moses, William, and John Denton and D. C. Kyle in 1886. William Kirby erected the first store in the fall of 1886. The first dwelling was built by E. Callaway, and the first mail carrier between Severance and Kennekuk in the early '80's. Denton is located near the site of the old stage station of Syracuse, on the Pottawatomie trail, where the Vickers kept a store in the '60s.

Dentonia, a hamlet of Jewell county, is located in Odessa township 18 miles southwest of Mankato, the county seat. The population in 1910 was 60. It receives mail from Esbon.

Denver, James William, secretary and governor of the Territory of Kansas, was born at Winchester, Va., July 23 (some authorities say the 18th), 1817. He was reared on a farm, attended the common schools, and about the time he attained to his majority went with his parents to

Ohio. Here he studied engineering and in 1841 went to Missouri to engage in the practice of that profession. The following year he returned to Ohio and took up the study of law, graduating at the Cincinnati Law School in 1844. In 1847 he was commissioned captain of a company in the Twelfth United States infantry, and served under Gen. Scott in Mexico until the close of the war in July, 1848. He then located at Platte City, Mo., where he practiced law until 1850, when he went to California. While serving in the state senate of California he got into an altercation with Edward Gilbert. A duel followed, with rifles as weapons, and Gilbert was killed. In 1853 Mr. Denver was elected secretary of State of California, and the next year was elected to Congress. He served but one term, but Forney says: "Gen. Denver, while in Congress, as chairman of the committee on Pacific railroad, in 1854-5, presented in a conclusive manner the facts demonstrating the practicability of that great enterprise and the advantage to be derived from it." At the close of his term in Congress, he was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs, and in the spring of 1857 came to Kansas to make treaties. The following December he was appointed secretary of the territory, and subsequently was appointed governor. While governor of Kansas he was active in securing the erection of the Territory of Colorado, and in commemoration of his services in this connection, the capital of Colorado bears his name. On Oct. 10, 1858, he resigned his position as governor to engage in the practice of law. In Aug., 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln and served until in March, 1863, when he resigned. For a time he practiced law in Washington, D. C., and then removed to Wilmington, Ohio. He was defeated for Congress in that district in 1870, and in 1884 his name was mentioned as a probable candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. On Sept. 3 of that year he attended the old settlers' meeting at Bismarck Grove, near Lawrence, Kan., where he delivered an address. Gov. Denver died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1894.

Denver's Administration.—Mr. Denver took the oath of office as territorial secretary before Judge Sterling G. Cato on Dec. 21, 1857, and immediately became acting governor. In his inaugural address of the same date he quoted from the letter of Gen. Cass, of Dec. 11, notifying him of his appointment, wherein Cass said: "It is vitally important that the people of Kansas, and no other than the people of Kansas, should have the full determination of the question now before them for decision."

The question at that time before the people for decision was the adoption of the Lecompton constitution. The convention which framed the constitution had submitted it to the people in such a way that the only question they were called upon to decide was whether it should be adopted "with" or "without" slavery. They had no option of voting upon the instrument as a whole—no power to reject it in its entirety. During the last days of Gov. Shannon's administration (q. v.) a special session of the legislature had provided for an election on Jan. 4, 1858, at

which the people would be given the privilege of exercising the right denied them by the convention, i. e. to reject the constitution if a majority of them so decreed. In discussing this phase of the subject, Gen. Cass, in his letter to Denver, said: "It is proper to add that no action of the territorial legislature can interfere with the elections of the 31st of December and the first Monday in January in the mode and manner prescribed by the constitutional convention."

It was generally understood that the free-state men of the territory would not vote on the constitution as submitted by the convention, and Gov. Denver, in his address, referred to this attitude on their part as follows: "American citizens can never preserve their rights by abandoning the elective franchise, and punishment too severe cannot be inflicted on the man who by violence, trickery or fraud would deprive them of it. . . . A very stringent law was passed at the late session of the legislature providing for the infliction of severe penalties on persons engaged in election frauds. This act meets with my most hearty approval and if it is not yet sufficiently stringent, I will gladly assist in making it more so. It is not possible to throw too many guards around this great bulwark, which is the very foundation of our free institutions."

In the light of subsequent events, the declaration of Gen. Cass that "no other than the people of Kansas" should have a voice in settling the question before them, and the utterances of Gov. Denver with regard to stringent election laws, became as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." At the election of Dec. 21, the very day the governor delivered his inaugural address, Missourians in large numbers came into the territory and voted for the adoption of the constitution "with slavery."

On the 22d the governor wrote to Howell Cobb, the secretary of the United States treasury, for \$10,000 to defray the expense of the legislature, which would meet in January, and \$1,000 for the contingent expenses of the territory. "There is not a dollar here," said he, "and prompt action is requested."

A free-state convention assembled at Lawrence on Dec. 23 to discuss the question of voting on Jan. 4 for state officers under the Lecompton constitution. Wilder says: "It was the most exciting convention ever held by the free-state party." After a spirited debate it was finally decided by a vote of 74 to 62 not to vote for state officers. A committee of fifteen was appointed "to prepare and transmit to Congress a protest against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution."

Notwithstanding the decision of the Lawrence convention on the subject of voting for state officers, some free-state men, on the evening of Dec. 24, assembled in the basement of the Herald of Freedom office and nominated candidates for these offices as follows: For governor, George W. Smith; lieutenant-governor, W. Y. Roberts; secretary of state, P. C. Schuyler; auditor, Joel K. Goodin; treasurer, A. J. Mead; representative in Congress, Marcus J. Parrott.

In apprehension of trouble on the day of the election, Gov. Denver, on Dec. 26, issued a proclamation in which he gave Webster's definitions of the word inhabitant and said: "From these definitions it will be seen that it requires something more than a mere presence in the territory to entitle a person to vote at the coming elections. I have deemed it my duty to distribute the United States troops over the territory in such a way as to preserve order and to insure to every one entitled a fair opportunity of voting."

The executive minutes from Dec. 26, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1858, are made up largely of orders and instructions to military officers as to the disposition of troops on election day, in order to insure a fair vote. On Dec. 30 the governor gave to the judges of election the information that "Many complaints have been made that frauds have been committed at elections in Kickapoo, and in order to satisfy all persons that such charges are incorrect, I have given assurances that challengers would be allowed to stand by and question the voters as to their right to vote during the time the polls are kept open."

On Jan. 1, 1858, and again on the 2d, Gen. Denver admonished E. S. Dennis, the United States marshal, to exercise all possible power "to secure to every person an opportunity to vote," yet despite all these precautions a number of illegal votes were cast on Jan. 4, when two distinct elections were held—one for state officers, delegate to Congress and members of the legislature, and one on the ratification or rejection of the Lecompton constitution. Both parties participated in the former, but the pro-slavery men ignored the one relating to the adoption of the constitution, claiming that the question of its ratification had been settled by the election of the preceding December. Although many free-state men refused to vote for state officers, Smith received 6,875 votes to 6,545 for F. J. Marshall, the pro-slavery candidate, and the other candidates on the free-state ticket were victorious by about the same majority. Owing to the failure of the pro-slavery men to vote on the constitution, it was rejected by a vote of 10,226 to 161. (See Constitutions.)

The third session of the territorial legislature convened on Jan. 4, 1858. Carini W. Babcock was elected president of the council and George W. Deitzler speaker of the house. On the 5th Gov. Denver delivered his message. In his introduction he said: "Having but recently arrived among you, it can hardly be expected that I should have the exact information in relation to the internal affairs of the territory that a longer residence would have afforded; but I have seen enough to satisfy me that much of the animosity and bitter feeling, now existing, proceeds more from personal hostility than from political considerations."

The governor then goes on to show how neighborhood feuds could be traced back to personal quarrels, and mentions the case of a man having been forcibly removed from a quarter-section of land in the southern part of the territory. When the parties who removed this man were arrested under writs issued by the Federal judges the cry of "Persecution" was raised, and "this petty difficulty was soon elevated to the dignity of a war between the free-state and pro-slavery parties."

"To quell these disturbances," said he, "I have deemed it necessary to send a detachment of United States troops into the neighborhood, which has had the effect to restore peace to the community."

Concerning the Lecompton constitution and the influence it might have on the work of the legislature, he quoted the provisions under which it had been submitted on Dec. 21, and said: "It was again submitted to a vote of the people by an act of the legislature, approved Dec. 17, 1857, only one of the political parties voting at a time on these propositions, and the others absenting themselves from the polls. In this condition it will probably be sent to Congress, and it may be well for you to delay any important legislation until you can ascertain what action Congress will take in the premises; for, should Kansas be admitted as one of the states of the Union, under this constitution, it would have the effect to nullify all your acts, and revive such as you may have repealed. If, however, you shall conclude to disregard this possible state of affairs, it then becomes my duty to direct your attention to some matters on which legislative action may be necessary."

The subjects to which the governor then called special attention were the need of a revision of the criminal laws of the territory and the establishment of prisons; some amendment to the election laws to prevent intimidation; suitable legislation to promote the construction of highways, and a law to encourage the establishment of common schools.

At the evening session on Jan. 5 both houses adopted a resolution to adjourn to meet at Lawrence on the 7th, because of "a general lack of suitable accommodations" at Lecompton. The free-state legislature, which had met at Topeka on the 5th, also adjourned to Lawrence, and on the 7th the members of that body asked the territorial legislature to substitute the state for the territorial assembly. The proposition was declined and soon after the Topeka legislature adjourned.

Early in the session Henry J. Adams, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Dillon Pickering, E. L. Taylor, H. T. Green and J. B. Abbott were appointed as a committee to investigate the election frauds of Dec. 21 and Jan. 4 and report to the governor. On Feb. 12, the day before the legislature adjourned, the committee made its report, showing that at the election of Dec. 21, 1857, on the Lecompton constitution, illegal votes had been cast as follows: At Kickapoo, 700; at Delaware City, 145; at Oxford, 1,200; at Shawnee, 675, making a total of 2,720. At the election of Jan. 4, 1858, for state officers under the Lecompton constitution, the illegal votes reported by the committee included 600 at Kickapoo; 5 at Delaware City; 336 at the Delaware agency; 606 at Oxford, and 821 at Shawnee, a total of 2,458. Regarding the illegal votes at Shawnee agency, the committee stated that forged names had been added to the regular returns, and that this had been done with the knowledge of John Calhoun, who had been president of the Lecompton convention, and also John D. Henderson.

During the session 175 town companies were incorporated; several new counties were created; a code of civil and a code of criminal procedure

were enacted; and a bill was passed over the governor's veto making Minneola the seat of government. (See Capital.)

On Feb. 6 Gov. Denver vetoed a bill repealing the "Black laws" enacted by the first territorial legislature—laws providing the most severe penalties for injury to or interference with slave property. In his veto message the governor said: "The act referred to is a very stringent one, perhaps much more so than is necessary, but, so long as the territorial existence continues here, the owners of slaves have a right to claim protection for their property at the hands of the law-making power.

I cannot therefore give my consent to repeal of all laws on this subject, until there shall be some other enactment to take their place."

The legislature then passed another act, less radical than the one vetoed, which was accepted by the governor. This act, while repealing many of the obnoxious features of the slave laws, still provided adequate protection for the slaveowner.

On Feb. 10 the legislature sent to the governor a bill providing for another constitutional convention. The law gave the governor three days (Sundays excepted) to sign or veto bills, and before the expiration of the full three days after this bill was submitted the legislature adjourned. Gov. Denver therefore claimed that the bill was not legally a law, but under its provisions was held the Leavenworth constitutional convention. (See Constitutions.)

At the special session of the legislature, called by Gov. Stanton in Dec., 1857, a bill was passed authorizing the establishment of a military board to organize and control the movements of the militia. The bill had been vetoed by Mr. Stanton (See Stanton's Administration), but the assembly passed it over the veto. On Feb. 12, 1858, Gov. Denver vetoed a similar bill, and again it was passed over the governor's objections. On Feb. 26, 1858, Gov. Denver issued a proclamation denying the authority of James H. Lane, who held the rank of major-general by authority of the legislative assembly, to organize the militia of the territory. Lane, however, feeling secure in the power granted him by the legislature, paid no attention to the proclamation and went on with his work.

All through the years 1857-58 there was more or less trouble between the free-state and pro-slavery men, especially in southeastern Kansas. Free-state settlers who had left this section during the border war in 1856, returned the following year and undertook to regain possession of their claims, but their efforts were resisted. About this time Capt. James Montgomery organized his "Self Defensive Association" (q. v.) and "carried the war into the enemy's country." On Jan. 9, 1858, Gov. Denver notified United States Marshal E. S. Dennis that an armed mob at Leavenworth was parading the streets, "breaking open stores and searching private houses for arms." He directed the marshal to call on Gen. Harney for troops to restore order, and added: "Previous to the late election, you will recollect that I gave you directions to have the

people disarmed, should they make any demonstration to disturb the public peace, and I am astonished that you have not acted promptly." The governor also criticised the mayor of Leavenworth for failing to do his duty. About this time two companies of dragoons were sent to southeastern Kansas to quell the disturbance in that section.

Up to this time Mr. Denver had been merely the acting governor, by virtue of his office as secretary. On March 13, 1858, he wrote to Gen. Cass, acknowledging the receipt of a letter dated Feb. 26 indorsing his commission as governor. In that letter Gov. Denver said:

"My oath of office is not inclosed, for the reason that I can find no authority for anyone to act as secretary should that office become vacant, except by presidential appointment. In the present condition of affairs here such an interregnum might prove a serious embarrassment, and my sense of duty to the public interests will not allow me to cause it.

"While I shall continue to discharge the duties of both offices, therefore, as heretofore, I will await the appointment of a secretary before qualifying as governor."

He then recommended his private secretary, Hugh S. Walsh, for the office of territorial secretary. Mr. Walsh was subsequently appointed, and on May 12, 1858, Mr. Denver took the oath of office as governor. In the meantime he had issued commissions to a number of county and township officers, notaries public, etc.

On May 19 occurred the Marais des Cygnes massacre of a number of free-state men by a party commanded by Capt. Charles A. Hamelton (see Marais des Cygnes), and Gov. Denver despatched Lieut. J. P. Jones and Benjamin J. Newsom to investigate the conditions in that district and report. On June 3 they rendered an account of a number of conflicts between Montgomery's men and the pro-slavery settlers, due in a great measure to the inefficiency of certain county officers. On the 15th the governor visited Fort Scott, where he addressed a mass meeting and introduced a set of resolutions, the object of which was to settle the disturbances in that vicinity. During the summer conditions did not improve, however, as much as the governor had anticipated at the time of his visit to Fort Scott, and on Sept. 5, 1858, he tendered his resignation, to take effect on Oct. 10.

Cutler says: "The resignation of Gov. Denver, as in the case of Gov. Walker, was forced upon him by the pro-slavery administration. He had made a treaty with Montgomery, the free-state chief, whereby it was sought to restore peace. As this involved concessions to the free-state men, it, as a matter of course, met the disapproval of the president and advisers, and would have resulted in the removal of Gov. Denver, had he not resigned."

Derby, a town of Rockford township, Sedgwick county, is located on the Arkansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 11 miles southeast of Wichita. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with three rural routes, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, Catholic, Evangelical and Presbyterian churches, good public schools, sev-

eral general stores, a hotel, etc., and is the principal shipping point for a rich agricultural district in the Arkansas valley. The population in 1910 was 261.

Dermot, a little village in the northwest corner of Stevens county, is located in the valley of the north fork of the Cimarron river about 16 miles from Hugoton, the county seat, and 40 miles south of Hartland, which is the nearest railroad station. Dermot has a money order post-office and is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is situated.

Descent and Distribution of Property.—A homestead to the extent of 160 acres of farming land, or of one acre within the limits of an incorporated town or city, occupied by the intestate and his family at the time of his death as a residence, and continued to be so occupied by his widow and children, after his death, together with all the improvements on the same, is wholly exempt from distribution under any of the laws of this state, and from the payment of the debts of the intestate, but is the absolute property of the widow and children. If the intestate at the time of his death owned a greater number of acres of land adjoining his residence than is allowed for a homestead, the widow may select the homestead. If the intestate left no children, the widow is entitled to said homestead, and if he left children and no widow, the children are entitled to same. If the intestate left a widow and children, and the widow again marry, or when all the children arrive at the age of majority, the homestead is divided, one-half in value to the widow and the other half to the children.

One-half in value of all the real estate in which the husband, at any time during the coverture, had a legal or equitable interest, which has not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and not necessary for the payment of debts, and of which the wife has made no conveyance, is set apart by the executor as her property in fee simple upon the death of her husband if she survives him. Continuous cohabitation as husband and wife is presumptive evidence of marriage for the purpose of giving this right. The widow's portion cannot be affected by any will of her husband, if she objects thereto, and relinquishes all right conferred upon her by the will.

The remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, in the absence of other arrangements by will, descends in equal shares to his children surviving him and the living issue, if any, of the prior deceased children; but such issue collectively inherits only that share to which their parent would have been entitled had he been living. If the deceased leave no issue, the whole of his estate goes to his wife; and if he leaves neither wife nor issue, it goes to his parents. If one of his parents be dead, it goes to the surviving parent, and if both parents be dead, it is disposed of in the same manner as if they, or either of them, had outlived the intestate and died in the possession and ownership of the portion thus falling to their share, or to either of them, and so on through the ascending ancestors and their issue.

Illegitimate children inherit from the mother, and the mother from the children. They also inherit from the father whenever they have been recognized by him as his children, but such recognition must be general and notorious, or in writing. Under such circumstances, if the recognition of relationship has been mutual, the father inherits from his illegitimate children. In thus inheriting from an illegitimate child, the mother and her heirs take preference over the father and his heirs. All the provisions mentioned control the descent of property owned by a woman who dies intestate.

Desert.—(See Great American Desert.)

De Soto, an incorporated town of Johnson county, is located in the northwestern part on the south bank of the Kansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 16 miles east of Lawrence. The town was laid out in the spring of 1857 by a company and named after the great Spanish explorer. A store was soon opened and a sawmill built on the river. Late in the year several more buildings were elected and the De Soto hotel was opened. In 1860 the postoffice was established with James Smith as postmaster. The Methodist church was the pioneer religious denomination, an organization having been perfected in 1858, but no church was erected until 1870. De Soto now contains several general stores, a hardware and implement house, lumber yard, good public school system, money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and is the shipping and supply point for a considerable district. The population in 1910 was 500.

Detroit, a village of Center township, Dickinson county, is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. 6 miles east of Abilene, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with two rural routes, a graded public school, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, general stores, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 142.

Devizes, a village of Norton county, is situated on Sappa creek about 20 miles northwest of Norton, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for that section of the county. Wilson City, Neb., is the nearest railroad station. The population in 1910 was 48.

Devon, a village of Bourbon county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 10 miles northwest of Fort Scott. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, and in 1910 had a population of 200. It is the supply town for a rich district and a considerable shipping point for produce.

Dewdrop, a small settlement in Lincoln county, is about 8 miles northwest of Lincoln, the county seat and nearest railroad station, from which place mail is received by rural delivery. The population was reported as 20 in 1910.

Dexter, an incorporated city of Cowley county, is located on Grouse creek in the township of the same name, at the junction of two divisions of the Missouri Pacific R. R. 20 miles southeast of Winfield, the county seat. The Dexter town company was first organized by some citizens

of Emporia in 1870, but the town was not laid off and the plat filed until in Oct., 1875. James McDermott built the first house in the town. The postoffice was established in Sept., 1870, and the first mail by regular carrier came from Eureka the following March. A water power flour mill was among the first industries to be established. The Dexter of 1911 has 2 banks, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, express, telegraph and telephone accommodations, churches of several denominations, a weekly newspaper (the Dispatch), a hotel, important mercantile and shipping interests, etc. The population in 1910 was 512.

Dial, a small hamlet of Osborne county, is situated in the Covert creek valley, about 15 miles southwest of Osborne, the county seat. Mail is received by rural delivery from the postoffice at Covert. Waldo, on the Union Pacific 6 miles south, is the nearest railroad station.

Diamond Springs, a village of Morris county, is a station on the Strong City & Superior division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., about 20 miles southwest of Council Grove, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telephone connections, an express office, a good local trade, and is a shipping point for the surrounding agricultural district. The population was reported as 27 in 1910.

The spring for which the village was named was originally known as "The Diamond of the Plain." It is one of the largest springs in the state and was a well known station on the old Santa Fe trail. This station was robbed by the guerrilla, Dick Yeager, on the night of May 4, 1863, and in the raid Augustus Howell was killed and Mrs. Howell severely wounded.

Dickinson County, located near the central part of the state, is in the third tier of counties south from Nebraska and the sixth west from the Missouri river. It was created by an act of the legislature in 1857, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Clay county, thence west along the southern boundary of said Clay county to the southwest corner thereof; thence south along the 6th principal meridian to the corner of townships 16 and 17 south; thence east along the township line to the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east; thence north along said range line to the middle of the main channel of the Smoky Hill fork of the Kansas river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the Smoky Hill fork to the southwest corner of Riley county; thence north with the west boundary of Riley county to the point of beginning." It was named after Daniel S. Dickinson, United States senator from the state of New York. The boundaries at present are practically those established by the act of creation and it is bounded on the north by Clay county, on the east by Geary and Morris, on the south by Marion and on the west by Saline and Ottawa counties. Its area is 851 square miles.

It is supposed that the first white men to pass over the territory now embraced in Dickinson county were Coronado (q. v.) and his followers, and the Bourgmont expedition probably passed through the county in 1724. A family named Lenon located on Chapman creek in 1855, but

did not stay. In the fall of the next year T. F. Hersey located on a claim on Mud creek near the present city of Abilene, but there was an impression that land so far west was not fit for habitation and settlement was slow. By some authorities it is estimated that there were not more than half a dozen families in the county at the time of its organization. Prior to that time the county was attached to Davis (now Geary) county as a municipal township for all civil and military purposes. C. W. Staatz settled on Lyon creek in 1857 and in 1858 a number of settlers arrived, locating along different streams. Among them were William Lamb, who took a claim on the Smoky Hill river; A. J. Markley, who settled on Turkey creek; William Breeson, on Lyon creek; E. W. Bradfield, on Mud creek. Although white settlers were coming into the county, the Smoky Hill valley and the prairies were still the hunting grounds of various Indian tribes, and the pioneers being far apart had more frequent red than white visitors. The Indians committed some depredations and at one time were caught and punished by Capt. Sturgis. Settlement was retarded by the Indians, who, while they professed friendship, could not be trusted. Supplies were brought this far west only at a great risk and inconvenience by slow ox teams. Kansas City and Leavenworth were the nearest points where grain could be ground and supplies purchased. Trips were usually made to these cities twice a year to market and mill, the whole family going along as it was unsafe to leave a few members alone, distant from other settlements.

Soon after the creation of the county in 1857, H. M. Rulison, Dr. Gerat and Nicholas White formed a town company and located what was known as Newport, the site of which was section 3, town 13, range 3, about a mile east of where Detroit now stands. The site was platted and a cabin built on each quarter section. In 1860 C. H. Thompson moved to Dickinson county from Leavenworth and located on land east of and adjoining T. F. Hersey. He laid out a town on Mud creek, which Mrs. Hersey named Abilene, and a few log houses were erected there. Another town, called Union City, was laid out south of the Smoky Hill river, on Turkey creek.

The first white child born in the county was C. F. Staatz, son of C. W. Staatz, who lived on Lyon creek, his birth occurring on June 24, 1857. The first death known to have occurred in the county was that of his sister Julia, who died in Oct., 1857. The first marriage was that of David Beigart and a Miss J. F. Staatz in 1859. The first school was organized on Lyon creek, in what is now Liberty township, in 1859, and was taught by William Miller. In Dickinson county the pioneer religious services were held by the Methodists, who erected a log church on Lyon creek in the spring of 1861, which was used for a school house on week days. Peter May was the first pastor of this pioneer congregation. A man named Jones opened the first store in the county at Abilene in 1860, and the first hotel opened was the Drover's Cottage at Abilene in 1860, owned by Joseph G. McCoy. The Chronicle, the first newspaper of the county, was established at Abilene in Feb., 1870, by V. P. Wilson.

Dickinson county was organized in 1858 with the following officers: Commissioners, William Lamb, James Long and William Mulligan; clerk, Dr. Gerot; treasurer, John Lamb; sheriff, Henry Long; register of deeds, John Long. The county board declared Newport the county seat. The records of the territorial era were burned in 1882, but it is known that in 1859, a voting precinct was established at Newport and 20 votes were cast at the November election. By 1860, the population of Dickinson county had increased to 378 and the first regular election was held in the fall.

The Smoky Hill river divides the county nearly in equal parts—the northern and southern. To accommodate the voters on both sides of the river the county commissioners established two voting precincts, one on the north side at Newport and one on the south side at A. J. Markley's house in Union City. The officers had hardly qualified when the county seat agitation began, the contesting points being Union City on the south and Smoky Hill (now Detroit), Abilene and Newport on the north side of the river. The settlers on the south side were fewer than those on the north side, but were united, while those on the north side were divided. Thompson and Hersey saw that, unless the people north of the river united, the county seat would go south of the river. A compromise was effected by which the settlers on Chapman's creek withdrew their support from Newport in favor of Abilene, and thus it became the seat of justice. The election took place in 1861. In 1870 a brick and stone court-house was built at the corner of Broadway and Second streets. On Jan. 17, 1882, the court-house burned and nearly all the county records were destroyed, except those of the register of deeds, which were in another building. A new court-house was soon contracted for at a cost of \$30,000 and was ready for occupancy late in the year.

The first railroad to enter the county was the Kansas Pacific, built along the valley of the Smoky Hill in 1866. At the present time the Union Pacific railroad crosses the county from east to west, passing through Abilene, with a branch south from Detroit. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe crosses the southern boundary a few miles west of the southeast corner, traverses the county in a northwesterly direction, and at Abilene branches, one line running west into Saline county, the other running northwest to Concordia. A line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific system crosses the southeast corner of the county, with a branch from Herington to Abilene and Salina. A line of the Missouri Pacific crosses the southern part of the county, east and west, passing through Herington. These lines give the county more than 152 miles of main track road.

Dickinson county is divided into the following townships: Banner, Buckeye, Center, Cheever, Flora, Fragrant Hill, Garfield, Grant, Haynes, Holland, Hope, Jefferson, Liberty, Lincoln, Logan, Lyon, Newbern, Noble, Ridge, Rinehart, Sherman, Union, Wheatland and Willowdale. The surface of the county is gently rolling prairie which breaks into

bluffs along some of the streams. River valleys average 2 miles in width while the valleys of the creeks are only about a mile in width. This "bottom land" comprises about a quarter of the total area and the soil is rich and deep growing somewhat thinner on the upland. Timber—mostly walnut, ash, elm, hackberry, burr oak, cottonwood, hickory, honey-locust, box-elder and sycamore—is found along the streams. The largest water course is the Smoky Hill river, which flows across the county from west to east, a little north of the center. This stream, with its tributaries, the most important of which are Chapman's, Turkey and Vine creeks, waters all of the county. A few springs exist and good well water is found at a depth of 30 feet. The county is well adapted to agriculture, the principal crops being winter wheat, corn, and other grains. Tame grasses and prairie hay are also important products and Dickinson ranks high as one of the great stock raising counties. There are more than 225,000 bearing fruit trees, about half of which are apple. An excellent quality of limestone is abundant; mineral paint and clay for brick and pottery is found near Abilene; gypsum is plentiful in the southwest and is extensively utilized. Salt water is found at Solomon, in the western part of the county and in Hope township in the southwest. There are two mineral springs at Abilene supposed to have medicinal properties and the water is bottled and shipped to some extent.

Abilene, on the north bank of Smoky Hill river 169 miles west of Kansas City, is the county seat and largest town. The population of the county in 1910 was 24,361, a gain of 2,445 during the preceding decade. The value of farm crops in the same year was \$3,293,338, and of all agricultural products \$5,610,505.

Dighton, the county seat of Lane county, is centrally located on the Great Bend & Scott division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 96 miles west of Great Bend. The land which forms the town site was entered by W. A. Watson in the spring of 1879 and a postoffice was established the same year, but six years elapsed before the town began to grow. In May, 1885, there were only three houses and seven voters in Dighton, but the prospects of early railroad communication brought an influx of population. On Feb. 18, 1886, R. W. Montgomery issued the initial number of the Dighton Journal, which states that there then were 70 buildings and a population of 350, with about 50 new buildings in process of construction. The expectations of the founders at that time have not been realized, though Dighton is one of the active, energetic towns of western Kansas. It has a national and a state bank, a money order postoffice, a flour mill, a grain elevator, 2 weekly newspapers (the Journal and the Herald), graded public schools, the county high school, a hotel, several well stocked mercantile establishments, Baptist, Christian and Methodist churches, telegraph and express service, a cornet band, and is connected with the surrounding towns by telephone. It is an incorporated city of the third class, and in 1910 reported a population of 370. The population in 1900 was only 194, and the gain during the ten years has been of a permanent and substantial character.

Dildine, an inland hamlet of Wilson county, is located in the extreme northeastern corner of the county 21 miles from Fredonia, the county seat, and about 5 miles north of Vilas, the nearest railroad station. It receives its mail from Chanute in Neosho county.

Dillon, one of the larger villages of Dickinson county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. on the line between Jefferson and Ridge townships, about 16 miles south of Abilene, the county seat. The railroad name is Swayne Station. Dillon has a money order postoffice with one rural route, a creamery, a flour mill, some well stocked general stores, express and telegraph service, telephone connections, Methodist and Presbyterian churches and a good public school building. The population in 1910 was 161.

Dillwyn, a small village in the western part of Stafford county, is in Richland township, 8 miles west of St. John, the county seat. It is a station on the Hutchison & Kinsley cut off of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a grain elevator, some good general stores, and in 1910 reported a population of 30.

Dinas, a rural money order postoffice of Harrison township, Wallace county, situated near the head of Hackberry creek, about 15 miles southeast of Sharon Springs, the county seat and most convenient railroad station. The population in 1910 was 27.

Dispatch, a small hamlet of Smith county, is located on Oak creek, about 20 miles southeast of Smith Center, the county seat. Mail is received by rural delivery from Cawker City. Downs is the nearest railroad station.

Division, a rural postoffice of Lane county, is about 14 miles south of Dighton, the county seat and most convenient railroad station.

Divorce Laws.—In the territorial days divorces between unharmonious husbands and wives were granted by acts of the legislature, but when Kansas became a state and the constitution was adopted, establishing the various departments of justice, the power to grant divorce was vested in the district court, subject to regulation by law. Under the code or civil procedure "an action for divorce, or to annul a contract of marriage, or for alimony, may be brought in the county of which the plaintiff is an actual resident at the time of filing the petition or where the defendant resides or may be summoned." (G. S. 1901 p. 4484.) The causes for which the district court may grant a divorce are as follows: 1—when either of the parties had a former husband or wife living at the time of the subsequent marriage; 2—abandonment for one year; 3—adultery; 4—impotency; 5—when the wife at the time of the marriage was pregnant by another than her husband; 6—extreme cruelty; 7—fraudulent contract; 8—habitual drunkenness; 9—gross neglect of duty; 10—the conviction of a felony and imprisonment in the penitentiary therefor subsequent to the marriage. (G. S. 1909.)

The plaintiff in an action for divorce must have been an actual resident in good faith of the state for one year next preceding the filing of

the petition, and a resident of the county in which the action is brought at the time the petition is filed, unless the action is brought in the county where the defendant resides or may be summoned. A wife who resides in the state at the time of applying for a divorce is considered a resident of the state although her husband resides elsewhere. When parties applying for a divorce appear to be "in equal wrong the court may in its discretion refuse to grant a divorce, and in any such case, or in any other case where a divorce is refused, the court may make, for good cause shown, such order as may be proper for the custody, maintenance and education of the children, and for the control and equitable division and disposition of the property of the parents, or of either of them, as may be proper, equitable and just, having due regard to the time and manner of such property, whether the title thereto be in either or both of said parties, and in such case the order of the court shall vest in the parties a fee-simple title to the property so set apart or decreed to them, and each party shall have the right to convey, devise and dispose of the same without the consent of the other." (G. S. 1909.)

After a petition has been filed for divorce and alimony, or for alimony alone, the court may make, without bond, and enforce by attachment, such order to restrain the disposition of the property of the parties or either of them, or for the use, management and control thereof, or for control of the children and support of wife, and for expense of the suit. Parties applying for divorce must have reliable competent witnesses and good proof. "When a divorce is granted the court shall make provision for the guardianship, custody, support and education of minor children of the marriage, and may modify or change any order whenever circumstances render such change proper." (G. S. 1901.)

The laws further provide for the restoration of the wife's maiden name and property, if she possessed any before marriage, and also for the division of property acquired by both parties after marriage. Parties having been granted a divorce cannot marry for six months, or until after final judgment or appeal. Any person violating this law is deemed guilty of bigamy and if convicted may be punished by imprisonment in a penitentiary for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years. Furthermore, marriage by incapables may be annulled and the children be deemed legitimate. Also, a wife may obtain alimony from the husband without divorce, for any of the causes for which a divorce may be granted. The husband may make the same defense to such action as he might to an action for divorce, and may, for sufficient cause, obtain a divorce from the wife in such action.

In 1907 the legislature passed an act in regard to foreign judgments of divorce as follows: "Any judgment or decree of divorce rendered upon service by publication in any state of the U. S. in conformity with the law thereof, shall be given full faith and credit in this state, and shall have the same force with regard to persons now or heretofore resident or hereafter to become a resident of this state as if said judgment had been rendered by a court of this state, and shall, as to the status

of all persons, be treated and considered and given force the same as a judgment of the courts of this state of the date which said judgment bears."

Doby, a rural postoffice of Grant county, is located on the south fork of the Cimarron river about 4 miles above its mouth and 15 miles southeast of Ulysses, the county seat. Arkalon, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, in Seward county, is the nearest railroad station.

Dodge City, the county seat of Ford county and one of the important cities of southwestern Kansas, is situated a few miles west of the center of the county on the Arkansas river and the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. It is also the terminus of a division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific that connects with one of the main lines of that system at Bucklin, in the southeastern part of Ford county. The city takes its name from old Fort Dodge (q. v.), which was located about 4 miles below on the same side of the river.

The history of Dodge City begins with the completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad to that point in Sept., 1872. About a month before the railroad reached the Arkansas river, the tide of emigration turned toward Dodge City. Buffalo hunters found in the vicinity a profitable field, and in the fall and winter of 1872 thousands of hides were shipped eastward over the new line of road. Other branches of industry were introduced, and the saloon—that apparently inevitable concomitant of a frontier civilization—flourished in all its pristine glory. Among the early comers was a large class of adventurers who had little regard for human life and less for "the majesty of the law." This class was increased in numbers when Dodge City became the objective point of the Texas cattle trade. In fact, within a year or two conditions became so bad that on May 13, 1874, the commissioners of Ford county adopted a resolution to the effect "That any person who is not engaged in any legitimate business, and any person under the influence of intoxicating drinks, and any person who has ever borne arms against the government of the United States, who shall be found within the limits of the town of Dodge City, bearing on his person a pistol, bowie knife, dirk, or other deadly weapon, shall be subject to arrest upon charge of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and same to take effect from date."

The adoption of this resolution and its enforcement had a tendency to purify the civic atmosphere, but it was several years before Dodge City was entirely purged of its undesirable population. When President Hayes passed through the place in 1879 he declined to leave his coach because of the turbulent crowd on the outside. As late as 1883, a gambler named Short committed some offense against the public welfare and was threatened with lynching. Matters assumed such a serious aspect that Gov. Glick sent Adjt.-Gen. Moonlight to Dodge City and a company of militia was held in readiness at Great Bend to move on short

notice to the scene of the trouble, but the adjutant-general succeeded in securing promises to let Short be tried by the courts.

The Dodge City of the present day is as orderly a city as any in the state. It has 3 banks, 2 weekly newspapers (the *Globe-Republican* and the *Journal-Democrat*), electric lights, waterworks, a fire department, a fine sewer system, good public schools, an opera house, and its international money order postoffice has one rural route that supplies daily



SIGNAL SERVICE ON WEATHER BUILDING, DODGE CITY.

mail to the inhabitants in a large section of the adjacent country. Its manufacturing industries include flour mills, machine shops, an ice plant, etc. The city has a telephone exchange, telegraph and express offices, hotels, and a number of well appointed mercantile houses. A United States land office was established at Dodge City in Feb., 1894; one of the state forestry stations and the state soldiers' home are located in the vicinity, and in 1911 Dodge City was designated by the national government as the site of a postal savings bank. The population in 1910 was 3,214, a gain of 687 during the preceding decade.

Dodge, Henry, soldier, was born at Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 12, 1782, the son of Israel Dodge, who served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. In the war of 1812 Henry Dodge commanded a mounted company of volunteer riflemen and became major of a Louisiana regiment of militia under Gen. Howard. He was major in

McNair's regiment of Missouri militia and commanded a battalion of Missouri mounted infantry, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, from Aug. to Oct., 1814. He served as colonel of Michigan volunteers during the Black Hawk war, and was commissioned major of the United States rangers in 1832. On March 4, 1833, he became colonel of the First United States dragoons and the following year was successful in making peace with the frontier Indians. On May 29, 1835, he left Fort Leavenworth in command of an expedition to the Rocky mountains. (See Dodge Expedition.) He resigned from the army in 1836 to become governor of Wisconsin territory and subsequently of the state. Col. Dodge died at Burlington, Ia., June 19, 1867.

Dodge's Expedition.—A squadron of dragoons, consisting of 37 men under Capt. Ford, 40 men under Capt. Duncan, and 40 men under Lieut. Lupton, all commanded by Col. Henry Dodge, was sent to the Rocky mountains in 1835 to hold councils with the Indian tribes and to look after the interests of the United States on what was then the Mexican border. A large supply train of wagons was taken along, and in addition two swivels with which to impress the savages. Capt. Gantt was guide to the expedition. They left Fort Leavenworth on May 29, 1835, accompanied by Maj. Dougherty, Indian agent to the Pawnees, and marched up the valley of the Missouri. The route through Kansas can best be described by quoting from Col. Dodge's journal of the expedition:

"Commenced the march in a direction N. W. over a high rolling prairie, with frequent ravines, skirted with timber. Marched 15 miles, and encamped on a small creek. Commenced raining during the night, and continued during the whole of the next day, so as to prevent our marching. May 31—Commenced the march in a direction N. 20 degrees W. over a rough, broken country; crossed several small creeks skirted with timber, with flats or bottoms of considerable extent, the soil of which was very fertile. March 17 miles and encamped on Independence creek. June 1—Marched 25 miles, and June 2d, 12 miles, in a direction N. 30 degrees W. and arrived at the Big Nemahaw. The general face of the country passed over was that of a high rolling prairie, in some places rough and hilly, with numerous small creeks and ravines, most of which were skirted with timber of a low growth; the soil generally fertile, especially in the valleys of the small creeks. . . . The country between Fort Leavenworth and the Big Nemahaw belongs to the Kickapoo Indians; it is sufficiently large and well adapted to afford them all the necessities, and many of the luxuries of life. There is a sufficient quantity of timber for fuel and for building purposes. The soil is fertile, and will produce all sorts of grain; the pasturage good, and large numbers of cattle could be raised with but little labor. As the game is becoming very scarce they will necessarily be obliged to depend upon the cultivation of the soil for their future sustenance."

The expedition reached a point a few miles from the mouth of the Platte river of Nebraska on June 9. A march of 7 or 8 miles further

brought the party to the Otoe Indian village, where, on June 11, was held a council with the Otoes, of whom Ju-tan, or I-e-tan, was head chief. Here, also, the Omahas were brought by messengers, and a council was held with them on the 17th, Big Elk being the principal chief present. At all the councils presents were distributed. The expedition then marched up the Platte to the Pawnee villages about 80 miles distant, where another council was held the 23d, Angry Man being principal chief of the Grand Pawnees, Axe of the Pawnee Loups, Little Chief of the Pawnee Tappeiges, and Mole on the Face of the Republican Pawnees. Departing on the 24th, the expedition reached the lower extremity of Grand Island the following day. When well up the Platte a council was held on July 5 with the Arickarees, the chiefs present being Bloody Hand, Two Bulls and Star or Big Head. This council was held near the falls of the Platte. At this time, immense herds of Buffalo surrounded the expedition.

On the 15th the Rocky mountains were seen for the first time by the expedition, which was now well up the south fork. On the 18th they passed the mouth of Cache de la Poudre river, and on the 24th reached the point where the Platte emerges from the mountains. After this date the expedition marched southeast, and on July 26, arrived at the divide between the Platte and the Arkansas. Passing down Boiling Springs creek and the Arkansas, they reached Bent's fort on Aug. 6. Near this noted place, councils were held with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Blackfeet, Gros Ventres and others. Leaving Bent's fort on Aug. 12, they moved down the Arkansas, holding councils with the Comanches, Kiowas and others, arriving on the 17th at Chonteau's island. On the 23d they arrived at the point where the Santa Fe trail crossed the Arkansas river, and upon the following day they took up their line of march along this trail.

Quoting again from the journal of the expedition: "On the 11th [of September] a man of Company 'A' died, the first death that has occurred on our whole march, and the only severe sickness. The colonel directed him to be buried on a high prairie ridge, and a stone placed at the head of the grave, with his name and regiment engraved thereon. Continued the march; crossed the Hundred-and-ten-mile creek, and entered upon the dividing ridge between the Kansas and Osage rivers; passed Round and Elm groves, and arrived at the crossing of the Kansas, at Dunlap's ferry, on the 15th; crossed the river, and, on the 16th, arrived at Fort Leavenworth. Since leaving the fort, the command had marched upwards of 1,600 miles, over an interesting country; had visited all the Indians between the Arkansas and Platte, as far west as the mountains; had made peace between several tribes, and established friendly relations with them all, and returned to Fort Leavenworth in a perfect state of health, with the loss of but one man. Our provisions lasted until the day of our arrival; and our horses, most of them, returned in good order. The expedition had exceeded, in interest and success, the most sanguine anticipations."

Dog Soldiers.—Among the western Indian tribes there were a number of military societies, most of them of a secret character. To illustrate: The Kiowas had six warrior societies, viz: the Rabbits, the Young Mountain Sheep, the Black Legs, the Horse Caps, the Skunkberry People (also called Crazy Horses), and the Chief Dogs. The first was composed of boys from ten to fourteen years of age, who, as they grew older were eligible into some of the other societies, determined by their skill in the use of arms, their bravery, etc. The Chief Dogs were limited to ten picked men, selected for their known courage, their fortitude, and their power of endurance. At the time of initiation each member was invested with a sash and took a solemn oath never to turn back in the face of a foe while wearing it, unless it was the unanimous decision of the Dog Chiefs that a retreat was necessary. The leader wore a long black sash around his neck when about to go into battle, and was expected to take his place in front of the charge, pin the end of this sash to the ground by driving his lance through it, from which position he could exhort his men to deeds of valor. After the fight, if he was still alive, he was released by his men pulling out the lance. It is worthy of note, however, that the black sash was not worn unless the battle was to be one of extermination.

The Cheyennes had their "Ho-ta-mit-a-neo" or dog men, an organization similar in character to the Dog Chiefs of the Kiowas. They were leaders, but the name "Dog Soldiers" was frequently used to designate all under their command. The Cheyenne chiefs White Horse and Bad Face were dog men. The initiation into the Ho-ta-mit-a-neo was one calculated to test thoroughly the bravery of the candidate and his ability to withstand punishment. For three days before the actual ceremony of initiation, the candidate is not permitted to eat, drink or sleep. The initiation was generally observed in the spring of the year, and was the occasion of a tribal holiday, the festivities lasting a week or ten days. It was considered an honor among the young men to serve under a chief who had been accepted by the society as worthy of becoming a member, and some of the worst atrocities on the western frontier were committed by the dog soldiers. They were at the battle of Arickaree in force, where their vindictiveness toward the whites was displayed in the most cruel and brutal manner. The leading chiefs of the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Comanche and Kiowa tribes disclaimed all responsibility for the depredations of the dog soldiers, but a large number of the young braves of these tribes followed the leadership of the Dog Chiefs in preference to following that of the recognized war chiefs of the tribe to which they belonged.

Dolespark, a country postoffice of Canton township, McPherson county, is located near the eastern boundary, 15 miles from McPherson, the county seat, and about 4 miles from Canton, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Donalson, Israel B., the first United States marshal of Kansas Territory, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Jan. 12, 1797. His parents

removed to Ohio soon after his birth, but at the age of sixteen years he returned to Kentucky, and in 1835 was elected to the legislature as a Democrat. In 1839 he removed to Pike county, Ill., where he was elected probate judge and took part in the "Mormon war." He raised a company in 1847 for service in the war with Mexico, was made major of his regiment, and was voted a sword by the legislature of Illinois for his services. Upon the discovery of gold in California, he went there and remained for two years. In 1854 he was appointed United States marshal for Kansas by President Pierce and served through the administrations of the first four territorial governors, when he resigned and removed to Canton, Mo. He was a strong pro-slavery man. At the beginning of the Civil war he removed to Hays county, Tex., and died at San Marcos, the county seat of that county, Oct. 27, 1895.

Donegal, an inland village of Dickinson county, is situated in the Turkey creek valley, about 12 miles south of Abilene, the county seat, and 8 miles northwest of Hope, whence mail is received by rural delivery. Navarre is the nearest railroad station. The population in 1910 was 70.

Doniphan, one of the older villages of Doniphan county, is located in Wayne township on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., 10 miles south of Troy, the county seat, and 7 miles from Atchison. It has express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The town is on the old site of the Kansas Indian village where Bourgmónt established his headquarters in 1724. The Doniphan town company was organized in 1854, with T. H. Christopher as president; J. W. Foreman, treasurer; Dr. J. H. Crane, secretary; and S. K. Miller, G. W. H. Langdon, J. F. Foreman, Dr. L. A. Chambers and Felix Robidoux, trustees. The survey was made by J. F. Foreman in 1855 and the lots were put on sale. Previous to this a trading post under Joseph Utt had been maintained. The first building erected in the new town was the dwelling of James F. Foreman, the second a hotel known as the Doniphan House, kept by B. O'Driscoll. The first general store was opened by the Foreman Bros., the first drug store by Bowdell & Drury. George A. Cutler was the first physician and Col. D. M. Johnson the first lawyer. The postoffice was established in 1855 and at the first election, which was held that year, J. A. Vanarsdale and William Shaw were elected justices, and Joshua Saunders was elected constable. Samuel Collins, who set up the first sawmill in the spring of 1855, was killed that fall in a political quarrel by Patrick Laughlin.

In 1857 James H. Lane was made the president of the Doniphan town company. The government land office was located here in that year, but was subsequently taken to Kickapoo. At this time there were about 1,000 inhabitants in the town and it was an important political and commercial center.

The town was incorporated in 1860, and the following trustees appointed by the probate judge of the county: E. W. Stratton, I. N.

Smallwood, Thomas H. Franklin, Adam Brenner and A. C. Low. The first council was organized with E. W. Stratton as presiding officer, L. A. Hoffman, town clerk, and T. H. Franklin, treasurer. The first school was taught in 1856 by Mrs. D. Frank. The population in 1910 was only 178.

Doniphan, Alexander W., soldier and statesman, was born in Mason county, Ky., July 9, 1808. Both of his parents were Virginians. When eight years of age, he was placed under the instruction of Richard Keene of Augusta, Ky., a well educated Irishman, and at the age of fourteen entered Augusta College at Bracken, Ky. After leaving college he read law with Martin & Marshall of Augusta, and in 1829 was admitted to the bar. The next year he located in Lexington, Mo., and in 1833 removed to Liberty, Mo., where he continued the active practice of his profession until 1860, gaining great fame as a criminal lawyer. During the Mormon war of 1838, Col. Doniphan was in command of a brigade of state militia. When the Mexican war began in 1846 he enlisted as a private but was at once elected colonel of the regiment. With his command he was sent on an expedition against the Navajo Indians in the Rocky mountains. (See Doniphan's Expedition.) On his return to Liberty at the close of the war, Col. Doniphan resumed his law practice. In 1853 he was appointed commissioner of schools and organized the first teachers' institute in Missouri. He took an active part in politics and in the legislature of 1854 was the Whig nominee for United States senator. In 1861 he was appointed a member of the peace commission that met at Washington, D. C., to try to avert Civil war. During the war he removed to St. Louis, and in 1868 to Richmond, Mo., where he resided until his death on Aug. 8, 1887.

Doniphan County, one of the 33 original counties formed by the first territorial legislature and one of the first counties to be organized, is located in the extreme northeastern part of the state. It is small in area, but important historically. The Missouri river forms its northern, eastern and a part of its southern boundary making 90 miles of river front. Atchison county on the south and Brown on the west form its complete boundaries. The white man's era in Doniphan county began with Bourgmont' the French explorer and ambassador to the Indians. (See Bourgmont's Expedition.) The earliest settlement was effected in 1837, under the auspices of the American Board of Foreign Missions, which sent out Rev. S. M. Irvin and wife as pioneer missionaries. Six months later Rev. William Hamilton joined them. The Iowa and Sac mission was established and the two men wrote and printed a number of text books to be used by the Indians. The first mission school was taught by Rev. William Hamilton, Rev. S. M. Irvin, Miss Walton and Miss Fullerton. Lumber was brought all the way from Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1845 to construct a mission building.

The California road ran through Doniphan county and was used as early as 1847 by emigrants to the Pacific coast, but occasional emigrants passed through the county before that time, as is attested by the

fact that Mrs. Comstock, the wife of an emigrant, died on the Oregon trail near the mission in 1842. This was the first death in the county. The first birth was Elliott Irvin, son of the missionary, in 1837. The first marriage in the county and probably the first in the state occurred on July 3, 1845, between Silas Pierce and Mary Shook. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William Hamilton. The first emigrant train of any consequence came through the county in 1842. It was led by Peter Burnett and was made up of 25 wagons. This was the beginning of the north branch of the California and Oregon trail.

"Squatter Sovereignty" had its birth in Doniphan county in 1854 immediately after the treaty with the Kickapoos. The first meeting of "The Squatter Association of Kansas" was held at the home of J. R. Whitehead on June 24 of that year. A. M. Mitchell of St. Joseph, Mo., was chairman; J. R. Whitehead, secretary; and the executive committee consisted of John H. Whitehead, H. Smallwood, J. B. O'Toole, J. W. Smith, Sr., Sam Montgomery, B. Harding, J. W. Smith, Jr., J. J. Keaton, T. W. Waterson, C. B. Whithead, Anderson Cox and Joseph Sicliff. Vigilance committees to guard the rights of settlers and claim owners against loss of their property by claim jumpers were appointed and the members paid 50 cents for each service. The county was organized in 1855 and named after Alexander W. Doniphan (q. v.), an ardent partisan in the slavery agitation. It was surveyed by John Calhoun, who in 1854 was appointed surveyor-general of the twin territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The first officer in the county was James R. Whitehead, who was commissioned constable of the district in 1854 after the state had been districted, and Doniphan, Wolf Creek and Burr Oak were named as voting precincts. The first commissioners were Joel P. Blair, Alexander Dunning and E. V. B. Rodgers. They held their first meeting on Sept. 18, 1855, and elected Mr. Whitehead county clerk, ex-officio clerk of the probate court, and register of deeds. The commissioners appointed by the legislature to locate a county seat staked off the site of Troy in October of that year. In the state election held in March, 1855, the polling places were controlled by armed Missourians. About fifteen minutes before the polls opened in the morning Maj. Fee, a free-state candidate, announced from the stump that the ticket of his faction would be withdrawn and the pro-slavery men would be allowed a clear field. Notwithstanding this armed men guarded the polls until they were closed.

Daniel Woodson, who had been acting governor, was the first receiver of the land office at Doniphan and later at Kickapoo, holding this position from 1857 to 1861. The Pony Express from St. Joseph to the Pacific coast went through Doniphan county, the route leading by the sites of the present towns of Wathena, Troy, Bendena, Denton and Purcell.

The drought of 1860 caused great suffering in Doniphan county as well as other parts of the state and they received relief to the extent of 138,750 pounds of provisions. Doniphan being a border county

suffered considerable annoyance and damage to life and property from the raids of the border ruffians. In 1860 guards were kept on duty in all the little cities at night. The women took an important part with the men in protecting their homes, and many are the instances of courage on the part of young girls and women in times of distress and danger. In one instance a girl in men's clothes was shot by the guard.

After the Civil war was over and the border troubles settled, the people began improvements again. Three miles of track had been laid in 1860 near Wathena by the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway company. After the close of the war a new company was organized, and Doniphan county voted bonds for the construction of the road. Travel up to this time had been carried on by boat on the rivers and by stage and freight wagon west of St. Joseph, Mo. This first road entered the county at Elwood, passed through Wathena and Troy, leaving about midway on the western line. The next road to be built was the Atchison & Nebraska, for which the county voted \$200,000 in bonds and gave in individual subscriptions \$10,000. This road was built as far as White Cloud in 1871. The St. Joseph & Elwood bridge was built the same year. In 1872 a railroad was built from Wathena to Doniphan via Palmero by George H. Hall, John L. Motter, O. B. Craig, William Craig and George W. Barr. It was finally acquired by the St. Joseph & Western company and the rails were taken up and used on that line. At present Doniphan county has three lines of railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, extending from southeast to northwest, passing through Troy; the St. Joseph & Grand Island enters from St. Joseph at Elwood and crosses directly west; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific enters in the southwest, runs northeast to Troy and east to St. Joseph.

When the county was first organized it was divided into five townships, Wayne, Washington, Iowa, Wolf River and Burr Oak. In 1856 Center township was formed out of the western portions of Washington and Burr Oak, in 1878 Union township was formed out of the territory of Wolf River, Marion was formed later between Washington and Wayne. A number of the historic towns of earlier times have disappeared from the map. These include Columbus, Charleston, Lafayette, Normanville, Mt. Vernon, Palermo, Ridge Farm, Syracuse, Walnut Grove, Whitehead and Wolf River. The towns and postoffices of the present are, Bendena, Blair, Brenner, Denton, Doniphan, Elwood, Fanning, Gabriel, Geary, Highland, Highland Station, Iowa Point, Leona, Moray, Palmero, Purcell, Severance, Sparks, Troy, Wathena and White Cloud.

The surface of the county is rolling except for the bluffs along the Missouri river. There are a number of smaller streams among which Wolf river is the most important. It enters from the west flows in a northeasterly direction through Leona and Severance and empties into the Missouri. Clear creek and Mission creek also empty into the Missouri.

The geological formations of Doniphan county are very interesting.

Many relics of prehistoric ages have been taken from the bluffs and banks of streams. A few years ago a large tooth weighing 5 pounds was unearthed. Mounds in which the prehistoric races were accustomed to bury their dead existed in considerable numbers in the early days of the white man's occupation. Limestone is found in considerable quantities, also sandstone of a good quality and potter's clay. Coal is found to some extent but not in commercial quantities.

The area is 379 square miles or 242,560 acres, of which 177,297 acres are under cultivation. The principal products are wheat, corn, oats and fruits. The county is one of the foremost in horticulture, having about 350,000 bearing fruit trees. In 1910 the total income from farm products was \$2,705,712, of which corn was worth \$1,034,982; wheat, \$119,247; and oats, \$193,790. The assessed valuation of property was \$24,909,152, and the population was 14,422, which makes the wealth of the county average nearly \$1,700 per capita.

The educational advantages cannot be surpassed anywhere. There are 68 organized school districts with a school population of 4,553. The Highland University, which was the outgrowth of the early missions of 1837, is the oldest chartered educational institution in the state. There are Roman Catholic and Lutheran schools at Wathena. The first school for white children was established near Highland in 1858. John F. Sparks was the first teacher. The school house, which was built of logs, was on the site of the building now belonging to district 56. In 1867 an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Methodist church to found a boarding school at Burr Oak.

Doniphan's Expedition.—In May, 1846, Gov. Edwards of Missouri requested Col. Alexander W. Doniphan, a lawyer of Liberty, to assist him in raising troops in the western counties of the state for volunteer service in the war with Mexico, and he acceded to the request. The enthusiasm of the people was high and in a week or so the eight companies of men had volunteered, which, upon organization at Fort Leavenworth, formed the famous First Missouri mounted volunteers. This regiment formed a portion of the column known as the Army of the West, commanded by that chivalric soldier, Gen. Stephen W. Kearney. All of the troops rendezvoused at Fort Leavenworth. The volunteers having undergone a few weeks' drilling, the Army of the West commenced its march to Santa Fe on June 26, 1846, and on Aug. 18 following Gen. Kearney's army entered Santa Fe without firing a gun.

In November of the same year, Col. Doniphan was ordered with his regiment into the country of the Navajo Indians, on the western slope of the Rocky mountains, to overawe or chastise them. He completed this movement with great celerity. His soldiers toiled through snows three feet deep on the crests and eastern slope of the mountains. Having accomplished the object of the expedition by concluding a satisfactory treaty with the Indians, he returned to the Río del Norte, and on the banks of that stream collected and refreshed his men, preparatory to effecting what was then intended to be a junction with Gen. Wool.

He was here reinforced by two batteries of light artillery. In Dec., 1846, he turned his little column to the south and put it in motion towards Chihuahua. In quick succession followed his brilliant and decisive victories at Brazito and Sacramento, the capture of Chihuahua, the plunge of his little army into the unknown country between Chihuahua and Saltillo, and its emergence in triumph at the latter city. After his arrival at Saltillo, inasmuch as the period of enlistment of his men would soon expire, his regiment was ordered home. The march was continued to Matamoras, where the regiment embarked for New Orleans. The men were discharged at New Orleans and arrived at home about July 1, 1847.

The march of this regiment from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, Chihuahua, Saltillo and Matamoras—a distance of near 3,600 miles—is called Doniphan's Expedition, and in a measure is germane to Kansas history. There was no road, not even a path, leading from Fort Leavenworth into the regular Santa Fe trail. The army, therefore, steered its course southwesterly, with the view of intersecting the main Santa Fe trail, at or near the Narrows, 65 miles west of Independence. In accomplishing this, many deep ravines and creeks with high and rugged banks were encountered. The heat was often excessive; the grass was tall and rank; the earth in many places so soft that the heavily loaded wagons would sink almost up to the axle upon the level prairie, and the men were frequently compelled to dismount and drag them from the mire with their hands. Hence the march was, of necessity, both slow and tedious. About noon on June 30, they arrived upon the banks of the Kansas river, which they crossed in boats without loss or accident, and encamped for the night on the west bank among the friendly Shawnees. On July 1 the troops continued their march in a southwesterly direction, to intersect the road leading from Independence to Santa Fe. After a toilsome march of some 15 miles, without a guide, through the tall prairie grass and matted pea-vines, sometimes directing their course to the southward and sometimes to the westward, they at length struck upon the old Santa Fe trace, and encamped for the night near Black Jack, in what is now Douglas county. Provisions (chiefly bread-stuffs, salt, etc.) were conveyed in wagons, and beef-cattle driven along for the use of the men. The animals subsisted entirely by grazing. By July 5 the troops had reached Council Grove, now the county seat of Morris county, Kan., one of the most important stations on the old trail. Advancing about 16 miles further they encamped near the Diamond Springs. On July 9, they arrived upon the banks of the Little Arkansas, in what is now Rice county. The evening of July 12 found them at Walnut creek, in what is now Barton county, and the following day brought them to the noted Pawnee rock, near which place they diverged from the main Santa Fe road and followed the Arkansas river to a point near the present city of Pueblo, Col., where they crossed into the enemy's country.

Then ensued what proved to be one of the most remarkable military campaigns in American history. The principal engagement was the

battle of Sacramento, which one writer says "was the most wonderful ever fought by American arms." Col. Doniphan's men attacked a fortified position held by troops outnumbering them nearly five to one, and in speaking of their charge at that place the same writer says, "It has never been equaled in all the annals of the world's warfare." The State of Kansas has honored Col. Doniphan by naming a county and a town for him, and the State of Missouri named the seat of Ripley county in his honor.

Dorn County.—(See Neosho County.)

Dorrance, one of the principal towns of Russell county, is located in Plymouth township, on the Union Pacific R. R. and near the Smoky Hill river, 17 miles east of Russell, the county seat. It was settled about the time the railroad was built, was incorporated in 1910, and the same year reported a population of 281. Dorrance has a bank, an international money order postoffice with three rural routes, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, a hotel, churches of various denominations, a good public school system, and a number of well equipped mercantile establishments. Being located in the midst of a rich agricultural district, it is an important shipping point for grain, live stock, and other farm products.

Doster, a small village of Sumner county, is a station on the Kansas Southwestern R. R. 6 miles west of Caldwell and about 20 miles southwest of Wellington, the county seat. Mail is received by rural delivery from Caldwell.

Doster, Frank M., lawyer and the first Democrat to be elected to the office of chief justice of the Kansas supreme court, was born in Virginia, Jan. 19, 1849. He received his education at the Indiana State University and Illinois College, and later graduated at the Benton Law Institute of Indiana. At the age of fifteen years he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana cavalry, under Lincoln's last three-year call, and served for two years. In the summer of 1865 his company was sent from the south and served along the Santa Fe trail. Prior to his enlistment he served in the state militia and took part in the Morgan raid of 1863. He commenced to practice law in Piatt county, Ill., but in about a year removed to Kansas and located in Marion county. In 1872 Mr. Doster was elected to the state legislature. Three years later he was elected judge of the Twenty-fifth judicial district, but was defeated for reelection in 1891. In 1893 he was appointed judge of the district court and on Jan. 11, 1897, was made chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas, where he served until 1903. Judge Doster is an able lawyer, a close student, and though a Socialist, at the time of his election he said, "I know only one code of law and that is the same one studied by the other lawyers and I shall try to follow it as best I can." While upon the supreme bench Judge Doster advocated an amendment to the constitution which would increase the supreme court to seven members. On June 22, 1901, the following statement appeared in the Kansas City Star, "He expounded the law as he found it and as

he learned it from celebrated jurists who have gone before him in America and England. No judge was ever more impartial, and to the corporation and the humble citizen alike he has given equal and exact justice. More than a learned judge, Judge Doster is a man of scholarly attainments, and his opinions have a classic flavor seldom found on the dry pages of court reports." One able lawyer said, "He is a credit to the state, a credit to the bench and a credit to his profession."

Douglas County, located in the second tier of counties west of Missouri and in the fourth tier south of Nebraska, is bounded on the north by Jefferson and Leavenworth counties, from which it is separated by the Kansas river; on the east by Johnson county; on the south by Franklin county, and on the west by Osage and Shawnee counties. It is one of the original 33 counties created by the first territorial legislature with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the main channel of the Kansas river, at the northwest corner of Johnson county; thence south to the southwest corner of Johnson county; thence west 24 miles to a point equidistant between the limits (embraced in the original plots) of the towns of Lecompton and Tecumseh."

It was named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas, United States senator from Douglas at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

It has an area of 469 square miles and is divided into the following townships: Clinton, Eudora, Grant, Kanwaka, Lecompton, Marion, Palmyra, Wakarusa and Willow Springs. The general surface of the country is undulating, breaking into high bluffs along the Kansas and Wakarusa rivers. The bottom lands or valleys, which comprise about a quarter of the area, are from 2 to 4 miles in width. Timber belts are generally found along the streams, and average about a mile in width. The principal varieties of native timber are ash, elm, cottonwood, oak, walnut and hackberry. The main water course is the Kansas river, which flows in a general southeasterly direction and forms the northern boundary. The Wakarusa river, also an important stream, flows nearly across the county from the west and empties into the Kansas river. The main tributaries of the Wakarusa are Deer, Rock, Washington and Coal creeks, while Plumb creek flows across the extreme northeast corner. In the south are Eight Mile and Ottawa creeks, and along the eastern boundary Captain's creek. Springs are abundant and good well water is usually found at a depth of 25 feet. The soil is extremely fertile, and all grains grow well. The principal crops are winter wheat, Kafir-corn and hay, but the county ranks high in the production of Irish potatoes. Limestone is extensively quarried in Wakarusa and Lecompton townships. Potter's clay is found along the Kansas river, and coal has been mined in limited quantities south of Lawrence. The county also ranks high in live stock and there are over 200,000 bearing fruit trees in the county, more than half of which are apple.

The first white men to visit the present Douglas county, so far as is known, were French traders, who passed up the Kansas river in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and carried on an extensive trade

with the native Indian tribes. Following them, but nearly a century later, were the white explorers who generally followed the waterways toward the west. Thomas Say's route lay along the south bank of the Kansas river through what is now Douglas county, when he passed up the stream in 1819. Fremont followed this route in 1842 and again in 1843, when he went west to explore the Rocky mountains. In 1842, the expedition camped within the limits of Douglas county near the present site of Lawrence, and in his journal of the expedition, Fremont wrote, "We encamped in a remarkably beautiful situation on the Kansas bluffs, which commanded a fine view of the river." The Santa Fe Trail (q. v.), traversed the southern part of the country from east to west, and the route to the gold fields, which began at Westport, Mo., crossed the Wakarusa near what was once the town of Franklin, a little southwest of the present town of Eudora, passed near Lawrence, and left the county beyond the present town of Big Springs. Thousands passed westward over these famous highways after gold was discovered in California, but there were none who stopped to settle as it was Indian territory and the only habitations were the stations kept by whites for the accommodation of the travelers.

The first permanent white settlement in what is now Douglas county was made by Frederick Chouteau in 1827, when he established a trading post, on the south bank of the Kansas river, a little above the present hamlet of Lake View. It remained but a short time, as he removed to Shawnee county in 1830. In 1848 the Methodist Episcopal church established a mission among the Shawnees on the south bank of the Kansas river, near the mouth of the Wakarusa, but in 1857 it was abandoned.

Prior to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, much of the best land in the valley of the Kansas river had been marked for preëmption by Missourians. The undue haste of the pseudo settlers, made against the protests of the Indians, and the great influx into the territory was probably stimulated by the knowledge that organizations were being formed in the north to send emigrants to Kansas with the avowed purpose of working to make it a free-state. Hence, by staking out claims, the Missourians hoped to hold the land against these undesirable settlers.

Some of the first men who came to Kansas in the summer of 1854 and settled along the California road were F. W. Lunkins, A. R. Hopper, Clark Stearns, H. R. Lykins, the Wade brothers, J. A. Wakefield, S. N. Wood, William Lyon, Josiah Hutchinson, and a number of others. South of the California road were Joel K. Goodin and William Breyman. A. W. and A. G. Glenn, William Shirley, and M. S. Winter settled at Lecompton; Jacob Branson, Charles Dow and Franklin Coleman located near the present site of Vinland in 1854. A little farther south, near the present city of Baldwin, claims were taken by Robert and Richard Pierson, Jacob Cantrell and L. F. Green. Douglas, a pro-slavery town, was laid out 2 miles southeast of Lecompton on the claim

of Paris Ellison, and later in the year William Harper and John Chamberlain settled in the extreme northwestern part of the county where Big Springs was afterward laid out. In May, 1855, Napoleon Blanton settled on the Wakarusa 4 miles south of Lawrence, where a bridge was soon built, known as Blanton's.

Most of the claims taken by the Missourians were merely staked out, or a few logs cut and piled up crosswise to show occupation, sometimes only a notice was posted. These non-resident squatters nearly all returned to Missouri, but they had organized and agreed to have no interference with the "paper" claims, threatening to shoot any man who attempted to take possession. But the most systematic movement toward colonization was made by the New England Emigrant Aid company (q. v.) which directed a party of men from Massachusetts and Vermont to start for Kansas with a view of establishing permanent settlements and working to make Kansas a free-state. Other companies followed and together they founded the city of Lawrence.

When claims were taken by squatters, it was assumed that they had secured the land for a permanent home and intended to improve them, but as many did not do this the early settlers formed associations to protect themselves against such encroachment upon the land. Before the New England emigrants came to the territory two such organizations had been formed in what afterward became Douglas county. A call was issued for a meeting to be held on July 8, 1854, at Blue Jacket's store on the Wakarusa. The free-state men who had already located in the vicinity believed that the meeting was to be of men friendly to making Kansas a free-state and attended in considerable numbers, but upon their arrival discovered that it was a meeting of squatters to make rules and regulations with regard to claims. A number of those present were pro-slavery in sentiment and wished to introduce resolutions barring emigrants opposed to that institution of slavery. There were too many free-state men present to carry out that plan, and a compromise was effected by which any person had a right to bring property into the state and the question of slavery was to be settled when the territory had a sufficient population to be admitted to statehood. Some of the more bitter pro-slavery men were not satisfied with the turn affairs had taken and openly declared that they intended to fight the settling of the territory by free-state men, especially the New England company. This first organization was known as the Wakarusa Association.

A meeting of the settlers was called for Aug. 12 at the house of Brice W. Miller, at Miller's Spring, or Millersburg, the object of which was the adoption of some regulations that would afford protection to the actual settlers, not unlike those adopted by the pro-slavery men farther east. By that time northern men had come into the Wakarusa valley in considerable numbers, and the meeting was of great importance. It was generally understood that only actual settlers were expected to attend, but the members of the Wakarusa Association and many pro-

slavery men were present. Settlers and claimants came from a radius of 40 miles, but the question was of burning interest and not confined to any locality. John A. Wakefield called the meeting to order and stated the object to be a conference of actual settlers in the territory. A Mr. Dunham from Missouri caused some disturbance, as the spokesman of the Missourians present, who were practically in the majority. This led to a quarrel and the meeting came near breaking up, but a compromise was effected. John A. Wakefield was chosen president of the Actual Settlers' Association and S. N. Wood register. After considerable argument and deliberation a committee was chosen from each of the associations to agree upon some plan by which they could work together, for the benefit of both. This joint committee submitted a report, which was adopted and proved effective in settling many of the claim difficulties and disputes that arose thereafter, until title could be gained from the government. As new settlers came into the territory they joined either association as they preferred.

The first election in what is now Douglas county was held on Nov. 26, 1854, for a delegate to Congress. The free-state men did not take much interest in it, but from the great number of Missourians who voted at that time the residents should have had some hint of what would follow at the local elections. Douglas county, with only 50 legal voters, cast 283 votes. (See Reeder's Administration.)

The election for members of the first territorial legislature was set for March 30, 1855. The district in which Lawrence was located had 369 voters. For weeks before the election the residents in the border counties of Missouri were active and the Blue Lodges perfected a plan of campaign by which their members were to march into Kansas on election day, take possession of the polls and by a heavy vote gain control of the legislature. Companies were sent into every council district in the territory, and into every representative district but one, in such numbers that they could control the election. They came openly, with the avowed purpose of voting, heavily armed and provided with provisions. About 1,000 of these men came into what is now Douglas county on the evening preceding the election, and the morning of election day. Richard Cordley in his history of Lawrence says, "On the morning of the election the Missourians came over to the place of voting from their camp, in companies, or bodies, of 100 at a time. Mr. Blanton, one of the judges, not appearing, Col. Young claimed that as the people of the territory had two judges, it was nothing more than right that the Missourians should have the other one to look after their interests. Robert Cummins was elected in Blanton's stead because he considered that every man had a right to vote if he had not been in the territory an hour. The Missourians brought their tickets with them. Not having enough they had 300 more printed in Lawrence the evening before and the day of the election."

The polls were crowded all day and the Missourians forced the free-state men to pass through two lines before reaching the polls. During

the day some free-state voters were driven away and prevented from voting. Although the district had but 369 voters, according to the census, 1,034 votes were cast and a careful examination showed that only 232 were legal. (See Border War.)

Samuel J. Jones was appointed sheriff of Douglas county by the first territorial legislature, and the county was organized on Sept. 24, 1855, when the county commissioners assembled at Lecompton in response to a proclamation of the sheriff. The first commissioners were Dr. John Wood, chairman and ex-officio probate judge; John M. Banks and George W. Johnston. James Christian was appointed clerk; Hugh Cameron, treasurer; Peter Crockett, coroner; A. C. W. Stafford, attorney; and O. H. Browne, assessor. The commissioners divided the county into the municipal townships of Lecompton, Lawrence, Franklin, Washington and Louisiana. The county seat, by the first act organizing the county, was designated as Lecompton, which by the same legislature was made the capital of the territory, and it remained the county seat and territorial capital as long as the pro-slavery party was in power. In 1858 an act was passed by the legislature removing the county seat to Lawrence, where it has since remained. For a number of years the county offices were located in different business blocks but when the city hall was built in 1869, offices for the use of the county were rented there. In 1903 a fine new court-house was erected on the corner of Massachusetts and Quincy streets at a cost of \$85,000. The county jail and sheriff's house are located just back of the court-house on Hancock street. This building was erected at the same time as the court-house at a cost of \$22,000. The money for the county buildings was raised by direct tax levy.

That the people of the county were interested in agriculture is demonstrated by the fact that a fair association was started in Douglas county as early as 1868. The race track was laid out where Woodland Park is now located, and the present track is the old one repaired. After a few years this pioneer organization died out and was succeeded by the Western National Fair Association, which had grounds a mile and a half northeast of Lawrence laid out in 1879. It ran for several years and was followed by several organizations which tried to form a Douglas County Fair Association but no great success was achieved until the present fair association was formed in 1905. The race track at Woodland is used and it is expected that within a few years permanent buildings will be erected.

The first railroad in Douglas county was the Union Pacific, constructed in 1864. In 1869 the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston was built south from Lawrence into Franklin county, and subsequently the road along the south bank of the Kansas river was constructed. Both of these roads now belong to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system. The Union Pacific runs along the northern border of the county on the north bank of the Kansas river; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe traverses the entire county east and west along the south bank of the river;

a branch of the same system runs south from Lawrence, so that the eastern and northern portion of the county have excellent transportation facilities. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific operates its trains over the Union Pacific tracks from Kansas City to Topeka. There are over 55 miles of main track railroad in the county.

Lawrence, the seat of justice, is located on the south bank of the Kansas river, in the north central portion, 40 miles west of Kansas City. The state university is located there and has property valued at over \$1,500,000. Haskell Institute, an industrial school maintained by the government of the United States for the Indians, is situated just south of Lawrence. Baldwin, Eudora and Lecompton are incorporated towns of more or less importance.

According to the U. S. census for 1910 the population of Douglas county was 24,724. The assessed value of the property for taxation in the same year was \$33,800,845, and the value of all farm products was \$3,039,086—of field crops alone, \$2,032,119. The five leading crops were as follows: Corn, \$1,218,068; hay, \$295,228; wheat, \$182,355; oats, \$142,236; Irish potatoes, \$120,232.

Douglas, Stephen Arnold, statesman, United States senator from Illinois at the time the Territory of Kansas was organized in 1854, was born at Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813. His father, a physician, died in June, 1813, and he lived with his mother on a farm near Brandon until he was fifteen years of age. He then went to Middlebury, Vt., to learn the trade of cabinet-maker, but after eighteen months his health became impaired and he gave up the occupation. After attending the academy at Brandon for one year, he removed with his mother to New York state. In Dec., 1832, he began the study of law. The following year he visited the cities of Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo., and Jacksonville, Ill., in quest of remunerative employment, and in March, 1834, he began the practice of law at Jacksonville. Two weeks later he made his first political speech, in which he defended the administration of President Jackson. This was the turning point in his career. His courageous support of the president aided him to build up a clientage among Jackson's friends, and when the legislature met he was elected attorney-general, although not yet twenty-two years old. This office he resigned in Dec., 1835, having been elected to the lower branch of the Illinois legislature, in which he was the youngest member. Below the medium height, with a slight physical frame at that time, but ready in debate, he acquired the sobriquet of the "Little Giant." In 1837 he was appointed register of the United States land office at Springfield, Ill.; was defeated for Congress in 1840; became one of the justices of the Illinois supreme court in Feb., 1841; was elected to Congress in 1842 and was twice reelected; and on March 4, 1847, he became a member of the United States senate, where he served until his death. In 1852 and again in 1856 he received support in the Democratic national conventions for the presidency, and was nominated for that office by the convention in 1860, but a split in the party caused

his defeat and the election of Abraham Lincoln. While a member of the national house of representatives, he was for two years chairman of the committee on territories, at that time a position of great importance on account of the agitation of the slavery question, and after entering the senate he was for eleven years chairman of the same committee in that body. During this period he reported bills for the organization of the territories of Minnesota, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Kansas and Nebraska (see Kansas-Nebraska Bill), and for the admission of the states of Iowa, California, Minnesota and Oregon. He opposed the Wilmot proviso and supported the compromise measures of 1850, for which he was denounced as a traitor by the Chicago city council on Oct. 22, 1850. The next evening (Oct. 23) Douglas spoke in the same hall in defense of his attitude, and on that occasion promulgated the dogma that later became so widely known as the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" (q. v.). In the session of 1857-58 he opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, denouncing that instrument on the ground that "it is not the act of the people of Kansas, and does not embody their will." In the session of 1860-61 he was a member of the "committee of thirteen," and did all he could in an honorable way to avert civil war, and up to the time of his death gave an unequivocal support to President Lincoln's administration. Mr. Douglas died at Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1861.

Douglass, an incorporated town of Butler county, is located on the Walnut river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 24 miles southwest of Eldorado, the county seat. It was settled in 1869 and in 1910 reported a population of 657. Douglass has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Tribune), modern public school buildings, churches of several denominations, an international money order postoffice with three rural routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, general stores, jewelry, drug and hardware houses, an opera house, a good hotel, and its location makes it an important shipping point for a rich section of the Walnut river valley.

Dover, a village of Mission township, Shawnee county, is located on Mission creek about 18 miles southwest of Topeka, the county seat, and 9 miles south of Willard, which is the nearest railroad station. It has a money order postoffice, telephone connections, and is a trading center for that portion of the county. The population in 1910 was 175.

Downer's Station.—(See Fort Downer.)

Downs, an incorporated city of Osborne county, is situated in Ross township on the Solomon river and at the junction of two lines of the Missouri Pacific R. R., 10 miles east of Osborne, the county seat. The city owes its origin to the construction of the Central Branch R. R., which was completed to this point in 1879. Downs was platted by John A. Beal and A. Z. Blunt in Aug., 1879, and the following December the town was incorporated with the following officers: Mayor, J. B. Craney; clerk, J. G. Poole; councilmen, John Parish, O. Denton, L. F. Pennington, J. E. Kentzel and G. W. Howell. The railroad com-

pany made Downs a division point and erected a roundhouse and repair shop, which gave the place an impetus. On Feb. 9, 1880, Thomas G. Nicklin issued the first number of the Downs Times, and in Aug., 1880, bonds were voted for the erection of a modern school building. Churches and lodges of various fraternal orders were established, and the growth of Downs has been steady and substantial from the start.

In 1910 Downs reported a population of 1,427, a gain of 489 during the preceding ten years. The city is equipped with electric lights, a fire department, waterworks, well kept streets, etc. It has 2 banks, an international money order postoffice with three rural routes, express and telegraph service, a telephone exchange, a public library, an opera house, 2 weekly newspapers (the Times and the News), an ice and cold storage plant, flour mills, grain elevators, brick and tile works, the railroad machine shops, good mercantile establishments, and the professions are well represented.

Doy, John, Rescue of.—In 1859 Dr. John Doy, a free-state man, was arrested near Lawrence, and carried to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was tried upon the charge of abducting slaves from that state. He was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Doy's friends all knew that the charges were false, as he had not been in Missouri for some time prior to the escape of the slaves, and Maj. James B. Abbott organized a party of ten men to rescue the doctor from the jail at St. Joseph. The rescuing party consisted of James B. Abbott, Silas Soule, Joseph Gardiner, Charles Doy, two men named Lennox and Hayes, Thomas Simmons, Joshua A. Pike, John E. Stewart and S. J. Willis. They assembled at Lawrence and from there by different routes, in order to avoid attention, went quietly to Elwood, a town opposite St. Joseph, where they arranged a plan of action. As all the men were total strangers in Elwood and St. Joseph they proceeded with great caution. The only man who knew of their mission was Dr. Grant, the editor of the free-state paper, who proved a valuable friend and rendered assistance. When mingling with the people of the two towns some of the men of the rescuing party represented themselves as miners, others as men from the east on their way to the mines and when meeting each other acted as strangers.

Several plans of rescue were discussed, and finally they determined to break into the jail by force. It was necessary to inform the prisoner of this plan and Silas Soule represented himself as coming from Doy's wife. He was admitted to the jail and delivered his message. With him Soule carried a note saying, "tonight at twelve o'clock," wrapped with a piece of twine and by diverting the attention of the jailer managed to throw this behind him upon the floor of Doy's cell. That night a small stone attached to the string hanging from Doy's window apprised the party that he was ready. Soule reported that it would take at least three hours to break into the jail, showing that such a plan was quite impractical; so the men decided to take a prisoner to jail upon the charge of horse stealing. The day was one of driving rain,

but the men familiarized themselves with the streets and the different routes to the river where two boats had been secured, for the jail was in the heart of the town. At 10 o'clock p. m. Maj. Abbott assigned the men their positions and told each what he was to do. Simmons was chosen for the thief. His wrists were apparently bound by heavy thongs of buffalo hide, but in the hollow of his right hand, attached to the thong, he held a leaden egg, which was an excellent weapon in the hands of such a powerful man and under the desperate circumstances he would be placed during the rescue. Gardiner, a man six feet and four inches in height and proportionately powerful, and Willis, almost as strong, led the thief to the jail entrance, where they rapped. The jailer asked what was the matter and upon receiving a reply that the men had a horse thief whom they had pursued all day and captured, he said that he would be down. The jailer asked Gardiner and Willis if they had a warrant for the arrest of the thief, and upon learning that they did not, said he disliked putting Simmons in jail, but that Simmons looked like a thief and he would risk it.

The three men entered with the jailer, and Abbott slipped into the lower room to hear what followed as well as to be ready to render assistance. The jailer unlocked the door of the cell, but Simmons refused to enter, saying: "I won't go in there among niggers," a signal previously agreed upon. The jailer said the negroes were on the floor below and opened the door where Doy was confined. Gardiner inquired where the negro abductor was and the jailer replied, "Here he is." The three men then told the jailer they had come for the purpose of taking Doy with them. The jailer realized the situation but too late to close the door, being covered by the revolvers of Gardiner and Willis. He told the rescuers that if Doy was left in the jail he would get another trial, while if they carried him off he would be liable to seizure at any time. The decision was left to Doy, who said: "I will go with my friends."

Other prisoners attempted to avail themselves of the opportunity to get out, but were driven back by the Kansas men, who said that they had not come to release thieves and murderers but to free an innocent man. The rescuing party left the jail just as the theater let out. They mingled with the crowd on the street, in order to avoid attention from the police, and on reaching the river divided into two parties to reach their boats. Doy's party was even followed and watched by two policemen as they bailed out their boat. They shoved off into the stream, soon crossed the Missouri to the Kansas side, where friends met them with teams and a guide, and they were soon on their way to safety. The next night was spent at Grasshopper Falls, and on the afternoon of the second day they reached home, where friends had already learned of the success of the expedition in the St. Joseph newspapers, but the men of the party were not known. They had been followed by a posse from St. Joseph and one of the scouts overtook them, but on nearing Lawrence the Missourians turned back and the eleven men reached

their destination without further pursuit. This was regarded as one of the bravest and most daring exploits of the free-state men of the territory.

Draft of 1864.—Although Kansas had furnished more than her quota of men under the calls for volunteers during the early years of the war, the provost marshal general, Brig.-Gen. James B. Fry, on Dec. 19, 1864, ordered a draft on the state for more troops. While the draft was in progress, Gov. Crawford was inaugurated in Jan., 1865. During the session of the legislature he acquainted himself with actual conditions, having the adjutant-general of the state prepare a complete list of all enlistments, reënlistments, etc., and on March 2, 1865, the day following the adjournment of the legislature, the governor set out for Washington, D. C., to convince the national authorities that the draft was unjust and not warranted by the actual state of affairs. After encountering a number of obstacles, he succeeded in obtaining credit for 3,039 men more than were shown on the state's muster rolls at Washington, thus placing the state 2,000 men in excess of all calls and demands.

Prior to that action on the part of the governor, a number of men had been drafted and some had been assigned to duty in the field. The secretary of war refused to discharge these men, offering as an excuse for his refusal the fact that other states were making similar claims. Gov. Crawford then went to Gen. Fry, who ordered the draft suspended. The adjutant-general's report, 1861-65, gives three lists of drafted men. On page 646, vol. I, are the names of 34 men unassigned to companies; on page 989, same volume, are the names of 35 men assigned to new Company C, Tenth Kansas infantry; and on page 993 are the names of 50 men assigned to new Company D of the same regiment. The Tenth Kansas was at that time in Gen. Canby's command in the Red river country.

Upon Gov. Crawford's return to Kansas, he learned that some of the drafted men were still held at Fort Leavenworth, and on April 11 telegraphed to Gen. Fry asking their release. An order to that effect was received on the 15th and those conscripts at the fort were discharged from further service. In June the governor made another trip to Washington and obtained an order for the discharge of the men under Gen. Canby, but the war was already ended and they were mustered out with the regiment.

The most charitable view that can be taken of the draft on Kansas is that in the work of raising, organizing and equipping the great Union army errors occurred in the records, causing a misunderstanding as to the actual number of men furnished by the state. But the fact remains that the draft was unmerited and calculated to place the state in a false light. The men of Kansas answered every call, and once mustered into service they discharged their duties with credit to themselves and honor to the state.

Dred Scott Decision.—On March 6, 1857, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, of the United States supreme court, handed down an opinion

which perhaps occasioned more comment from the press and more excitement among the people than any other decision ever rendered by that court. The events leading up to the decision had their beginning more than twenty years before. Dr. Emerson, a resident of Missouri, was appointed surgeon at the military post at Rock Island, Ill., in 1834, and upon assuming his duties there took with him a negro slave named Dred Scott. The next year the doctor was assigned to duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., whither Scott accompanied him. Not long after his arrival at Fort Snelling, Dr. Emerson bought a negro girl named Harriet, who subsequently became the wife of Scott. A child was born to the couple at Fort Snelling, and in 1838 Dr. Emerson returned to Missouri, taking the colored family—father, mother and child—along with him. A few years later Dr. Emerson died, and in 1848 Scott, who in the meantime had been sold to a man named Sandford, brought suit in the circuit court of St. Louis county, Mo., to establish his freedom.

In filing this suit, Scott's contention was that the Ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in Illinois; that the Missouri Compromise expressly prohibited it in that part of the Louisiana purchase north of the line of 36° 30', and that his residence at Rock Island and Fort Snelling annulled all rights of ownership which his master might have had prior to the removal into free territory. The circuit court decided in his favor, but an appeal was taken to the Missouri supreme court, which in 1852 ruled against him, on the ground that his return to Missouri, without resistance or objection on his part, restored to his master any right of ownership which might have been forfeited by the temporary residence in territory declared free by the acts cited. The case was then taken to the United States circuit court, where in 1854 the state supreme court was sustained, though it was admitted that Scott was a citizen and could be a party to an action in the Federal courts.

As soon as this decision was rendered, several prominent anti-slavery lawyers offered to carry the case through the United States supreme court, without charging Scott any fees for their services, and the result was the decision of Mr. Taney, which was concurred in by the other members of the supreme bench except Justices Curtis and McLean. The first question to be decided was that of citizenship. In this part of his opinion the chief justice said: "It is difficult, at this day, to realize the state of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate race which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and when the constitution was framed and adopted. But the public history of every European nation displays it in a manner too plain to be mistaken. They had for more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior race, and altogether unfit to associate with the white races, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit."

Having thus elaborately settled the question of citizenship adversely to Dred Scott and all his race, Judge Taney next proceeded to efface the Missouri Compromise as follows: "It is the opinion of the court, that the act of Congress which prohibited a citizen from holding and owning property of this kind in the territory of the United States north of the line therein mentioned, is not warranted by the constitution, and is therefore void." And by referring to the case of *Strader et al. vs. Graham*, where a slave had been taken from Kentucky to Ohio and returned, he disposed of the Ordinance of 1787 in a similar way.

The immediate effect was that the slaveholders of the South found reasons for rejoicing in the decision of the court in thus declaring unconstitutional the laws prohibiting slavery within certain bounds; that slaves, being property, were entitled to protection under the constitution; and that Congress had no power to enact laws prohibiting the slave holder from taking his chattels anywhere he pleased. This part of the opinion was regarded by many of the leading attorneys of the country as extra-judicial—a sort of obiter dictum—and without direct bearing on the case at issue, but it gave encouragement to the slave power to know that a majority of the members of the supreme court held such views.

Then came the reaction. Goldwin Smith says: "By this presentation of the iniquity, naked and in its most repulsive form, Taney did no small harm to the party which he intended to aid. It has been said that slavery plucked its ruin on its own head by its aggressive violence. It could not help showing its native temper, nor could it help feeding its hunger of land, insisting on the restoration of its run-aways, or demanding a foreign policy such as would fend off the approach of emancipation. But Taney's judgment was a gratuitous aggression and an insult to humanity at the same time, for which, supposing the Southern leaders inspired it, they paid dear. If the slave was mere property, his owner might be entitled to take him anywhere, and thus slavery might be made national. The boast of a daring partisan of slavery might be fulfilled, that the day would come when men might be bought and sold in Boston as freely as any other goods. The issue, which all politicians had striven to keep out of sight, was presented in its most startling and shocking form."

For a moment the abolitionists of the North were paralyzed. Then they seized with avidity upon the expression, "The negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect," and made it their slogan. Although this expression had been used by Mr. Taney in the nature of a quotation, merely to show the social status of the black race during the century preceding the founding of the American republic, it was part of the decision of the court, and there is little room for doubt that the use of this "war cry" had much to do with crystallizing the anti-slavery sentiment in the Northern states.

In Kansas, as elsewhere, the first effect of the opinion was to cause elation among the friends of slavery. When, on Aug. 15, 1857, Prof.

Benjamin Silliman and forty-two citizens of Connecticut sent a memorial to President Buchanan, calling his attention to the fact that Gov. Walker was employing the army in Kansas to force the people to obey laws they did not make, the president sought shelter behind the Dred Scott decision, declaring that "Slavery existed at that period (when the Black Laws were passed by the territorial legislature) and still exists in Kansas under the constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been doubted is a mystery." Again, in his message of Feb. 2, 1858 (see Slavery), he reiterated and emphasized the fact—as he viewed it—that Kansas was slave territory under the constitution. With the reaction came a tide of free-state emigration, and there is no question that the Dred Scott case played a part in making Kansas a free state, as it also did in precipitating the Civil war.

Dresden, a prosperous little town of Decatur county, is situated in the township of the same name, about 16 miles south of Oberlin, the county seat. It is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., has 2 banks, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telegraph, express and telephone service, grain elevators, a creamery, some well stocked general stores, hardware and implement houses, a hotel, churches of the leading denominations, and good public schools. The population in 1910 was 325.

Droughts.—As early as 1837, in a report from the Shawnee Mission, Mr. Johnson stated that the crops were short from drought, but he hoped they would have a sufficiency. Samuel J. Stewart, in writing of the early days of Kansas in 1856, says: "There was an overflow of the Neosho in May; then the rains ceased to fall and by the 4th of July all the little branches we had believed 'flowed on forever' were entirely dry. By August all the springs were no more, and we suffered from lack of water. Sicknes came and a few died; others turned their faces to the east."

So severe was the suffering of the pioneers that the eastern states raised funds for relief. The Massachusetts legislature appropriated \$20,000 for the relief of Massachusetts men in Kansas and large sums were raised in other eastern states by relief societies. The year 1857 was also very dry, the driest in some sections of the territory ever known up to that date. The rivers were unusually low and it was possible to ford the Kansas at almost any point, while several of the main tributaries became mere rivulets. On Aug. 26, 1857, Mons. Borden arrived at Kansas City with the first news of gold in the Pike's Peak region, and advised the gold seekers to take the Arkansas river route, as the "Kansas is destitute of timber and water."

It was the summer of 1860, however, which gave Kansas its reputation for droughts. During the fall and winter of 1859-60 but little rain fell. The spring of 1860 continued dry though there were a few showers that put the ground in condition for cultivation. The account of Hart-

man Lichtenhan, one of the early settlers, as given in the Kansas Historical Collections, says: "During the year 1860 not a drop of rain fell from the 15th of May until the following January. Nothing was raised, and in consequence provisions were very high. I freighted all summer from Leavenworth and Kansas City to the towns in the western part of the territory."

Horace Greeley, in the *New York Independent* of Feb. 7, 1861, said: "Drought is not unknown to us; but a drought so persistent and so severe as that which devastated Kansas in 1860 is a stranger to the states this side of the Mississippi. No rain, or none of any consequence, over an area of 40,000 square miles from seed time to harvest. Such has been the woeful experience of seven-eighths of Kansas during 1860."

The settlers were poor, without money to buy provisions at the prevailing prices, consequently they grew disheartened and nearly one-fourth of the population left the territory for new lands or returned to their old homes in the east. On Oct. 29, 1860, Thaddeus Hyatt wrote to the war and interior departments: "Thousands of once thrifty and prosperous American citizens are now perishing for want. Winter is upon them; of clothing they are nearly bereft; food they have not to last them through the cold season that is approaching. Some have already died; others are daily dying."

Meetings were held in the principal towns of nearly every county to learn the extent of crop failure and devise means for assistance. Dr. Samuel Ayers, who traveled through portions of Linn and Lykins counties, said: "There will be almost universal destitution, and unless aided the people can not live." Aid societies were formed in the east and the abolition societies of New England sent Samuel C. Pomeroy to Kansas as distributing agent. Money and clothing were collected in all the eastern states and sent to Atchison, the distributing point. In addition to the actual necessities of life, the committee also furnished seed wheat for the farmers, most of it being contributed by the farmers of New York, Wisconsin and Missouri. Forty-one counties received aid through the relief society and in a few cases special trains were used to transport supplies to the counties which suffered most.

Mrs. Emily Harrison, of Ellsworth, in her reminiscences of early days in Ottawa county, published in Vol. IX, *Kansas Historical Collections*, says that in 1867 there was a flood in June; "The drought followed, and after the drought came the grasshoppers of 1867. They covered the earth and stripped the prairies. Food was costly."

The summer of 1870 was dry with a partial failure of crops. Forty-two days passed without rain. The legislatures of 1869, 1871 and 1872 each made appropriations for the relief of drought sufferers. (See Harvey's Administration.) In 1874 came the long dry spell which gave the state the name of "Droughty Kansas." Only eighteen inches of rain fell in eighteen months. Rev. W. Bristow, pastor of a church at Eureka, Kan., that year, says: "The 14th day of June a heavy rain

fell; all through the months of July and August occasionally heavy black clouds would loom up in the west, but no rain would come; the wheat crop was cut short; the chinch bugs went from the wheat fields into the corn fields; then came the hot winds like a blast furnace until it seemed that nothing green could survive. And to add to our troubles, late in the summer the grasshoppers came and completed the destruction of everything green."

Similar conditions prevailed in central and western Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado. Famine stared people in the face, and the situation became so alarming that the governors of the four suffering states met at Omaha to consult with regard to means of alleviating the distress.

Some parts of the state suffered so from crop failure in 1881 that the legislature appropriated \$25,000 for general relief. The state then had a respite from droughts until 1891, when the legislature found it necessary to appropriate \$60,000 for general relief and to provide seed, the state railroad commission being made the disbursing agent. To benefit by this appropriation the counties issued warrants payable to the state on or before Feb. 1, 1892, and the county took each applicant's obligation for the cost of grain furnished him, payable before Jan. 1, 1892, with interest at six per cent. Only four years elapsed before the state again suffered from a lack of rainfall, and the legislature of 1895 appropriated \$100,000 "or so much thereof as may be necessary," for the purchase and distribution of seed grain by the board of railroad commissioners in certain counties of the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Congressional districts. No one was to receive grain unless a resident of the state for a year or more.

In 1891 occurred the last drought of which there is a record. Old settlers claimed that the summer was the driest since 1860. The mean temperature for the summer was 103°, that of 1874, 94.7°, while for 1860 it was 103.9°. On July 15, 1901, it was estimated that \$2,000,000 a day would hardly cover the losses of the farmers in grain and stock. George M. Walden, president of the Kansas City stock-yards company, said: "Ten more days without rain in this section will mean ruin to the corn and hay crops and absolutely no feed for next winter." In nearly every case of drought the succeeding year has brought bountiful crops, and the farmers of the state have been able to recoup themselves for their losses.

Drury, a village of Falls township, Sumner county, is a station on the Kansas Southwestern R. R. about 20 miles south of Wellington, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, a flour mill, a good local trade, and is a shipping point of some importance. The population in 1910 was 28.

Drywood, a little village of Crawford county, is located in Lincoln township, about 12 miles northeast of Girard, the county seat. It is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a good local trade, and in 1910 reported a population of 40.

Dubuque, a little village of Center township, Russell county, is located near the head of Beaver creek, about 20 miles southeast of Russell, the county seat. It was formerly a postoffice, but after the introduction of the rural delivery system the office was discontinued, the people now receiving mail through the office at Dorrance, which is the most convenient railroad station. The population in 1910 was 26.

Dull Knife Raid.—(See Cheyenne Raid, 1878.)

Dun, a small hamlet of Wilson county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 8 miles southeast of Fredonia, the county seat, and 4 miles from Neodesha, from which place it receives daily mail. The railroad name is Lazarus station.

Dunavant, a hamlet of Jefferson county, is located on a branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. 7 miles southeast of Valley Falls and 5 miles north of Oskaloosa, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, and some local trade. The population in 1910 was 85.

Dunbar, John, clergyman, missionary to the Pawnee Indians, and first treasurer of Brown county, Kan., was born at Palmer, Mass., March 3, 1804. In 1832 he was graduated at Williams College, and later he was graduated at the Auburn Theological Seminary. While a student at the latter institution he received an appointment as missionary to the western Indians; was ordained at Ithaca, N. Y., May 1, 1834, and on the 5th left there for the scene of his labors, with instructions to cross the Rocky mountains to the Nez Perces. Upon arriving at St. Louis on the 23d, he learned that the party of traders with whom he was to travel had already left for the West, and this changed his entire plan. At St. Louis he was informed that the Pawnee tribe needed missionaries, and he decided to go there. As soon as possible he reported at the mission and agency at Bellevue, 9 miles above the mouth of the Platte river, on the west bank of the Missouri, and began his work as missionary. In Sept., 1836, he returned to Massachusetts, and while there superintended the printing of a book of 74 pages in the Pawnee language. On Jan. 12, 1837, he married Miss Esther Smith, and the following spring returned to Bellevue, where he and his wife began housekeeping in an old trading house. Later he went to Holt county, Mo., but preferring a residence in a free state, and confident that Kansas was to be admitted as such, he removed to Brown county, Kan., in 1856, and located on the Wolf river, about 2 miles west of the town of Robinson. On March 10, 1857, he was appointed treasurer to the board of county commissioners, being the first man ever to hold that office in the county. Neither Mr. Dunbar nor his wife lived long after their removal to Kansas. She died on Nov. 4, 1856, and his death occurred on Nov. 3, 1857.

Dunbar, John B., son of the above, was born at Bellevue, in what is now the State of Nebraska, April 3, 1841. He received his early instruction from his father, after which he spent one year at the Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass., and graduated at Amherst College in 1864.

after he had served as private, sergeant and lieutenant in a light artillery company for three and a half years. From 1869 to 1878 he was professor of Latin and Greek languages in Washburn College at Topeka, and in 1872-73 he assisted Father Gaillard of St. Mary's mission in the preparation of a Pottawatomic grammar and dictionary. Later he compiled a brief grammar and partial vocabulary of the Pawnee language, but it was never published. On Aug. 22, 1876, he married Miss Alida S. Cook, whose parents were at that time connected with Washburn College. After leaving Topeka Prof. Dunbar was connected with the public schools at Deposit and Brooklyn, N. Y., and Bloomfield, N. J., where he still resides. In early life he became interested in the French and Spanish explorations in the southwest, and his library is rich in books and manuscripts relating to this subject. In Jan., 1885, he was elected a corresponding member of the Kansas Historical Society, and among his contributions to that society may be mentioned a translation of a French manuscript bearing on the Bourgmont expedition; an account of the Villazur expedition of 1720; and a bibliography of early French and Spanish authorities on the Southwest. He has contributed to the Magazine of American History and other publications, and has aided such writers as Shea and Brinton, but the greater part of his work is still in manuscript form.

Duncan, a small hamlet of Miami county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 12 miles southwest of Paola, the county seat. The inhabitants receive mail by rural delivery through the postoffice at Lane.

Duncan, Norman, author and educator, was born at Brantford, Ontario, Canada, July 2, 1871, a son of Augustus and Susan (Hawley) Duncan. He was educated in the University of Toronto, where he was graduated in 1895. From 1897 to 1901 he was on the staff of the New York Evening Post, and in 1902 was appointed professor of rhetoric in Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., which position he held until 1906, when he became adjunct professor of English literature in the University of Kansas. In 1907-08 he was correspondent of Harper's Magazine in Syria, Palestine, Arabia and Egypt, and prior to that time had made several trips to Labrador and Newfoundland. Prof. Duncan is a contributor to several of the leading magazines. His best known published works are "The Soul of the Street," "The Way of the Sea," "Every Man for Himself," "Going Down from Jerusalem," "Dr. Greenfell's Parish," and "The Adventures of Billy Topsail."

Duncan, Robert K., professor of industrial chemistry in the University of Kansas and brother of the above, was born at Brantford, Ontario, Nov. 1, 1868. He was graduated at the University of Toronto as a member of the class of 1892, taking first honors in physics and chemistry. During the years 1892-93 he was a fellow in chemistry in Clark University, and was then instructor in physics and chemistry in the Auburn (N. Y.) academy and high school until 1895. He then became an instructor in Sach's Collegiate Institute at New York, and in 1897-98 was a graduate student in chemistry at Columbia University. From

1898 to 1901 he was professor of chemistry in Washington and Jefferson College, and in 1906 came to his present position in the University of Kansas. On Dec. 27, 1899, he married Miss Charlotte M. Foster. Prof. Duncan is the discoverer of a new process of manufacturing phosphorus, of melting glass at a low temperature, and of decorating glass. In 1901 he was sent abroad by the publishers of McClure's Magazine to study radio activity; in 1903 he again visited Europe in the interests of the publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Co., and in 1905 he again crossed the Atlantic as a representative of Harper's Magazine. In 1910 he was appointed professor of industrial research in the University of Pittsburgh, and holds this position in connection with a similar one in the University of Kansas. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the Kansas Academy of Science, and other similar organizations; is a contributor to scientific journals and magazines; editor of the *New Science* series, and author of "The New Knowledge and the Chemistry of Commerce."

Dundee, a village of Barton county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 8 miles southwest of Great Bend, the county seat, from which place mail is received by rural delivery. It has a local trade, does some shipping, and in 1910 reported a population of 68.

Dunkers.—This religious sect, also known as German Baptists, arose early in the eighteenth century in Germany, as a result of the great religious awakening. The original aim was not to protest against Catholicism, but rather against the barrenness of Protestantism itself. They had no intention of organizing a new sect and caused no great religious upheaval, but their work resulted in a healthy wave of spiritual action in the churches already established. The believers in the new movement organized under Alexander Mack in Westphalia in 1708, but he was not recognized as the founder of the church. Eight of the Pietists, as they were called, were baptised by Mack and were among the first to receive the trine immersion in the history of the Protestant church. This pioneer congregation became the basis of the *Täufer*, *Tunkers* or *Dunkers*, or *German Brethren* as a separate church.

The church in Westphalia grew, other congregations were organized in the Palatinate, but persecutions drove them across the ocean to America, and from 1719 to 1729 a number of *Dunkers* settled in the eastern part of the United States. One colony located near Germantown, Pa., where the first church in this country was established in 1723. From there they extended westward over the old Braddock road, and after the Revolution to western Pennsylvania, and from the Carolinas to Kentucky. They were among the first to enter the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, since which time they have become established in nearly every state in the Union, being most numerous in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota.

The *Dunkers* of colonial time were for the most part German or Dutch. They derived the common name from the mode of baptism

by immersion, rejecting infant baptism and laying great stress upon simple clothes and language. As early as 1872 they prohibited slavery and preached against the system. They refuse to take oaths and carry arms, anoint the sick, and reject the use of medicine. Every male member is allowed to speak in the congregation and the best speaker is usually appointed to the position of minister, being ordained by the laying on of hands.

In polity the church corresponds more nearly to the Presbyterian than to any other special ecclesiastical form. The local congregation is governed by a council of all the members, which is presided over by the ruling elder or bishop and attends to all local affairs. The individual congregations elect delegates, lay and clerical, to a state district meeting and above this state or district meeting is an annual meeting of all the brotherhood. In the general sessions of the annual meeting there is free discussion and the delegates vote upon the final disposal of a matter. The decisions are binding upon the local congregations. Baptism is by forward trine immersion. Reception into the church is by the holy kiss or right hand of fellowship, according to the sex of the person received. The ceremony of foot-washing is observed and is followed by a love feast. Immediately after this the communion is celebrated. In 1881 the church became divided and now consists of the following bodies: The German Baptist Brethren church (Conservative), Old Order German Baptist Brethren, the Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers), and according to the census the Seven Day Baptists are included, although they organized as a separate church in Pennsylvania in 1728.

The Dunkers came to Kansas with the tide of immigration that flowed into the state during the pioneer days of settlement. In 1890 there were 91 organizations in Kansas with a membership of 4,067. During the next fifteen years the number of organizations fell to 81, but the total membership increased to 4,821.

Dunlap, an incorporated city of the third class in Valley township, Morris county, is a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 9 miles southeast of Council Grove, the county seat. The town was founded by and named for Joseph Dunlap, the first white settler in Valley township, who located there in 1870. At the time of the "Negro Exodus" (q. v.) a number of colored people settled in and around Dunlap. The population in 1910 was 333. Dunlap has a bank, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telegraph, express and telephone service, several general stores, drug and hardware houses, Baptist, Congregational and Methodist churches, a hotel, etc. Its location on the Neosho river, in the midst of a rich agricultural section, makes it an important shipping point for portions of Morris, Chase and Lyon counties.

Duquoin, a village of Harper county, is located in Grant township 18 miles northwest of Anthony, the county seat. It is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., has telegraph and express offices,

a money order postoffice with one rural route, general stores, two grain elevators and a flour mill. The population in 1910 was 75.

Durachen, an inland village of Chelsea township, Butler county, is situated about 15 miles northeast of Eldorado, the county seat, from which place mail is received by rural delivery. De Graff, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, is the nearest railroad station. The population in 1910 was 58.

Durham, an incorporated city of Marion county, is located in Durham Park township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. and the Cottonwood river, 15 miles northwest of Marion, the county seat. It is in the midst of some of the richest cattle lands in the state. The farmers in the vicinity are mostly German and make a specialty of thoroughbred stock. All the main lines of business are represented, including a bank, lumber yard, hotel and elevator. Grain and live stock are shipped in considerable quantities. The town is supplied with express and telegraph offices and has a money order postoffice with one rural route. It was incorporated in 1906. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 268.

Dutisne's Expedition.—On Sept. 14, 1712, Antoine Crozat was granted a monopoly of the Louisiana trade for a period of 15 years. About two years later there arrived at Mobile, then the headquarters of the colony, a young Canadian named Claude Charles Dutisne (the name is sometimes written Du Tissenet) to enter Crozat's employ. From the mines at Kaskaskia he brought specimens of lead ore, which he presented to Gov. Cadillac, and then took charge of a grant of land until Crozat was succeeded by the Western Company in 1717. Under the new regime Bienville superseded Cadillac as governor, M. de Boisbriant was appointed governor of Illinois and left for his post in Oct., 1818, and Dutisne was ordered to join him at Kaskaskia before the close of the year.

In 1719, by order of Bienville, Dutisne led an expedition to the Indians west of the Mississippi. Hale, in his "Kansas and Nebraska," published in 1854, says: "He found the Osages at the spot which they still occupy. If his measurements were exact, his first Pawnee or Panioukee village was near the mouth of the Republican Fork. Fifteen days westward travel must have been up the valley of one of the forks of the Kansas river; but the name of the Padoncah Indians is now lost. From the time he reached the Osage villages, Dutisne was exploring the territory of Kansas. . . . Dutisne, therefore, may be regarded as the discoverer of Kansas to the civilized world."

Cutler's History of Kansas says that Dutisne probably crossed Kansas "from about the locality of Linn county, northwest to the forks of the Kansas and thence west to the headwaters of the Smoky Hill."

Maloy, a writer in the *Agora Magazine* (vol. II, p. 16) says that Dutisne in 1719 "passed through Morris and Geary counties, and discovered indubitable evidence of Coronado's trail and camp near Fort Riley."

Other writers have made similar statements, with the result that the opinion has naturally become prevalent that Dutisne was in Kansas. But the report of his expedition will hardly justify that belief. On Nov. 22, 1719, Dutisne wrote a letter to Bienville, in which he gave the following account of his expedition: "When I went among the Osages I was well received by them. Having explained my intentions to them, they answered me well in everything that regarded themselves, but when I spoke of going among the Panis (Pawnees), they all opposed it, and would not assent to the reasons which I gave for going. Having learned that they did not intend for me to carry away the goods which I had brought, I proposed to them to let me take three guns, for myself and my interpreter, telling them decidedly that if they did not consent I would be very angry and you would be indignant; upon which they consented. Knowing the character of these savages, I did not delay, but set out on the road. In four days I was among the Panis, where I was very badly received, owing to the fact that the Osages had made them believe that our intentions were to entrap them and make them slaves. . . . but when they learned the falsehood of the Osages they consented to make an alliance and treated me very well."

Then, after explaining how he traded the three guns, etc., for three horses and a mule, "marked with a Spanish brand," he continues: "I proposed to them to let me pass through to the Padoucahs. To this they were much opposed, as they are deadly enemies. Seeing they would not consent, I questioned them in regard to the Spaniards. . . . It seems to me we could succeed in making peace between this tribe and the Padoucahs, and by this means open a route to the Spaniards. It could be done by giving back to them their slaves and making them some presents. I told them it was your desire they should be friends. We could yet attempt the passage by the Missouri, going to the Panismahas to carry them some presents. I have offered M. de Boisbriant to go there myself, and if this is your wish I am ready to execute it so as to merit the honor of your protection. . . . The way to go there from the Osages is south, one-quarter west."

In Margry's works (vol. VI, pp. 309-12) is an extract from one of La Harpe's relations, apparently taken from Dutisne's report. This relation says the Pani villages were 40 leagues southwest from the Osages. The latter Dutisne described as being 80 leagues from the mouth of the Osage river, near the present town of Osceola, in St. Clair county, Mo. Forty leagues southwest from that point would bring the site of the Pani villages near the southeast corner of Kansas, possibly inside the present boundary of the state. There is nothing in Dutisne's report, or any account of the expedition, to show that he made the fifteen days' journey up the Smoky Hill river mentioned by Hale, though Dutisne did say that, according to the report of the Panis, "it is fifteen days' journey to the great village of the Padoucahs." It is therefore extremely problematical whether Dutisne was

ever in what is now the State of Kansas, though from the distances and directions mentioned in his report he may have touched the southeast corner of the state.

Dwight, an incorporated city of the third class in Ohio township, Morris county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. some 15 miles north of Council Grove, the county seat. It was settled about the time the railroad was built, and on March 4, 1903, Gov. Bailey approved an act authorizing the town to incorporate and organize as a city of the third class. The incorporation was not effected, however, until in 1905. In 1910 the population was 298. Dwight has a bank, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, express, telegraph and telephone service, Christian, Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, good public schools, and is the principal trading and shipping point in the northeastern part of the county.

Dyche, Lewis Lindsay, zoölogist, was born at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., March 20, 1857. In early life he came to Kansas, and in 1884 he received the degrees of B. S. and B. A. from the University of Kansas. During the years 1885-86 he was assistant professor of zoölogy, and in 1886 he received the degree of A. M. He was then made professor of comparative anatomy, which position he held until 1890, receiving the degree of M. S. in 1888. From 1890 to 1900 he was professor of zoölogy and curator of birds and mammals, and since 1900 has held the chair of systematic zoölogy and taxidermy. Prof. Dyche has made more than a score of scientific expeditions, covering North America from Mexico to Alaska, including Greenland and the Arctic regions, and as a result of his work the University of Kansas has one of the largest and finest collections of mammals in the world. A collection of these specimens was exhibited at the Columbian expedition at Chicago in 1893 and excited much favorable comment. On Oct. 4, 1884, Prof. Dyche married Miss Ophelia Axtell of Sterling, Kan. He has lectured at various places upon the subjects with which he is so well acquainted, and has contributed articles on zoölogy and kindred topics to the leading magazines. In 1911 he was appointed state game warden and fish commissioner, a position for which he is admirably fitted by his long training as a student of animal life, the habits of birds and mammals, etc.

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Eagle, a small settlement of Elwood township, Barber county, is situated in the forks of Little Mule creek, about 12 miles southwest of Medicine Lodge, the county seat, and most convenient railroad station. The people receive mail by rural delivery from Lasswell.

Earleton, one of the thriving little towns of Neosho county, is located in Canville township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 12 miles west of Eric, the county seat. All lines of business are represented, including banking. There is an express office and a money order post-

office with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 250. Earleton was founded by J. C. Lantz in 1870, in the interests of the railroad company, which was supposed to own the land. Mr. Lantz was the first postmaster and kept the first store. The growth of the town was retarded by litigation for the title of the land and little was done in the way of building until the matter was settled in 1876. In 1877 several new business enterprises sprang up, a depot was erected and the town started on its career.

Early River Commerce.—When the first actual white settlers came to Kansas, there were no railroads west of the Mississippi river, and the various water-courses were depended upon to furnish the means of transportation. As early as 1819 four steamboats—the Thomas Jefferson, Expedition, R. M. Johnson and Western Engineer—were built for the navigation of the upper Missouri, and were used in the first Yellowstone expedition. Prior to that time the only species of water craft on the western streams were the Indian canoes or the keel boats and pirogues of the fur traders. In 1830 a steamboat called the Car of Commerce was built for the Missouri river trade, but was sunk near the mouth of the river two years later. The Yellowstone ascended the river in 1831, and between that time and 1840 the Assiniboine and the Astoria made regular trips. About the time Kansas was organized as a territory, the best known steamers on the Missouri were the A. C. Goddin, the A. B. Chambers and the Kate Swinney. The last named, a side-wheeler 200 feet long and 30 feet wide, was sunk on the upper river on Aug. 1, 1855. Others steamers on the Missouri were the Keystone (upon which Gov. Geary came to Kansas), the Robert Campbell, the Paul Jones, the Polar Star and the J. M. Converse.

Lewis and Clark's journal for June 5, 1804, contains the following entry: "Passed the Creek of the big rock about 15 yds wide on the left side at 11 o'clock brought too a small Caissee (raft made of two canoes tied together) in which was two french men, from 80 leagues up the Kansias R where they wintered, and brought a great quantity of Beaver," etc.

It may be that this early report was partially responsible for the popular belief some years later that the Kansas was navigable for a distance of 80 leagues. (See Kansas River.) The first attempt to navigate the river by steam was in 1854, when Capt. C. K. Baker bought the Excel, a vessel of 79 tons with a draft of only 2 feet, for the Kansas river trade. On one trip down the river, this boat made the run from Fort Riley to Kansas City in 24 hours, stopping at thirty landings. In 1855 eight new steamboats attempted the navigation of the Kansas, viz: the Bee, New Lucy, Hartford, Lizzie, Emma Harmon, Financier No. 2, Saranak and Perry. The Hartford made but one trip. On June 3 she ran aground a short distance above the mouth of the Blue river, where she lay for a month waiting for high water. With a rise in the river she dropped down to Manhattan, where she unloaded her cargo, and with the next rise started for Kansas City, but grounded opposite

St. Mary's mission, where she caught fire and was burned. The bell of this boat is now in the steeple of the Methodist church at Manhattan.

In 1856 the steamers Perry, Lewis Burns, Far West and Brazil made their appearance on the Kansas. In this year the flat-boat Pioneer took out the first load of freight from up the river, arriving at Kansas City in April. The following year four new steamboats were added. They were the Lightfoot, Violet, Lacon and Otis Webb. The Lightfoot of Quindaro, a stern-wheeler, was the first steamboat ever built in Kansas. The Violet was built at Pittsburg. She arrived at Kansas City on April 7, 1857, and two days later reached Lawrence. Here the captain noticed that the river was falling and declined to go any farther. Discharging his cargo and passengers, he started back down the river and arrived at Kansas City on May 10, having spent the greater part of a month on the sand bars. The vessel never tried a second trip.

In 1858 the Otis Webb, the Minnie Belle and the Kate Swinney were the principal steamboats on the Kansas, but in 1859 came the Silver Lake, Morning Star, Gus Linn, Adelia, Colona, Star of the West and the Kansas Valley. In 1860 the Eureka, Izetta and Mansfield were added to the list. Then came the Civil war and but little was done in the way of river commerce until peace was restored to the country. The Tom Morgan and the Emma began the navigation of the Kansas in 1864; the Hiram Wood, Jacob Sass and E. Hensley were put in commission in 1865, and in 1866 the Alexander Majors was added.

The early navigation of the Kansas was attended by many difficulties. Wood was used for fuel, and it was no unusual occurrence for a boat to tie up while the crew went ashore to fell trees and lay in a supply of wood. On one occasion the Financier No. 2 ascended the Republican river for a distance of 40 miles by way of experiment. This was the farthest that river has ever been navigated. A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, on Nov. 18, 1855, said: "The bed of the Kansas, like that of the Missouri, is quicksand, ever changing and ever dangerous while the water will not average over two feet in depth at any place for a distance of 500 feet along its banks. If the bottom was rock and the banks precipitous, a line of steamers would pay well; but as it is, no sensible capitalist will invest his money in a single boat. Kansas is destined by nature to be the Railroad state."

When the counties of Cowley, Sedgwick and Sumner were settled, about 1870, the question of steamboat navigation on the Arkansas became one of interest to the settlers, who were desirous of finding an outlet to market. In the fall of 1875 A. W. Berkey and A. C. Winton of Cowley county built a flat-boat at Arkansas City and loaded it with flour, which they took down the river and sold at Little Rock, Ark. Upon their return a stock company was formed for the purchase of a steamboat. A light draft boat was bought and it ascended the river nearly to Fort Gibson, when the engines were found to be of insufficient power to stem the current. In the summer of 1878 W. H. Speer and Amos Walton built a flat-boat 50 feet long and 16 feet wide, equipped

it with a 10 horse-power thresher engine, and with this novel craft made several trips up and down the river for a distance of 60 miles from Arkansas City while the water was at a low stage.

Through correspondence, the business men of Little Rock were induced to send a boat on trial trip to Kansas. The boat selected was the Aunt Sally, which had been built for the bayou cotton trade of Arkansas. She arrived at Arkansas City on June 30, 1878, and the officers of the boat expressed the opinion that a boat built especially for the purpose could make regular trips up and down the river at all seasons of the year. Thus encouraged, McCloskey Seymore had the Cherokee built at Arkansas City. This boat was launched on Nov. 6, 1878; was 85 feet long, 22 feet wide; and had a draught when loaded to the guards of only 16 inches. Other steamers that were built for the Arkansas river trade were the Gen. Miles, the Necedah and the Nonesuch. But, before the commerce of the Arkansas river was fully established, the railroad came, and the certainty of railroad traffic, when compared with the difficulties attending that of the river, made the operation of the steamboats unprofitable. However, as late as 1884 a steamboat called the Kansas Millers was built for the trade. This was the last attempt at steam navigation of the Arkansas, though some flat-boats and barges continued to transport wheat and flour down the river until the railroad lines were more fully developed.

Eastern Orthodox Church.—(See Greek Church.)

Eastern Star, Order of.—(See Freemasons.)

Easton, one of the important early settlements of Leavenworth county, is situated on the Stranger river and the Union Pacific R. R. in the northwestern part of the county 11 miles northwest of Leavenworth. In the autumn of 1854, Gen. L. J. Eastin, and his associates located the town of Eastin and it was named in honor of the general. The spelling was changed to Easton through the influence of Gov. Reeder, for his native town in Pennsylvania. The first settler was Andrew Dawson, who opened a store just above the bridge in 1852. In 1855 Stephen Minard bought this store, settled in the village and opened the first hotel. In Dec., 1855, a postoffice was opened and the village began to thrive. A number of free-state men settled in the town and vicinity and during the border troubles it was regarded as a headquarters for men of this political faith. (See Easton Expedition.) Several churches were built at an early day, a school was opened and great things were expected of the town. Early in the '80s it had two general stores, a blacksmith shop and grocery. Today the town is the supply and shipping point for a rich agricultural community, has several general stores, a hardware and implement house, lumber yard, money order postoffice, express and telegraph facilities, hotel, good graded school, and is one of the leading towns in the western part of the county. In 1910 the population was 310.

Easton Expedition.—In the fall of 1855 a free-state mayor was elected in Leavenworth. He became intimidated by the demonstrations at the

December elections, and fearing the dissatisfaction of the people because of the hopelessness of performing his duty, resigned on Jan. 13, 1856, two days before the date fixed for the election of state officers under the Topeka constitution. The president of the council forbade the election to be held, and although no polls were opened, the election was held in an informal way by carrying the ballot box around. Some of the free-state men determined that an election should be held in the Leavenworth district free from the pro-slavery influence.

At Easton, 11 miles northwest of Leavenworth, the election had been postponed to the 17th because of the threats to break it up as had been done at Leavenworth. The election was held at the house of T. A. Minard, about a half mile from the village, and a number of Leavenworth men attended to see that the election was fair, one of them being Capt. Reese P. Brown, member-elect of the legislature. About 6 o'clock p. m. an attack was made upon the polls, which were defended by the free-state men under command of Stephen Sparks. A message was sent to Minard by the pro-slavery men, demanding the ballot box, and informing him that unless it was given up they would come for it. No disturbance occurred, however, until the next morning, when news was brought that Sparks and his son had been taken prisoners. Capt. Brown and a party started out to rescue them. On reaching the village they found Sparks and his son standing at bay in a fence corner. Sparks and his son were released, but threats were made that they would soon be recaptured. The parties had not separated before guns were fired, a pro-slavery man named Cook being killed and two free-state men slightly wounded. Brown and seven others then started for Leavenworth, but when about half way there they were met by a company of Kickapoo rangers under command of Capt. Martin and a company from Leavenworth under Capt. Dunn on their way to Easton to avenge the death of Cook. Upon being assured that they would be treated kindly, the free-state men, seeing the odds against them, gave up their arms and were taken back to Easton, where a mock trial was attempted. The soldiers became unruly, and Capt. Martin said that nothing could save Brown. All the other prisoners were released, but Brown was kept locked in a room to prevent the mob from interfering. Upon being told that the men holding the trial had decided to take Brown to Leavenworth to await his trial according to law, the mob said that he too would escape. They broke open the door where he was confined, and a man named Gilbert struck him on the head with a hatchet. He was dragged out of doors, stabbed and hacked from head to foot, and finally thrown in a wagon, in which he was jolted over the frozen ground to his home, where he died. Brown was a prominent free-state man, he had previously taken part in the defense of Lawrence and was feared by the pro-slavery men.

Echo, a hamlet of Douglas county, is located in the southern portion about 10 miles northwest of Baldwin, the nearest railroad station, from which it has rural free delivery. The population in 1910 was 25

Electric Medical Association.—(See Medical Societies, State.)

Eden, a hamlet of Atchison county, is located in the northern portion on Independence creek, about 5 miles east of Huron, the nearest railroad point. It has rural free delivery from Atchison, the county seat, which is about 10 miles southeast. In 1910 the population was 20.

Edgerton, one of the large towns of Johnson county, is situated in the southwestern portion, near the junction of two branches of Bull creek, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 14 miles southwest of Olathe, the county seat. The town was laid out after the building of the railroad in 1870 and named after the chief engineer. The first building was the railroad station. It was followed by a dwelling and store the same year and in 1871 Reuben Perkins built the first hotel. The first school house was also built in 1871 and school was taught by Robert Quay that winter. The town lies in a rich agricultural country and is a shipping point for produce sent to Kansas City. It has a money order postoffice, good hotel, hardware and implement house, lumber yard and good public school system. The population in 1910 was 400.

Edith, a country postoffice of Lee township, Logan county, is situated on Twin Butte creek about 12 miles southeast of Russell Springs, the county seat, and about half-way between Monument, on the Union Pacific, and Scott, on the Missouri Pacific, which are the nearest railroad stations.

Editorial Association, State.—Wilder's Annals of Kansas (p. 372) says that on Oct. 7, 1863, a meeting of the state editors was held at Leavenworth, and that the next day a society was formed with John Speer as president; Hovey E. Loman, vice-president; D. H. Bailey, secretary; and Daniel W. Wilder, treasurer. This is the only mention of this organization to be found, and it does not appear that a second meeting was ever held.

In Dec., 1865, a call was issued for the editors of the state to meet at Topeka on Jan. 17, 1866, the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth, to consider the advisability of organizing a state editorial association. At that time there were but 37 papers published in the state, and at the Topeka meeting 20 of these were represented as follows: M. W. Reynolds, Lawrence Journal; J. B. Oliver, Lawrence Tribune; W. H. Bisbee, Leavenworth Conservative; H. Buckingham, Leavenworth Times; J. A. Martin, Atchison Champion; F. G. Adams, Atchison Free Press; F. P. Baker and S. D. McDonald, Topeka Record; J. F. Cummings, Topeka Leader; J. P. Greer, Topeka Tribune; P. H. Peters, Marysville Enterprise; E. C. Manning, Marysville Union; R. B. Taylor, Wyandotte Gazette; D. B. Emmert, Fort Scott Monitor; Sol Miller, White Cloud Chief; Jacob Stotler, Emporia News; M. M. Murdock, Burlingame Chronicle; Joseph Bond, Humboldt Herald; Sol Miller, Mound City Sentinel; William Springs, Garnett Plaindealer; George W. Martin, Junction City Union.

A committee consisting of P. H. Peters, F. G. Adams and M. W. Reynolds, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws with a

view to perfecting a permanent organization. This committee in its report, suggested the name of "Kansas Editors' and Publishers' Association," the objects of which should be "to promote the mutual welfare of the Kansas press, protect its rights, inculcate feelings of harmony, and elevate its tone and character."

The report of the committee was adopted and the following officers were elected: R. B. Taylor, president; M. W. Reynolds, John A. Martin, M. M. Murdock and J. F. Cummings, vice-presidents; S. D. McDonald, secretary; and P. H. Peters, treasurer.

For some years the annual meetings of the association were held on Jan. 17, the anniversary of the organization. Then the time, as well as the place, of holding meetings was left for the members to decide. In 1871 the meeting was held at Lawrence late in October, and the meeting of 1872 was held at Emporia in May. Following the custom of similar organizations elsewhere, the meetings of the association were generally accompanied by a banquet or an excursion to some point of interest. No meetings were held in 1876, 1880, 1881 and 1884, though in 1876 a number of the members got together and went as an excursion party to Philadelphia to attend the Centennial exposition. The old association continued in existence until it was replaced by the present one.

In May, 1892, the Kansas delegates, while on the way home from the meeting of the National Editorial Association, formed a temporary organization with D. A. Valentine as president and Ewing Herbert as secretary. These officers called a state convention to meet on April 21, 1893, when about 40 newspaper men from various sections of the state assembled at the Copeland hotel in Topeka and organized the present "Kansas Editorial Association." On July 25 a call was issued for a meeting of the association on Sept. 11-12, 1893, to be followed by an excursion to the Columbian exposition at Chicago during Kansas week. Meetings have been held annually since the organization in 1892. At these meetings papers relating to the interests of the press are read and discussed, and the business exercises are usually followed by a banquet or a visit to the state institutions.

The meeting of 1911 was held in Topeka on Jan. 30-31, when the following officers were elected: President, W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson News; vice-president, Clyde H. Knox, Sedan Times-Star; corresponding secretary, Mack Cretcher, Sedgwick Pantagraph; recording secretary, Charles Brown, Horton Headlight; treasurer, W. E. Miller, St. Mary's Star. At that meeting 196 members were reported, and that all parts of the state are fully represented may be seen from the following list of presidents, together with the papers with which they are connected: In 1892, D. A. Valentine, Clay Center Times; 1893, Charles F. Scott, Iola Register; 1894, J. E. Junkin, Sterling Bulletin; 1895, W. H. Nelson, Smith Center Pioneer; 1896, F. H. Roberts, Oskaloosa Independent; 1897, H. A. Perkins, Manhattan Nationalist; 1898, S. H. Dodge, Beloit Gazette; 1899, George W. Martin, Kansas City Gazette; 1900, L. F. Randolph, Nortonville News; 1901, G. T. Davies, Concordia Kan-

san; 1902, F. C. Raney, Fort Scott Republican; 1903, D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth Times; 1904, Ewing Herbert, Hiawatha World; 1905, Mack P. Cretcher, Sedgwick Pantagraph; 1906, W. E. Blackburn, Anthony Republican; 1907, Thomas Charles, Belleville Freeman; 1908, Sheridan Ploughe, Hutchinson Independent; 1909, Arthur Capper, Topeka Capital; 1910, H. C. Sticher, Belleville Telescope; 1911, W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson News.

Edmond, a town of Solomon township, Norton county, is located on the Solomon river and the Missouri Pacific R. R., about 14 miles southeast of Norton, the county seat. It is a flourishing place, has a national bank, a grain elevator, a flour mill, a creamery, a hotel, graded public schools, a money order postoffice with one rural route, and a large local trade in all lines of merchandise. The population in 1910 was 350.

Edna, an incorporated town of Labette county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R., in Elm Grove township, 18 miles southwest of Oswego, the county seat. It has 2 banks, 2 elevators, a flour mill and a machine shop. There are express and telegraph offices, and an international money order postoffice with 3 rural routes. The population in 1910 was 489. In 1876 Alexander Patterson and Mr. Booth opened a general store at this point in a shanty 11 by 14 feet. That fall they built a frame store. Nothing was done toward building a town until the railroad came through in 1886. The plat was made that summer. A bank was opened in 1887 by C. T. Ewing, but it failed in 1892. There have been two disastrous fires, both of which burned several business houses, the first occurring in 1889 and the other in 1891. The town was incorporated in 1892 as a city of the third class. The following were the first officers: Mayor, J. H. Hoole; police judge, J. H. Reasor; city clerk, J. E. Blunk; councilmen, G. W. Reasor, T. G. Harris, H. H. Clark, A. C. Veach and J. C. Arnold.

Edson, a village of Sherman county, is located in Washington township, 9 miles east of Goodland, the county seat. It is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., has a money order postoffice with one rural route, an express office, a general store, and does some shipping.

There is also a village named Edson in Crawford county, a station on the Joplin & Pittsburg electric railway. The people there receive mail by rural delivery from Franklin.

Education.—In Kansas education is compulsory. It became so by the law of 1874, which made it the duty of every parent or guardian, having control of any child or children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, to send such child or children to a public or private school, taught by a competent instructor, for a period of at least twelve weeks in each year, six weeks of which time should be consecutive, unless such child or children were excused from such attendance by the board of education. Lack of wearing apparel and ill health were the conditions upon which a child could be excused. In 1903 this law was revised and made more stringent, and provision was also made for

incurable children. In 1905 laws were passed requiring the education of the deaf, mute and blind.

In 1907 the legislature created truancy districts, each under the charge of a truancy officer whose duty it was to investigate the cases of delinquent children and see that the mandates of the educational act are obeyed. By this method many children with careless parents or with small inclination for study received benefit from the school where otherwise they would not. Provision was made for healthy children in the general schools, and for the afflicted and abnormal children in special schools, both of which are maintained by the state; thus in Kansas education becomes a necessity insisted upon for the betterment of the state.

The value of education was recognized by the first settlers, who came from communities in which the free schools had a high place, and who appreciated the power of a good public school system in the making of a state. These pioneers had been preceded by missionaries who entered the West to assist in civilizing the Indians through the combined agents—religion and education—and who taught what white children there were in the vicinity of the missions, but until Kansas became a territory there were few white children to teach. The real beginning of educational life in Kansas was made in 1855, after the great influx of pioneers had begun. Small schools were organized in towns like Lawrence, Wyandotte and Leavenworth, and maintained by public subscription. Although a territorial superintendent was appointed in 1857 to oversee all the schools of the territory, very little was done in an educational way until 1859. On Jan. 1 of that year not more than five school districts had been organized in Douglas county, which was in better circumstances than any other in the territory. But before June of the same year the number had been increased to thirty districts. On Jan. 4, 1866, Mr. Greer, then superintendent of schools, reported 222 organized school districts. School was taught in 138 districts and 2,087 persons were enrolled. In 1908 there were 8,689 districts and 507,827 persons of school age. (See Public School System.)

The state constitution contains important sections relative to education, one of which provides that no distinction shall be made between the sexes. This principle has been observed in all the public schools and the state university. The men and women of Kansas have the same opportunity for learning. The public schools of the state have enlarged and developed into a permanent and effective system of education, that touches every section of the commonwealth, every phase of activity. Each county is divided into districts, the pupils completing the elementary work enter the high schools, the high schools are accredited to the higher institutions of learning, the university, the state normal school, and the state agricultural college.

The instructors of common and high schools are involved in the system by way of normal institutes and teachers' associations, and those who have completed courses in the higher institutions of learning, as

well as those who have not, are organized into county, district and the state associations for the purpose of supplementing their training and improving the work in the schools. The higher institutions of learning perform a great duty in penetrating all districts with their messages and help. The university conducts an extension department, thereby sending the benefits of the institution to those people who cannot go to it, by lectures, by its professors, through correspondence courses and its public welfare department. The agricultural college, through lectures, through the experiment station bulletins, and through the farmers' institutes, does its part toward the improvement of the state, and the state normal school by sending out well-trained teachers contributes its quota. At the head of all is the state board of education, consisting of the state superintendent of public instruction, the chancellor of the university, the president of the normal school, the president of the agricultural college, and the others appointed by the governor.

The course of study given to the public schools is broader than in early days, and embraces more departments. The high school gives the same grade of work the college used to give, and many high schools present a collegiate course—embracing literature, history and languages—a normal course, and a business course. The introduction of industrial training into the schools marks the beginning of a new kind of education. To develop the hand as well as the brain assists in bringing together the world of theory and practice and presents a more complete education. An indispensable adjunct of the school is the library, and this source of education has been developing accordingly. In 1855 the schools had scarcely enough text books for the pupils to learn their lessons, in 1910 the school libraries of Kansas owned 497,142 volumes. Another important factor in education is the Aplington art gallery (q. v.) which is sent to any part of the state by the request of any school or club.

The public school system is supplemented by denominational schools located at various points throughout the state. There are nearly 200 of these schools, many of them small, but they do very good work. The business college also has come to stay and assists in fitting students for direct entrance into the business world.

Edwards County.—On March 7, 1874, Gov. Osborn approved an act creating several new counties and defining the boundaries of some previously erected. By this act Edwards county was called into existence with the following described boundaries: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 16 west with the north line of township 24 south, thence west with said township line to the east line of range 19 west, thence north with said range line to the north line of township 23 south, thence west with said township line to the east line of range 21 west, thence south with said range line to the north line of township 27 south, thence east with said township line to the east line of range 16 west, thence north to the place of beginning."

By the act of March 5, 1875, which abolished Kiowa county, two tiers

of townships were added to Edwards on the south, giving it an area of 972 square miles. Kiowa county was reestablished by the act of Feb. 10, 1886, when the original boundaries of Edwards county were restored, so that the present area of the county is 612 square miles. It was named for W. E. Edwards, one of the early settlers, who erected the first brick block in the county, which block was occupied as a courthouse for several years before a building was erected by the county.

Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike's expedition passed through the county in 1806, following closely the route which afterward became historic as the Santa Fe trail. In the fall of 1872 the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was completed as far as Edwards county, and in March, 1873, a colony from Massachusetts settled where Kinsley now stands, W. C. Knight, who was elected county superintendent of schools in Nov., 1874, being the first man to erect a building. Soon after the first settlers located there E. K. Smart started a lumber yard, and a little later T. L. Rogers opened the first general store. A postoffice—called Peters—was established in May, 1873, with N. C. Boles as postmaster. The first school was taught the following fall by Mrs. A. L. McGinnis in a room 12 by 16 feet, a little over \$30 having been subscribed for a three months' term, the law requiring three months of school to have been taught in the county before it was entitled to participate in the public school fund.

On May 18, 1874, a memorial was filed with the governor, representing that the population of the county was more than 600 and praying for its organization. The petitioners also asked for the appointment of Charles L. Hubbs, Nicholas L. Humphrey and George W. Wilson as county commissioners, James A. Walker as county clerk, and that Kinsley be named as the temporary county seat. Robert McCause was appointed to take a census, which showed the population of the county to be 633, and on Aug. 1, 1874, Gov. Osborn issued his proclamation declaring the county organized, with the officers and county seat recommended in the memorial. One of the first acts of the board of commissioners was to divide the county into the townships of Brown, Kinsley, and Trenton, and designate voting places for the general election in November, when the following officers were elected: Charles L. Hubbs, representative; F. C. Blanchard, J. A. Brothers and T. L. Rogers, county commissioners; William Emerson, county clerk; J. H. Woods, clerk of the district court; E. A. Boyd, treasurer; V. D. Billings, sheriff; L. W. Higgins, register of deeds; Massena Moore, probate judge; Taylor Flick, county attorney; J. L. Perry, coroner; Frank A. White, surveyor; W. C. Knight, superintendent of public instruction.

Edwards county suffered greatly the year it was organized from grasshoppers. After investigating the conditions in the county, the commissioners met in special session on Sept. 15, when they made out a report to the governor in which they said: "Our crops are totally destroyed; not one bushel of vegetables or grain being saved for man or beast. Our people are mostly poor people, without wealthy relatives or

friends to assist them in their extremity. We have personally and carefully investigated each case and find six families, containing 22 persons, totally destitute; five families, containing 18 persons, partially destitute. The above are the only persons in the county that will need aid to carry them to another crop. We believe \$500, judiciously expended, will be sufficient with what they can earn, to keep them in the necessaries of life."

The commissioners also suggested that, if aid was extended by the extra session of the legislature then about to meet, the persons having charge of the distribution of such funds employ needy, able-bodied men to work on the public highways, etc. The grasshopper scourge of 1874 and the short crops of 1878 retarded for a time the settlement of the county, but in 1885, the reports of abundant crops and cheap land brought hundreds of new settlers to southwestern Kansas, and the population of Edwards county was nearly doubled during the year.

Along the Arkansas river, which enters the county near the southwest corner and flows northeast, the "bottoms" are about 3 miles wide, constituting about one-fourth of the area. The remaining surface is generally level or undulating prairie. Narrow belts of cottonwood trees are found along the Arkansas river and Rattlesnake creek, which flows across the southeast corner. These comprise about all the native timber, but many fine artificial groves have been planted. Building stone is found on the hills, which is the principal mineral of any kind. Transportation facilities are afforded by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., the main line of which crosses the county from east to west a little north of the center, and a branch runs northeast from Kinsley to Great Bend in Barton county. Altogether there are a little over 37 miles of main track.

The population of Edwards county in 1910 was 7,033, a gain of 3,351, or more than 90 per cent. during the preceding decade. The county is divided into the following civil townships: Belpre, Brown, Franklin, Jackson, Kinsley, Lincoln, Logan, Trenton and Wayne. In 1910 the assessed valuation of property was \$15,220,616. The value of farm products for the year was \$2,137,608. The five leading crops in the order of value were: Wheat, \$1,442,741; corn, \$230,225; hay, \$62,247; Kafir corn, \$50,152; oats, \$46,444.

Edwardsville, one of the larger towns of Wyandotte county, is located on the north bank of the Kansas river and the Union Pacific R. R., about 13 miles west of Kansas City. A postoffice was established there in 1867. The town received its name in honor of John H. Edwards, general passenger agent of the railroad and state senator from Ellis county, at the time the town was surveyed in 1869. The land now covered by the town originally belonged to Half Moon, an Indian chief of the Delawares. He sold his land to Gen. Smith, who in turn sold it to William Knous, by whom it was platted. The Methodist Episcopal church perfected an organization at Edwardsville in 1868; dwellings were built, a school established, and several stores opened. Today the town is a

thrifty community, with hardware and implement houses, a money order postoffice, express and telegraph facilities, and in 1910 it had a population of 209.

Edwin, a small hamlet of Stanton county, is located on Bear creek about 5 miles northeast of Johnson, the county seat, from which place mail is received by rural delivery. Syracuse is the nearest railroad station.

Another hamlet of the same name in Wabaunsee county, is about 3 miles southwest of Alma, the county seat, from which place mail is delivered. It is a flag station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

Effingham, an incorporated town in Atchison county, is located in the southwestern portion on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 18 miles southwest of Atchison. The town was started soon after the building of the old Central Branch R. R. and was a thriving community early in the '80s. It was laid out on a part of the McGilvery farm, and from the first was the supply and shipping town for a large and rich agricultural district. Several churches were established at an early day; there were several general stores and a graded school in 1882, and since that time the town has continued to grow. It has a lumber yard, general stores, hotel, implement houses, 2 banks, a money order postoffice, a weekly newspaper (the New Leaf), telegraph and express facilities, and is one of the leading towns of the western part of the county. In 1910 it had a population of 674. Effingham is the seat of the county high school.

Elba, an inland hamlet of Chase county, is located in the extreme northeast corner of the county, 13 miles from Cottonwood Falls, the county seat, and 6 miles north of Saffordville, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., the nearest railroad station and shipping point, and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed.

Elbing, a village of Fairmount township, Butler county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. near the northwest corner of the county, about 22 miles from Eldorado, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, and is the principal trading point for that section of the county. The population in 1910 was 175.

Elco, a small settlement in the southwestern corner of Lyon county, is 8 miles from Olpe, the nearest railroad station, whence it receives its mail by rural delivery, and 15 miles from Emporia, the county seat.

Elder, Peter Percival, for many years intimately connected with Kansas affairs, was born in Somerset county, Me., Sept. 20, 1823. He was educated in his native state and in 1857 came to Kansas, locating in Franklin county, which he helped to organize. In 1859 he was a delegate to the Osawatomie convention which organized the Republican party in Kansas, and in 1860-61 he was a member of the territorial legislative council. President Lincoln appointed him agent of the Osage and Seneca Indians at Fort Scott, and while serving in that capacity he recruited a regiment of Osages for service in the Union army in the Civil

war. After four years as Indian agent, Mr. Elder resigned, and in 1865 engaged in the banking business at Ottawa. In 1870 he was elected lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket. Subsequently he served several terms in the state legislature; was speaker of the house in 1878 and again in 1891. He is still living at Ottawa, practically retired from active business cares.

Eldon, a little hamlet of Cherokee county, is situated about 8 miles southeast of Columbus, the county seat, and 3 miles north of Galena, whence mail is received by rural delivery.

Eldorado, the county seat and largest city of Butler county, is beautifully situated on the Walnut river, a short distance northwest of the center of the county. The first known settler in the locality was William Hildebrand, who built a cabin there in the late '50s. His house became a rendezvous for men believed to be horse thieves, and in 1859 the place was raided by the settlers. Hildebrand was given a severe flogging and ordered to leave the neighborhood within 24 hours. He did not wait for a second notice.

Two houses were built where the city now stands in 1867, but the history of Eldorado begins with the year 1868. On March 23 of that year B. F. Gordy entered the land, and a little later sold Byron O. Carr, Samuel Langdon and Henry Martin each one-fifth of his claim, retaining two-fifths for himself. These four men formed a town company and the first lots were sold at \$10 each. Several houses were erected before the close of the year. Elias Main established a sawmill on the Walnut river, and Henry Martin built the first frame house in the town. As soon as it was completed he put in a stock of goods—the first store in Eldorado. Town companies were common in those days, but Eldorado being situated at the crossing of the Fayetteville emigrant trail (sometimes called the California road), it soon outstripped its competitors. In 1869 Bronson & Sallee published the "Emigrant's Guide," calling attention to the advantages of Butler county, and to Eldorado in particular. In 1870 there was an influx of settlers and the town was enlarged by several "additions." On March 4, 1870, the first number of the Walnut Valley Times was issued, a flour mill was established, and the town began to assume an appearance of permanency. The growth continued and on Sept. 12, 1871, Eldorado was incorporated as a city of the third class, J. C. Lambdin, who had been chairman of the board of trustees, acting as mayor until the election of Henry Falls. It was not many years before Eldorado became a city of the second class.

The Eldorado of the present day has 4 banks, an electric lighting plant, waterworks, a fire department, fine public school buildings, 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers, good hotels, well kept streets, a number of first class mercantile houses, a telephone exchange, some manufacturing interests, an international money order postoffice with four rural routes, telegraph and express service, a number of fine church edifices, and in 1910 reported a population of 3,129. The transportation and shipping facilities are excellent. A line of the Atchison, Topeka &

Santa Fe system runs north and south through the city; a line of the Missouri Pacific runs east and west, and a branch of the same system runs from Eldorado to McPherson. With these lines radiating in five different directions, the city is in touch with markets and easily accessible.

Election Laws.—The first legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas passed an act providing that on the first Monday in Oct., 1855, and every two years thereafter, an election for delegate to the house of representatives of the United States should be held, and in October of the even years, beginning with 1856, representatives in the legislative assembly and all other elective officers not otherwise provided for should be chosen. Every county was made an election district, "and all elections shall be held at the court-house of such county," and if there be no court-house, then at such house as the county commissioners might name. It was made the duty of the sheriff to give notice of the place, either by posting or by publication in a newspaper, at least ten days before the day of the election. The county commissioners were given power to establish such additional precincts as might seem to them necessary and proper, but in no case could more than one precinct be established in a township. The county commissioners appointed the judges of election; the polls were opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued open until 6 o'clock in the evening; but if all the votes could not be taken before the closing hour, the judges, by public proclamation, might adjourn such election until the following day, though in no case could it be continued beyond the second day.

Every free white male citizen of the United States, and every male Indian who had been made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, and over the age of twenty-one years, who was an inhabitant of the territory and of the county or district in which he offered to vote, and who had paid a territorial tax, was deemed a qualified elector for all elective offices. It was provided further that no person convicted of any violation of any of the provisions of the "Fugitive Slave Law," whether such conviction was by criminal proceeding or by civil action, was entitled to vote at any election, or to hold any office in the territory. Another provision was that if any person offering to vote should be challenged and required to take an oath or affirmation that he would sustain the provisions of the "Fugitive Slave Law" and the "Kansas-Nebraska Act," and refused to take such oath or affirmation, his vote should be rejected. Each member of the legislative assembly, and every officer elected or appointed to office under the laws of the territory, was also required to take an oath or affirmation to support these two Congressional enactments. Elections were to be by ballot.

The constitution of the State of Kansas, adopted at Wyandotte, July 29, 1859, provided that general elections should be held annually on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November. This was changed by amendment, in 1902, to biennial elections for all offices, held in years bearing even numbers. This also includes township officers, which, in

the original constitution, were to be elected annually on the first Tuesday in April. In 1861 the first state legislature effectually disposed of the acts of what was known as the "Bogus Legislature" of 1855, and among those repealed was the one requiring an oath or affirmation to support the "Fugitive Slave Law," etc. By an act passed in 1862 no person was entitled to vote who should refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States.

Chapter 78 of the Session Laws of 1893 introduced into Kansas what is popularly known as the "Australian Ballot Law." This act provided for the printing and distribution of ballots at the public expense, and for the nomination of candidates for public offices; regulated the manner of holding elections; and was designed to enforce the secrecy of the ballot and to provide punishment for violation of the act. This statute was repealed, in 1897, by the passage of an act "To regulate nominations and elections," under which, as amended by the laws of 1909, the ballots are printed at public expense. As amended by the laws of 1901, all nominations made by political parties are known and designated as "party nominations," and the certificates by which such nominations are certified are known and designated as "party certificates of nomination." Party nominations of candidates could be made only by a delegate or mass convention, primary election or caucus of voters belonging to a political party having a national or state organization, and such nominations were placed upon the official ballot. All nominations other than party nominations were designated "independent nominations," and might be made by nomination papers signed by not less than 2,500 voters of the state for each candidate. In counties, districts, etc., the papers must be signed by not less than five per cent. of the voters therein, and in no case by less than 25 voters, in a county or district, or 10 in a township, city or ward. Party certificates of nomination were required to contain a representation of some simple device or emblem to designate and distinguish the candidates thus nominated.

Certificates of nominations and nomination papers of state candidates must be filed with the secretary of state not less than forty days before the day of election, and all other candidates with the county clerks of the respective counties not less than thirty days. No person can accept more than one nomination for the same office, and if he receive two or more he must elect which one he will accept, otherwise he will be deemed to have accepted the nomination first made. The names of all candidates for the different general offices are printed on one ballot. Election boards are composed of three judges and two clerks, and the voting places contain booths in which voters prepare their ballots, screened from all observation as to the manner in which they do so. Any voter who cannot read or mark his ballot is assisted by two election officers.

Electoral Vote.—The first presidential election in which Kansas was entitled to representation in the electoral college was that of 1864. At that time the state had two senators and one representative in Congress,

and was therefore entitled to three presidential electors, the votes of which were cast for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. As the population increased, the number of electors increased in proportion, and since 1864 the electoral vote has been as follows: 1868, 3 for Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax; 1872, 3 for Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson; 1876, 5 for Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler; 1880, 5 for James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur; 1884, 9 for James G. Blaine and John A. Logan; 1888, 9 for Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton; 1892, 10 for James B. Weaver and James G. Field; 1896, 10 for William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall; 1900, 10 for William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt; 1904, 10 for Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks; 1908, 10 for William H. Taft and James S. Sherman.

Elgin, the oldest town in Chautauqua county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Hendricks township, 10 miles southwest of Sedan, the county seat. It has banking facilities, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The town is supplied with good schools and churches. The first preaching in the county was held here by Rev. S. Peacock. The first school house in the county, as well as the first store, the first mill, and the first Masonic lodge, was at Elgin. The town was founded in 1869 by L. P. Getman. The population according to the 1910 report was 350.

Elk, a country postoffice with one general store in Chase county, is located on Middle creek near the west line of the county, 19 miles northwest of Cottonwood Falls, the county seat, and 9 miles east of Antelope, in Marion county, the nearest railroad station and shipping point and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed. The population according to the census of 1910 was 45.

Elk City, an incorporated town of Montgomery county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads, 13 miles northwest of Independence. It has natural gas for heating, lighting and commercial purposes. There is a brick and tile manufacturing works, a flour mill, a weekly newspaper, one state and one national bank. The town is supplied with express and telegraph offices and has an international money order postoffice with 6 rural routes. The population according to the 1910 census was 650.

Elk City is the oldest town in Montgomery county, being an outgrowth of the trading post established at that point by John Kappel in 1868. A town company was formed the same year and the site located. A. E. Baird put in a stock of general merchandise and in 1870 M. D. Wright, who had brought a stock of notions with him in his prairie schooner opened the third store. A. R. Quigg started a hardware store. The first saw mill was built in 1869 by S. B. Davis, T. J. Brown and Samuel Maples. The first blacksmith shop was built by J. P. Morgan. The first death as well as the first birth was in the Hammond family. In April, 1869, a son was born to Thomas and Bertha Hammond. The child was killed by accident the same month. Thomas Hammond was shot and killed by a man by the name of Morrison in a quarrel over a plow.

In 1870 the Elk City postoffice was established with William H. H. Southard as postmaster. The next year the town was incorporated as a city of the third class. The first election resulted in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, Herbert Prentis; police judge, James Smith; councilmen, Uri Coy, J. Baldwin, William H. H. Southard, W. W. Woodring and A. R. Quigg.

The first school was taught in a log school house by William Osborne in 1869. The first bank was established by E. E. Turner in 1881. Prior to 1882 three attempts had been made to establish newspapers. A brick yard and a flour mill had been put in operation.

In 1902 a company was organized to prospect for gas, which was found after several failures. Several companies are now operating in the vicinity and a number of fine oil wells, as well as gas wells are producing.

Elk County, in the southeastern part of the state, is the fourth county west of the Missouri line and in the second tier north from Oklahoma. It is bounded on the north by Greenwood county, on the east by Wilson and Montgomery, on the south by Chautauqua, and on the west by Cowley and Butler. The county was established in 1875 by an act which divided Howard county into Elk and Chautauqua counties. Its history prior to that date will be as that part of Howard county which later became Elk.

In common with the surrounding territory, the lands of Elk county were settled before they were legally open to white occupation. The first white man to locate within the limits of the county was Richard Graves in 1856. He was twice driven out by the Indians and finally abandoned his claim. A strip of land 6 miles wide along the eastern border which was legally open to settlement formed the attraction which drew the earliest immigrants, but once here many of the more adventurous risked their lives to take up the rich lands in the river bottoms belonging to the Indians. By 1870 these squatters had reached a considerable number, among them being J. C. Pinney, James Shipley, R. M. Humphrey, Elison Neat, H. G. Miller, J. B. Roberts and others. Among those who settled within the legal limits were Isaac Howe and Eliza Lewis, who were among the first five that located in Liberty township. The claims were all staked out by private survey, which gave rise to a great deal of trouble among claimants when the government survey was made. Those who had been possessors of fine tracts of land by private survey often found themselves without anything or only with a small strip, when the true lines were run. The land which was cut off by the government survey having no legal owner, there were parties ready to file on it without delay. This brought about claim wars, which sometimes resulted in the death of one of the parties involved, and sometimes were settled peaceably. All pioneer districts experience trouble of some sort and this happened to be the difficulty which was most keenly felt in Elk county.

The first church organization was made by the Missionary Baptists

in Liberty township in 1866. The first church building to be erected was at the town of Longton in 1871. The first newspaper was the Howard County Ledger, published in 1871 by Adrian Reynolds. The first marriage was between D. M. Spurgeon and Sarah Knox, and the first birth was that of Sarah F. Shipley in Dec., 1866.

The dissension among the towns of Elk Falls, Howard, Boston, Peru and Longdon, which had reached a serious and lawless stage, and in which three companies of militia took part, led to the organization of Elk county. In 1871 steps were taken to have two new counties formed, but it was not accomplished until 1875, when Edward Jaquins introduced a bill in the legislature to that end, which was passed, and the counties of Elk and Chautauqua formed out of Howard county, by running a line east and west through the middle. The organization of Elk was perfected by calling an election at which the following officers were chosen: Commissioners, Thomas Wright, John Hughes and G. W. McKey; county clerk, Thomas Hawkins; county treasurer, W. W. Jones; sheriff, J. W. Riley; register of deeds, Frank Osborne; probate judge, A. P. Searcy; county attorney, S. B. Oberlander; county superintendent, J. N. Young. The county has suffered twice from defaulting treasurers, and once from a defaulting sheriff. In 1879, the citizens of Howard erected a court-house in return for the county seat being located at that place. The agricultural society of Elk county was organized in that year and held yearly fairs.

The first railroad to be built was what is now the east and west line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in 1879. Another line of the same system enters the county, on the north, runs directly south and connects with the first line at Moline. A third line runs southeast from Longton into Montgomery county.

The county is divided into ten townships, as follows: Elk Falls, Greenfield, Howard, Liberty, Longton, Oak Valley, Painterhood, Paw Paw, Union Center and Wild Cat. The towns and villages are, Blanche, Bushy, Cave Springs, Chaplin, Elk Falls, Grenola. Howard, the judicial seat, Longton, Moline, Oak Valley, Upola and Western Park.

The surface is rolling and in some places hilly and bluffy. Bottom lands, which average about one mile in width, comprise 20 per cent. of the area. The timber belts along the streams average a quarter of mile in width and consist of oak, cottonwood, elm, hackberry, box elder, maple, hickory, butternut, red-bud and sycamore. The principal stream is Elk river, which enters the county in the northwest corner and flows southeast. Its main tributaries are Wild Cat, Paw Paw and Painterhood creeks. There are numerous other streams. Well water is found at a depth of 20 feet. Sandstone and limestone are found in abundance; marble of a fair quality and coal are found in limited amounts, and oil and gas are present in commercial quantities.

The farm products of the county amount to about \$2,250,000 a year. The total area is over 400,000 acres, nearly two-thirds of which have been brought under cultivation. In 1876 there were 46,000 cultivated

and in 1882, 68,000. The number of apple trees in 1882 was 58,000, as against 100,000 in 1910. The most valuable crop is Indian corn which brings \$250,000 a year. Kafir corn comes next, and is worth about \$150,000 annually. Other leading products are millet, oats, wheat, hay, live stock, poultry, butter and eggs. The total assessed valuation of property is over \$14,000,000 as against \$1,000,000 in 1880. The population in 1910, according to the government census report, was 10.128, about ten times what it was in 1880.

Elk Falls, an incorporated city of Elk county, is located in Elk Falls township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 10 miles southeast of Howard, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Journal), good churches and schools, a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, and a large local trade. It derives its name from the waterfall in the Elk river near by. The population according to the 1910 census report was 271.

The first house at Elk Falls was a 10 by 12 box house on the claim of R. H. Nichols, and was built in 1870. A postoffice was established in the same year. Mr. Nichols put up an office in which he conducted a loan and real estate business, and a store building was erected by A. F. Gitchell and his son, Charles Gitchell, in which they conducted a general merchandise business. The first school was taught by Miss Dora Simmons, in her father's residence in 1870. The attendance was about 25. The next year the first school building was erected.

Elk River, one of the picturesque streams of southeastern Kansas, rises in the northwest corner of Elk county, flows in a southeasterly direction past the towns of Western Park, Howard, Elk Falls, Longton, Oak Valley and Elk City, and empties into the Verdigris river not far from Independence, Montgomery county.

Elkader, a money order postoffice of Logan county, is located in the Smoky Hill valley, 20 miles due south of Oakley, which is the nearest railroad station, and about the same distance southeast of Russell Springs, the county seat. It is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is situated, and in 1910 reported a population of 25.

Elkhorn, a rural post-hamlet of Ellsworth county, is situated on Elkhorn creek, about 12 miles northeast of Ellsworth, the county seat, and 9 miles from Carneiro, which is the nearest railroad station. The population in 1910 was 25.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of.—About the close of the Civil war a number of "good fellows" in the city of New York fell into the habit of spending their evenings at a public house, where they could "sing songs, swap yarns, and in other ways make the hours pass pleasantly." In 1867 a permanent club of fifteen members called, "The Jolly Corks," was organized. Charles S. Vivian, the son of an Englishman, is given credit for inventing the plan of organization. A few of the original fifteen "charter" members are still living. By 1868 a number of new members had been added, and it was decided to make "The Jolly Corks" a secret society, with certain social and benevolent features.

The old name was considered inappropriate, and a committee was appointed to select a new one. A historical sketch of the order says: "This committee visited Barnum's museum, where they saw an elk and learned something of its instincts and habits worthy of emulation, which led to the adoption of the name."

From the manner in which the order originated, many people have been led to believe that the Elks are a lot of congenial spirits banded together simply for the purpose of "having a good time." However, in recent years the convivial feature has practically disappeared, giving way to "charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity." The motto of the Elks is: "The faults of our brothers we write upon the sands; their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory."

In the plan of organization there are no state grand lodges, and only one lodge is permitted in a city. As all these lodges are in direct communication with the supreme grand lodge, it is a difficult matter to secure any definite or authentic account of the Elks in any particular state, owing to lack of a state grand lodge or headquarters where records of work in the state can be consulted. Topeka Lodge was instituted in April, 1891, by some Elks from Missouri, and at the time it was chartered it had 26 members. It now has about 500 and owns a fine club house at the northeast corner of Seventh and Jackson streets. Since April, 1891, lodges have been organized in most of the principal cities of the state, those at Kansas City, Leavenworth, Hutchinson, Pittsburg and Wichita being particularly strong and active.

About the beginning of the present century an effort was made to form a state association "to bring the brothers of our state into closer relations with one another, to make us one large family with a common purpose, and to concentrate our state representation in the sessions of the grand lodge so that we may carry some weight in its deliberations and compel recognition of the fact that Kansas is 'on the map.'" The state association was only a partial success, and was never made a permanent institution.

The purposes of the order, as expressed in the constitution and by-laws, are "to aid those in sickness and distress; to comfort the widow and the orphan, and to lay away its dead with such heartfelt ceremony as may teach the lesson of the brotherhood of man." At the close of 1910 the order consisted of the grand lodge, 1,208 subordinate lodges, and 331,288 members. Since the beginning in 1868 the Elks have disbursed in benefits nearly \$3,500,000, the amount in 1910 alone having been \$401,091. The initials B. P. O. E. have been interpreted as standing for the "Best People On Earth," and in a social way the members come very near to living up to the interpretation. They are good entertainers and the man who may be so fortunate as to receive an invitation to an "Elks club house" is sure of a cordial welcome.

Ellen is a little inland hamlet in Osage county, about 3 miles south of Lyndon, the county seat, whence it receives mail by rural route, and which is the nearest shipping point and railroad station.

Ellinor, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., in Chase county, is located 6 miles northeast of Cottonwood Falls, the county seat, and 3 miles west of Saffordville, from which place its mail is distributed by rural route.

Ellinwood, an incorporated city of the third class in Barton county and the third largest city of the county, is situated on the left bank of the Arkansas river 10 miles east of Great Bend, the county seat. It is on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and is the western terminus of the Florence & Ellinwood division of the same system. The town site was located and platted in 1871, and the first house—a small frame structure—was erected by William Misner. This building was occupied late in the year by A. Burlisson, who put in a stock of goods and became the pioneer merchant of the town. A few miles west was the old village of Zarah, and when Ellinwood was started most of the inhabitants of Zarah removed to the new town. One of the buildings thus removed in 1872 became Ellinwood's first hotel, conducted by Rugar & Grever. The railroad was completed to the town in the summer of 1872 and the settlement of the place was more rapid. A number of new inhabitants arrived in the spring of 1873, and that year the first school house was built, the first school being taught by Miss Carrie Bacon. For the next five years the growth was slow. Many of the pioneers were Germans, who brought with them the customs of the Fatherland, and in 1875 a brewery was established, one of the first in western Kansas. The big crops of 1878 gave the town a new impetus. Early in that year the Ellinwood Express was started and the new paper aided materially in building up the town. The branch railroad was completed in 1881, a roundhouse was erected, and before the close of the year Ellinwood was incorporated as a city of the third class with F. A. Steckel as the first mayor.

Since its incorporation the growth of Ellinwood has been of a substantial character. In 1890 the population was 684; in 1900 it was 760, and in 1910 it was 976. It has 2 banks, 2 large flour mills, 2 creameries, a weekly newspaper (the Leader), 3 grain elevators, an international money order postoffice with three rural routes, a telephone exchange, hotels, churches, and annually ships large quantities of grain, flour and live stock.

Elliott, a small hamlet of Sheridan county, is located in the valley of the north fork of the Solomon river, about 12 miles northeast of Hoxie, the county seat. Dresden, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, is the nearest railroad station, from which mail is delivered by rural carrier.

Ellis, an incorporated city of the third class, the second largest in Ellis county, is located on the Union Pacific R. R. at the crossing of Big creek, 14 miles west of Hays, the county seat. The town was laid out in 1873 by the Kansas Pacific (now the Union Pacific) Railroad company, which established a roundhouse and machine shops there and erected a two-story stone building for a depot and hotel combined. Thomas Daily was the first merchant. Other early merchants were

Nichols Bros., Eli Sheldon, Reading & Bowen and G. F. Lee. For a time in 1877-78 Ellis was the center of a large cattle trade, and during that period, like all towns where the cattle trade centered, it had the reputation of being a "tough place." Law-abiding people were glad when the trade moved elsewhere. In 1882 a two-story stone school house was built, the old frame building being sold to the Congregationalists who converted it into a church, the first in the town. In 1910 there were four church edifices in the city.

The Ellis of the present day has 2 banks, 4 grain elevators, the railroad repair shops, a weekly newspaper (the Review-Headlight), good hotels, a modern public school building, several well appointed mercantile establishments, an international money order postoffice, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 1,404, a gain of 472 during the preceding decade.

Ellis County, located in the third tier of counties south of the State of Nebraska and the sixth east of Colorado, was created by the act of Feb. 26, 1867, with the following boundaries: "Commencing where the east line of range 16 west intersects the second standard parallel, thence south to the third standard parallel, thence west to the east line of range 21 west, thence north to the second standard parallel, thence east to the place of beginning."

The boundaries as thus established are the same as at the present time, giving the county an area of 900 square miles. Popularly speaking, it is bounded on the north by Rooks county; on the east by Russell; on the south by Rush, and on the west by Trego. It was named for Lieut. George Ellis of Company I, Twelfth Kansas infantry, who was killed at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864. The surface of the county is practically the same as that of all western Kansas—one broad stretch of prairie, with but little natural timber growth, though some artificial groves have been planted, and there are about 25,000 bearing fruit trees in the county. Across the northern portion the Saline river flows in an easterly direction, and the southern part is watered by the Smoky Hill river and its tributaries, the largest of which is Big creek. Along some of the streams there is a natural growth of maple, cottonwood, black walnut, ash, box-elder and hackberry, but these belts do not average more than 200 feet in width. Magnesian limestone is plentiful; limestone of a finer quality is found along the Smoky Hill river; clay suitable for brick making is abundant near Hays; gypsum is known to exist in some localities, and there are a few salt marshes in the county.

Fort Fletcher (later Fort Hays, q. v.) was established in the fall of 1865, but the first settlement was made in the latter part of May, 1867, by the Lull brothers of Salina. They located on the west side of Big creek, a little north of the railroad, and by the middle of June several houses had been erected. The town was called Rome and its founders expected it to become the metropolis of the county. Early in June, Bloomfield, Moses & Co. established a general supply store there, and

later Joseph Perry built a two-story frame hotel. A little later, however, the "Big Creek Land company" platted the town of Hays, or as it was at first called, "Hays City," on the east side of the creek. A rivalry at once sprang up between the two places, but the railroad company threw its support to Hays and the town of Rome passed out of existence. Some of the buildings, including Perry's hotel, were removed to Hays.

In Oct., 1867, a memorial praying for the organization of the county was presented to the governor. The petitioners recommended Pliny Moore, William Rose and Judson E. Walker for commissioners, James G. Duncan for county clerk, and Hays City as the temporary county seat. W. E. Webb, H. P. Field and U. S. Thurmond were appointed to take a census of the county. The census showed a population of 633—a few more than the minimum number required by law for the organization of the county—and Gov. Crawford issued his proclamation declaring the county organized, with the officers and temporary county seat recommended by the petitioners. At a special election in April, 1870, for the location of the permanent county seat, 59 votes were cast, all in favor of Hays. On the question of erecting county buildings, there were 58 votes in favor of the proposition and 1 opposed. Consequently, on April 22, the commissioners issued an order for the erection of suitable buildings, but it was some time before the financial condition of the county would justify the execution of the order. At the present time (1911) Ellis county has a fine stone court-house, two stories high with basement, containing sufficient room for the transaction of all the county business.

The settlement was slow for a time. In 1872 a small colony from Ohio located near Walker, in the eastern part of the county, and was soon followed by two others—one from Pennsylvania and one from New York. The same year an Englishman named George Grant purchased 50,000 acres of land from the railroad company, intending to colonize it with English farmers, and during the next two years some 300 Englishmen, several of them with their families, located on the purchase. The grasshopper scourge of 1874 caused a large number of the settlers to leave the county, but in the three years beginning with 1875 a large number of Russian emigrants came to take the places of those who had left.

The first white child born in the county was John Bauer, whose birth occurred on Jan. 29, 1868, and the same year witnessed the first marriage, the contracting parties being Peter Tondell and Elizabeth Duncan. The first court was held soon after the county was organized, Judge Humphrey presiding. The county has but one line of railroad—the Union Pacific—which crosses it from east to west near the center, giving it a little over 32 miles of main track.

In 1910 the population of Ellis county was 12,170, a gain of 3,544 during the preceding decade. The county is divided into the following civil townships: Big Creek, Buckeye, Catherine, Ellis, Freedom, Hamil

ton, Herzog, Lookout, Pleasant Hill, Saline, Smoky Hill, Victoria, Walker and Wheatland. The assessed value of property for 1910 was \$18,938,312, and the value of farm products, including live stock, was \$2,867,960. The five leading crops, in the order of value, were: wheat, \$1,718,900; corn, \$261,882; hay, including alfalfa, \$119,702; Kafir corn, \$110,160; barley, \$40,760. The value of dairy products for the year was \$94,718. According to the report of the state superintendent of public instruction, there were 53 organized school districts, with a school population of 4,138.

Ellsworth, the county seat and largest city of Ellsworth county, is situated about 4 miles northwest of the center of the county, on the north bank of the Smoky Hill river and the Union Pacific R. R. It is also the terminus of a division of the St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. that runs southeast to Wichita. The town site was surveyed in the spring of 1867 by McGrath and Greenwood for a company of which H. J. Latshaw was president. E. W. Kingsbury built the first house, which was used for the double purpose of hotel and store and was known as "The Stockade." At that time it was thought by many people that Ellsworth would be the western terminus of the railroad for some years to come, and the place grew with such rapidity, that in a short time it boasted a population of 1,000 or more.

The town was at first located on low ground near the Smoky Hill river, in sections 28 and 29. On June 8, 1867, that stream rose suddenly, and in a short time Ellsworth was in four feet of water, some of the frail frame houses being washed from their foundations. A new site was then surveyed in section 20, a short distance northwest and on higher ground. Those who had bought lots in the old town were given new ones in the "Addition." But the flood was not the only disaster the new city had to encounter. Scarcely had the new site been surveyed when the Indians began to commit depredations in the vicinity, and in July the cholera (q. v.) broke out both in town and at Fort Harker, about 4 miles to the southeast. Floods, Indian raids and cholera in such rapid succession were more than the people could stand, and in a short time the 1,000 population of Ellsworth dwindled to less than 50.

Then came a second growth, more substantial and more permanent in character. In the fall of 1867 Arthur Larkin built a second hotel, called the Larkin House, business enterprises sprang up, buildings of a better class were erected, etc. For some time Ellsworth enjoyed a large trade from the 1,500 soldiers stationed at Fort Harker, especially in liquors, and from the emigrant trains that passed through on their way westward. In 1868 Ellsworth was incorporated as a village, with J. H. Edwards as president of the council of five members. The first school was taught in rented quarters by a man named Wellington. In 1869 a one-story school house was erected, which served until 1873, when the people voted \$9,000 in bonds for the erection of a larger and more modern building. The first number of the Ellsworth Reporter was issued in Nov., 1870, by M. C. Davis.

In 1873 a large share of the cattle trade came to Ellsworth, and with it came the usual turbulent element that concentrated in the western cattle towns. Shooting scrapes were common, gambling houses were run "wide open," and the better class of citizens were pleased when the cattle trade moved on westward, because its disadvantages more than offset its advantages. The pioneer church of Ellsworth was established by the Catholics in 1869, and it remained the only house of worship in the place until 1878, when a building was erected by the Presbyterians. Several other denominations came later and the city now has a number of cozy church buildings. The Mother Bickerdyke home for soldiers' widows and orphans is located here.

Ellsworth is a city of the third class. It owns its electric lighting plant and waterworks, has a telephone exchange, 2 banks, 4 grain elevators, a large flour mill, a salt plant with a daily capacity of 500 barrels, a good public school system, a normal training school, an international money order postoffice with three rural routes, express and telegraph offices, two weekly newspapers (the Reporter and the Messenger), machine shops, wagon works, and a number of well appointed stores in all lines of merchandising. The streets are paved with a by-product of the salt works, making a roadway that is both dustless and noiseless. Coal and building stone are found in the vicinity and are a source of wealth. The commercial club is always alert to the interests of the city, which in 1910 had a population of 2,041, a gain of 492 over the preceding U. S. census.

Ellsworth County, located nearly in the geographical center of the state, was created in 1867 with the following boundaries: "Commencing at the southeast corner of the county of Lincoln, thence west 30 miles; thence south 24 miles; thence east to the west line of McPherson county, thence north to the place of beginning." It was formed out of unorganized territory and has an area of 720 square miles. The county was named in honor of Allen Ellsworth, a lieutenant in the army, who built Fort Ellsworth on the Smoky Hill river in 1864. At the present time it is bounded on the north by Lincoln county, on the east by Saline and McPherson, on the south by Rice and on the west by Barton and Russell counties, and is divided into the following townships: Ash Creek, Black Wolf, Carneiro, Clear Creek, Columbia, Ellsworth, Empire, Garfield, Green Garden, Langley, Lincoln, Mulberry, Noble, Palacky, Sherman, Thomas, Valley and Wilson.

The surface of the country is diversified and may be divided into "bottom" land, upland or rolling prairie and bluff land. The "bottom" lands or valleys are from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width and aggregate about one-eighth of the entire area. The bluff land is found near the rivers and creeks, while the south half of the county is nearly all undulating prairie or table land. The principal water course in the Smoky Hill river, which enters the county about 6 miles south of the northwest corner and flows in the southeasterly direction, leaving the county about 5 miles north of the southeast corner. Its main tributaries

are Blood, Buffalo, Turkey, Ox Hide, Oak, Ash, Clear, Thompson's, Elm, Bluff and Mule creeks. Plumb creek crosses the southwest corner. The soil is well adapted to grains and the most important crops are corn and winter wheat, but oats, Kafir corn and prairie hay are also extensively raised. The county ranks high in live-stock raising and there are over 50,000 bearing fruit trees. Magnesium limestone is abundant in the northeastern portion and red sandstone in the central and southwestern parts. Mineral paint of a good quality and excellent potter's clay are found in many localities. Large quantities of gypsum exist in the high lands and in the central part are vast beds of rock salt which is extensively mined at Ellsworth and Kanapolis. Coal is the chief mineral product, however, three mines having been opened in the early '80s, near Wilson, south of the Smoky Hill river.

One of the earliest settlements in the county was made late in the '50s by P. M. Thompson. Others who came about this time were Adam Weadle, D. H. Page, D. Cushman and Joseph Lehman. They all settled in the same locality. In 1860 a settlement was made on Clear creek north of the Smoky Hill by S. D. Walker, C. L. and J. J. Prater and Henry and Irwin Farris. Late in the same year H. Wait and H. P. Spurgeon came to Ellsworth, the former settling on Thompson's creek and the latter with the Walker party on Clear creek. All of these men were unmarried or without their wives. T. D. Bennett moved to the county in Aug., 1861, and his wife was the first white woman in the settlements.

In the summer Indian troubles began, when a settler on Cow creek and S. D. Walker of the Clear Creek settlement were killed. Fearing another attack, the settlers in the county took refuge at the stage station on the Smoky Hill, where all the people of the surrounding country gathered, but learning that the Indians were coming in great numbers they left for the east. In June, 1864, Lieut. Allen Ellsworth and forty men were stationed at Page's old ranch, where they built a blockhouse, and in July Gen. Curtis named it Fort Ellsworth (q. v.)

On April 2, 1868, the first marriage was solemnized in the county when George W. Hughes married Russha Maxon. For some years immigration was slow, and it was not until 1873 that rapid settlement began by foreigners. The Swedes located in the southeastern part of the county, some Bohemians in the west, and the Germans were scattered, but were especially numerous in the south. A large colony arrived from Pennsylvania in the spring of 1878 and located near the present town of Wilson. In the early '80s large tracts were bought up for ranches, some of them containing as many as 18,000 acres, and this had a tendency to keep the population down. In time, as the land increased in value, these large ranches were broken up and sold as farms so that today Ellsworth is essentially a farming country.

When the county was organized in 1867, the following officers were appointed by the governor: J. H. Edwards, V. B. Osborn and Ira Clark, commissioners; E. W. Kingsbury, sheriff; M. O. Hall, clerk. At their

first meeting on July 9, 1867, the commissioners ordered an election to be held on Aug. 10, for the election of county officers to serve until the next general election. There were to be four polling places, Ellsworth, Merriam's house on Elkhorn creek, Clark's house on Thompson's creek and Farris' house on Clear creek. At the election V. B. Osborn, W. J. Ewing and J. H. Blake were elected commissioners: E. W. Kingsbury, sheriff; M. O. Hall, clerk; J. C. Hill, probate judge; Thomas Delacour, register of deeds; M. Newton, treasurer; J. H. Runkle, attorney; C. C. Duncan, superintendent of public schools; J. C. Ayers, surveyor; M. Joyce, coroner, and J. E. New, assessor. They perfected the county organization on Aug. 24, 1867. Prior to that time it had been attached to Saline county as a municipal township. The town of Ellsworth was made the seat of justice. In 1871 agitation was begun for the erection of a county court-house. Bonds to the amount of \$12,000 were issued for its construction on July 30, 1872, two lots had already been donated the county for a site, and a fine two-story brick building was erected. A stone jail, also two stories in height, was built.

The Ellsworth County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair association was organized in 1877, "for the purpose of advancing the agricultural, horticultural and mechanical interests of the county." It has become one of the well known institutions of the county. The first paper in the county was the Ellsworth Reporter. The second was the Wilson Echo, published by S. A. Coover, and made its initial appearance in Aug., 1879. The first railroad in the county was the Kansas Pacific, built in 1868, which followed the general course of the Smoky Hill river, while today five lines of railroad, with a total of 88 miles of main track, afford excellent transportation and shipping facilities.

The population of the county in 1910 was 10,444, a gain of 818 during the preceding ten years. The assessed valuation of the property was \$25,103,723, and the value of agricultural products for the year, including live stock, \$3,458,260.

Elm City, a hamlet of Labette county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Elm Grove township, 13 miles southwest of Oswego, the county seat, and about 2 miles east of Edna, from which place it receives mail daily. The population in 1910 was 77. The town was founded by Jesse Edmundson soon after the railroad was built in 1886. The first building erected was occupied by Wilson & Vanbibber, the first merchants. This is a grain shipping point.

Elmdale, a town in Chase county, is located on the Cottonwood river, in Diamond Creek township, 6 miles west of Cottonwood Falls, the county seat. It is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., has telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, all the main lines of merchandising, a bank, and a weekly newspaper called the Elmdale Gas Jet. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1904. The population according to the census of 1910 was 253. Natural gas has lately been discovered in the vicinity.

Elmo, a thriving little town of Dickinson county, is located in Banner

township and is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 16 miles south of Abilene, the county seat. It has a bank, a grain elevator, a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, Catholic and Methodist churches, several well stocked stores, etc., and annually ships considerable quantities of agricultural products. The population in 1910 was 225.

Elmont, a village of Soldier township, Shawnee county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 7 miles north of Topeka, with which city it has telephone connection. It has a money order postoffice with two rural routes, a good local trade, telegraph and express service, and in 1910 reported a population of 61.

Elmore, Rush, one of the first associate justices of Kansas Territory, was born in Autauga county, Ala., Feb. 27, 1819. He was educated at the University of Alabama, then studied law and soon after attaining to his majority he was admitted to the bar at Montgomery, where he began the practice of his profession. In a short time he had established a lucrative practice, but upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico he raised a company in Montgomery, was elected captain, and served to the close of the war. After the restoration of peace, Capt. Elmore formed a partnership with his brother, John A. Elmore, and William L. Yancey. He was also made brigadier-general of the Alabama militia and held the office until appointed associate justice of the Kansas territorial court in the fall of 1854. After serving about a year he was removed, at the same time Gov. Reeder and Judge Johnston were removed, but in the spring of 1857 he was reappointed by President Buchanan and continued on the bench until the establishment of the state government in Feb., 1861. In addition to his judicial duties, Judge Elmore was one of the delegates to the Leecompton constitutional convention, where he made a fight to have the constitution submitted to the people. When Kansas was admitted as a state he located at Topeka, where he formed a partnership with John Martin and continued in the practice of law until his death, which occurred on Aug. 14, 1864.

El Paso County, one of the early counties of Kansas, was created by the territorial legislature on Feb. 7, 1859, out of territory which was later included in the State of Colorado. El Paso is a Spanish word meaning the passage, or the gap. At the time of its creation, the boundaries of the county were defined as follows: "Commencing at the northeast corner of Fremont county and running thence due east to the southeast corner of Montana county, thence due south to a point 20 miles south of the 39th parallel of latitude, thence due west to a point 20 miles west of the 105th meridian of longitude, thence due north to the place of beginning." The same act appointed William H. Green, G. W. Allison and William O. Donnell commissioners, and they were authorized to locate a temporary seat of justice as near the geographical center of the county as was convenient.

Elsmore, an incorporated town of Allen county, is a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. in the southeastern part of the county.

some 15 miles southeast of Iola, the county seat. The old town of Elsmore, which for several years was the center of attraction for the citizens of Elsmore township, was located farther west, not far from Big creek. On Aug. 25, 1888, after the route of the railroad from Kansas City to Parsons had been definitely settled, N. L. Ard, J. L. Roberts, J. A. Nicholson, W. D. and H. W. Cox, and O. P. Mattson, purchased 20 acres where the present town of Elsmore stands and platted the town. It soon became a popular trading center and shipping point for that section of the county, and in 1909 was incorporated. In 1910 it reported a population of 216. Elsmore has a money order postoffice with two rural delivery routes, a bank, several good stores, some small manufacturing enterprises, telegraph and express facilities, good schools, etc.

Elwood, formerly "Roseport," one of the principal towns of Doniphan county, is located on the Missouri river opposite St. Joseph, Mo., with which it is connected by bridges. It is at the extreme eastern point of the county, in Washington township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroads, 14 miles east of Troy, the county seat.

A trading post was established on the site of Elwood in 1852 by Henry Thompson, who in 1856 sold 160 acres to the "Roseport Town company" which had been organized by St. Joseph capitalists. The consideration paid Thompson was \$10,000. The town grew rapidly in its early years and was a dangerous rival to St. Joseph. A hotel of 75 rooms was built and enjoyed liberal patronage. In 1858 there were ten stores, all lines of business was well represented. By 1859 the population was 2,000, and the town might have outstripped its neighbor had not the inroads of the Missouri river washing away acres of the best improved property, discouraged capital and enterprise. The first store was opened by A. N. Campbell, in 1856, and the first sawmill by William High in the same year. The next year Daniel W. Wilder, author of *Wilder's Annals of Kansas*, opened a real estate office, and James P. Brace was made postmaster of the newly established postoffice. In 1860 the town was incorporated as a "city of the first class." The first company of the first regiment sent into the Civil war by Kansas was organized here.

In 1876 the town was reorganized and an election held which resulted in the selection of J. W. Montgomery as mayor and the appointment of J. R. Stone as city clerk. The population in 1910 was 636. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, graded public schools, and a good local trade.

Elyria, a village of McPherson county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 7 miles southeast of McPherson, the county seat. It is in King City township, not far from the former site of the historic King City. It has a postoffice, general stores and an express office. The population according to the census of 1910 was 100.

Ematon, a money order post-village of Stevens county, is located about 15 miles southeast of Hugoton, the county seat, and the same

distance from Liberal, which is the most convenient railroad station. It has a general store and is a trading point for the adjacent farmers, and in 1910 reported a population of 20.

Emerald, a little settlement of Anderson county, is located in the extreme northwest corner, about 3 miles north of Amiot, which is the nearest railroad station. Mail is received by rural delivery from Williamsburg, Franklin county.

Emerson, a small hamlet on Rattlesnake creek in the southwest corner of Stafford county, is about 15 miles from St. John, the county seat, from which place mail is received by rural delivery.

Emigrant Aid Societies.—While the Kansas-Nebraska bill (q. v.) was pending in Congress it became apparent that there would be a struggle between the friends and foes of slavery for the territory of Kansas as soon as it was organized. In fact before the bill became a law a number of aid societies and coöperative associations were formed in the North, for the purpose of peopling Kansas with a sturdy yeomanry opposed to slavery. Some of these societies were incorporated under the laws of different New England states; some were private companies; and some were of local significance—formed in a town or county—but all had the same end in view.

Eli Thayer (q. v.), evolved the plan of a society which should offer to anti-slavery emigrants inducements sufficient to offset the hardships of frontier life. His plan was for an investment company to give advantages to those whom it induced to go to Kansas, and at the same time defeat slavery. Mr. Thayer, as a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, presented to that body in March, 1854, a petition for the incorporation of the "Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company," and on April 26, 1854, more than a month before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, this company was chartered with a capital of \$5,000,000.

The incorporators selected a committee consisting of Eli Thayer, Alexander H. Bullock and Edward Everett Hale, to recommend a system of operation. The first charter proving unsatisfactory, the company reorganized under a charter granted by the Connecticut legislature, and a third charter was obtained in 1855, when the name was changed to the "New England Emigrant Aid company," with a capital of \$1,000,000. The work done by this society, directly and indirectly, was one of the greatest factors in making Kansas a free-state. Agitation of the question, advertisements in the papers and the literature distributed, started many for Kansas, who never knew of the country until this work commenced.

Charles Robinson, S. C. Pomeroy and M. F. Conway were the company's agents. They secured low rates of transportation to the territory, and the first emigrants, 30 in number, led by Charles H. Branscomb, arrived at the mouth of the Kansas river on July 28, 1854. Two weeks later they were followed by a second and larger party, and these men laid the foundations of Lawrence, the first free-state settlement in Kansas.

"The Emigrant Aid Company of New York and Connecticut," was organized on July 18, 1854, under a charter from the Connecticut legislature, its objects being the same as those of the New England society, with which it was ultimately consolidated, with John Carter Brown of Providence, R. I., as president, and Eli Thayer as vice-president. The company was not a financial success. Its original capital was depleted until in 1862, it amounted to only \$16,000, but the work of the society was done, for Kansas had been admitted as a free-state. In 1901, the state legislature passed an act authorizing the regents of the state university to build a gymnasium with the money appropriated by Congress in payment of the claim assigned to the university by the New England Emigrant Aid company.

Several minor aid societies were formed in the north. The "Union Emigrant Aid Society," was organized in Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1854, "by such members of Congress and citizens generally, as were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the opening of Kansas and Nebraska to the institution of slavery." John Goodrich of Massachusetts was president; Francis P. Blair, vice-president; and its directors were from various northern states. Agents were appointed in several states to call the attention of the public to its work and organize auxiliary societies to promote immigration to Kansas.

The "Kansas Aid Society," was formed just after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, with John Goodrich of Massachusetts as president, and a Mr. Fenton of New York as vice-president. Some assistance was rendered to emigrants, but its records can not be found, and it is supposed to have been absorbed by the New England Emigrant Aid company.

The "Worcester County Kansas League," was formed at Worcester, Mass., July 6, 1854, "for the encouragement and organization of emigration to the new territory of Kansas." The plan of the league was to arrange parties of emigrants, so that they could travel together and settle in the same locality. Their first train for Kansas left Worcester on July 17, 1854, only eleven days after the league was organized.

The "Kansas League," was organized by Eli Thayer about 1856. Its members promoted emigration, organized parties who wished to go to Kansas, and published a "History of Kansas, also Information Regarding, Rates, Laws," etc., which was widely circulated. Some of the other organizations of this character were the "Oberlin Kansas League," the "Kansas National Committee," and after the sack of Lawrence the "General National Kansas Aid Committee," the "Boston Relief Committee," the "Kansas Aid Society of Wisconsin," and the "Female Aid Society of Wisconsin," all of which were formed to send people and supplies to Kansas, and in other ways aid in defeating the friends of slavery.

Eminence, a village of Garfield township, Finney county, is situated on the Pawnee river, 25 miles northeast of Garden City, the county seat, and about 18 miles north of Charleston, the nearest railroad station.

It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, a good local trade, and in 1910 reported a population of 92.

Emmet, a hamlet in the southwestern part of Wyandotte county, is about 3 miles north of Bonner Springs, the nearest railroad station, from which it has rural free delivery.

Emmett, a village of Pottawatomie county, is located in Emmett township on the Union Pacific R. R., 20 miles southeast of Westmoreland, the county seat. It has banking facilities, a local telephone company, and all the main lines of business are represented. There is a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, and the population in 1910 was 200.

Emmons, a village of Charleston township, Washington county, is a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 4 miles northeast of Washington, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, some general stores, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 50.

Empire City, a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. in the southeast corner of Cherokee county, was founded early in the year 1877 by the West Joplin Lead and Zinc company. A postoffice was established, and soon afterward the place was incorporated as a city of the third class with S. L. Cheeney as the first mayor. For some time there was a spirited rivalry between Empire City and Galena, located on opposite sides of Short creek within a stone's throw of each other, but in 1907 this rivalry was ended by the annexation of Empire City to Galena (q. v.).

Emporia, the county seat of Lyon county and one of the principal cities of the state, is located near the center of the county and is 61 miles southwest of Topeka. It is an important railroad center, being at the junction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and is the terminus of three branches of the latter system, one of which runs to Holliday, one to Chanute, and the other to Moline. It has waterworks, electricity for lighting and power purposes, police and fire departments, well paved streets, and a public library. A street railway is soon to begin operating its cars. Among the industries of the city are woolen and flour mills, foundries, machine shops, carriage and wagon works, ice plant, broom factories, a planing mill, creamery, brick and tile works, a corrugated culvert factory and a marble works. Emporia has 3 banks, 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers, an international money order postoffice with ten rural routes, an opera house, telegraph and express service, and is an important mercantile center. The population in 1910 was 9,058.

Emporia was founded in 1857, Preston B. Plumb (q. v.) being the principal promoter. Interested with him were George W. Deitzler, G. W. Brown, Lyman Allen and Columbus Hornsby. The first building was a boarding house erected by John Hammond; the second was the store of Hornsby & Fick, and the third was the Emporia House, the town company's hotel. In the fall the postoffice was moved from

Columbia to Emporia and Mr. Fick became postmaster. The first number of the "Kansas News," later the Emporia News, was printed on June 6, 1857, in an up-stairs room of the Emporia House while the printing office was being built. No gambling and no selling of intoxicating liquor was allowed, the penalty being the forfeiture of the property on which the misdemeanor took place. The growth of the town was brisk from the first. During the year 1857 and subsequent years before the war, a steady stream of settlers located in the town and in the surrounding country, new business enterprises were established, churches and schools were built. The town company encouraged improvement by setting aside a number of lots to be given to those who would put up buildings on them. A special act was secured in 1862 allowing Emporia to issue bonds to the extent of \$6,000 to build a school house. When finished it was the finest in the state except one at Leavenworth. Seeing how successfully the plan worked this special act was made the basis of a general school law for the whole state. Emporia has always figured prominently in the educational matters of the state. It is the seat of the state normal school and the College of Emporia; and is the home of the well known Kansas author, William Allen White.

Emporia was one of the towns listed in Price's itinerary of destruction and would have been sacked and burned but for the prompt response all through eastern Kansas to check the invasion. This was a stopping place for the soldiers on their various campaigns against the bushwhackers and Indians during and after the war. At the time of the operations of the Nineteenth Kansas Emporia had about 800 inhabitants. The town was incorporated as a village in 1865, the following being chosen trustees, R. M. Ruggles, chairman; J. C. Fraker, John L. Catterson, William Clapp, and John Hammond. In 1870 it was made a city of the second class. The first election resulted in the choice of, H. C. Cross, mayor; E. W. Cunningham, police judge; H. W. McCune, clerk; S. B. Riggs, treasurer; a Mr. Wilson, engineer; P. B. Plumb, attorney; W. A. Randolph, marshal; E. Borton, L. N. Robinson, W. W. Williams, C. V. Eskridge, R. D. Thomas, C. Wheelock, F. Hirth, George W. Fredericks, councilmen. In common with the other river towns of Kansas, Emporia suffered severely in the flood of 1903, and on account of a cloud burst, suffered almost as severely in 1908.

Emporia College, one of the best known denominational schools of Kansas, was founded on Oct. 9, 1882, by the Presbyterian synod of Kansas. Forty acres of land, overlooking the valley of the Neosho, and \$40,000 in money were donated to the synod by the citizens of Emporia to aid in establishing the institution. The charter declares that the purpose of the organizers was "to found an institution for instruction in literature, science and art, according to the highest standards of education." The college was formally opened in Nov., 1883, with 17 students in attendance. The second year 80 students were enrolled. For three years the college work was carried on in rented quarters, poorly adapted to teaching, but in 1886, a sum of \$10,000 was given to

the college by Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, of New York city, and a fine building was erected at a cost of \$65,000. This was called Stuart Hall in memory of Mrs. Stuart. Class rooms, laboratory, museum, library, reading rooms and halls for literary societies, were provided in this building. In 1887, William Austin of Emporia gave \$5,000 for completing a chapel in the east wing, which was called William Austin chapel, after the donor. It was dedicated on Dec. 8, 1889. In 1886, a large residence on the north side of the campus was purchased for a dormitory for female students. Andrew Carnegie gave \$30,000 to the college to erect a library in memory of his friend, John B. Anderson of Manhattan, Kan. This building was dedicated in 1902, and contains some 30,000 volumes. The college has a three-year preparatory and four-year college course, and a special course in music. Many young men attended Emporia College who are preparing to enter the ministry. The expenses of the institution are met by tuition and contributions from church and individuals.

Enabling Act.—(See Admission.)

Englevale, a village of Lincoln township, Crawford county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. about 9 miles northeast of Girard, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph service, telephone connections, a hotel, a feed mill, some good general stores, and in 1910 reported a population of 140.

Englewood, an incorporated city of Clark county, is situated in the township of the same name 15 miles southwest of Ashland, the county seat. It is the terminus of a division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway system, has 2 banks, grain elevators, a hotel, flour mills, telephone connections, an international money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, churches of some of the leading Protestant denominations, a weekly newspaper (the Leader-Tribune), some well stocked mercantile establishments, and in 1910 reported a population of 518.

Englewood was founded in 1884 by a town company of which N. E. Osborn was president; M. L. Mun, vice-president; B. B. Bush, secretary, and Grant Hatfield, treasurer. The capital stock of the company was \$60,000. Soon after the town was laid out a stage line was opened to Dodge City, the stages leaving Englewood on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. On April 24, 1885, G. M. Magill published the first number of the Clark County Chief at Englewood. In 1890 the population was 175, and in 1900 it was 181.

English Bill.—On April 13, while the question of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton constitution was before Congress, the United States senate voted—30 to 24—for a conference committee. The next day the house, on motion of William H. English of Indiana, by a vote of 109 to 108, agreed to such a committee. James S. Green of Missouri, R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, and William H. Seward of New York, were appointed on the part of the senate, and Mr. English, Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, and William A. Howard of Michigan on the

part of the house. On the 23d Mr. English reported a measure—the work of the conference committee—which has become known in history as the “English Bill,” Seward and Howard dissenting to its introduction. The principal provisions of this bill were the clauses in the preamble and section 1 of the bill itself, the former relating to the changes made by Congress in the ordinance passed by the constitutional convention, and the latter to the submission of the constitution to the people. The provision of the preamble was as follows:

“Whereas, Said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance hereafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a state as herein proposed: therefore,

“Be it enacted, etc., That the State of Kansas be and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever, but upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That the question of admission with the following proposition, in lieu of the ordinance framed at Lecompton, shall be submitted to the vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or the majority of the voters voting at an election to be held for that purpose, namely: That the following propositions be and the same are hereby offered to said people of Kansas for their free acceptance,” etc.

Then follows the six propositions relating to land grants, viz: 1. That sections 16 and 36 in each township should be given the state for the benefit of the public schools. 2. That 72 sections, to be selected by the governor, should be granted for the support of a state university. 3. That 10 sections, also to be selected by the governor, should be granted to the state for the erection of public buildings. 4. That all the salt springs within the state, not exceeding 12 in number, should be the property of the state. 5. That 5 per cent. of the proceeds of sales of public lands within the state should be paid to the state to aid in the construction of highways. 6. That the state should never tax the property of the United States. These provisions were substantially the same as those in the act of admission which was signed by President Buchanan on Jan. 29, 1861, and would no doubt have been accepted by the people of the state in 1858 had it not been for the bitter feeling growing out of the arbitrary course of the Lecompton constitutional convention. (See Constitutional Conventions.)

Section 1 of the bill, which provided for the submission of the constitution to a vote of the people, in connection with the propositions of the preamble, was as follows:

“That the State of Kansas be and is hereby admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, with the constitution framed at Lecompton; and this admission of her into the Union as a state is here declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That the said constitutional instrument shall be first submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters at an election to be held for that purpose. At the said

election the voting shall be by ballot, and by indorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, 'For proposition of Congress and admission,' or, 'Against proposition of Congress and admission.' The president of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute; and said state shall be entitled to one member in the house of representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the Federal government. But, should the majority of the votes be cast for 'Proposition rejected,' it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution, under the conditions set forth in said proposition; and in that event the people of said territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and state government, by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the Federal constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained, by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said territory equals the ratio of representation required for a member of the house of representatives of the United States; and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed state to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a state government, in conformity with the Federal constitution, subject to the limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed state as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a state under such constitution, thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe."

The remaining sections of the bill described how the election should be held, etc. On the 30th it passed the house by a vote of 112 to 103, and the senate by a vote of 30 to 22. President Buchanan signed it on May 4. The submission of the Lecompton constitution to the people did not please the pro-slavery press, which denounced the bill as the "English Swindle," and some of the free-state men expressed their dissatisfaction with the measure because there was a possible contingency of Kansas being admitted under a constitution to which they were so bitterly opposed. However, on June 3 Gov. Denver issued his proclamation calling an election under the bill for Aug. 2, when the Lecompton constitution and the propositions of Congress were defeated by a vote of 11,300 to 1,788. As a matter of fact the English bill was a wise measure. It gave the people of Kansas an opportunity to express themselves on a question that Congress had tried to settle without their voice, and it paved the way for the Wyandotte constitution, under which the state was finally admitted. (See Constitutions.)

English, William H., lawyer, member of Congress and capitalist, was born at Lexington, Scott county, Ind., Aug. 27, 1822. He was educated at Hanover College in his native state, studied law, and before he was 23 years of age was admitted to practice in the Indiana supreme court. He served as deputy clerk of Scott county; was chief clerk of the lower house of the state legislature in 1843; was principal secretary of the Indiana constitutional convention in 1850, and was elected a member of the first legislature under that constitution. In 1852 he was elected to represent his district in Congress, where he continued until 1861, when he resigned to engage in the banking business. While in Congress he was appointed on the conference committee to report a bill relating to the Lecompton constitution. (See English Bill.) In this capacity Mr. English showed himself to be the friend of fair play, as it was under the provisions of his bill that the proposition to admit Kansas under the Lecompton constitution was finally defeated, though he made many enemies among the administration members of his party. To these enemies Mr. English replied that the corner-stone of Democracy was the right of the majority to rule, and that the people of Kansas ought to have the right to express themselves upon a question which concerned them more than the people of any other state. During the time he was in Congress Mr. English was one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1880 he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Gen. W. S. Hancock, which was his last appearance in public life. The balance of his life was devoted to literary work, and for several years he was president of the Indiana Historical Society. He died at Indianapolis, Feb. 7, 1896.

Enoch Marvin College.—About 1878 the Methodist Episcopal church South established an educational institution at Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, and named it Enoch Marvin College. Owing to sectional feeling, the college failed to receive local support sufficient to insure its success, and in 1880 the enterprise was abandoned. The building had been erected upon a tract of land dedicated to school purposes and so entailed that it could be used for nothing else. About 1904 the old structure was torn down and a high school building erected on the site.

Enon, a small hamlet of Barber county is situated about 14 miles east of Medicine Lodge, the county seat, and 4 miles from Sharon, which is the nearest railroad station. Mail is received by rural delivery through the postoffice at Attica.

Enosdale, a little settlement of Washington county, is about 4 miles south of Morrow, the nearest railroad station, and 7 miles southwest of Washington, the county seat, whence mail is received by rural delivery.

Ensign, a rural postoffice of Hess township, Gray county, is located 14 miles southeast of Cimarron, the county seat, and 12 miles south of Wettick, the nearest railroad station. The population in 1910 was 41.

Enterprise, an incorporated city of Dickinson county, is located on the right bank of the Smoky Hill river 6 miles east of Abilene, the county seat, at the junction of the Union Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railways. A settlement was started on the site as early as 1868, when C. Hoffman built a frame mill there. The following year Senn & Ehlsam opened a store, and in 1872 the Methodists erected a small church building. The town was not laid out, however, until 1872, when the survey was made by G. R. Wolfe, the county surveyor. In Jan., 1875, a town company was organized with V. P. Wilson as president; John Johntz, vice-president; T. C. Henry, secretary, and C. Hoffman, treasurer. Before the close of the year several new business enterprises had been launched, a hotel was built by Edward Parker, and Mr. Hoffman erected a larger mill, which was used as a woolen mill until 1881, when it was converted into a flour mill with a capacity of 200 barrels a day. Five years later the population had grown to such proportions as to demand better educational facilities, and a new school house was erected at a cost of \$7,000.

Enterprise has an appropriate name, as it is one of the most energetic and progressive cities of its size in Kansas. It has one of the largest flour mills in the state, machine shops, a manufactory of flour mill machinery, wall plaster works, 2 banks, a creamery, good hotels, a weekly newspaper (the Push and Journal), waterworks, graded public schools, a normal academy, and is the center of trade for a large and populous agricultural district. The population in 1910 was 706.

Entomological Commission, State.—The act creating the state entomological commission was approved by Gov. Hoch on March 1, 1907. It provided that the commission should consist of the secretary of the state board of agriculture, the secretary of the state horticultural society, the professors of entomology in the University of Kansas and the Agricultural College, and some nurseryman—a resident of Kansas—to be appointed by the governor for a term of two years. The act also appropriated \$500 for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1908, and a like sum for the year ending on June 30, 1909.

The first commission was composed of F. D. Coburn, Prof. T. J. Headlee, Prof. S. J. Hunter, Walter Wellhouse and F. H. Stannard. In the organization of the commission, Mr. Coburn was elected chairman and Mr. Wellhouse secretary. Under the law, the commission was given authority to adopt rules for the inspection of nursery stock, seeds, etc., and was required to report annually on or before Dec. 1. For the sake of convenience, and in order to conduct the work more systematically, the state was divided into two sections by a line running east and west, as near the center as practicable, the northern half to be under the supervision of Prof. Headlee of the Agricultural College, and the southern under Prof. Hunter of the University of Kansas. Aided by the appropriation, although small, the commission began a careful study of the insects that work upon the crops, plants,

and orchards of the state, and in the reports and bulletins issued there is much valuable information for the farmer and horticulturalist regarding the methods of destroying these insect pests, the spraying of fruit trees, the selection of nursery stock, etc.

Epileptic Hospital:—In the establishment of this institution the intention of the legislature was to make it a third insane asylum, in order to relieve the crowded condition of the hospitals at Topeka and Osawatamie. It was authorized by an act of the legislature of 1899, which provided that a site should be selected by a committee of the legislature—four senators and five representatives—and appropriated \$100,000 for the erection of buildings. There was a spirited rivalry among a number of cities for the new hospital, and when the committee decided to locate it at Parsons, the citizens of Clay Center instituted injunction proceedings. The question was finally settled by the supreme court, which sustained the action of the committee, but the litigation delayed the erection of the buildings so much that the appropriation lapsed. The legislature of 1901 reappropriated the unexpended balance of the \$100,000 so that the work could proceed without further delay.



STATE HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS, PARSONS.

In the meantime, the state board of charities, in its report for 1900, said: "In the judgment of the board, it would be better to establish an epileptic colony, and thereby relieve the congested condition of the asylums, than to build a new asylum." Following this suggestion, the trustees of the state institutions reported in 1902, that "After a careful investigation of the subject, we decided to make the Parsons institution one wholly for the treatment of epileptics, both sane and insane.

The Parsons purchase is especially adapted to an institution of this character. The large acreage of land gives us plenty of work, and the epileptic patients are not only capable of work, but are benefited thereby."

With the appropriation a dormitory capable of accommodating 70 persons, two cottages capable of accommodating 30 each, and two capable of accommodating 16 each were erected, the institution being modeled after the epileptic hospital at Sonyea, N. Y. The legislature of 1903 made an additional appropriation of \$200,000, with which the original five buildings were fully completed and five similar buildings were erected for women. In Oct., 1903, the institution was ready for occupancy and more than 100 epileptic patients were removed from the insane hospitals at Topeka and Osawatomie, and the hospital was opened with M. L. Perry as superintendent. Since the opening an administration building has been erected at a cost of \$70,000; a barn, laundry, heating and power plant and a superintendent's residence have been built, and in 1910 the property of the institution was valued at \$500,000. The legislature of 1905 designated the institution as the "State Hospital for Epileptics."

Sane persons who are merely epileptics are admitted and many of these acquire a good common school education, as the hospital is educational as well as curative. Nearly all the inmates can be taught some simple form of manual labor, and many leave the hospital improved in both mind and body. The institution has been under the charge of Mr. Perry ever since it was established.

Equal Suffrage Association.—(See Woman Suffrage.)

Erie, the judicial seat of Neosho county, is located 3 miles east of the geographical center of the county, a little north of the Neosho river, and at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads in Erie township. It is lighted and heated by natural gas, which is found in the vicinity. Among its business enterprises are sawmills, flour mills, grain elevators, a creamery, oil refinery, canning factory, 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers, and numerous mercantile establishments. It has express and telegraph offices and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,300.

Erie was founded in 1866 as a compromise between two rival towns in the vicinity—"Old Erie" and Crawfordsville. In November of that year, the two towns having both been abandoned, a new site was selected and a town company formed by D. W. Bray, Luther Packet, Peter Walters and J. F. Hemilwright. A dozen others were admitted to membership later. The first house built was a log cabin by Mrs. Elizabeth E. Spivey. The building was afterward used as a school house and church, for a boarding house, and for various other purposes in the early days. The first store was erected by Dr. C. B. Kennedy, Dr. A. F. Neely and J. C. Carpenter in 1867, and the same year a hotel was erected by J. A. Wells. The first residence was put up

by Virgil Stillwell. Carpenter & Porter opened the first law office early in 1868. The postoffice was established in 1866, with A. H. Roc as postmaster, and was moved to the new town in 1867. The first child born was Byron C. Wells, son of J. A. and Matilda Wells. In July, 1868, the county offices were moved to Erie. After a contest lasting several years the county seat was permanently located at Erie by a decision of the supreme court in 1874.

The early growth of Erie was remarkable. It developed from a single log house in 1867 to a town of 800 inhabitants in 1869, and this in spite of the extreme difficulty of obtaining lumber and other building materials. Its growth was checked by a destructive fire in 1872, and by a cyclone which swept the county the next year. The combined financial loss to Erie was \$20,000. A depression followed and the town dwindled to 300 inhabitants, due to having no railroad. However, when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa built a line, running east and west in 1863, the town began to show prosperity again. New brick buildings were erected and new enterprises started. In 1887 the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. running north and south was built through Erie. In 1899 the Erie Gas and Mineral company was formed, which drilled and discovered oil and gas. The telephone exchange was added to the conveniences in 1901.

Erie was organized by a decree of the probate court in 1869, and the following men were appointed trustees: J. A. Wells, G. W. Dale, John McCullough, Isaac M. Fletcher and Douglas Putnam. The trustees met on Dec. 30 of that year and declared the place a city of the third class. J. A. Wells was elected mayor and appointed all the other officers. The first newspaper was the Neosho County Record, established in 1876 by George W. McMillin.

Esbon, an incorporated city of Jewell county, is located in the township of the same name, 13 miles west of Mankato, the county seat. It is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Times), Christian and United Brethren churches, good public schools, a money order postoffice with four rural routes, a number of good stores, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, and is the principal shipping point between Mankato and Smith Center. Esbon was incorporated in 1904 and in 1910 reported a population of 347.

Eskridge, an incorporated town of Wabaunsee county, is situated in Wilmington township, 16 miles southeast of Alma, the county seat, on the Burlingame & Alma division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. It was first laid out by E. H. Sanford in 1868, but the town did not become a reality until after the completion of the railroad in 1880, when the railroad company selected a town site adjoining Sanford's. The first house in the place was built by Dr. Trivet in June, 1880. In 1881 a school house was erected, and that fall the first school was opened with Miss Emma Henderson as teacher. The same year the first store was started by William Earl, and the first church in the town was erected.

Eskridge is the second largest town in the county. It has 2 banks, an international money order postoffice with four rural routes, electric lights, a weekly newspaper (the Tribune-Star), express and telegraph service, graded schools, telephone connections, a large retail trade, hotels, the Kansas Wesleyan Bible school, churches of five different faiths, and is a shipping point of considerable importance. The population in 1910 was 797.

Essex, a money order post-hamlet of Finney county, is located on a small tributary of the Pawnee river, 18 miles northeast of Garden City, the county seat. The population in 1910 was 28. Charleston is the nearest railroad station.

Ethelton, a rural postoffice and neighborhood trading point of Seward county, is located on the Cimarrón river in Seward township, about 20 miles northwest of Liberal, the county seat and most convenient railroad station.

Eudora, one of the largest towns of Douglas county, is located in the northeastern part of the county on the south bank of the Kansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 7 miles east of Lawrence. Early in the summer of 1856 a company of Germans organized in Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of making a settlement some where in the west. From 50 members it grew to 600 stockholders and in March, 1857, a locating committee left for the west to select a town site. They spent some time in Missouri and Kansas and finally decided upon the site where Eudora now stands. A tract of 800 acres of land was bought from the Shawnee Indians through Pascal Fish, their chief, who was to receive every alternate lot. The land was surveyed and named Eudora in honor of the chief's daughter. When the committee returned to Chicago it was determined to colonize the place and men representing different trades and professions were sent out by the association, under the leadership of P. Hartig. These pioneers arrived at Eudora on April 18, 1877, and at once erected rude cabins and made other improvements. Pascal Fish had built a cabin on the town site before the advent of the whites, which was used as a hotel and locally known as the "Fish House." In May a sawmill and corn cracker was sent out by the association and was put in operation. The first store was opened the following summer and the village began to flourish. A postoffice was also established in the summer of 1857, with A. Summerfield as the first postmaster. On Feb. 8, 1859, Eudora was incorporated under the territorial laws and ten years later the town was divided into two wards for municipal purposes. It is now an incorporated city of the third class. A fresh impetus was given to the town with the building of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and it has become the shipping and supply point for a rich agricultural district. Eudora has many beautiful homes, good public schools, several general stores, hardware and implement houses, a drug store, wagon and blacksmith shops, a money order postoffice, express and telegraph facilities, 2 banks, and a population of 610, according to the U. S. census of 1910.

Eureka, the judicial seat and largest town in Greenwood county, is located south and a little west of the center of the county on Fall river and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads. It is 158 miles southwest of Atchison and 109 miles south of Topeka. Eureka has all the modern improvements expected in a city of its size. It is lighted by electricity, has natural gas for lighting, heating and commercial purposes, a fire department and waterworks. Among the business enterprises are a wagon factory, broom factory, flour mill, 4 banks, good hotels and two weekly newspapers. All the leading denominations of churches are represented and the schools are unsurpassed in the state. This is an important grain, live-stock and produce shipping point. There are telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 2,333.

Eureka was located in 1857, and the first building was a school house built of short planks hewn from logs. This was a general purpose house and was used for all public purposes. The town site belonged to David Tucker and Levi N. Prather. Mr. Tucker bought out Prather for \$160, and in 1867 sold the whole site to the town company for \$50. The postoffice was established in 1858, with Edwin Tucker as postmaster. There was no store until after the war, and all goods had to be brought from Kansas City or Atchison with ox teams. The first store was a community affair. James Kenner agreed to keep the store, with the understanding that if it interfered too much with his occupation of farming, he would turn it over to Edwin Tucker at the end of the year. This he did. The store was opened on April 1, 1866. Among the first business and professional men were: Dr. Reynolds, the first physician; McCartney, blacksmith, 1866; Judge Lillie, the first lawyer, 1868; Hawkins, the first carpenter, 1867, and Mr. Akers, who was the first landlord of the company hotel.

The first newspaper was the Eureka Herald, published by S. G. Mead, the initial number of which appeared in Aug., 1866. The first school was taught by Edwin Tucker in 1858. The first bank, which was also the first bank in the county, opened in the summer of 1870. It closed the first of the next year. The Eureka Bank, opened in Nov., 1870, and continued to do a successful business. In 1867 the town was laid out and lots were sold. It was incorporated first in 1870, with the following trustees: I. R. Phenis, A. F. Nicholas, L. H. Pratt, Harley Stoddard and C. A. Wakefield. The next year it became a city of the third class with Ira P. Nye as mayor and George H. Lillie as city clerk. Eureka became the county seat and the first term of court was held in May, 1867, but adjourned without transacting any business.

Evangelical Association.—At the close of the eighteenth century a great religious awakening took place in the United States, which was at first confined to the English speaking population. In time the revival reached the Germans living in eastern Pennsylvania, whose ancestors

in the preceding century had fled from the Rhenish provinces of the Palatinate. Jacob Albright, a German Methodist minister, who was drawn more and more to his own people, devoted himself to work among them in their own language. It had not been Albright's idea to form a new church, but the opposition of the Methodists to the mode of worship by his converts made a separate organization necessary. In 1790 Albright began to travel as an evangelist. Ten years later he organized a class of converts, which in 1807 was organized as a church at a general assembly held in eastern Pennsylvania. Annual conferences were formed and the first general conference was held in 1816. Albright was elected bishop, articles of faith and the book of disciples were adopted, but the full form of church government was not completed for some years.

While at the beginning the activities of the church were confined to the German language, it was soon widened by taking up work among the English speaking population. The faith spread into the other middle states, west to the Pacific coast, and north into Canada. A division occurred in 1891, which resulted in the organization of the United Evangelical Church, which took a large number of ministers and members. In doctrine and theology the Evangelical Association is Arminian and its articles of faith and plan of organization correspond very closely to those of the Methodist Episcopal church. The bishops are elected by the general conference for a term of four years, but are not ordained or consecrated as such. They have the general oversight of the church, preside at the annual conferences, and, as a board, decide all questions of law between general conference sessions. Presiding elders are elected for four years by the annual conference, pastors are appointed annually, on the itinerant system, the time limit being five consecutive years in any field except a missionary conference.

The Evangelical Association was established in Kansas sometime in the '70s. At first congregations were formed and churches erected in the eastern part of the state, but as settlements pushed farther west the people carried their faith with them and congregations were formed all over the state. In 1890 there were 96 church organizations with 50 church edifices and a membership of 4,459. During a little over a decade and a half the association has increased but about 400, while the United Evangelical church, established in 1891, now has a membership of 547.

Evanston, a hamlet of Leavenworth county, is located in the western portion on the Stranger creek 5 miles north of Jarbalo, the nearest railroad town, and 11 miles southwest of Leavenworth, the county seat, from which it has rural free delivery.

Eve, a hamlet in the extreme northwestern part of Bourbon county, is situated on a tributary of the Little Osage river. It has rural delivery from Bronson.

Everest, an incorporated town of Brown county, is situated in Washington township on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 19 miles southeast of Hiawatha, the county seat. A Catholic church was established there in 1868, but the town dates its beginning from the completion of the railroad and the fact that the company decided to establish a station at that point. One of the first important business enterprises in Everest was the elevator erected by the Farmers' Elevator and Mill company in July, 1882. Everest has 2 banks, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, a metal stamping works, graded schools, a weekly newspaper (the Enterprise), telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, a hotel, Catholic and Methodist churches, and a number of well stocked mercantile concerns. The population in 1910 was 436.

Ewell, a small village of Sumner county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 33 miles southwest of Wichita and 5 miles south of Conway Springs, from which place it receives mail by rural delivery.

Ewing, Thomas, Jr., soldier and first chief justice of the State of Kansas, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1829. He was the third son of the statesman of that name, who was one of the leaders of the Whig party while a member of the United States senate and served in the cabinets of Presidents Harrison and Taylor. The Ewings are Scotch-Irish, being descended from Findley Ewing, of lower Loch Lomond, Scotland, who was presented with a sword by William II for conspicuous bravery at the siege of Londonderry. The first American ancestor was Thomas Ewing, whose son, George, was ensign and subsequently lieutenant of the Second Jersey regiment in the Revolutionary war. On the maternal side, Gen. Ewing's great-grandfather was Neil Gillespie, who came from Donegal, Ireland, to western Pennsylvania late in the eighteenth century. Chief Justice Ewing received a common school education and when only nineteen years old was appointed secretary of the commission to settle the boundary between Ohio and Virginia. He also served as private secretary to President Taylor during his administration. After the president's death he entered Brown University, where he graduated in 1854. A year later he received his degree from the Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the bar. In Nov., 1856, he removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and became a member of the law firm of Sherman, Ewing & McCook. Mr. Ewing soon took a place at the head of his profession and played a conspicuous part in the great political struggle of the territorial era as a free-state man. When the free-state men met in convention in Dec., 1857, to decide whether the opponents of slavery in the territory should take part in the election of Jan. 4, 1858, Mr. Ewing urged that they vote. This motion was defeated and with twelve others Ewing retired. They organized and nominated men for all the offices, each candidate being pledged to vote for a new constitution that should forever prohibit slavery in Kansas. Ten days before the election Ewing and his twelve associates started to canvass the territory. The surveyor-general, John Calhoun, whose duty it was to await the election

returns, tried to defeat the free-state party by declaring the pro-slavery men had won, and went so far as to start for Washington, to submit the Lecompton constitution to Congress for the purpose of having Kansas admitted as a slave state. Mr. Ewing was able to get the free-state territorial legislature to appoint a committee, of which he was the head, to investigate the election returns. (See Walker's and Denver's Administrations.) At the election for state officers on Dec. 6, 1859, the first held under the Wyandotte constitution, Mr. Ewing was elected chief justice for a term of six years, and took his seat on the bench in Feb., 1861, when the state government was established. In the summer of 1862 he aided in recruiting the Eleventh Kansas. He was appointed colonel on Sept. 14, and soon after resigned as chief justice to take command of the regiment. He took part in the actions of Cane Hill, Van Buren and Prairie Grove, and on March 13, 1863, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln, for "gallant and meritorious services." Until June, 1863, he commanded the first division of the Army of the Frontier, under Maj.-Gen. Herron. The division was then discontinued and Gen. Ewing was assigned to the command of the District of the Border, comprising all of Kansas north of the 38th parallel and of the western tier of counties in Missouri north of that line. His command was kept actively at work in repelling guerrilla raids. Gen. Ewing found that such men as Quantrill and Yeager had an impregnable base of operations in the three border counties of Missouri, with spies scattered throughout the country. After the Quantrill raid and sack of Lawrence, he issued "General Order No. 11" (q. v.), a severe but necessary measure which effectually cleared the border of a population supporting the guerrillas. The order was sustained by the general government, but in the Democratic national convention, which met in New York city on July 6, 1868, he was defeated for nomination for vice-president because of this order. The assaults made upon him by his political enemies in Kansas and Missouri, caused Gen. Ewing to ask for a court of inquiry, but the president refused to order it and at the same time enlarged the district under the general's command. In Feb., 1864, when the District of the Border was divided by the erection of Kansas as a department, Gen. Ewing relieved Gen. Fish of the command of southeastern Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis. In the fall of 1864, he was actively engaged against Gen. Price, who invaded Missouri. On Feb. 23, 1865, Gen. Ewing resigned his command and on March 13, was breveted major-general. At the close of the war he resumed his law practice in Washington, but returned to his native state, Ohio, in 1870. In 1873 he was a member of the Ohio constitutional convention and served in Congress from 1877 to 1881. He opposed the use of Federal troops at the state elections; favored the remonetization of silver, and was one of the leaders of the movement to preserve the greenback currency. In 1870 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio. Three years later he removed to New York city and entered

into partnership with Southard & Fairchild, subsequently the firm became Ewing, Whitman & Ewing. He was the founder of the Ohio society in New York and its president for three years. In 1856 Gen. Ewing married Ellen E., daughter of William Cox of Piqua, Ohio. They had three sons and two daughters. Gen. Ewing died Jan. 21, 1896, as a result of an accident on a street car.

Example, a rural postoffice in Lockport township, Haskell county, is located near the northeast corner of the county, 12 miles from Santa Fe, the county seat, and about the same distance from Pierceville, the nearest railroad station.

Excelsior Colony.—Early in May, 1869, a colony of Scotch mechanics from New York city located in Jewell county. Lewis A. Walker was president and A. Macdonald secretary of the organization, the members of which selected claims on White Rock creek, between Burr Oak and Johns creek. This section at that time was on the frontier, and for protection against the hostile Indians the settlers erected a blockhouse about 2 miles east of the present Holmwood. On May 25 some of the settlers and colonists in that immediate neighborhood petitioned Gov. James M. Harvey for protection against the Indians, who they reported had killed and scalped about 20 settlers. Arms, ammunition and authority to raise militia companies were asked. Relief not coming as promptly as the situation demanded, the colonists decided to abandon their location. Some of them, while moving their effects to a place of safety, were attacked by Indians and robbed of all their possessions, but succeeded in escaping alive.

But three women were with the colony at this time. During the summer the company probably underwent a reorganization, being known later as the Excelsior Coöperative Colony of Kansas. John F. McClimont was president; Henry Evans, vice-president, and Hugh McGregor, secretary. At the time the colony was composed of about 200 families of Scotch mechanics and farmers who came to New York and there effected an organization. The cheap lands in the west proved an attractive inducement for their settlement in Kansas, and at a meeting held in New York, at their hall, on Oct. 2, 1869, John F. McClimont, Hugh McGregor and Alex Whyte (or White), Jr., were appointed a locating committee and immediately entered upon their duties. They must have spent the most of their time in Kansas, for inside of forty days they addressed a communication to Gov. Harvey, dated Topeka, Kan., Nov. 12, 1869, in which they said: "We, the undersigned, have been appointed a committee for the purpose of selecting a location for the colony. We have spent four weeks in the inspection of various localities and have finally resolved upon settling upon a tract embraced in townships 1 and 2, of the ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, west meridian, being situated in Republic county.

"Our colony numbers 200 families, composed of farmers and mechanics of various trades. It is our intention to found a town in the center of our location for the purpose of carrying on various manufactories.

"We would respectfully submit the following propositions, viz.: 1—A free grant of one section of state land for the purpose of founding a town as near as possible in the center of the location. 2—A loan of breech-loading arms, with ammunition, for the protection of the colony against the inroads of hostile Indians. 3—That you furnish the officers of the colony with a copy of the statutes of the State of Kansas, with such other information as you would consider desirable for the furthering of the interests of the colony.

"If you would kindly answer the propositions at your earliest convenience, you would be conferring a great favor upon,

"Your most obedient servants,

"JOHN F. McCLIMONT,

"HUGH MCGREGOR,

"ALEX. WHYTE, JR.,

"Locating Committee.

"Please address John McKenzie, acting secretary, Coöperative Hall, 214 Bowery, N. Y."

The colony left New York soon after and arrived in Republic county early in Dec., 1870. All were poor and the first money they earned was turned into a common treasury, the proceeds being used for the purchase of a yoke of oxen to haul stone to build a colony house. After this was built the members occupied it until the spring of 1871, when they separated to work at their trades to obtain money to develop their claims. It is said that seventeen of these colonists had never driven a horse. They applied themselves to the task of developing their claims and of those who remained many are now among the most well-to-do citizens of the state.

Executions.—The plaintiff wishing to execute his judgment must apply to the clerk of the court rendering it, who will issue a writ directed to the sheriff of the county, ordering a seizure and sale of sufficient property of the defendant to satisfy the judgment and costs. Lands, tenements, goods and chattels not exempt by law are subject to the payment of debts and are liable to be taken on execution and sold. All real estate, not bound by the lien of the judgment, as well as goods and chattels of the debtor, are bound from the time they are seized in execution. If execution is not sued out within five years from the date of any judgment, including judgments in favor of the state or any municipality in the state, or if five years intervene between the date of the last execution issued on such judgment and the time of suing out another writ of execution thereon, such judgment becomes dormant and ceases to operate as a lien on the estate of the judgment debtor.

The officer who levies upon goods and chattels, by virtue of an execution issued by a court of record, before he proceeds to sell the same, must cause public notice to be given of the time and place of sale.

The notice must be given by advertisement, published in some newspaper printed in the county, or if none is printed therein by posting advertisements in five public places in the county. Two advertisements must be put up in the township where the sale is to be held. Lands and tenements taken on execution must not be sold until the officer cause public notice of the time and place of sale to be given for at least 30 days before the day of sale. All sales of lands or tenements under execution must be held at the court-house in the county where they are situated. The officer to whom a writ of execution is delivered must proceed immediately to levy the same upon the goods and chattels of the debtor; but if no goods and chattels can be found the officer indorses on the writ of execution "No goods," and forthwith levies upon the lands and tenements of the debtor which may be liable to satisfy the judgment. If any of such lands and tenements be encumbered by mortgage or any other lien or liens, such lands and tenements may be levied upon and appraised and sold subject to such lien or liens, which must be stated in the appraisal. If on any sale made there is in the hands of the sheriff or other officer more money than is sufficient to satisfy the writ or writs of execution, with interest and costs, the balance must be paid to the defendant or his legal representatives. The defendant owner may redeem any real property sold under execution, at the amount sold for, together with interest, costs and taxes, at any time within eighteen months from the day of sale, and shall in the meantime be entitled to the possession of the property. If he leaves the property it is deemed a forfeiture of his rights.

Executive Council.—The executive council of the State of Kansas was created by the act of March 10, 1879. It consists of the governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general and superintendent of public instruction, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. By the provisions of the act, the council is required to hold regular meetings on the last Wednesday of each month; examine all official bonds of the state officers, warden of the penitentiary, regents, trustees and superintendents of charitable and benevolent institutions; have charge and care of the state-house and grounds; provide furniture for the state offices and the legislature; make estimates of stationery and advertise for proposals for furnishing the same; approve the estimates of the state printer for materials, etc.

Exemptions.—Under the constitution as adopted in 1859 "A homestead to the extent of 160 acres of farming land, or of one acre within the limits of an incorporated town or city, occupied as a residence by the family of the owner, together with all improvements on the same, shall be exempted from forced sale under any process of law, and shall not be alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife, when that relation exists; but no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises, or for the erection of improvements thereon: Pro-

vided, The provisions of this section shall not apply to any process of law obtained by virtue of a lien given by the consent of both husband and wife."

While the constitutional convention was in session, a warm debate occurred over the incorporation of this section, and it was finally decided to submit it to a vote of the people, as a separate proposition, leaving to them the question whether it should become a part of the constitution. At the election the homestead exemption clause was ratified by a vote of 8,788 to 4,772, and was therefore made a part of the constitution.

It is provided by appropriate legislation that whenever any levy shall be made upon the lands or tenements of a householder whose homestead has not been selected and set apart, such householder, his wife, agent or attorney may notify the officer in writing at the time of making such levy, or at any time before the sale, of what he regards as his homestead, with a description thereof, and the remainder alone shall be subject to sale under such levy.

Under the statute, every person residing in this state and being the head of a family shall have exempt from seizure and sale upon any attachment, execution or other process issued from any court in the state, the following articles of personal property: The family Bible, school books, and family library; family pictures; musical instruments used by the family; a seat or pew in any church or place of public worship; a lot in any burial-ground; all the wearing apparel of the debtor and his family; all beds, bedsteads and bedding used by the debtor and his family; one cooking-stove and appendages, and all other cooking utensils; all other stoves and appendages necessary for the use of the debtor and his family; one sewing-machine, all spinning-wheels, looms, or other implements of industry; all other household furniture not herein enumerated, not exceeding in value \$500; 2 cows, 10 hogs, one yoke of oxen, one horse or mule, or in lieu of one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, a span of horses or mules; 20 sheep and the wool from the same, either in the raw material or manufactured into yarn or cloth; the necessary food for the support of the stock mentioned for one year, either provided or growing, or both, as the debtor may choose; one wagon, cart or dray, two plows, one drag and other farming utensils, including harness and tackle for teams, not exceeding in value \$300; the grain, meat, vegetables, groceries and other provisions on hand, necessary for the support of the debtor and his family for one year; all the fuel on hand necessary for their use for one year; the necessary tools and implements of any mechanic, miner or other person, used and kept in stock for the purpose of carrying on his trade or business, and in addition thereto, stock in trade not exceeding \$100 in value; the library, implements, and office furniture of any professional man.

The following property only is exempt from attachment and execution, when owned by any person residing in this state, other than the

head of a family: The wearing apparel of the debtor; a seat or pew in any church or place of public worship; a lot in any burial-ground; the necessary tools and instruments of any mechanic, miner or other person, used and kept for the purpose of carrying on his trade or business, and, in addition thereto, stock in trade; the library, implements and office furniture of any professional man.

No personal property is exempt from taxation or sale for taxes under the laws of the state, and none of the personal property mentioned is exempt from attachment or execution for the wages of any clerk, mechanic, laborer or servant. The earnings of the debtor for his personal services at any time within three months next preceding an order of execution cannot be levied upon when it is made to appear by the debtor's affidavit or otherwise that such earnings are necessary for the use of a family supported wholly or partly by his labor. Wages earned and payable outside of this state are exempt from attachment or garnishment in all cases where the cause of action arose outside of the state, unless the defendant in the attachment or garnishment suit is personally served with process. The money that may have been received by any debtor as pensioner of the United States within the three months next preceding the issuing of an execution, attachment or garnishment process, cannot be applied to the payment of the debts of such pensioner when it is made to appear by the affidavit of the debtor or otherwise that such pension money is necessary for the maintenance of a family supported wholly or in part by said pension money.

A tenant may waive, in writing, the benefit of the exemption laws of this state for all debts contracted for rents, but with this exception neither the husband nor wife alone can waive his or her rights under the exemption laws as here outlined. The most important feature of the exemption laws of Kansas is that which protects the homestead and makes secure the abiding place of the family of the unfortunate debtor.

Exeter, an inland hamlet of Clay county, is situated about 10 miles southwest of Clay Center, the county seat, and most convenient railroad station, from which place mail is received by the inhabitants by rural delivery.

Exodus.—(See Negro Exodus.)

Experiment Stations.—The Kansas Agricultural Experiment station, an adjunct of the Agricultural College at Manhattan, is the most important station in the state. It was organized under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved March 2, 1887, commonly known as the "Hatch Act" and designated as "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states under the provision of an act approved July 2, 1862, and the acts supplementary thereto." The objects of this measure is stated as being, "in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects con-

nected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and practice of agricultural science." The law specifies in detail, "that it shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and waters; the chemical composition of manures, natural and artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses for forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States, as may in each case be deemed advisable."

On the day following the passage of the Hatch act, the legislature of the State of Kansas, which was then in session, passed a measure, approved March 7, 1887, accepting the conditions of the Hatch act and appointing the board of regents of the Agricultural College as sponsors for the fulfillment of its conditions. Until 1908 all the expenses of the experiment station were provided for by the Federal government. The Hatch bill carried an annual Congressional appropriation of \$15,000. In March, 1906, the Adams act was approved by the president. This bill provided, "for the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural experiment station, a sum beginning with \$5,000 and increasing each year by \$2,000 over the preceding year for five years, after which time the annual appropriation was to be \$15,000, "to be applied to paying the necessary expenses of conducting original researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective states and territories." It further provided that "no portion of said moneys exceeding five per centum of each annual appropriation shall be applied, directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings, or to the purchase or rental of land." The Adams act, providing for original investigation and advanced research, supplied a great need of the experiment station. Under the provisions of this act only such experiments may be entered upon as have first been passed upon and approved by the office of experiment stations of the United States department of agriculture. In 1908 nine such investigations were being made. The legislature of Kansas in 1908 appropriated the sum of \$15,000 for that year, and the same amount for the following one, for further support of the experiment station. The whole income of the station for 1909 and 1910 was as follows:

Hatch fund, \$15,000; Adams fund, \$13,000; state appropriation, \$15,000, a total of \$43,000.

The work of the experiment station is published in the form of bulletins, which record the results of investigations. These bulletins are of three sorts: technical bulletins, which record the result of researches of a purely scientific character provided for under the Adams act; farm bulletins, which present the data of the technical bulletins in a simplified form, and including also all other bulletins in which a brief, condensed presentation is made of data which call for immediate application. In addition to the bulletins, the station publishes a series of circulars for the purpose of conveying needed or useful information, not necessarily new or original. Up to 1909 the station had published 167 bulletins, 183 press bulletins and 6 circulars. The work of this experiment station is not confined to agricultural investigation and research, for it has been given state executive and control work. One important adjunct office created by the legislature of 1909 is that of state dairy commissioner, whose duty is to inspect or cause to be inspected all the creameries, public dairies, butter, cheese and ice cream factories, or any place in which milk, cream or their products are handled or stored within the state, at least once a year, or oftener if possible. Another important state function is the State Entomological commission (q. v.), which was created in 1907. The state live stock registry board, created by the legislature of 1909, is another adjunct of the experiment station. All commissions are supported by appropriation. By legislative act of 1909 a "division of forestry" at the Agricultural College is provided for. (See Forestry.)

The state has also placed the experiment station in charge of the execution of the acts concerning the manufacture and sale of concentrated feeding stuffs, and of fertilizers by acts which make it "unlawful to sell, or offer for sale, any commercial fertilizer which has not been officially registered by the director of the agricultural experiment station of the Kansas State Agricultural College." An important addition to the experiment station is the department of milling industry. This was established through the cooperation of the board of regents and the millers' association. Investigation is being made of growing, handling and marketing methods; their relation to the milling value of wheat; of systems of grading; of insect enemies of wheat in the field and storage; and of flour and its by-products.

There is at the Agricultural College an engineering experiment station established by the board of regents for the purpose of carrying on tests of engineering and manufacturing problems important to the state of sufficient magnitude to be of commercial value. Experiments have been made in cement and concrete, and, in connection with these, tests of waterproofing and coloring cement building blocks. Experiments with Kansas coals, lubricants and bearings, relative adaptability, efficiency and cost of gasoline, kerosine and denatured alcohol for internal combustion of engines, etc., etc.

There are two branch agricultural stations, one at Fort Hays, and one at Garden City. The land occupied by the Fort Hays station is a part of what was originally the Fort Hays military reservation. Before final disposition of this land was made the Kansas legislature in Feb., 1895, passed a resolution requesting Congress to donate the entire reservation of 7,200 acres to the State of Kansas for the purposes of agricultural education and research, the training of teachers, and for the establishment of a public park. In 1900 a bill was passed setting aside this reservation "for the purposes of establishing an experimental station of the Kansas Agricultural College and a western branch of the Kansas State Normal School."

The state legislature of 1901 accepted the land with the burden of conditions as granted by Congress, and passed an act providing for the organization of a branch experiment station, making a small appropriation as a preliminary fund. The land at Fort Hayes is well suited for experimental and demonstration work in dry farming, irrigation, forestry and orchard tests, under conditions of limited rainfall and high evaporation. This station is supported entirely by state funds and the sale of farm products. Under the terms of the acts of Congress establishing and supporting experiment stations, and under the ruling of the United States Department of Agriculture, none of the funds appropriated by the federal government may be used for the support of branch experiment stations.

For the Garden City coöperative station, the county commissioners of Finney county in 1906 purchased a tract of land of 300 acres for the purpose of agricultural experimentation. This land, situated four and one-half miles from Garden City, was irrigated upland. The Kansas agricultural experiment station leased the 300 acres for a term of 99 years as an experimental and demonstration farm. It is being operated in conjunction with the United States department of agriculture for the purpose of determining the methods of culture, crop varieties and crop rotation best suited for the southwestern portion of the state under dryland farming conditions.

The legislature of 1891 passed an act establishing an experiment station at the state university, the purpose of which is indicated in the first section: "That the sum of \$3,500 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the general fund not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and conducting an experiment station at the State University at Lawrence to propagate the contagion or infection that is supposed to be destructive to chinch-bugs, and furnish the same to the farmers free of charge, under the direction and supervision of the chancellor, F. H. Snow, as hereinafter provided." In 1893 the legislature appropriated \$4,500 for the maintenance of this station and the legislature of 1895 appropriated \$3,500.

Expositions, Industrial.—At the time Kansas was admitted into the Union in 1861 comparatively little was known by the civilized world of her great resources and possibilities. During the territorial period

the conflict over slavery so overshadowed everything else that little thought was given to industrial development. After the Civil war many of the leading citizens advocated legislation that would advertise Kansas abroad and thus encourage immigration. The first opportunity of the state to be represented in a great industrial exposition was at Paris in 1867. On Nov. 14, 1866, Gov. Crawford appointed Isaac Young of Leavenworth to act as agent or commisisoner of the state at that exposition. In referring to this appointment in his message to the legislature of 1867, the governor said: "Mr. Young produced the most abundant evidence of his fitness for the position, and has been actively engaged in collecting material to represent this state. If the state shall receive such benefits as is contemplated, it is not just that it should be done at the expense of a single individual. The whole matter, however, is for your consideration, and you should make such an appropriation as the merits of the case demand."

By the act of Feb. 26, 1867, an appropriation of \$2,500 was made to further the work, and Mr. Young's report was submitted to the legislature of 1868 by the governor, who called attention to the fact that Kansas grain and other products had received a fine bronze medal. The state also received honorable mention in the catalogue, which was printed in the various languages for general distribution among the visitors to the exposition. Through the medium of this catalogue, many of the people of Europe learned that Kansas was not the "treeless desert" they had supposed it to be, and many Europeans afterward found homes in the state.

No appropriation was made for the purpose of representing the state at the Vienna exposition of 1873, but the following commissioners were appointed: F. G. Hentig and John D. Knox, of Topeka; I. P. Brown and Frank Brier, Atchison; M. Hoffman, Leavenworth; James Lewis and C. H. Pratt, Humboldt; and L. C. Mason, Independence. Wyandotte (Kansas City) and Leavenworth were the only cities in the state that made exhibits, but the commissioners distributed at the exposition a large amount of printed matter advertising the state.

On March 9, 1874, Gov. Osborn approved an act authorizing him to appoint five persons as state managers for the Centennial exposition to be held at Philadelphia in 1876, commemorative of the first century of American independence. On the 30th he appointed George T. Anthony, Leavenworth; S. T. Kelsey, Hutchinson; Amos J. North, Atchison; Edgar W. Dennis and David J. Evans, Topeka. John A. Martin and George A. Crawford were the national commissioners for Kansas. A supplementary act of March 6, 1875, directed the managers to collect an exhibit "of the natural and artificial resources of the state," and appropriated \$5,000 to defray the expenses. A third act, approved on March 2, 1876, increased the board of managers to nine members; authorized the erection of a state building on the exposition grounds, at a cost not to exceed \$10,000, and made additional appropriations amounting to \$33,625. The act also provided that, when the expo-

sition was over, the building was to be sold and the proceeds turned into the state treasury, and the managers were authorized to exchange specimens with other states, the entire collection to become a permanent exhibit in the agricultural rooms in the state capitol at Topeka. A condensed history of the state was prepared by D. W. Wilder, T. D. Thacher, John A. Anderson, John Fraser, Frank H. Snow and B. F. Mudge for distribution at the exposition.

Deaths, resignations and removals caused several changes to be made in the board of managers. In addition to those above mentioned, the persons who served on the board at some period were: Alfred Gray, Topeka; Edwin P. Bancroft, Emporia; Charles F. Koester, Marysville; Theodore C. Henry, Abilene; William E. Barnes, Vinland; R. W. Wright, Oswego; William L. Parkinson, Ottawa, and George W. Glick, Atchison. Throughout the service of the board George T. Anthony was president and Alfred Gray secretary. Amos J. North was the first treasurer, but was succeeded by George W. Glick.

Kansas was the first state to select a site for a state building. The structure was in the form of a Greek cross and cost about \$8,000. In the exhibit was a large map of the state showing the location of every school house. A number of premiums were awarded the state, among them a certificate for the best collective exhibit; a first premium on fruit; a prize for the best farm wagon; a medal for a bound record book exhibited by George W. Martin, then the Kansas state printer, and what was a surprise to many was that Kansas received first prize for a display of timber, sections of native forest trees, etc. In his message of 1877, referring to the Centennial exhibit of Kansas, Gov. Anthony said: "It was not the cereals, the minerals and woods of Kansas that attracted the attention and excited the admiration of the representatives of all nations, making every American citizen feel that the victory of Kansas was a national honor. It was the boldness of conception, the daring of purpose, the intelligent and artistic arrangement, which shed so broad a light upon the manhood and culture of Kansas, as to force a conviction upon all spectators, that a people whose representatives could provide for, and whose agents could execute, such an undertaking, own a land wherein it is good to dwell."

Frederick Collins of Belleville was appointed commissioner to the American exposition in London in 1877, but the legislature made no appropriation, and if Mr. Collins ever made a report of his work a copy of it can not be found.

At the Paris exposition of 1878, Floyd P. Baker was commissioner, Eugene L. Meyer of Hutchinson and Mason D. Sampson of Salina, honorary commissioners. Most of the exhibit at Paris on this occasion was of an educational nature. Topeka furnished some 600 specimens of daily class work, in all grades up to the high school, and photographs of several of the city school buildings. Lawrence furnished about 250 specimens of class work in the public schools and a view of the state university. Similar work was exhibited by Fort Scott, Atchi-

son, Leavenworth, Ottawa, Emporia, Salina, Hiawatha, and a number of other cities and towns in the state. A full account of the exhibit and awards is given in the report of the state superintendent of public instruction for 1878.

The next industrial exposition in which Kansas took part was at New Orleans in the winter of 1884-85. On Feb. 2, 1884, Gov. Glick appointed Frank Bacon commissioner and George Y. Johnson assistant commissioner. Mrs. W. R. Wagstaff and Mrs. Augustus Wilson were appointed lady commissioners. The exposition opened on Dec. 16, 1884, and remained open to visitors until May 31, 1885. In his message to the legislature in Jan., 1885, Gov. Martin said: "The commissioners in charge of the Kansas exhibit at the New Orleans exposition advise me that they are laboring under great disadvantages because of the limited appropriation made for their collecting and arranging a display of our products and industries. The legislature appropriated \$7,000, and this was supplemented by \$4,000 from the exposition managers. With this sum the commisisoners have done all in their power to maintain the reputation of Kansas, but they report, and other gentlemen who have visited the exposition have advised me, that our display does not do justice to the resources and development of the state. None of the state institutions has contributed to it, and educational exhibits are practically lacking."

At that session the legislature passed an act appropriating \$2,500 for a display of women's work. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the commissioners labored on account of the meagre appropriations Kansas took 65 first and second premiums. First prizes were awarded on wheat, corn, flour, sorghum sugar, apples and cattle.

In 1889 another great exposition was held in Paris, France. The Kansas legislature of that year passed an act, early in the session, authorizing the governor to appoint a commissioner, on or before April 1, who could speak French, said commissioner to prepare and have printed in the French language such pamphlets and circulars as would properly set forth the resources of the state. An appropriation of \$5,000 was made to carry out the provisions of the act. On March 7, 1889, Gov. Humphrey appointed Emil Firmin, who went to Paris and during the exposition was active in advertising Kansas abroad. No attempt was made toward an exhibit of products, that portion of the work being confined to reports of the state departments, etc. A gold medal was awarded for the best agricultural report, and silver medals for the publications of the state labor department and the department of public instruction. The Kansas City Journal, referring to the awards, after mentioning the fact that the Anheuser brewery of St. Louis took second premium for beer and Kansas for education, adds: "Missouri thus gets a premium for lager beer and Kansas for education. Kansas is ahead at Paris."

A delegate convention, called by the state board of agriculture, met at Topeka on April 23, 1891, to take the preliminary steps to insure an

exhibit of the state's products at the Columbian exposition, to be held at Chicago in 1893. That convention decided that \$100,000 would be necessary to make a display that would do credit to the state. A "bureau of promotion," consisting of 21 persons—3 from each Congressional district—was appointed, with instructions to start the work, and with power call a convention for the selection of a permanent board of managers. A convention was accordingly called to meet in the senate chamber in the state capitol on Sept. 16, 1891, when the following board of managers was chosen: At large, A. W. Smith and Frederick Wellhouse; 1st district, W. A. Harris; 2nd, R. W. Sparr; 3d, E. H. Brown; 4th, A. S. Johnson; 5th, W. H. Smith; 6th, William Simpson; 7th, O. B. Hildreth.

Meetings were held in various parts of the state, county societies organized and funds collected to defray the expenses of gathering and arranging an exhibit. In October a committee visited Chicago and selected a site on the exposition grounds for a state building. On Feb. 17, 1892, the plans submitted by Seymour Davis of Topeka were accepted by the board, the contract for the erection of the building was let on April 28 for \$19,995, and on Oct. 22 it was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

Up to this time the work had been carried on by the citizens, the board of managers chosen in Sept., 1891, acting without authority of law. But on March 4, 1893, Gov. Lewelling approved an act authorizing the appointment of a board of managers, to consist of seven members, one from each Congressional district, and not more than three of any one political party. An appropriation of \$65,000 was made to further the work of preparing an exhibit at Chicago. As the time was short, the governor acted promptly by appointing the following members of the board: 1st district, George W. Glick; 2nd, H. H. Kern; 3d, L. P. King; 4th, T. J. Anderson; 5th, A. P. Collins; 6th, Mrs. A. M. Clark; 7th, M. W. Cobun.

The new board met and organized on March 7, Mr. Cobun being elected president. Mrs. Clark was subsequently elected secretary. The new board indorsed the acts of the old one, assumed its indebtedness, and pushed forward the work of getting the exhibit in place before the opening of the exposition. Among the products exhibited in the Kansas building and the main buildings of the general exposition were specimens of agricultural products, salt, silk from the station at Peabody, live stock, minerals, timber, etc. Interesting exhibits were made by several railroad companies, photographs of the packing interests of Kansas City and public buildings were shown, the various higher educational institutions showed specimens of class work, drawings by pupils, photographs of buildings, etc. One exhibit that attracted wide attention was the collection of 121 North American mammals arranged under the direction of Prof. L. L. Dyche of the state university.

In the matter of awards, Kansas fared as well as any of her sister states. The state university, the agricultural college and the state nor-

mal school all received premiums for the exhibits; none of the state exhibits failed to receive at least "honorable mention," and over 200 premiums were awarded to individual Kansas exhibitors.

In the decade beginning in 1895 there was what might be aptly termed an "epidemic of expositions." Notable among them may be mentioned the expositions at Atlanta, 1895; Nashville, 1897; Omaha, 1898; Paris, 1900; Buffalo and Charleston, 1901; and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, 1904. Kansas commissioners were appointed for the American-Mexico exposition for 1895, but for lack of adequate appropriations the exposition was not held. Commissioners were also appointed for the Atlanta and Nashville expositions, but no appropriations were made by the state for the collection and arrangement of exhibits. Kansas grain and fruit received honorable mention at Atlanta.

A bill was introduced in the Kansas legislature in 1897 to provide for the expense of having the state represented at the Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha the next year, but as the holding of the exposition was not at that time assured, the bill failed to pass. Subsequently, when the exposition became a certainty and promised to be a great national affair, the state board of agriculture unanimously adopted a resolution asking that Kansas be represented. Mayors, councils and commercial clubs of various cities also asked that something be done to assure an exhibit of Kansas products at Omaha. Accordingly, on March 28, 1898, Gov. Leedy appointed George W. Glick, John E. Frost, A. H. Greef, A. W. Smith and A. C. Lambe a board of state managers to collect and arrange the exhibit. In the organization of the board, Mr. Glick was elected chairman; Mr. Frost, vice president and treasurer, and Mr. Greef, secretary. Ready money being essential to success, the governor called for contributions and especially asked the railroad companies to guarantee \$15,000 to the fund. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific responded promptly, the aggregate amount of their subscriptions being \$14,542.90. Corporations and private citizens contributed enough to bring the total up to \$21,073.90.

With the funds thus obtained a state building was erected on the exposition grounds, at a cost of \$3,500, and dedicated on June 22, 1898. Space was obtained in the agricultural, mineral and liberal arts buildings, and the work of arranging the exhibits was prosecuted with vigor. The state received awards on educational work, fruits, agricultural and dairy products and live stock, and a large number of premiums were given to individual exhibitors for live stock, field, orchard and dairy products, honey, etc.

At the special session of the legislature in Dec., 1898, Gov. Leedy explained the situation and asked for the passage of an act to reimburse those who had made it possible for Kansas to be so creditably represented. The special session failed to make an appropriation as requested, but the regular session of 1899 passed an act appropriating \$21,073.90 to repay the railroad companies and others who had contributed.

In his message to the legislature of 1899, after referring to the Omaha exposition, Gov. Stanley said: "It is expected that provision will be made by Congress through the department of agriculture for an exhibit of corn and corn products at the international exhibition to be held at Paris in the year 1900. . . . Many of the corn producing states are expected to aid this exhibit by an appropriation. Kansas is a great corn producing state, and should take advantage of this opportunity to identify itself with this undertaking."

No appropriation was made, but through the enterprise of individual exhibitors and the arrangements of the national administration, Kansas corn and apples won victories at Paris, a bronze medal being received on fruits and three gold medal diplomas on other products. All medals issued by this exposition were of bronze.

Kansas was not represented at the Charleston exhibition of 1901, but for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo the same year the following commissioners were appointed: W. A. Harris, Linwood; A. R. Taylor and John Madden, Emporia; F. D. Coburn, W. H. Barnes and Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Topeka; L. F. Randolph, Nortonville; H. F. Sheldon, Ottawa; C. A. Mitchell, Cherryvale; E. C. Little, Abilene; W. H. Mitchell, Beloit; J. E. Junkin, Sterling; Ewing Herbert, Hiawatha, and Mrs. S. R. Peters, Newton. Mr. Randolph was elected president of the board, and accompanied by Messrs. Sheldon and Barnes, went to Buffalo to select a site for a state building, but the legislature failed to make an appropriation and the idea of a state exhibit was abandoned. The horticultural society, however, made a display of fruits and won a silver medal.

A company, known as the "Kansas Semicentennial Exposition company" was organized at Topeka about the beginning of the present century, for the purpose of holding an exhibition to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which was approved by the president on May 30, 1854. John E. Frost was elected president of the company; H. M. Phillips, secretary, and F. D. Coburn, treasurer. The legislature of 1901 was asked to appropriate \$300,000 in aid of the project, and while many of the members were in sympathy with the movement, it was deemed inadvisable to attempt to hold an exhibition contemporary with the Louisiana Purchase exposition, hence the appropriation was not made. An effort was made to keep the organization intact, with a view to celebrating the semi-centennial of admission in 1911, by holding a great industrial fair of some sort. As late as Jan. 29, 1906, a meeting of those favoring the undertaking was held at Topeka, and the following committees were appointed: Organization, Eugene F. Ware, chairman; ways and means, John R. Mulvane, chairman; administration, J. A. Trontman, chairman. Various plans were discussed, the press of the state lent its aid to the scheme, but the state declined to encourage it by appropriations and the company passed out of existence.

On March 2, 1901, Gov. Stanley approved an act authorizing the ap-

pointment of five persons as commissioners to provide for an exhibit of Kansas products at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. The commission was given wide powers, having authority to select a site and erect a state building, which was to be sold at the close of the exposition and the proceeds turned into the state treasury. An appropriation of \$25,000 was made for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1902, and \$50,000 for the year ending on June 30, 1903. In July, 1901, the governor appointed as commissioners John C. Carpenter, J. C. Morrow, C. H. Luling, R. T. Simons and W. P. Waggener. The board organized on Oct. 1 by the election of Mr. Carpenter as president; Mr. Morrow, vice-president; Mr. Luling, secretary, and Mr. Simons, treasurer.

At the time of the appointment of these commissioners it was thought the exposition would be held in 1903. When it was postponed to 1904 the legislature of 1903 passed an act extending the term of office of the commissioners and making an additional appropriation of \$100,000. As Kansas was the first state in the Union to make an appropriation, it was awarded one of the best sites on the grounds at St. Louis for a state building, which was under the charge of Mrs. Noble L. Prentis during the exposition. Among the exhibits in this building was a collection of paintings and drawings, the work of Kansas artists. Exhibits were also made in the agricultural, horticultural, dairy, live stock, mineral forestry and educational departments. Grand prizes were awarded for the general horticultural and agricultural exhibits; gold medals to the boards of education of Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita and Junction City, and for the mineral exhibit and the school for the deaf; silver medals for the exhibits of the state university, the state normal school, the traveling libraries, the collection of maps and photographs, dairy products, the high schools of Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita and Pittsburg, and 12 others for county and elementary school exhibits. In addition to these awards, numerous premiums were received by individual exhibitors in the various departments.

The week beginning on Sept. 26 was Kansas week, and Sept. 30 was Kansas day. On that day hundreds of Kansas people attended the exposition. After a parade a mile long, President Francis, of the exposition company, made an address congratulating the state upon the character of the exhibits. He was followed by Gov. Bailey, who gave an interesting review of Kansas institutions and her individual development. Henry J. Allen also delivered an address, and David Overmyer spoke on the "Spirit of Kansas." It was indeed "Kansas Day."

No exhibition was attempted by the state in the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore., in 1905. On June 20, 1906, Gov. Hoch appointed John E. Frost commissioner to select a site for a state building at Jamestown, Va., contingent upon an appropriation by the state. Gov. Hoch, F. D. Coburn and others worked to secure the passage of an act authorizing an appropriation and the appointment of a board of managers, but the general assembly declined the overtures and Kansas was not represented at Jamestown.

Extinct Towns.—In the early settlement of any state a period of speculation precedes that of actual development. Kansas was no exception, for no sooner was the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed than there was a rush of speculators into the new territory and hundreds of towns were located, many of which were never promoted any further than the platting of the site. The majority of these first towns were later abandoned. In 1902 George W. Martin, secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, sent out printed forms to county officials and old settlers in an effort to get a list of these extinct towns, but only a few counties responded.

Anderson county reported eight towns, Iantha, Fairview, Elba, Pottawatomie City, Hyatt, Cresco, Shannon and Canton. They were all founded in 1856-57-58, and none of them lasted longer than 1860, except Pottawatomie City, which was abandoned in 1868.

In Atchison county Summer was the only town reported. It was located on the river front in 1856, and a lithograph made in 1857 shows it as considerable of a town. It had a daily paper in that year. It was almost destroyed in 1860 by a tornado.

Appleton, founded in 1870, and Memphis, in 1874, were reported from Bourbon county; in Butler county Milwaukee, founded in 1871, is extinct, and Whitewater has been moved; in Coffey county Aurora, founded in 1857, was abandoned in 1864 because there was no water; Neosho City, California and Nashville, founded in 1856-57-58, lasted till 1859-60, and Hampden, founded in 1855, lasted until 1866; Lazette, in Cowley county, existed from 1871 to 1880.

In Doniphan county, Cincinnati, in Iowa township, Buffalo, near Eagle Springs, Charleston, which occupied about the same site, Iola, near Fanning, Winona, on the county line west of Highland, Lafayette, on the Missouri river in Center township, Columbus, in Burr Oak township, at one time having 220 inhabitants, Petersburg, on the river between Palermo and Geary, Rodgersville, 3 miles north of Troy, Evansville, Fairview, and Whitehead are all extinct. Whitehead, also known as Belmont, was once the county seat. Crawfordsville and Georgia City, in Crawford county, were abandoned in 1869 and 1872 respectively; in Decatur county, St. John and Decatur City are extinct; Douglas county reported 11 towns: Douglas City; Oread, 12 miles northeast of Burlington; Marshall, 8 miles west of Lawrence; Franklin, 5 miles southeast of Lawrence on the Oregon trail; Pacific City and Louisiana, 10 miles south of Lawrence; Washington, in the southwest part of the county; Prairie City, 14 miles south of Lawrence; Bloomington, about 11 miles southwest of Lawrence; Sebastian, 2 miles southeast of Franklin, and Benicia, just east of Douglas City, which was at the mouth of Big Springs creek.

In Ellis county Rome was absorbed by Hays City. (See Ellis County.) Five towns were reported from Franklin county—St. Bernard, east of Centropolis; Mt. Vernon, 7 miles southeast of Ottawa; Chemung, within 2 miles of the present town of Princeton; Ohio City, which was the county seat from 1862 to 1864, and Minneola (see Capital). The report

from Geary county includes the following: Chetolah, Pawnee (q. v.), Whiskey Point and Ashland. Boston, a county seat aspirant of Howard county; Chantilly, in Keary county; Dimon, Delaware and Alexandria, in Leavenworth county, are among the missing. The abandoned towns of Linn county were: Douglas and Farmer City, in Paris township; Keokuk, Brooklyn, Moneka (two and one-half miles from Mound City), Mansfield and Linnville (each six miles from the same place), Paris, on the same site as Linnville, once the county seat, and Twin Springs, 9 miles west of LaCygne.

Twelve towns were reported from Lyon county, viz: Columbia, one mile east of Emporia on the Cottonwood river, named for Charles Columbia, a half-breed Indian; Agnes City; Breckenridge City; Elmendaro, formerly county seat of old Madison county; Forest Hill; Highland Park; Kansas Center; Withington; Pittsburg; New Chicago; Waterloo, and Fremont.

Marshall county reported six dead towns—Gertrude, Merrimac, Nottingham, Ohio City, Vermillion and Sylvan. Montgomery City, Morgan City, Parker and Bloomfield were reported from Montgomery county. In Nemaha county the extinct towns were: America City, on the south line of the county, and Farmington, 6 miles north of Seneca, both founded in 1858; Ash Point, on the St. Joseph trail; Central City; Richmond, once quite a town, but being the losing candidate in the county seat fight, did not survive; and Lincoln, in Mitchell township.

From one to four towns were reported in a number of counties, among which were Ladore and Prairie du Chien, in Neosho county, and Sidney, an aspirant for county seat honors in Ness county. Ten towns were vacated by the legislature in Osage county, viz: Prairie City, Washington, Switzer, Georgetown, Indiana City, Versailles, Havana, Lexington, Olivet and Penfield; Saratoga, in Pratt county, a half-mile north of the fish hatchery; Trano, in Rawlins county, on the west line, died out, and Celia, a town of 300 inhabitants, was vacated by the legislature of 1889; in Reno county Oakdale was made a suburb of Hutchinson; Ida, New Tabor, Saepo and White Rock, in Republic county; Chico, Mariposa and Buchanan, in Saline; Indianola and Uniontown, in Shawnee; Kenneth, at one time a town of 200 inhabitants, and county seat of Sheridan; Watertown and Germantown, in Smith county, and Austin, Meridan, London and Sumner City, in Sumner county.

During the boom period of the '80s there was another era of mushroom and paper towns, especially in the new counties in the western part of the state. The eight legislatures which convened from 1889 to 1903 inclusive vacated 112 of these towns in the counties west of the sixth principal meridian.

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Fact, a small hamlet in the northeast corner of Clay county, is about 15 miles from Clay center, the county seat, and 8 miles from Palmer, the nearest railroad station, from which mail is received by rural delivery. The population in 1910 was 26.

Fairhaven, a rural hamlet of Norton county, is located about 8 miles southeast of Norton, the county seat, and about the same distance north of Densmore, from which place mail is received by rural carrier.

Fairmount, a village of Leavenworth county, is situated in the eastern portion on the Union Pacific R. R. about 9 miles south of Leavenworth. The town was laid out in 1867 and soon became a prosperous settlement. The Methodists and Presbyterians both built churches at an early day; a school was one of the first considerations, and today the village has four stores and one factory. There is a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 the population was 100.

Fairmount College, situated in what is known as Fairmount addition, Wichita, dates back to 1886. It was originally intended to be a first class college for women—the "Vassar of the Plains." The site, a beautiful piece of ground, overlooking the Arkansas valley, was selected by Rev. J. H. Parker and H. A. Clifford, and work on the main building was begun in 1887. The collapse of the Kansas "boom" and consequent business depression hindered the movement, and it was not until 1892, when the Congregational Educational Society of Boston took charge that the building was completed. A school called "Fairmount Institute," for both men and women, was opened as a preparatory school, with Rev. M. Tunnell as the first principal. He was assisted by two teachers. In 1906 the school had grown so that it had a faculty of twenty instructors.

Fairmount College proper was organized in 1895 and opened in September of that year, with Dr. N. J. Morrison as president. The academy was still maintained for the preparation of students for the college, or other colleges and scientific schools, and for practical business, teaching and housekeeping. The college offers a regular four-year course and has special departments of art, music and domestic science. The college owes its origin and chief financial support to the Congregational church, but it nonsectarian. The endowment has been received from the citizens of Wichita and people in the east.

Fairport, a money order post-village of Paradise township, Russell county, is situated on the Saline river, 15 miles northwest of Russell, the county seat. It has a flour mill, a good local trade, and in 1910 reported a population of 75. Paradise is the nearest railroad station.

Fairs.—(See State Fairs.)

Fairview, one of the incorporated towns of Brown county, is located on the Rock Island R. R., in Walnut township, 10 miles west of Hiawatha, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Enterprise), 3 churches, a number of well-stocked mercantile establishments, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 425.

Fall, a hamlet of Leavenworth county, is located in the extreme southern portion on the Kansas river and the Union Pacific R. R. about 30 miles southwest of Kansas City. It has a postoffice, express and telegraph offices, and in 1910 had a population of 43. The railroad name is Fall Leaf.

Fall River, an incorporated city of the third class in Greenwood county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. about 22 miles southeast of Eureka, the county seat. As the name indicates it is situated on Fall river. It is a thriving little city. All lines of mercantile enterprise are represented; it has banking facilities, a weekly newspaper (the News), express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population according to the census report of 1910 was 383.

The town was laid out in 1879, by the Fall River Town company. The first building was the residence of J. M. Edminston, the second was the store of the Romig Bros., and the third was the Fall River House, built by George Bulkey, the secretary of the town company. A number of buildings were moved from Charleston. Ritz & Putnam established the first general store in 1880; Dr. J. J. Lemon was the first physician; and A. M. Hunter the first attorney. The first number of the Fall River Times was issued in Sept., 1881, by N. Powell. The first school was taught by B. F. McVey in 1881. It was supported by subscription.

Falun, a village of Saline county, is located in Falun township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 17 miles southwest of Salina, the county seat. It has all lines of business, including banking facilities. There are telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 200.

Fame, a country postoffice in Greenwood county, is located in Pleasant Grove township, 10 miles east of Eureka, the county seat, and 5 miles from Neal, the nearest railroad station and shipping point.

Fancy Creek, a small settlement in Clay county, is located on the stream of the same name about 13 miles northeast of Clay Center, the county seat. Mail is received by rural route from Palmer, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Fanning, a hamlet of Doniphan county, is located in Iowa township on the Burlington & Missouri R. R., 7 miles northwest of Troy, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and the population in 1910 was 54. It was laid out in 1870, Jesse Reed and James Bradley being the promoters. The depot was built the same year and the postoffice established with James Bradley as postmaster. In 1872 a grist mill was built by William Hedrick.

Fargo, a rural money order postoffice of Seward county, is about 23 miles north of Liberal, the county seat, and 15 miles from Arkalon, the most convenient railroad station. It is near the line of the proposed Garden City, Gulf & Northern railroad.

Farlington, a prosperous little town of Crawford county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. in Sherman township, 7 miles north of Girard, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express service, some good general stores, Christian and Methodist churches, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 211.

Farlinville, a money order post-village of Linn county, is situated in the central portion on Sugar creek. In 1910 it had a population of 102. Mound City, the county seat, is the nearest railroad station.

Farisville, a rural postoffice of Ellsworth county, is located on the Smoky Hill river in Empire township, about 12 miles southeast of Ellsworth, the county seat. Midway and Kanapolis are the nearest railroad stations.

Farmers' Alliance.—In the decade immediately following the Civil war a number of farmers' societies, clubs, etc., sprang up in different parts of the county, all of them having for their object the material betterment of agriculture as an industry. Most of these organizations were of local significance only. Probably the oldest association to assume anything like national importance was the Patrons of Husbandry (q. v.), popularly known as the "Grange," but as one of its essential principles was that it was to be a nonpolitical organization, it did not meet the requirements of a large number of farmers who believed that relief could be best obtained through political action.

The origin of the Farmers' Alliance is by no means certain. It is stated, on apparently good authority, that the first society to bear this name was formed in the State of New York about 1873. This was not a secret society, but appears to have been organized by a number of farmers for the purpose of mutually advancing their interests by meeting together to discuss methods, and by coöperating in the sale of their products and the purchase of supplies. Nor is it certain that this society was the parent organization of the Northern Farmers' Alliance, which spread over nearly all the northern and western states.

The first local alliance of the secret order known as the Farmers' Alliance was organized in Lampasas county, Tex., in 1874 or 1875. It was formed for the purpose of protecting the small farmers from the encroachments of the "cattle barons," who wanted to hold the wide ranges for their herds, and who endeavored by all means to prevent the settlement of the country where they had established themselves. On July 29, 1879, a permanent organization of the Farmers' Alliance in Texas was effected at the town of Poolville, Parker county, and on Dec. 27, following, a state alliance was organized at Central, Parker county. After several meetings were held, a ritual and constitution were adopted on Aug. 5, 1880, and the order may be said to date its existence from that meeting.

A Kansas man, who signed himself, "G. Campbell," set up the claim that the Farmers' Alliance had its commencement in the Settlers' Protective Association (q. v.), which was established in the late '60s to protect the settlers on the Osage ceded lands. Mr. Campbell says this organization was also known as the "League," or the "Alliance," and that in the settlement of the Osage land troubles the government allowed each settler to pay \$50 on a quarter-section, the balance of \$150 payable in three equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the deferred payments. "This," said Mr. Campbell,

"was virtually a loan of \$150 on each quarter-section, and this was the first 5 per cent. money the people of Kansas ever borrowed, and this is the first instance that I now call to mind where the government has ever loaned its money to the people. But it demonstrated the practicability of such a system, and in 1876 I issued a circular and set forth the system that New York had adopted in loaning its school fund to farmers, upon real estate security, and demonstrated the practicability of such a system for the United States."

The writer took the position that this was probably the first circular ever issued by any one advocating government loans to the people, and doubtless assumed that it was instrumental in the formation of the Farmers' Alliance because the doctrine of government loans to the people later became one of the tenets of the organization. But the fact remains that local alliances had been formed in both New York and Texas before the circular made its appearance.

On Oct. 6, 1880, the Texas state alliance was incorporated, the objects of the order being stated in the charter as follows: "To encourage agriculture and horticulture, and to suppress local, personal, sectional and national prejudices and all unhealthy rivalry and selfish ambition." About this time the Farmers' Union was established in Louisiana, and grew so rapidly that in a few years it boasted upward of 10,000 members. At a meeting of the Texas state alliance at Waco, on Jan. 20, 1887, two delegates from each Congressional district in the state were appointed to act in conjunction with J. A. Tetts, of the Louisiana Farmers' Union in securing a charter for a National Farmers' Alliance. The following day the delegates met with Mr. Tetts and organized the first national alliance, with C. W. Macune as president, J. A. Tetts, first vice-president; G. B. Pickett, second vice-president; J. M. Perdue, third vice-president; E. B. Warren, secretary, and R. F. Butler, treasurer.

The following spring President Macune sent organizers into the states of Missouri, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee. At the time this work was commenced the national alliance had only about \$500 in its treasury, but a loan was secured from the Texas state alliance, which now had about 100,000 members and the work proceeded with such rapidity that on Oct. 12, 1887, delegates from all the above states except Georgia and Kentucky, with delegates from Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, met at Shreveport, La., and completed the organization of the "National Farmers' Alliance and Coöperative Union," which made the following demands on Congress: Recognition by incorporation of trades unions, coöperative stores, etc.; the reservation of public lands for actual settlers, the prohibition of land ownership by aliens; the removal of all fences of cattle syndicates or other monopolies from the public domain; the operation of the United States mints to their fullest capacity for the coinage of gold and silver, which should be tendered without discrimination to the nation's creditors in extinguishment of the public debt; the abolition of the national banking system and the substitution of legal tender notes

for national bank circulation; the establishment of a department of agriculture as one of the departments of state; government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines, and a graduated income tax.

In the meantime the "Farmers' National Congress" had been organized at Atlanta, Ga., in 1875, with Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, as president. This congress claimed the credit for securing the passage of the acts establishing the United States Weather Bureau and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Its most important meeting was held at New Orleans at the time of the exposition there, in the winter of 1884-85. Delegates from nearly every state and territory in the Union were present, and the meeting wielded considerable influence upon the subsequent action of the Farmers' Alliance, with which it was ultimately amalgamated.

While the alliance organized in Texas was extending its operations over the Southern states, absorbing one by one the various local clubs and societies, the Northern alliance—the non-secret society—was sweeping westward. On May 15, 1889, delegates from the various alliances and agricultural wheels in the South met at Birmingham, Ala., and took joint action against the cotton bagging trust. The harmonious relations established between the representatives of the Farmers' Alliance and the Agricultural Wheel (q. v.) on this occasion led to the consolidation of the two orders in the following September, which made the Alliance all powerful throughout the entire South.

The Farmers' Alliance was introduced into Kansas through the work of three editors, viz: C. Vincent, of the *American Nonconformist*, of Winfield; John R. Rogers, of the *Newton Commoner*, and W. F. Rightmire, of Cottonwood Falls, associate editor of the *Nonconformist*. These three men went to Texas and were there initiated into the order. Upon their return to Kansas they established a sub-alliance in Cowley county, by changing a northern alliance into a secret one. Dunning, in his "History of the Farmers' Alliance," says: "Sometime during the year 1887 a number of sub-alliances were formed in Cowley county, and it is from this beginning that the Alliance in Kansas took its start." Toward the close of that year the Cowley county alliance was organized—the first in the state. On Dec. 20, 1888, a number of local alliances sent delegates to Topeka, where on that date the state alliance was organized, with Benjamin H. Clover as president. Mr. Clover had been the first president of the first sub-alliance established in Cowley county the preceding year.

In order to make clear how the Farmers' Alliance got into politics it will be necessary to notice briefly some of the events of political significance prior to organization of the Kansas state alliance. In 1876 a convention at Indianapolis, Ind., organized the Greenback party and nominated Peter Cooper, of New York, for president. Enough Greenback Congressmen were elected that year to hold the balance of power between the Republicans and Democrats, and to secure the enactment of a law prohibiting the retirement of greenbacks below \$346,000,-

ooo. In 1884 this party made its last campaign, and in May, 1888, a convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, founded the Union Labor party and nominated Alson J. Streeter for president. Delegates from Kansas played an important part in that convention. (See Videttes.) In Dec., 1888, the Union Labor party in Kansas was practically disbanded, a "State Reform Association" taking its place. The officers of this association were: W. F. Rightmire, president; Andrew Shearer, vice-president; J. D. Latimer, secretary; W. F. Rightmire, John R. Rogers, E. H. Snow, Henry Vincent and W. H. H. Wright, executive committee.

The northern alliance, non-secret, had made its advent into Kansas before the secret alliance, and at a meeting at Lyons, Rice county, in Aug. 1888, over 600 subordinate societies were represented. The plan of this alliance was to establish exchanges or purchasing agencies, with a sufficient paid-up capital stock, through which the members could purchase implements and supplies at lower prices than through the ordinary mercantile channels. The benefits resulting from this method soon became apparent, and was the principal reason for the large increase in membership in so short a time. In laboring "for the administration of government in a strictly non-partisan spirit," its plan was to agree upon needed reforms and then endeavor to secure the necessary legislation through the existing political parties before placing candidates of its own in the field.

This plan was not aggressive enough to suit the leaders of the secret alliance. Mr. Rightmire, in speaking of the work of the executive committee of the reform association, says the members of that committee "constituted themselves recruiting officers to enlist organizers to spread the organization over the state. Selecting, if possible, some Republican farmer in each county who had been honored by elections to two terms in the state house of representatives, and then retired, and who had become dissatisfied because his ambition and self-esteemed qualifications of statesmanship received no further recognition at the hands of the nominating conventions of his party, he was engaged to organize the farmers of his county in the order, so that if the order should conclude to take political action, he, as the founder of the order in his county, could have any place he desired as the reward for his faithful services at the hands of his brothers of the order."

Through the old Vidette organization, the members of the Union Labor party were advised to refrain for a time from becoming members of the alliance, and to denounce the organization as a deep-laid scheme of one or the other of the old political parties to get possession of the principles advocated by the Union Labor party during its brief existence. Then, after all the Republican and Democratic members of the alliance were enrolled, the Union Labor men and the old Videttes were to come in with a rush and dictate the alliance policy. The organization went forward at a great rate until the presidents of a number of county alliances issued a call for a meeting at Newton, on Dec. 16, 1889, to perfect the organization of the state alliance, which had been begun at Topeka

in the previous December. This was the signal for the Union Labor men and the Videttes to "get on the band wagon," and when the meeting assembled they were there in sufficient strength to control the organization. Benjamin H. Clover was again elected president and a platform was adopted which was submitted by resolution to the United States senators and representatives in Congress from Kansas. Mr. Rightmire says that Senator Plumb indorsed the platform, but that Senator Ingalls and all the representatives dodged the question and refused to commit themselves.

On Dec. 3, 1889, the annual meeting of the national alliance was opened in St. Louis, Mo., with about 100 delegates present from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and the Indian Territory. The convention was in session for five days and the most important work accomplished was in adopting the report of the committee on monetary system, which recommended that a demand be made upon the United States for a modification of the present national financial system, 1st, so as to allow the free and unlimited coinage of silver, or the issue of silver certificates against an unlimited deposit of bullion, and 2nd, that the system of using certain banks as United States depositories be abolished, "and in place of said system, establish in every county in each of the states that offer for sale during the one year \$500,000 worth of farm products, . . . a sub-treasury office, which shall have in connection with it such warehouses or elevators as are necessary for carefully storing and preserving such agricultural products as are offered it for storage; give certificates of deposit showing the amount and quality, and that legal tender money equal to 80 per cent. of the local current value has been advanced on the same, on interest at the rate of one per cent. per annum."

This was the origin of the famous "sub-treasury scheme," which was afterward discussed from ocean to ocean, and from Canada to Mexico. At the St. Louis meeting the Knights of Labor were taken into confederation, the name of the "National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union" was adopted, and the establishment of national headquarters at Washington, D. C., was authorized.

The order now began to have a political significance. A number of presidents of Kansas county alliances met at Topeka on March 25, 1890, and adopted, among others, a resolution declaring: "That we will no longer divide on party lines, and will only cast our votes for candidates of the people, for the people, and by the people." Following this meeting President Clover, an old Greenbacker, issued a call for a conference of representatives of the various labor and reform organizations at Topeka on June 12. Nothing definite was accomplished by this conference, but another convention at the same place on Aug. 13 nominated an Alliance state ticket, headed by J. F. Willits as the candidate for governor. (See Humphrey's Administration.)

To quote again from Mr. Rightmire: "While the Southern Farmers' Alliance thus led the way for the Kansas political action, the Northern Farmers' Alliance, not secret, led the way for political action in Nebraska, Iowa, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Minnesota and the Dakotas. The Farmers' Mutual Brotherhood (Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association) elected members of the legislatures in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, and the Southern Alliance, working within the Democratic party, elected several Congressmen and controlled the legislatures in several Southern states."

In Kansas and Nebraska the Alliance elected a majority of both branches of the legislature, and it held a balance of power in the legislatures of Illinois, Minnesota and South Dakota. Nine members of the lower house of Congress were elected, and Kansas, South Dakota and South Carolina sent Alliance men to the United States senate. Encouraged by the results of this campaign, the Alliance grew more aggressive, and this aggressiveness found vent in the annual meeting at Ocala, Fla., which assembled on Dec. 2, 1890. Of this meeting Dunning says: "This was doubtless one of the most important gatherings, in many respects, that was ever held on American soil. Representatives from thirty-one state and territorial alliances were present, besides a large number of both friends and enemies of the order. The Republican party hoped that the meeting would result in certain indiscretions which would break the power of the Alliance. The Democratic party was anxious to have the Alliance recede from its advanced position on economic questions, in order to make coöperation more probable. There was a strong element from the West demanding independent action. This was met by a conservative force largely from the South, but really from nearly all the states represented, which considered it unwise and untimely. The wily politician was there also, and, as usual, dangerous to all honest purposes; the traitor and breeder of discord was not wanting; and the coward could be met with occasionally."

The platform adopted by the Ocala convention was more radical than any previous declaration of the alliance. It demanded the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender notes for the national bank currency; the establishment of sub-treasuries or depositories, in which farmers could store their surplus products and receive upon them a loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding two per cent. per annum; the immediate increase of the circulating medium to \$50 per capita; the enactment of laws by Congress to prevent dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions; the free and unlimited coinage of silver; the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchanges through the mails; the reclamation of all lands held by railroad companies and other corporations not actually used by them, such reclaimed lands to be held for actual settlers; laws to prevent aliens from owning land in this country; and for government control of all means of transportation and communication, and

if this plan should prove inefficient, then the absolute ownership by the government of all railway and telegraph lines, etc.

Shortly after the elections of 1890, and before the Ocala convention, a movement for the organization of a third political party of national scope was started in Kansas. The president of the old reform association placed himself in correspondence with the alliance leaders in the various states and urged them to unite in calling a conference for the purpose of organizing such a party. The signature of every prominent alliance man in the North was secured to the call, but before it was issued came the Ocala convention. At Ocala on Dec. 3, 1890, the call was made public by C. A. Power of Indiana, and it aroused considerable displeasure among the Southern delegation. The Kansas delegates, in the interest of harmony, succeeded in having the call withdrawn, and as a reward Kansas was given two of the national officers—President Clover, who was made national vice-president, and J. F. Willits, the alliance candidate for governor in 1890, who was made national lecturer.

Although the Kansas delegates used their influence to secure the suppression of the call at this time, they were practically a unit in favor of the third party movement. The members of the old reform association resolved to take the necessary steps to organize a secret society—something on the order of the *Videttes*, and on Jan. 13, 1891, about 250 persons met in Topeka and formed the "National Citizens' Industrial Alliance." A ritual and secret work were adopted and the organization was incorporated under the laws of Kansas. The secretary, W. F. Rightmire, was instructed, when deemed advisable, to issue a call for a conference at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the organization of a third party. Pursuant to this arrangement, a conference met at Cincinnati on May 19, 1891. This conference was attended by 483 persons from Kansas, who met at Kansas City, Mo., and went from there to Cincinnati by special train. Southern members of the alliance were there to oppose the third party. They succeeded in convincing a number of the Northern delegates, who held a caucus and adopted the plan of getting control of the committee on platform, and then delay the report of the committee until many of the delegates would become tired and return home. They secured a majority of the committee, but their plan was thwarted by a little cunning on the part of the committee on permanent organization of the convention. The latter committee incorporated in its report the recommendation that the delegates present from each state "select three members of the executive committee of the new party." When the report was presented to the convention it was rushed through under the previous question. The conference, as a whole, having thus approved the new party organization, a recess was taken to permit the state delegates to select the three members of the executive committee, and the committee on platform was notified that the question was settled, though that committee was asked to suggest a name for the new party. The committee submit-

ted as gracefully as possible, and offered the name of "People's party," which was adopted by the conference.

With the transfer of political power to the People's party organization the Farmers' Alliance began to wane. Members neglected to attend the meetings of the sub-alliances; many were displeased at the idea of "dragging the alliance into politics;" others were disappointed at not receiving the political recognition to which they felt they were entitled; politicians took advantage of the situation to sow the seeds of discord, and the Farmers' Alliance, once such a promising factor in the settlement of questions affecting the agricultural classes, met the fate that seems to be the common lot of all such organizations.

Farmersburg, a little village in the northern part of Chautauqua county, is located about 11 miles from Sedan, the county seat, and about 9 from Longton in Elk county, whence it receives its mail by rural route. The nearest railroad station is Hale, 5 miles east on the Missouri Pacific.

Farmers' Coöperative Association.—On Jan. 23, 1873, the Farmers' Institute at Manhattan, Kan., passed a resolution recommending the farmers of the state to organize into clubs and place themselves in correspondence with the secretary of the state board of agriculture. The resolution further provided that whenever a sufficient number of such clubs had reported to the secretary, that official be requested to call a state convention, each county agricultural or horticultural society and each township farmers' club to be entitled to one delegate.

Pursuant to this arrangement Alfred Gray, secretary of the state board of agriculture, on Feb. 10, 1873, issued a call for a state convention of farmers to assemble at Topeka on March 26. The convention was in session for two days, and on the 27th a Farmers' Coöperative Association was organized with the following officers: President, John Davis; vice-president, Joseph K. Hudson; secretary, Alfred Gray; treasurer, Henry Bronson; directors, T. B. Smith, John Mings, O. W. Bill, A. H. Grass and J. S. Van Winkle.

A constitution was adopted, article 2 of which declared: "The objects of this association shall be the collection of statistics relative to the products of the state, and their amount, cost and value, to assist the farmers in procuring just compensation for their labor; to coöperate with similar organizations in other states in procuring cheap transportation, and remunerative prices for surplus products, and act generally in the interest of the producing class."

In a long preamble to a series of resolutions, the purposes of the organization were further defined as being for the purpose of showing that farmers can come together and coöperate like other folks for the common good; to control the prices of their products through their own boards of trade or their appointed agents, so that nothing should be thrown on the market for less than the cost of production and a reasonable profit; to secure a reduction in railroad freight rates; to enable them to purchase their supplies at lower prices; to secure tax reform,

the abolition of sinecure offices, the reduction of salaries and a rigid economy in public expenditures; to encourage home manufactures, so that the money paid for agricultural implements, etc., might be kept in the state, and to use all honorable means to prevent the remainder of the public domain from falling into the "hands of railroad monopolies and land sharks."

The resolutions following this preamble are given in full, for the reason that they show the state of the farmers' minds at that time, their views on questions of public policy, their grievances, etc. The resolutions were as follows:

"1—That organization is the great want of the producing classes at the present time, and we recommend every farmer in the state to become a member of some farmers' club, grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, or other local organization.

"2—That the taxes assessed and charged upon the people, by the national, state and local governments, are oppressive and unjust, and vast sums of money are collected, far beyond the needs of an economic administration of government.

"3—That we respectfully request our senators and members of Congress to vote for and secure an amendment to the tariff laws of the United States, so that salt and lumber shall be placed on the free list, and that there shall be made a material reduction in the duty on iron, and that such articles as do not pay the cost of collection be also placed on the free list.

"4—That we earnestly request the legislature of our state, at its next session, to enact a law regulating freights and fares on our railroads, upon a basis of justice, and that we further request our members of Congress to urge the favorable action of that body, where the full power exists beyond all doubt, to the same end; and, if need be, to construct national highways at the expense of the government.

"5—That the act passed by the legislature, exempting bonds, notes, mortgages and judgments from taxation, is unjust, oppressive, and a palpable violation of our state constitution, and we call upon all assessors and the county boards to see that said securities are taxed at their fair value.

"6—That the practice of voting municipal bonds is pernicious in its effect, and will inevitably bring bankruptcy and ruin on the people, and we therefore are opposed to all laws allowing the issuance of such bonds.

"7—That giving banks a monopoly of the nation's currency, thereby compelling the people to pay them such interest therefor as they may choose to impose, seven-tenths of which interest we believe is collected from the farmers, is but little less than legalized robbery of the agricultural classes.

"8—That for the speedy and thorough accomplishment of all this we pledge each other to ignore all political preferences and prejudices that have swayed us hitherto to our hurt, and support only such men

for office as are known to be true to our interests, and in whose integrity and honesty we have the most implicit confidence."

The proceedings of the convention, accompanied by an address to the farmers of Kansas, were printed and distributed over the state, with the result that a number of local coöperative associations were formed in different localities, all of which took pattern from the parent or state organization. In time most of these associations wound up their affairs and went out of existence, the Farmers' Alliance (q. v.) extending its operations in such a way as to absorb practically all kindred organizations.

Farmers' Institutes.—The development of the farmers' institute is due in a great measure to the Morrill land grant bill of 1862, though the foundation had been laid in the various agricultural societies that had been organized prior to the passage of the bill. Little was accomplished, however, until after the Civil war. The object of the institute is to bring together the workers and investigators in the science of agriculture on the one hand, and the actual farmers on the other, in order that the practical knowledge gained by the former may be imparted to and applied by the latter. Farmers' institutes are generally held in connection with or under the auspices of the state agricultural college or some experiment station.

Kansas was one of the first states to hold a farmers' institute in connection with the agricultural college. That was in the winter of 1869, and the institute was attended by about 40 persons. The following year about 400 were in attendance. For several years the progress in organizing county and district institutes was comparatively slow, but in time the progressive element among the farmers learned that much useful and valuable information could be gained by association with those who studied agriculture from a scientific point of view. The act of March 13, 1903, provided that "whenever any county farmers' institute shall have elected a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer and adopted a constitution and by-laws for its government, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of such county to appropriate annually the sum of \$50, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of a two-days institute," etc.

This gave an impetus to the movement, and within a few years institutes were organized in all parts of the state. On March 4, 1909, Gov. Stubbs approved an act limiting the appropriation to one dollar for each bona fide member who is a resident farmer, and authorized the commissioners to appropriate \$15 for a one-day institute (not a county institute), not more than six such institutes to be held in any one county. This act repealed the law of 1903. All county institutes are required by law to hold a two-day meeting each year, while local institutes are required to hold only a one-day meeting. Fall circuits are established, and no county institutes are held until after the local institutes. At the institutes—both local and county—exhibits of bread, canned fruit and agricultural products are generally made, and sub-

jects relating to farming are discussed. In Aug., 1910, there were 282 farmers' institute organizations in the state, with a membership of over 10,000. A year later there were 340 organizations—more than were reported in any other state—with 680 active officers, and a corresponding increase in the general membership.

Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.—This association was formed in Johnson county, Ill., in the fall of 1882 or 1883, and had its origin in the following incident: Five farmers each happened to take a load of wheat to town on the same day, but were informed by the local buyer that, owing to the uncertainties of the market, it was considered unwise to purchase any more wheat at that time. A telegram to grain dealers in Chicago brought the information that the price of wheat was actually rising, and the five farmers concluded that the local buyers were in a conspiracy to force them to sell their grain for less than it was actually worth. An empty box car was standing on the side track, and in a short time it was secured, the wheat was loaded into it and sent to Chicago, where the farmers received the market price without trouble or delay.

News of the transaction soon spread, coöperative shipping clubs were organized, and these clubs were ultimately consolidated into the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the objects of which were to market farm produce by the coöperative method to better advantage than by selling in the open market, and to render mutual assistance along other lines.

As soon as the benefits of the association were made manifest through its operations, it took on a comparatively rapid growth and extended to several states, including Kansas, where a number of local or county associations were formed, the members acting together in the sale of their products and the purchase of implements, household supplies, etc. At a general meeting of the association, held at Springfield, Ill., in Nov., 1890, it was decided to send delegates to the Farmers' Alliance convention at Ocala, Fla., the following month. Delegates were accordingly selected, and although the association maintained for some time afterward a separate existence as an organization, it really became a part of the Farmers' Alliance movement, the effects of which were felt all over the country. (See Farmers' Alliance.)

Farmington, a village of Atchison county, is located in the central portion on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 12 miles southwest of Atchison, the county seat. It was one of the towns laid out soon after the building of the Central Branch. A school was soon built and a church was organized by Pardee Butler (q. v.) in 1867. It has a general store, blacksmith shop, money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 the population was 46.

Farnsworth, a money order post-hamlet of Cheyenne township, Lane county, is about 15 miles northwest of Dighton, the county seat, and 7 miles from Healy, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Faulkner, a village of Cherokee county, is situated in Neosho township, and is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. about 11 miles southwest of Columbus, the county seat. It has a money order post-office with one rural route, telegraph and express service, telephone connections, some good general stores, and is a trading and shipping point for that portion of the county. The population in 1910 was 75.

Fay, a small settlement of Paradise township, Russell county, is located in the Solomon valley, about 10 miles northwest of Russell, the county seat, from which place mail is received by rural carrier.

Fayetteville Emigrant Trail.—This trail ran northwest and southeast from the Arkansas Post, located on the Arkansas river, in the state of Arkansas, to its junction with the Santa Fe trail at Turkey creek in McPherson county, Kan. Leaving Arkansas Post or Ozark, the trail bore northwest, passing through the town of Austin, a few miles northeast of Little Rock; thence northwest between the Arkansas and White rivers, being joined at Fayetteville by a road from Fort Smith on the Arkansas river; thence it crossed the northeast corner of Oklahoma, crossed the Neosho river and entered the state of Kansas in township 35 south, range 17 east, in what is now Montgomery county; thence it crossed the Verdigris about 2 miles north of the state line, traversed the site of Coffeyville and continued along the northeast side of Onion creek; thence in a northwesterly direction to its junction with the Santa Fe trail. In Kansas the trail crossed the counties of Montgomery, Chautauqua, Elk, Butler, Harvey, Marion and McPherson, intersecting the Santa Fe road in township 20 south, range 2 east.

This trail was of Indian origin and from the advent of the white man in that section was much used. During the Oregon and California travel it was a busy thoroughfare and the travel was only checked by the outbreak of the Civil war. When the Osage lands in southern Kansas were thrown open for settlement, the old trail was soon obliterated and abandoned, and now the only traces of it to be seen are upon prairie lands not yet broken by the plow.

Federal, a rural postoffice in the northeastern part of Hamilton county, is located in Richland township, about 18 miles from Syracuse, the county seat, and most convenient railroad station. The population in 1910 was 28.

Federal Prison.—(See U. S. Penitentiary.)

Federation of Labor.—The American Federation of Labor was organized in 1881. It was the outgrowth of the old National Labor Union, which nominated David Davis for president in 1872, and by this political action lost its power and prestige as a labor organization. On Aug. 2, 1881, a convention met at Terre Haute, Ind., to reorganize the old union or establish a new one which should be national in its scope. Nothing was accomplished at that convention, but at another, held in Pittsburgh, Pa., in November following, the "Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions" in the United States and Canada

was affected. On Dec. 8, 1886, the name was changed to the "American Federation of Labor." The organization consists of four departments; 120 national and international unions, representing about 27,000 local unions; 39 state federations, and over 600 city central unions, the total membership in 1910 being about 2,000,000. At that time Samuel Gompers was president of the national organization, and Frank Morrison, secretary, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

On Aug. 12, 1907, delegates from a number of labor organizations in Kansas met at Topeka for the purpose of forming a branch of the federation. The convention lasted until the 15th, when the state federation was formed, with the following officers: President, S. A. Bramlette; vice-presidents, H. W. Coburn, Grant Parker, Lee Gunnison, C. A. Tygart, J. Hansel, Pratt Williamson, E. E. Brunk, G. L. Callard, J. E. Palmer, J. J. Jones and Frank Curry; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Bryan. A constitution was adopted, in which the objects of the federation were stated to be "to promote the industrial interests of the members and of wage-earners generally; to collect and publish facts regarding the injustices practiced upon individuals and collective workers; to assist and encourage the formation of unions; to urge upon laboring people the importance of buying only union made goods; and to collect statistics relating to the labor problem," etc. The membership in the state in 1910 was a little over 42,500, being weaker then than it was twelve months after it was organized.

Federation of Women's Clubs.—(See Women's Clubs.)

Feeble-Minded, State Home For.—For centuries after the beginning of the Christian era, the idiot, the imbecile or the person of weak mind was regarded as a useless member of society, and was looked upon with pity or loathing. It was not until 1838 that Dr. Edward Sequin of Paris, France, organized a school for the purpose of developing what little intellect unfortunates of this character possessed. His undertaking was successful beyond his anticipations, and ten years later schools for the feeble-minded were established in Massachusetts and New York, the first in the United States. Pennsylvania established such a school in 1853. Other states followed, and although Kansas is younger than any of the states east of the Mississippi, she was the eleventh state to found such an institution as one of the public charities.

According to the returns made to the state board of agriculture on March 1, 1881, there were at that time 167 idiotic or weak-minded persons in the state, of whom 48 were under 15 years of age. To provide proper care and instruction for these deficient children the legislature, by the act of March 5, 1881, established the "Kansas state asylum for idiotic and imbecile youth," the object of which, as stated in the act, "is to train and educate those received, so as to render them more comfortable, happy, and better fitted to care for and support themselves." To accomplish this object, the trustees of the state charitable institutions, under whose control the new asylum was placed,

were ordered to provide "such agricultural and mechanical training as they were capable of receiving, and as the facilities furnished by the state will allow, including shops, and employment of teachers of trades," etc.

The board of trustees were authorized to take possession of the first state university building at Lawrence for the temporary use of



STATE HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

the asylum, and appropriations amounting to \$16,080 were made to carry out the provisions of the act. The board took possession of the old university building in June, 1881, and after spending \$1,200 in necessary repairs, the institution was opened on Sept. 1, with H. M. Greene as superintendent; Mrs. M. M. Greene as matron, and Mrs. Mate Stowe as teacher, and during the first year twenty pupils were enrolled. The work of the asylum commended it to the parents of feeble-minded children, and within three years the attendance was larger than the building could comfortably accommodate. To provide better opportunities, the legislature of 1885 appropriated \$25,000 for the erection and equipment of a suitable building, to be located within 2 miles of the city of Winfield, on condition that the people of that city would donate a site of not less than 40 or more than 80 acres of land within the prescribed limit. The condition was complied with, and on March 22, 1887, the new building was ready for occupancy, when the entire outfit at Lawrence was removed to Winfield. Between that time and the close of the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1888, nearly 70 new pupils were admitted.

Without going into details regarding the appropriations for additional improvements, it is sufficient to say that the institution has been liberally supported by the state, and in 1910 possessed property, the estimated value of which was \$500,000. By the act of March 12, 1909, the name of the institution was changed to the "State home for feeble-minded."

The course of study is adapted to the mental conditions of the pupils.

Girls are taught sewing and simple domestic work, and the boys are instructed in farm work, or such manual labor as they are competent to perform. All are taught to take care of their bodies, and many children who would otherwise go through life practically helpless leave the school able to care for themselves and to engage in some kind of useful employment.

The superintendents of the school since its organization have been as follows: H. M. Greene, 1881-89; C. K. Wiles, 1889-93; F. H. Pilcher, 1893-95; C. S. Newlon, 1895-97; F. H. Pilcher, 1897-99; C. S. Newlon, 1899-1905; I. W. Clark, 1905—.

Fellsburg, a rural money order postoffice of Edwards county, is located about 16 miles southeast of Kinsley, the county seat, and 9 miles south of Lewis, which is the nearest railroad station.

Ferguson, a station on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient R. R. in Harper county, is located in Eagle township, 12 miles southwest of Anthony, the county seat. It is a market for live stock and grain and has a postoffice. The population in 1910 was 40.

Ferries.—One of the problems that confronted the early settlers of Kansas was to provide some means of crossing the streams. Roads had not yet been opened, and bridges were therefore out of the question. The first territorial legislature passed more than a score of acts granting to individuals the privilege of operating ferries. Twelve of these acts related to ferries across the Missouri river at Leavenworth, Atchison, Delaware, Doniphan, Kickapoo, Boston, Iowa Point, Palermo, Iatan, Whitehead, opposite St. Joseph, and at Thompson's ferry. Four ferries were authorized across the Kansas—at Lecompton, Douglas, Tecumseh and the mouth of the river—and one across the Big Blue on the road leading from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney. Doubtless the tide of emigration westward justified the establishment of more ferries across the Missouri than the other streams, but when it is remembered that the first legislature was composed chiefly of Missourians who were interested in making Kansas slave territory, it is obvious that numerous ferries over the boundary stream would enable the pro-slavery forces of Missouri to find easy crossings into the territory in order to control the early elections.

The legislature of 1857 authorized two ferries across the Missouri—one at Wyandotte and the other at Quindaro; one across the Marias des Cygnes at the mouth of Big Sugar creek, and five across the Kansas, to-wit: one at Calhoun, one on the road from Bernard's store to Leavenworth, one on the Leavenworth and Peoria road, one at Ogden, and Hugh Cameron was granted the privilege of operating a ferry in section 14, township 12, range 19, near the city of Lawrence.

By 1859 western travel had become so great as to demand ferries over some of the other Kansas rivers, and the legislature of that year passed some thirty acts providing for the necessary crossings. Among the ferries thus established were those over the Solomon, Smoky Hill and Republican on the road leading from Fort Leavenworth to Bent's

fort, across the Kansas at Manhattan, the Saline at Salina, the Republican at Bacheller, the Big Blue at Oketo and near the present town of Irving, the Neosho at Humboldt and Neosho Falls, and a steam ferry was established across the Missouri at Iowa Point. Ferry privileges were also granted over the Arkansas river near the mouth of the Fontaine Que Bouille in Arapahoe county, now in the State of Colorado.

The old-fashioned ferry usually consisted of a flat-bottomed scow, at each end of which was fastened a short rope with a loop or iron ring at the outer end. Through these loops or rings ran a rope stretched across the stream and fastened securely at either end. The motive power was the ferryman, who, by pulling upon the rope, dragged the boat slowly across the river. Ferry charges were often as high as \$1 for a two-horse team and wagon, or 25 cents for a footman, and the man who held the exclusive privilege of conducting a ferry on a road where there was much travel often had a sinecure. A few ferries were established by the later territorial and early state legislatures, but as roads were opened upon fixed lines bridges were built and the ferry fell into disuse. After the Civil war came the railroad which changed the whole method of travel by displacing the stage coach, etc., and one of the old flat-bottomed ferry boats would be a curiosity to many people of the present generation, although a few primitive ferries are still operated in out-of-the-way districts.

Fifteenth Amendment.—Although the 14th amendment to the Federal constitution guaranteed to the freedmen all the rights and immunities of citizens, it did not specifically confer upon them the right of suffrage. When Congress met on Dec. 7, 1868, a resolution was introduced in both houses on the first day of the session proposing another amendment to the constitution that would give to negroes the right to vote. After a long and acrimonious debate, the following amendment—which now appears as Article XV of the national constitution—was adopted by Congress on Feb. 27, 1869, and submitted to the state legislatures for ratification or rejection:

“Section 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

“Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.”

The Kansas legislature was in session at the time the amendment was adopted by Congress, and before the final adjournment passed a resolution ratifying it, but, through an error, the resolution was defective. Gov. Harvey, in his message of 1870, called attention to this as follows: “The report of the secretary of state will show that there was a verbal inaccuracy in the recitation of the 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States, as incorporated in the resolution of ratification passed by the legislature at the last session. I recommend that you rectify the mistake and promptly ratify the amendment.”

Acting upon the governor's recommendation, the house, on Jan. 18, 1870, adopted a resolution of ratification by a vote of 77 to 12, and the next day the resolution passed the senate without a dissenting vote. The amendment was proclaimed effective on March 30, 1870.

Finch, a discontinued postoffice of Ellis county, is located on the Saline river, about 20 miles northeast of Hays, the county seat, and 10 miles south of Natoma, whence mail is delivered by rural carrier.

Finances, State.—When the Territory of Kansas was organized in 1854, Congress appropriated \$64,700, to be used as follows: For a capitol building, \$25,000; legislative assembly, \$20,000; salaries of governor, secretary and three judges, \$10,500; for taking a census, \$2,000; state library, \$5,000; election of a delegate to Congress, \$700; contingent expenses, \$1,500. This was the first financial legislation affecting Kansas.

The first territorial legislature, which passed laws for the levying of taxes, exempted property belonging to widows and minors to the amount of \$1,000. All other property was taxed, and there was a poll tax on all male citizens from 21 to 55 years of age. This poll tax ranged from 50 cents to \$1. Opposition to this, as well as all other laws passed by the "bogus" legislature, resulted in very little revenue being collected. The Missourians who elected the members of the legislature went back across the river and paid their taxes in the State of Missouri, and the free-state settlers of Kansas resisted the enforcement of the laws. In the years 1856-57-58 the delinquent taxes amounted to \$27,298, and the territorial authorities were compelled to use for other purposes the \$25,000 appropriated by Congress for a capitol. When the free-state men gained control of the legislature in 1858, one of the first laws passed was an act to fix the tax rate, and in that act was a provision that no revenue obtained under the law could be used for paying the old territorial debts. From 1855 to 1860, inclusive, the total revenue collected amounted to \$34,617.68, and under the acts making appropriations warrants were issued for \$135,470.16, leaving a deficit of \$100,852.48. But this was not all. During these years a number of claims were filed against the territory for various reasons. A claim commission directed the auditor to draw warrants for nearly \$400,000 to satisfy these claims. The law limited the bonded indebtedness of the territory to \$100,000, and upon the outstanding warrants bonds to the amount of \$95,700 were issued, but these bonds were afterward repudiated. (See Claims.)

This was the financial condition of Kansas when admitted into the Union in 1861. The first state legislature found an empty treasury, and by the act of May 1, 1861, authorized a bond issue of \$150,000 for current expenses. It was this issue of bonds that subsequently led to the impeachment of some of the state officers. (See Robinson's Administration.) Under the provisions of the Wyandotte constitution, the state is given authority to contract debts for certain specified purposes, but the public debt can never exceed \$1,000,000, until the propo-

sition to increase the indebtedness beyond that figure shall have been submitted to the electors and ratified by a majority of the votes cast at some general election. The constitution also contains a provision that the state may borrow money "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war;" and as the Civil war began while the first state legislature was in session, an act was approved by the governor on May 7, 1861, authorizing bonds to the amount of \$20,000 for the defense of the state.

During the next decade several issues of bonds were authorized by law. Following is a list of the principal bond issues of this period, with the date of the act, the amount authorized, and for what purpose: March 2, 1863, supplementary to the act of May 1, 1861, \$54,000; Feb. 20, 1863, to fund the territorial debt, \$61,600; March 1, 1864, to build a penitentiary, \$50,000; Feb. 22, 1866, for the penitentiary, \$60,000; Feb. 19, 1867, for a deaf and dumb asylum, \$15,500; Feb. 19, 1867, for a state capitol, \$100,000; Feb. 26, 1867, for the penitentiary, \$100,000; March 3, 1868, for the capitol, \$150,000; for the penitentiary, \$50,000, and for an insane asylum, \$20,000; Feb. 9, 1869, to liquidate the indebtedness incurred on account of the Indian troubles of 1868, \$75,000; Feb. 26, 1869, for a military contingent fund, \$100,000; March 3, 1869, for the capitol, \$70,000, and for the expenses of the Nineteenth Kansas regiment, \$14,000. Boyle, in his *Financial History of Kansas* (p. 37) gives the total amount of bonds issued by the state, up to and including 1869, as \$1,373,275, upon which the state realized \$1,233,679.41, the average rate for which the bonds were sold having been 89 cents on the dollar.

Under a wise provision of the state constitution, every law authorizing a debt "shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and the principal thereof, when it shall become due; and shall specifically appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes postponed or diminished, until the interest and principal of such debt shall have been wholly paid."

The heavy bond issues during the first nine years of statehood increased the state debt from \$1.30 per capita in 1861 to \$3.95 in 1869, and by the levying of taxes as required by the constitution the rate of taxation was more than doubled, having been 4 mills on the dollar in 1861 and 8¾ mills in 1869. Then began the reaction. By the act of March 5, 1875, the governor, auditor and secretary of state were made commissioners to invest the sinking fund in bonds of the State of Kansas, and by this move the state paid interest to itself instead of to foreigners. Most of the early bonds bore interest at high rates—generally 7 per cent.—and as they fell due, if the state was not in position to pay them, they were refunded at a lower rate of interest. An instance of this character is seen in the act of March 3, 1887, which authorized an issue of bonds to the amount of \$116,000, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," to refund the bonds due in 1888-89. The new issue was made payable in twenty years, interest at 4 per cent., and was taken

by the permanent school fund of the state. Another refunding act was passed on March 15, 1897. It provided for a tax of 4 mills on the dollar for the fiscal years 1898-99, the proceeds to be used to pay interest on the public debt and certificates for raid losses—not more than \$5,000 in each fiscal year; for the payment of the outstanding \$50,000 in bonds issued under the act of Feb. 19 and 26, 1867; and for the refunding of the \$220,000 of bonds issued under the acts of March 3, 1868. At the same time the bonds issued under the acts of Feb. 26 and March 3, 1869, were ordered to be paid from the general fund when due, and an amount sufficient for that purpose was appropriated.

With the growth of population and wealth, the revenue-producing and debt-paying power of the state correspondingly increased, as may be seen from the following table:

Year	Assessed valuation	Total state revenue
1861	\$ 24,737,563	\$ 14,234
1870	92,528,100	809,621
1880	160,570,761	883,139
1890	390,815,073	1,515,423
1900	328,729,008	1,807,898
1910	2,511,260,285	3,139,075

The falling off in the assessed valuation of property between the years 1890 and 1900 was due to several causes. From 1880 to 1890 great progress was made in Kansas along all industrial lines. Land values increased from \$87,500,000 in 1880 to \$173,000,000 in 1889, and town lots during the same period went from \$21,000,000 to \$76,000,000, in round numbers. These were the boom days. The business depression that began in 1893 brought a reaction. Inflated values disappeared. In 1896 land values had declined to about \$166,500,000 and the value of town lots to \$59,000,000. The greatest assessed value of personal property during the boom days was in 1887, when it reached over \$60,750,000. In 1896 it was only a little over \$36,000,000. No doubt a large part of this decline in the assessed valuation was due to the inclination on the part of the owners of personal property to dodge taxes, and a disposition on the part of assessors to secure for their respective districts a low valuation. Since 1896 a more equitable system of assessments has been inaugurated, and the result is seen in the valuation of 1910, which shows an increase of more than 700 per cent. over that of 1900. The tax rate has been correspondingly lowered, that of 1910 being only about one-fourth the rate for 1900.

By the act of Feb. 25, 1901, bonds amounting to \$150,000, held by the school fund, were refunded in one bond, due on July 1, 1911, and bearing 4 per cent. interest. On March 11, 1903, Gov. Bailey approved an act to refund the \$220,000 due in 1903 and the \$150,000 due in 1904. According to the report of the auditor of state for the years 1909-10, the bonds outstanding at the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1910,

were as follows: Issue of July 1, 1902, to provide for maturing bonds and claims under the act of Feb. 25, 1901, due on July 1, 1911, \$150,000; issue of July 1, 1903, due on July 1, 1914, \$220,000; issue of July 1, 1904, due on Jan. 1, 1916, \$159,000, making a total of \$529,000. All these bonds are held by the permanent school fund except \$9,000, which is held by the state university fund, and all bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. As an offset to the various bond issues, the state owns property, in the state capitol and the various educational, charitable and penal institutions, valued at nearly \$14,000,000.

In addition to the ordinary expenditures, the erection of public buildings, and the support of the state institutions, Kansas has always maintained a liberal policy toward her industries. Encouragement has been given to the experiment of silk culture, and in the six years ending in 1896, nearly \$100,000 were paid out in bounties on sugar produced in the state. Moreover, the state has lent its aid to private charitable institutions, beginning in 1870 with one such institution, and thirty years later there were more than a score receiving appropriations.

State treasurers for some years were in the habit of depositing the state funds in a bank that would pay interest, and appropriating the interest to their own use. Under this system some defalcations occurred, and to remedy the conditions section 51 of the general statutes of 1897 made it the duty of the state treasurer "to keep safely in the state treasury, without loaning, using or depositing in banks, or elsewhere, all public moneys of whatsoever character paid into such treasury." etc. By the act of March 4, 1905, certain banks may become state depositories by complying with the conditions of the law, and in these banks the state funds are deposited, the state drawing the interest for public use.

About ten years after the close of the Civil war a great craze for the expansion of railroads spread over the country. Kansas was not exempt, and during this era of speculation bonds in large amounts were voted by counties, cities and townships for railroad construction. In the decade ending in 1889, over 6,000 miles of railroad were built in the state, and a large part of the cost of construction was paid by the people through these municipal bond issues. Then came an era of internal improvement. Cities voted bonds for electric lighting plants, waterworks, public buildings, school houses, etc. Counties voted bonds for court-houses, jails, highways and bridges, and in many instances townships voted bonds for similar purposes. The auditor of state, in his report for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1910, states that the grand total of the municipal indebtedness at that time was \$40,272,298. In a majority of cases the municipalities received full value for these bond issues in the way of civic improvements, and as a result the towns and cities of Kansas compare favorably with those of similar population in older states.

Findlay, a hamlet of Linn county, is situated in the western portion of the county on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. about 15 miles

northwest of Mound City, the county seat. It has rural free delivery from Goodrich and in 1910 had a population of 25.

Fingal, a discontinued postoffice of Pleasant Dale township, Rush county, is situated near the northeast corner of the county, about 20 miles from La Crosse, the county seat, and 11 miles from Otis, the nearest railroad station, from which place mail is received by rural delivery.

Finney County, in the southwestern part of the state, is the third county north from the Oklahoma line and the third east from Colorado. It is bounded on the north by Scott and Lane counties; on the east by Hodgeman and Gray; on the south by Gray and Haskell, and on the west by Kearny county. This territory was settled about 1880, but was traversed at early dates by Coronado (q. v.), Pike's Expedition and the Santa Fe road. As proof of the presence of Coronado in Finney county, historians cite the finding of an old two-edged sword in the northeastern part of the county, with the name of Juan Gallego inscribed on it and the following motto, which the Spanish were accustomed to put on their weapons: "No me saques sin razon. No me enbaines sin honor." As the two-edged swords went out of use about 1600, it must have been lost before that time. Fowler's Journal of Glenn's expedition for Oct. 30, 1821, says: "We camped on an Island clothed with tall grass and Cotton Wood trees—the main Chanel on the north Some Small Islands on the South with out trees." Coues located this island about 8 or 10 miles above Garden City. The last Indian raid ever made through Kansas, that of the northern Cheyennes under Chief Dull Knife, came through the eastern part of this county on their way northward in 1878.

The same year saw the first settlement, when William and James R. Foulton of Ohio located on the site of Garden City. Their houses were the only ones in the county except a section house at Sherlock and one at Pierceville. Very few people located in this region until about 1884-85. However, several consecutive years of rain and good crops brought settlers with a rush in 1885 and 1886. They were eastern people accustomed to farming and living in ways which were entirely unfitted to the climate of Finney county, and as a consequence had to devise new farming methods and new implements suited to the soil had to be invented before much success was achieved. Many of those who lacked the capital or the courage to do this went back east in a few years, but those who stayed have been well paid for their efforts, and they have been joined by enough newcomers to make land valuable.

The county was organized in 1884 and named in honor of Lieut.-Gov. David W. Finney. It then covered a much larger area than at present, the counties of Kearny, Sequoyah, Grant, Arapahoe, Kansas, Stevens, Meade and Clark, as they existed prior to 1883, were disorganized in that year to make Finney. In 1887 the area was reduced, so that it occupied less territory than it does now. In 1893 the present

boundaries were formed. In Gov. Glick's proclamation organizing the county, which was made on Oct. 1, 1884, Garden City was named as the county seat and the following officers appointed: Commissioners, H. M. Wheeler, A. B. Kramer and John Speer; county clerk, H. E. Wentworth. The census at that time showed a population of 1,569 inhabitants, 375 of whom were householders.

The building of canals was begun early. The first one was the Garden City canal, which was built in 1879. In 1881 the Farmer's ditch was dug; in 1882 the Great Eastern canal; and in 1887 the Amazon, with a capacity of 400 cubic feet and capable of irrigating 8,000 acres. These ditches are in use at the present time, and many of the farmers who do not have access to them irrigate with windmills. Many of them have learned to raise good crops of certain vegetables without irrigation, by cultivating in such a manner as to conserve moisture. A government irrigation plant was built at Deerfield a few years ago at a cost of \$250,000. The Arkansas river, which flows from west to east through the southern part, furnishes water for irrigation purposes.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. follows the course of the river through the county, running through Pierceville, Mansfield, Garden City and Holcomb. The Garden City, Gulf & Northern R. R. extends north from Garden City through Gillespie, Alfalfa and Tennis into Scott county. It is in process of construction south into Haskell county. There are but seven townships, the northeastern one being the territory which formerly comprised Garfield county. The townships are: Garfield, Garden City, Ivanhoe, Pierceville, Pleasant Valley, Sherlock and Terry. The postoffices are: Eminence, Essex, Friend, Garden City, Holcomb, Imperial, Kalvesta, Pierceville, Ravanna and Terryton.

The surface of the county is nearly level north of the Arkansas river, and undulating prairie in the south, with a range of sand dunes. The bottom lands along the Arkansas average 4 to 5 miles in width. Natural timber is very scarce, there being but a few cottonwood trees. The government has set apart 70,000 acres, which covers nearly the whole area south of the river as a forest reserve, and has planted the most of it to artificial forest. Magnesian limestone of a fair quality and sandstone are found in the northeast. Clay for bricks exists in various parts of the county and potter's clay and gypsum are found in small quantities.

The area of the county is 829,440 acres, about 300,000 of which have been brought under cultivation. The value of farm products is about \$1,500,000 per year. The principal crop is sugar beets, which in 1910 brought \$252,000. The next in importance is alfalfa. A great many of the farmers, after cutting their alfalfa two or three times, let it go to seed, and Finney county alfalfa seed took the gold medal at the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis in 1904. Other grains and vegetables are also raised in commercial quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, sorghum, broom-corn, barley, milo maize and Kafir corn are impor-

tant field crops. Live stock yields about \$250,000 per year. Dairy products, poultry, eggs and honey bring nearly \$100,000 yearly to the farmers. There is a very fine and well equipped county farm with seldom an inmate. The same is true of the county jail.

The assessed valuation of property in Finney county in 1910 was \$13,906,521, and the population in the same year was 6,908, which makes the average wealth per capita a trifle over \$2,000. The gain in population from 1900 to 1910 was 3,439, or nearly 100 per cent.

Finney, David W., farmer, miller and legislator, was born in Parke county, Ind., Aug. 22, 1839. He received a limited education in his native state, served through the Civil war as a member of Company A, Eighty-fifth Indiana infantry, and in 1866 became a resident of Woodson county, Kan. From the time he reached his majority he took an active part in politics as a Republican, and in 1867 he was elected on the ticket of that party to represent Woodson county in the legislature. He was frequently called upon to act as delegate to state or district conventions; was state senator from 1876 to 1880, representing the district composed of Woodson and Coffey counties; was president of the senate when the first prohibitory law was passed; was receiver of the Topeka land office for about three months in 1877; was right-of-way agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company for a time, and in 1882 was elected lieutenant-governor. The legislature of 1883 changed the name of Sequoyah county to Finney in his honor. After his term as lieutenant-governor he became the senior member of the firm of Finney & Co., operating a large flour mill at Neosho Falls.

Fish.—A large part of Volume VI of the reports of the geological survey made by the University of Kansas is devoted to the fishes of the Cretaceous era, giving a list and description of these specimens of the finny tribe found in Kansas. A list of modern fishes was prepared by Prof. F. W. Cragin and published in the bulletins of the Washburn College laboratory. That list includes, among others, several species of cat-fish, lampreys, long-nosed gar, buffalo, suckers and shad of different varieties, black horse, dace, sun-fish, yellow, white, rock and grass bass, darters, big-mouthed black bass and pike, the last named having been introduced in Kansas waters by the fish commissioner, A. W. Bitting, a writer in *Carter's Monthly* for July, 1897, says: "While Kansas does not compare with many other states in the variety and quality of game fishes, yet there is in the state, picturesquely beautiful rock and tree bound streams and rivers that have bass of as fine a flavor and are as gamey in the taking as the most ardent Waltonian may desire."

The streams especially referred to by Mr. Bitting are the Walnut and Whitewater rivers in Butler county, and, in fact, any of the streams of southern Kansas east of Wichita, in all of which bass, croppie and channel cat are to be found in abundance. The Little Arkansas river is adapted to the propagation of bass, were it not for the fact that

the stream is lacking in those deep pools that afford that fish a safe hiding place. Of the native fish the cat-fish is the most numerous and grows to the largest size. J. L. Smith, later a judge at Kansas City, Mo., when a boy, caught a cat-fish in the Missouri river that weighed 165 pounds.

D. B. Long, who was appointed the first state fish commissioner under the act of March 10, 1877, in his report for the year ending on June 30, 1878, said: "The large territory comprising the State of Kansas, larger than all the New England States, with its long streams and numerous branches, gives to the fish culturist a vast field for labor. It requires time, patience, perseverance and money—with which there is no doubt of ultimate success in stocking our streams with a better variety of fish. Although an experiment to the people of Kansas, it is a reality to the people of the Old World. Fish farming has been in practice for over 2,000 years in China."

In stocking the streams with "a better variety of fish" the commissioner made some mistakes. The shad was introduced in June, 1877, and two or three years later the German carp was introduced. In his report for 1882 the commissioner said: "Of the ponds stocked in Kansas two years ago and one year ago, a number have reported that the carp have made from two to three pounds growth in one year and a number of them had spawned. They will spawn the second year if located in a proper pond. I expect to commence stocking the public streams with carp next year. The carp is well adapted to the waters of Kansas, and I predict a very favorable result from this introduction."

Evidently the result was not as favorable as the commissioner anticipated. The carp multiplied rapidly, and by their habits drove away the game fish. On Feb. 18, 1905, the governor approved an act, section 10 of which contained the following clause: "Nor shall this act be construed to prevent the game and fish warden or his deputies from removing or destroying in any manner any German carp or other worthless fish, for the purpose of protecting the food and game fish." (See also the articles on Fish Hatchery and Game Laws.)

Fish Hatchery.—In 1877 the legislature created the office of commissioner of fisheries, and D. B. Long was chosen by Gov. George T. Anthony to fill the position. In his report to the governor in 1878, the commissioner, among other things, recommended an appropriation of not less than \$2,000 for the building of a fish hatchery. The next legislature may have considered the recommendation an extravagant one, as they made no appropriation. From that time until 1902 the various commissioners made recommendations for and against hatcheries, and not until 1903 was anything done along this line. At that session of the legislature a law was passed authorizing the governor and fish warden to locate and establish a fish hatchery at some place which was well adapted to the propagation of fish, with reference to natural water supply, ponds, accessibility to railroads, etc. The law

provided that the hatchery should be under the supervision of the fish warden, and also that no money should be expended on any such hatchery until there should be deeded to the State of Kansas, without cost to the state, at least 5 acres of land, which should have located thereon a stream or springs suitable for the propagation of fish, etc. The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated by the legislature to carry out the provisions of the act. Pratt county made an offer of 12 acres of land, and individuals gave 3 acres more. This land, situated 3 miles from the city of Pratt, is well adapted to the purpose and fills all the requirements of the law. It was accepted and the hatchery located thereon in June, 1903.

For the purpose of enlarging the capacity of the hatchery the legislature of 1907 appropriated out of the license fund \$3,200, with which 65 acres additional were purchased. This land is partially covered with propagation ponds. The equipment of the hatchery in 1910 included a building, which cost about \$15,000, a distributing car, which cost over \$7,000, and some other improvements. On Oct. 14, 1911, Prof. L. L. Dyche approved plans made by the engineering department of the University of Kansas for the new fish hatchery, which will cost about \$60,000, and which, when completed, will be the largest hatchery in the world. These plans provide for 83 ponds, from one-third to one-half acre in size, all connected so that by different screens the fish can be separated according to size. The new plant will not be built on the river, as is generally supposed, but the water will be carried by conduit a mile and a half east to the upper end of the hatchery grounds. The slope of this conduit being less than the fall of the river, the water will be delivered at the hatchery grounds at a level somewhat higher than that of the river, thus placing the plant out of reach of floods. A concrete dam 500 feet long across the river forms the source of water supply. A system of driveways is provided for, and islands in the ponds will add beauty to the plant.

No accurate figures are obtainable of the number of young fish placed in Kansas streams, the reports showing the annual distribution to range from a few thousands to nearly three-fourths of a million.

Fisher, a post-hamlet of Stanton county, is located near the northwest corner, 15 miles from Johnson, the county seat, and 24 miles southwest of Syracuse, which is the nearest railroad station.

Flag Day.—To George Morris of Hartford, Conn., is popularly given the credit of suggesting "Flag Day," the occasion being in honor of the adoption of the American flag on June 14, 1777. The city of Hartford observed the day in 1861, carrying out a program of a patriotic order, praying for the success of the Federal arms and the preservation of the Union. Kansas has never given any official recognition to the day, and, although it is being observed more generally over the state as the years go by, the demonstrations are purely local.

Flavius, a discontinued postoffice of Belle Prairie township, Rush county, is situated about 14 miles southwest of La Crosse, the county seat, and 7 miles from Nekoma, whence mail is received by rural route.

Fleming, a village of Baker township, Crawford county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 12 miles south of Girard, the county seat. The population in 1910 was 150. It is a mining town, has telegraph and express service and telephone connections, but no postoffice. Mail is delivered by rural carrier from the office at Pittsburg. There is also a hamlet called Fleming in Cherokee county, the inhabitants of which receive mail by rural route from Skidmore.

Fletcher, a postoffice of Stanton county, is located in Mitchell township, 12 miles northeast of Johnson, the county seat, and 20 miles from Syracuse, which is the most convenient railroad station.

Flint Hills.—The flint hills of Kansas extend through the counties of Chase, Butler, Cowley, the northeast part of Greenwood, and south through the Kaw reservation where they merge into sandstone. Their summits are in Range 8 east. North of the Cottonwood river they appear to merge into the general line of the uplands. The same strata of rock probably extends through Morris and Wabaunsee counties. The name is misleading. These hills contain no strata or ledges of flint. The thin deposit of "chert," styled flint, is derived from nodules of that material occurring in the limestone rock of that locality, the superimposed layers having weathered away, leaving the indestructible flint nodules on the surface. In the Walnut river above Arkansas City are large beds of this broken flint, washed down from the hills in time of flood. In the Kaw reservation, on the summit of the hills, are ancient quarries where some primitive people obtained flint nodules from which to make arrow heads, spears and knives. To the west there is no stone in Kansas suitable for the purpose.

Flintridge, a country postoffice in Greenwood county, is located in Salem township 20 miles northwest of Eureka, the county seat and nearest railroad station and shipping point. It receives mail tri-weekly. The population according to the 1910 census was 14.

Floats, Wyandot.—By a treaty made with the Wyandot Indians on March 17, 1842, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, 35 members of that tribe were each granted a section of land "to be located anywhere west of the Mississippi river on Indian land not already occupied." At the time the treaty was concluded, some of the recipients of these grants were little more than children, and several years elapsed before all the selections were made. The 35 sections were not held by the usual title of occupancy, and could be acquired by white men without the customary formality and expense of entering land under the preëmption laws. Probably for this reason they became known as the "Wyandotte floats." A majority of the 35 sections were located in Kansas and a number of them were purchased by speculators and town companies. Some of the floats in Douglas county were bought by Andrew H. Reeder, the first territorial governor. The cities of Topeka, Emporia, Manhattan and Lawrence are partly built upon some of these floats. Others were located in Pottawatomie county, but a complete list would be difficult to obtain.

Floods.—A petition to the King of France in 1725 mentioned a disastrous flood in the Mississippi and some of its tributaries the preceding year—the first reference to floods in America recorded in history. When the first white men visited the Indians in the Missouri valley, they heard traditions of floods in the years 1740 and 1750, and in 1772 a great flood did so much damage at old Fort Chartres that the troops there were sent up the river to Kaskaskia. Brackenridge's journal tells of a great flood in 1785, and there are accounts of another flood in 1823, but the first authentic account of a destructive flood in what is now the State of Kansas was that of 1844. The spring of that year was warm and dry until May, when the rain began to fall and continued every day for six weeks. Jotham Meeker, in charge of the Baptist Shawnee mission, kept a diary, from which the following extracts are taken:

"May 30. Never saw such a time of rain. It has fallen almost every day for the last three weeks. The river has overflowed its banks, and the bottoms in many places have been inundated more or less for three weeks, and continues all of today within our dooryard. Many of the Indians fear that they will have no crops at all this year.

"June 17. All my outbuildings and all that was within them are swept away. Nothing left but the dwelling house and office.

"June 21. Shut up our house and crossed the big creek, which is nearly full, in a piece of bark of a tree six or seven feet long with Brother Pratt and my family. We traveled 35 miles and encamp in the prairies."

In this flood the Missouri river rose 7 feet in 24 hours at St. Joseph, Mo., June 13, and the entire river valley was under water. A flood is recorded for the year 1851, but it was not nearly so disastrous as the big flood of 1844. The Neosho valley was completely inundated in 1858, and there was another flood in 1881. In 1873 the government established, through the weather bureau, at St. Louis and Kansas City the present system of water measurement, and in 1888 "standard high and low water marks" were established in the Missouri river from Sioux City to the mouth. These marks are based on the highest and lowest stages of water prior to the year 1888, and the system has been of great benefit to the people along the lower river by giving them warning of the conditions prevailing farther up the stream. A similar system of measurement has been introduced at various points along the Kansas river.

The most destructive flood in the history of Kansas was that of 1903. Most of the water on this occasion came from the Kansas river, which drains an area of over 50,000 square miles. Heavy rains fell in western Kansas early in May, followed by a steady rainfall of several days' duration, and on May 26 the river overflowed its banks at Lawrence. On June 7 the water was 14 feet above the danger line at Kansas City. At Topeka all the lower portion of the city was inundated. It was in this flood that Edward Grafstrom (q. v.) lost his life while trying to rescue the inhabitants of the flooded district. The damage done by this

flood in the Kansas valley has been estimated all the way from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000. So great was the destruction that Gov. Bailey (See Bailey's Administration) called a special session of the legislature to provide relief.

A year later another flood swept down the Kansas, starting with the Blue river. On June 6 the government gauge at Topeka showed 19.7 feet of water, less than 2 feet below the danger line. In the Union Pacific passenger station there were 18 inches of water, and again North Topeka, North Lawrence and Armourdale, a suburb of Kansas City, Kan., were inundated.

The flood of 1908 broke all records for duration. In 1903 the Missouri river was out of its banks at Kansas City from May 28 to June 10. In 1908 the water stood above the danger line (21 feet) from June 8 to July 3. Then came a slight fall, but on July 10 the water again rose above the danger line, and as late as the 16th there was still 18 feet above the normal low water mark. North Topeka, North Lawrence and Armourdale were under water for the third time in five years, and again great damage was done in the Kansas valley by the high waters. As an example of the damage done by the flood of 1903, the Union Pacific company spent over \$2,000,000 in raising the grade and repairing the road between Kansas City and Topeka. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company also rebuilt several miles of track, placing it on a grade above high flood marks. To avert similar calamities, the authorities of Kansas City, Topeka, and other places along the Kansas river, have expended large sums in building dikes to protect the low lands along the river, and at Topeka the channel of the river has been widened by adding two spans to the Kansas avenue bridge, thus giving the waters a better opportunity to escape instead of flooding the lower portions of the city.

Floral, a money order post-village of Richland township, Cowley county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 9 miles northeast of Winfield, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, some general stores, does some shipping, and in 1910 reported a population of 72.

Florence, the third largest town in Marion county, is located in the southeast part of the county in Doyle township, where Doyle creek joins the Cottonwood river, and at the division point of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. It is 11 miles southeast of Marion, the county seat, and is a thriving little city, with a live Business Men's association to help out the general growth and prosperity. Building stone in commercial quantities is quarried in the vicinity, and most of the buildings in the town are of this material. There are city water-works, 3 banks, a newspaper (the Florence Bulletin), and all lines of mercantile enterprises. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,168.

The territory about Florence was the earliest settled in the county,

but it was not until the railroad came through in 1870 that the town was platted. It was the first town in the county to have a railroad. It was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1872. The first newspaper was the Florence Pioneer, established in 1871 by W. M. Mitchell.

Flush, a hamlet of Pottawatomie county, is located in Pottawatomie township 9 miles southwest of Westmoreland, the county seat, and 8 miles from St. George. It has a local telephone exchange and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 23.

Folsom, a rural postoffice in the eastern part of Haskell county, is about 8 miles from Santa Fe, the county seat, and 20 miles from West Plains on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which is the nearest railroad station.

Fontana, one of the oldest towns in Miami county, is situated on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. about 10 miles south of Paola, the county seat. It was laid out in Sept., 1869, and took its name from "Old Fontana," which had been laid out about a half mile west of the present town in 1858, at what was called the cross-roads. The old town had a postoffice and one store, but when the railroad was built the new town was surveyed and the old town abandoned. At the present time Fontana contains several general stores, a drug store, grocery, implement house, lumber yard, grain dealer and a small mill. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices and in 1910 had a population of 300.

Fool Chief.—Among the Kansas or Kaw Indians there were two chiefs—father and son—who bore this appellation. The elder, whose Indian name was Ca-ega-wa-tan-nin-ga, was prominent in the tribe at the time Maj. S. H. Long held a council with the Kaws on the bank of the Missouri river and part of his expedition visited the Kaw village near the mouth of Blue river. Frederick Chouteau says that when he became acquainted with the Fool Chief in the fall of 1828 his village was located on the Kansas river some distance above Papan's ferry, where the city of Topeka now stands. Chouteau also says that when the old chief drank too much liquor he became crazy and hence got the name of "Fool Chief." He was finally killed while under the influence of liquor in Johnson county by a Kaw Indian named Wa-ho-ba-ke, whom he attacked.

The younger Fool Chief, Kah-he-ga-wa-ti-an-gah, inherited his rank from his father. In his youth he was a brave warrior and later in life a wise counselor, but, like his father, he was fond of "fire-water." Upon one occasion, when intoxicated, he killed a young Kaw brave who was popular in the tribe, and saved his life only by the payment of heavy fine in ponies, buffalo robes, etc., and for a time was deprived of his chieftainship. Subsequently he was reinstated, went to the Indian Territory with the tribe in 1873, and died there at an advanced age.

Foote County.—On March 18, 1870, the legislature created this county, which is supposed to have been named in honor of Andrew Hull Foote,

a United States naval officer during the Civil war. The boundaries were thus described in the creative act: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 27 west, with the north line of township 24 south; thence south along the range line to its intersection with the north line of township 29 south; thence west along township line to where it intersects the east line of range 31 west; thence north along range line to its intersection with the north line of township 24 south; thence east to the place of beginning." The boundaries as thus defined embraced all of the present county of Gray except the southern tier of Congressional townships. In 1881, by an act of the legislature the county was attached to Ford for judicial purposes, and another act of the same session changed the name to Gray.

Ford, an incorporated city of Ford county, is a station on the Bucklin & Dodge City division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 18 miles from Dodge City, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, some good general stores, and in 1910 reported a population of 205.

Ford County, located in the southwestern part of the state, is in the second tier of counties north of the line dividing Kansas from Oklahoma, and the fifth county east from the Colorado state line. It is bounded on the north by Hodgeman county, east by Edwards and Kiowa, south by Clark and Meade and west by Gray, and has an area of 1,080 square miles. Ford county was created by the act of 1867, which provided for the division into counties of all the unorganized part of the state east of range 26 west, and was named in honor of Col. James H. Ford of the Second Colorado cavalry. It was not organized until 1873.

One of the first parties to travel westward through this portion of Kansas with a pack train was the McKnight expedition in 1812, which followed the Arkansas river. A few years later Maj. Stephen H. Long's expedition passed up the Arkansas valley and by 1825 this route became known as the "Santa Fe Trail" (q. v.). One of the earliest military posts in Kansas was located in what is now Ford county. (See Fort Atkinson.) Fort Dodge, established in 1864, was on the north bank of the Arkansas, about 2 miles east of Dodge City. The old military reservation is now the site of the State Soldiers' Home.

During the rush to California in 1849 thousands of gold seekers passed along the Santa Fe trail, through what is now Ford county, but few located there. Among the first permanent settlers were A. J. Anthony, who located on a ranch 20 miles west of Dodge City, in 1867. He kept a few cattle and a general store for a year, then moved to Fort Dodge and engaged in the sutler business until 1874. Herman J. Fringer came to Fort Dodge in 1867 as quartermaster's clerk. Later he opened one of the pioneer drug stores and served as justice of the peace before the county was organized. H. L. Sitler came to the county in 1868, and was one of the pioneer freighters, before the railroad was built. Dodge City grew up not far from the fort.

In a few years the frontier moved further west and Ford county be-

came populated with industrious husbandmen, who established permanent homes and prosperous farms. On April 5, 1873, Gov. Osborn issued a proclamation providing for the organization of Ford county. He appointed Charles Rath, J. G. McDonald and Daniel Wolf as special commissioners, and Herman J. Fringer as special clerk. The commissioners met at Dodge City and elected Charles Rath chairman. James Hanrahan was appointed special commissioner in place of Daniel Wolf, who was not in the county. An election for county officers was ordered for June 5, 1873, when the following persons were elected: Charles Rath, A. C. Meyers and F. C. Zimmerman, commissioners; Herman J. Fringer, county clerk, and also clerk of the district court; A. J. Anthony, treasurer; H. Armitage, register of deeds; George B. Cox, probate judge; M. V. Cutler, county attorney; Charles E. Bassett, sheriff, and T. L. McCarty, coroner. P. T. Bowen and Thomas C. Nixon were elected justices of the peace in the two civil townships, Dodge and Ford. At the election on Nov. 4, 1873, A. J. Anthony, A. J. Peacock and Charles Rath were elected commissioners; William F. Sweney, clerk; M. T. Bruin, register of deeds; George B. Cox, probate judge; L. D. Henderson, county attorney; M. Collar, superintendent of public instruction; John McDonald, clerk of the district court; A. B. Webster, treasurer; Charles E. Bassett, sheriff; T. L. McCarty, coroner; John Kirby, surveyor, and James Hanrahan, representative to the state legislature.

In 1874, the old toll house was taken for a county poor-house. Up to 1875 rented buildings were used for court-house purposes and the county offices, but during the summer of 1876, a fine brick court-house was completed at a cost of \$8,000, and all the county offices and records were removed to it.

One of the earliest newspapers in the county was the Dodge City Messenger, established in Feb., 1874, by A. W. Moore, but the paper was suspended in 1875. On May 20, 1876, the Dodge City Times made its appearance. It was founded by Lloyd and Walter C. Shinn, and the Ford County Globe was started at Dodge City in Dec., 1877, by William N. Morphy and D. M. Frost. The Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians and Catholics all have churches in the county, most of them substantial edifices.

The surface of the county is generally level. Practically all the bottom land in the county is the valley of the Arkansas river, which varies from one to two miles in width and comprises about one-tenth of the area of the county. There is very little native timber, and what there is consists of narrow belts along the streams. The cottonwood is the most numerous, but hackberry, walnut and cedar are found. The Arkansas river enters the county about 8 miles south of the northwest corner, flows southeast nearly to the eastern boundary and thence northeast into Edwards county. Its most important tributary is Mulberry creek. Saw Log creek, a branch of the Pawnee, flows through the northern section. Magnesian limestone of good quality exists near Dodge City, and sandstone is found in the bluffs along the Arkansas river. Gypsum is

common in the northern portion, along Saw Log creek. Winter wheat, barley, oats and corn are the leading grains, Kafir corn, alfalfa and sorghum are extensively raised, and the county ranks high in live stock.

Excellent transportation facilities are afforded by the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, which enters in the northeast corner, passes southwest to Dodge City, and thence west along the Arkansas river. The main line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad crosses the southeast corner, and there are nearly 90 miles of main track railroad within the bounds of the county, which is divided into the following townships: Bloom, Bucklin, Concord, Dodge, Enterprise, Fairview, Ford, Grandview, Pleasant Valley, Richland, Royal, Sodville, Spearville, Wheatland and Wilburn. The population in 1910 was 11,393, a gain of 5,896, or more than 100 per cent. during the preceding decade. The assessed valuation of property for that year was \$19,040,450, and the value of all farm products, including live stock, was nearly \$3,500,000.

Forestry.—Under ancient English law, a forest was a tract of woody country where the king had the exclusive right to hunt. Whether inclosed or uninclosed, it was under the protection of a special system of laws and special courts, neither of which are now in existence. In those days forestry meant the enforcement of those laws in order to protect the royal rights. In the United States forestry has to do with the supply of timber, its waste, the preservation of the natural forests through conservation, and the encouragement of tree planting.

When the first Europeans came to America they found the surface of the country along the Atlantic coast and far into the interior heavily timbered, and for 300 years after the first settlements were made little or no thought was given to the preservation of the timber supply. Valuable trees—trees that would be valuable at the present time at any rate—were frequently cut down and burned to make room for crops, and in this way the pioneers literally hewed their way to the great prairies of the West. Then came the golden days of the lumberman, when acres and acres of land were denuded to cut lumber for export as well as for domestic use. In 1890—the year of the greatest cut—over 8,500,000,000 feet of white pine were taken from the forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The next year the cut dropped to 5,500,000,000 feet. In 1910 the cut of yellow or southern pine was over 8,500,000,000 feet, and the same year the cut of cypress was about 500,000,000 feet.

Some years before this, thoughtful men foresaw what the result would be if the extravagance was allowed to go on, and in 1876 the commissioner of agriculture authorized an inquiry into lumbering methods. In 1882 the American Forestry Association was organized and it has been effective in arousing a sentiment in favor of forest preservation. The Montana State University established a chair of forestry—one of the first practical courses in the country—and in 1891 the first practical demonstration of forestry was given on the Biltmore estate near Asheville, N. C. Ten years later (1901) the United States bureau of forestry

was established. It consists of six departments, viz: 1. Management, which has to do with the regulation of lumbering methods; 2. Extension, which aids and encourages the planting of artificial groves and forests; 3. Measurements, which prepares maps, etc., of the forest reserves; 4. Products, which has to do with the examination of timber, its qualities, etc.; 5. Dendrology, which is devoted to the names and natural history of trees; 6. Records, which carries on the routine work of the bureau.

The first white men who settled in Kansas found the country fairly well supplied with timber, especially along the water-courses, as far west as the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers. As civilization pushed its way westward the pioneers saw that in a few years the natural timber supply would become exhausted, and to encourage tree planting a timber culture law was passed, giving 160 acres of land to any one who would plant a certain number of trees. The law was a failure, the man who entered a claim under it caring more for the title to the land than for the timber. Consequently the species of trees selected were usually those that could be secured at the least expense, without regard to their adaptability to Kansas soil and climate. After various amendments, the law was finally repealed.

Then the bounty system was tried. In 1865 the legislature passed an act providing that any person who planted and successively cultivated 5 or more acres of trees should be entitled to a bounty of 50 cents an acre, "to be paid out of the county treasury in which the trees were located, for a term of 25 years," beginning two years after said trees had been planted. The next legislature raised the bounty to \$2 an acre, and also provided a bounty of \$2 for each half-mile of trees planted along any public highway. As a further stimulus to tree culture, the legislature of 1867 enacted a law providing that timbered land should be assessed no higher than open land adjoining.

Forest extension was introduced in the Arkansas valley in 1873 by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company. Trees were planted at Hutchinson, Sterling, Ellinwood, Garfield, Spearville and some other points as far west as the state line. The varieties used were chiefly catalpa, Russian mulberry, white maple, elm and cottonwood. Twelve years later a report stated that most of the trees were in healthy condition and their growth had been rapid. At that time nearly 150,000 trees had been planted in the state, and the people were beginning to learn that the climate and rainfall could be modified by the presence of tracts of timbered land. The legislature of 1887 therefore created the office of commissioner of forestry, who was directed to establish two forestry stations in the western part of the state, where trees were to be planted and issued free of charge to any resident of the state under certain conditions.

One station was located near Dodge City, Ford county, and the other near Ogallah, Trego county. The trees planted were cottonwood, black and honey locust, box-elder, catalpa, Russian and common mul-

berry and the osage orange. On Oct. 20, 1887, the commissioner reported that he had received over 1,000 applications for the young trees, the applications coming from 73 counties, showing that the people of the state were interested in the subject of forestry. In 1907 a forest commissioner was provided for at each station, and in 1909 a division of forestry was established in connection with the agricultural college, the regents being authorized to appoint a state forester who should have charge of all the experiments made at the station. The act provided that the state forester should "promote practical forestry in every possible way, compile and disseminate information relative to forestry, and publish the results of such work through bulletins, press notices, and in such other ways as may be most practicable to reach the public, and by lecturing before farmers' institute associations," etc. The stations at Ogallah and Dodge City were transferred to the care of the agricultural college and experiment station.

Through the influence of the United States bureau of forestry, the government has established a "forest reserve" of 70,000 acres near Garden City, Finney county, where experiments in tree culture are carried on under the supervision of a forester appointed by the United States authorities. This forest reserve is an object lesson in many ways, and its influence is already being felt in the western part of the state.

Formoso, an incorporated town of Jewell county, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 12 miles east of Mankato, the county seat, and 5 miles from Courtland. It has banking facilities, a weekly newspaper (the New Era), telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 475.

Forsha, a hamlet in Reno county, is located 11 miles south of Hutchinson, the county seat, from which place its mail is distributed by rural delivery. It is 5 miles east of Castleton, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., which is its nearest railroad station and shipping point. Forsha has a flour mill and is a trading center for the neighborhood.

Forts.—As the white man pushed his way westward from the first settlements along the Atlantic coast, a chain of military posts marked the line of demarcation between civilization and savagery. The rifle and the stockade led the advance into the wilderness and paved the way for the home and the husbandman. Sometimes these forts were erected by the great fur companies—great for that day, at least; sometimes by a detachment of soldiers as temporary quarters while on a march or a campaign; sometimes by order of the war department; probably more frequently by the pioneer settlers as a place of shelter and defense in the event of an Indian attack. Usually they were of the stockade or palisade type, constructed of stakes set upright, close together, and sharpened at the top to make the attempt to scale the walls more difficult. The form was generally that of a square or a

rectangle, with a blockhouse at each corner, though often the blockhouse feature was omitted.

Much of the history of the country centers about these military establishments. Where is the school boy who does not feel a thrill of patriotism as he reads of Washington's march through the unbroken wilds and his founding of Fort Necessity, the valiant deed of Sergeant Jasper in nailing the flag to the mast under fire at Fort Moultrie, or the gallant defense of Fort Sumter by Maj. Anderson and his little band of heroes at the beginning of the Civil war? Some of the principal cities of the country owe their origin to the establishment of a military post. Pittsburgh, Pa., had its beginning in the founding of Fort Duquesne, and the great city of Chicago, Ill., grew up around old Fort Dearborn.

As the red man retired before the advance of a superior race, the necessity for the stockade and the blockhouse no longer existed, and the frontier forts gradually fell into decay. A few have been maintained by the government as permanent institutions, not so much as a means of defense against hostile aborigines as for quarters of detachments of the regular army and schools for the soldier. These permanent army posts are usually elaborate affairs, equipped with approved modern appurtenances for the comfort and convenience of the garrison. Two of them—Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley—are located in the State of Kansas. Following is a brief sketch of each of the principal military posts in the state, and each of which in its day played its part toward making Kansas a great commonwealth. (See also Camps.)

Fort Atkinson, one of the early military posts erected along the line of the Santa Fe trail, was located on the Arkansas river, about 26 miles below "The Crossing." The place known as "The Crossing" was not far from the present town of Cimarron, the county seat of Gray county, hence the location of Fort Atkinson was in what is now Ford county, some 6 or 8 miles up the river from Dodge City. On Aug. 8, 1850, Col. E. V. Sumner established "Camp Mackay" on the site, after a "treaty talk" had been held there with the Indians. Col. Sumner notified the war department on Sept. 10, 1850, that the spot was a suitable location for a permanent post. It was approved by General Order No. 44, dated Dec. 16, 1850, and Maj. Hoffman, with Company D, Sixth United States infantry, was ordered to begin the erection of the fort "as soon as the weather will permit." The fort was built of sod, covered with poles, brush, sod and canvas, and when completed was garrisoned by a detachment of the Sixth infantry commanded by Capt. Buckner. The post continued to be known as Camp Mackay until June 25, 1851, when the name was changed to Fort Atkinson. The soldiers quartered there gave it the name of "Fort Sod," and later "Fort Sodom," the latter no doubt having been inspired by the unsanitary conditions of the place and the fact that it was infested with vermin. While it was occupied by Capt. Buckner and his men, the fort was besieged by

a large body of Comanches and Kiowas, who surrounded the fort and endeavored to cut off supplies. The garrison was relieved by the timely arrival of Maj. Chilton with a detachment of the First dragoons. Fort Atkinson was occupied by garrison until Sept. 22, 1853, when it was abandoned. It was temporarily reoccupied in June, 1854, by Companies F and H of the Sixth infantry, but on Oct. 2, 1854, the post was abandoned and the buildings destroyed to prevent their occupancy by the Indians. On Aug. 4, 1855, a postoffice was established at Fort Atkinson, with Pitcairn Morrison as postmaster, but it was discontinued on June 5, 1857.

Fort Aubrey.—About the close of the Civil war a number of volunteer regiments were ordered to the western frontier to quell Indian uprisings, and these men erected several temporary fortifications at various points along the border of civilization. One of these was Fort Aubrey, which was located on section 23, township 24, range 40 west, on Spring creek, about two and a half miles from its mouth, not far from the present village of Mayline in Hamilton county. It was built by Companies D and F, Forty-eighth Wisconsin infantry, under the command of Capt. Adolph Whitman. The exact date of its establishment is not certain, but it was late in August or early in Sept., 1865. It was abandoned on April 15, 1866.

Fort Bain, a famous rendezvous for John Brown and Capt. James Montgomery during the years 1857-58, was a log cabin built by a settler named Bain, and was located in the northern part of Bourbon county, on the north side of the Osage river, about 7 or 8 miles from the Missouri line. Redpath, in his life of John Brown, says 50 men in Fort Bain could have resisted a force of 500. According to the same authority, it was here that John Brown planned his invasion of Missouri in Dec., 1858. After the troubles of the territorial days were settled by the admission of Kansas, Fort Bain continued to be occupied as a peaceful residence for some years, when it gave way to a better structure.

Fort Baxter, a military post at Baxter Springs, was established by Gen. James G. Blunt in May, 1863. Connelley says it "consisted of some log cabins with a total frontage of about 100 feet, facing east toward Spring river. . . . Back of the fort, and of the same width, was a large space enclosed by embankments of earth thrown up against logs and about 4 feet high." The west wall of this embankment was torn out on Oct. 5, 1863, for the purpose of extending the north and south walls some 200 yards farther west, and the fort was in this condition when it was attacked by Quantrill's forces the next day. (See Baxter Springs.)

Fort Blair, one of three lunettes or blockhouses erected at Fort Scott in the spring of 1861, stood at the corner of Second street and National avenue. It was built under the same conditions as Fort Henning (q. v.) and was equipped with two 24-pounder siege guns. The government failed to furnish fixed ammunition for these guns, and Peter

Riley, of the Sixth Kansas, then a clerk in the ordnance department at Fort Scott, made sacks of flannel and filled them with powder to be used in charging the guns. At the time of Price's raid these two pieces of artillery stood at the point of the mound north of the plaza, where they could be seen by the enemy, and no doubt served to deter the Confederate general from attacking Fort Scott.

Fort Carondelet.—About the year 1787, Pierre Chouteau established a trading post on the high ground afterward known as Halley's bluff, on the Osage river, in what is now Vernon county, Mo. Later the post became known as Fort Carondelet, so named for Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish governor of Louisiana. Early settlers in that locality found the remains of a stone wall, which is believed to have been the ruins of the old fort. From old documents at St. Louis, it has been learned that the armament of the fort consisted of four small cannon, but no accurate description of the fort itself has been found. It was probably the customary log trading-house, a blockhouse, a cabin or two, surrounded by palisades, and garrisoned by a dozen or more of the employees of the trading company, of which Chouteau was the representative. At the time it was established it was the farthest west of any of the trading posts founded by white men in what is now the State of Missouri, and it is quite likely that some of the Indians of southeastern Kansas traded there at that early day.

Fort Clark.—This post was located on the bluff overlooking the Missouri river, about 40 miles below the mouth of the Kansas, and not far from the present town of Sibley. Lewis and Clark's Journal (Coues' edition) for June 23, 1804, mentions the fact that the expedition was compelled to lie to at a small island during the day, owing to a high wind, and contains this entry: "Directly opposite, on the south, is a high commanding position, more than 70 feet above high-water mark, and overlooking the river, which is here but of little width. This spot has many advantages for a fort and trading house with the Indians."

Gen. William Clark again passed the place in 1808 with a troop of cavalry on his way to make a treaty with the Osage Indians, and on his return selected it as a site for a fort. The bluff became known as "Fort Point," and in Sept., 1808, the government erected there a fort and named it Fort Clark. Biddle says a factory was also erected by the government, but does not tell what was manufactured there. The fort was occupied by a garrison until 1813, after which the Osage Indian agency was maintained there for several years, and the post became known as Fort Osage. Later it took the name of Fort Sibley, for Maj. Sibley, who was the agent of the Osages from 1818 to 1825. The place was permanently abandoned when Fort Leavenworth was founded in 1827.

Fort Cobb, at the junction of Pond creek and the Washita river, in the Indian Territory, was established on Oct. 1, 1859, and was one of the early frontier posts erected and garrisoned for the purpose of

maintaining order among the Indian tribes. Gen. Custer's command, in which was the Nineteenth Kansas, was encamped at Fort Cobb from Dec. 18, 1868, to Jan. 6, 1869. On March 12, 1869, the fort was abandoned.

Fort Dodge.—In its day, this fort was one of the most important military establishments on the western frontier. It was located on the north bank of the Arkansas river, a short distance southeast of the present Dodge City, on the site of the "Caches" (q. v.), which had been a favorite camping ground for freighters and hunters from the time of the opening of the Santa Fe trail. Some authorities state that a fort was located here in 1835 by Col. Henry I. Dodge, after whom the fort was named. Col. Dodge did erect some sort of a fort in this immediate locality, but the reports of the United States war department say that the Fort Dodge of later days was established by Gen. Grenville M. Dodge in 1864, and that the site was selected by Col. Ford, of the Second Colorado cavalry. The first buildings were of adobe, but in 1867 several new structures were erected at a considerable outlay of money. The sanitary arrangements at Fort Dodge were of the best character, and the fort usually boasted one of the finest garrisons in the country. At one time Gen. George A. Custer was the commanding officer of the post. When the fort was abandoned in 1882, the government left the property in charge of a custodian who allowed the inclosure to be used as a cattle corral, and the buildings fell into decay.

The reservation—originally about 30,000 acres—was purchased from the Osage Indians. By an act of Congress, approved Dec. 15, 1880, all that portion of the reservation lying north of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was ordered to be surveyed, as other public lands, and sold to actual settlers, not more than 160 acres to any one purchaser. The Kansas legislature in 1886 adopted a resolution asking the Kansas delegation in Congress "to secure, at as early a day as possible, the survey and sale as public lands the military reservation in Ford county, Kan., known as Fort Dodge." Three years later, in 1889, the legislature adopted another resolution requesting Congress to donate the remainder of the reservation to the state, to be used as a site for a soldiers' home. On March 2, 1889, President Cleveland approved an act of Congress authorizing the secretary of the interior to sell and convey to the State of Kansas lots numbered 3, 5, 6 and 7, of section 3, township 27 south, range 24 west, on condition that the state pay for the same within twelve months from the passage of the act at the rate of \$1.25 an acre, and establish a soldiers' home thereon within three years. The Kansas Historical Collections (vol. ix, p. 567) says that the entire reservation was opened to settlement except about 127 acres, which was bought by the citizens of Dodge City, under the provisions of the above act, and presented to the state for a soldiers' home (q. v.).

Fort Dodge, a town of Ford county, is located on the Arkansas river about 4 miles below Dodge City, the county seat and most convenient railroad station. It has a money order postoffice, telephone connections, and some general stores, and is a trading center for the neighborhood. The state soldiers' home is located here.

Fort Downer.—The *Western Kansas World*, published at Wakececy, says: "About 1863 Fort Downer, named from a captain in the United States army, was established, giving the name to the stream (Downer's creek). Here in 1866 occurred the Fort Downer massacre, in which all but one man were killed. Here Custer was encamped, and from this point and Fort Hays made several raids upon the wary red-skins."

The fort was located on the Smoky Hill route, 50 miles west of Fort Hays and 182 miles from Fort Riley. It was an eating station on the Butterfield Overland Despatch line until the buildings were burned in 1867, and on May 28, 1868, the fort was abandoned.

Fort Ellsworth.—(See Fort Harker.)

Fort Fletcher.—(See Fort Hays.)

Fort Hamilton.—Tomlinson, in his "Kansas in 1858," mentions this fort as the "stronghold of the robber Hamilton." Early in the year 1858 Charles A. Hamilton (correct spelling Hamelton), the leader of the pro-slavery mob that perpetrated the Marais des Cygnes massacre, built a substantial log cabin not far from the elevation known as Sugar Mound in Linn county. Later in the year it was taken by free-state men and in May was occupied by Capt. Weaver's company of some 30 men, who named it "Fort Hamilton."

Fort Harker.—The original site of this post was on the north bank of the Smoky Hill river, at the crossing of the old Santa Fe stage road, about 4 miles southeast of the present town of Ellsworth, where it was established in Aug., 1864, under the name of Fort Ellsworth. It is said to have been commenced by a detachment of Iowa volunteer troops, who erected the first buildings and garrisoned the place until the fall of 1865, when they were relieved by a portion of the Thirteenth United States infantry. On Nov. 11, 1866, the name was changed to Fort Harker, and in Jan., 1867, a new site was selected, about a mile northeast of the old fort. For a long time Fort Harker was the shipping point of freight bound for New Mexico. The report of Surgeon B. E. Fryer, of the United States army, in May, 1870, gives a good description of the construction and sanitary condition of the fort at that time, as well as a mention of the cholera visitation of 1867. (See Cholera.) The report says: "Fort Harker is used as a base by troops not belonging to it for operations in the field, and many sick from commands in the vicinity have been sent here at various times for treatment or discharge. The sick-list is often enlarged in this way. There are two out of five men in hospital at the present time who belong to commands which have never been at the post nor attached to it."

Fort Harker was abandoned as a military establishment in April, 1872. On Feb. 11, 1876, the Kansas house of representatives adopted

a resolution asking Congress to donate the reservation of 10,240 acres (16 square miles) to the state, to be used for educational purposes. The request was not granted, and the reservation was finally opened to settlement by the act of June 15, 1880.

Fort Hays.—This post was established on Oct. 11, 1865, and was first named Fort Fletcher, in honor of ex-Gov. Fletcher of Missouri. It was located on Big creek, about 14 miles southeast of the present Hays City, and continued to be known as Fort Fletcher until Nov. 17, 1866, when the name was changed to Fort Hays, for Gen. Isaac G. Hays, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. In the summer of 1867 the post was flooded by an overflow of Big creek, and Gen. Gibbs, then a major in the Seventh United States cavalry, selected a new site by order of Gen. Hancock. The new location was about three-fourths of a mile from Hays City, where a reservation of 7,500 acres in the form of an irregular triangle was laid out and substantial buildings were erected. Gen. Sheridan's headquarters were at Fort Hays at the time of the Black Kettle raid in 1868. By the act of March 1, 1876, the Kansas legislature ceded to the United States jurisdiction over the reservation, which continued to be used as a military post until June 1, 1889. Early in that year it became known that the fort was to be abandoned, and the Kansas legislature adopted a resolution asking Congress to donate the site to the state for a soldiers' home. No action was taken by Congress on the resolution, and in 1895 the legislature again asked that the reservation be donated to the state as a location for a branch of the state agricultural college, a branch of the state normal school, and a public park. Again no action was taken, and in 1899 a subordinate of the interior department declared the land opened for settlement, but in March, 1900, the Kansas delegation in Congress managed to secure the land and buildings for educational purposes. A branch of the state normal school is now established there, and the agricultural college maintains an experiment station on the reservation.

Fort Henning.—Shortly after President Lincoln's second call for volunteers in the spring of 1861, three blockhouses were erected at Fort Scott for the purpose of guarding quartermaster's, hospital and ordnance stores. Fort Henning, one of these blockhouses, stood at the corner of Scott avenue and First street, on the site afterward occupied by the postoffice building. It was built under the supervision of Capt. William Holcke, an engineer of the United States army, who also superintended the erection of the other two blockhouses. Some years after the war Fort Henning was purchased by Dr. W. S. McDonald and removed to the lot immediately south of his residence, in order that it might be preserved as a historic relic of the war. On Dec. 3, 1904, a flag was raised over old Fort Henning in its new location with appropriate ceremonies. While the fort was used for military purposes it was garrisoned by troops belonging to the Sixth Kansas, under command of Lieut. C. H. Haynes. (See also Forts Blair and Insley.)

Fort Insley, the largest of three blockhouses erected at Fort Scott in the spring of 1861, under the supervision of Capt. William Holcke, was located on the point of the mound, where the Plaza school building was afterward erected. It was garrisoned by a detachment of the Sixth Kansas, and was used for storing ammunition. (See Fort Henning.)

Fort Jewell, also called Camp Jewell, was erected in the latter part of May, 1870, on the site of Jewell City. On May 13, 1870, a meeting of the settlers in that locality was held "to discuss means of defense against the Cheyennes," who were then on the war path. At this meeting W. D. Street proposed the erection of a fort, which suggestion was adopted, and a company called the "Buffalo Militia" was immediately organized to carry it out. Street was chosen captain of the company, and Cutler says: "At once selecting a spot fifty yards square, they plowed around it, laid a wall four feet thick and seven feet high, and in two days 'Fort Jewell' was completed." The fort was garrisoned by Street's company until some time in June, when it was occupied by a detachment of the Third United States mounted artillery. No attack was ever made upon the post, but it is quite probable that the prompt action of the settlers in erecting this defense had a tendency to prevent any demonstration on the part of the savages in that section. After the Indians had been pacified, the fort was allowed to fall into decay. (See also Jewell county.)

Fort Kanses.—Sometime in the first half of the 18th century the French established a trading post at the Kansa village, a little below Isle au Vache, or Cow island, in what is now Atchison county, and this was probably the first post in Kansas where white men lived as permanent settlers. Bougainville, writing of the French posts, in 1757, said: "In ascending this stream (the Missouri) we meet the village of the Kanses. We have there a garrison with a commandant, appointed, as is the case with Pimitoui and Fort Chartres, by New Orleans. This post produces 100 bundles of furs."

When it is known that a "bundle" of furs was equal to 100 otter, wolf or badger skins, or 500 mink or muskrat skins, it will be seen that the trade at this old post was considerable. Like all the establishments engaged in the fur trade of that period, it was probably in the hands of some licensed trader, a favorite of the governor-general of Canada. The ruins of this old fort were still to be seen at the beginning of the 19th century. Lewis and Clark's journal for July 2, 1804, shows this entry:

"Opposite our camp is a valley, in which was situated an old village of the Kansas, between two high points of land, on the bank of the river. About a mile in the rear of the village was a small fort, built by the French on an elevation. There are now no traces of the village, but the situation of the fort may be recognized by some remnants of chimneys, and the general outlines of the fortification, as well as by the fine spring which supplied it with water. The party who were

stationed here were probably cut off by Indians, as there are no accounts of them." (Cones' Edition, p. 37.)

Fort Lane.—An old map of Douglas county, drawn under the direction of the surveyor-general of the territory and published in 1857, shows "Fort Lane" a short distance west of the city of Lawrence, and about half a mile north of the California road. The following description of the fort is taken from an address delivered by Brinton W. Woodward before the Kansas Historical Society on Jan. 18, 1898, on "The Invasion of the 2,700, Sept. 14, 1856:"

"The fort on Mount Oread had been located and built, under the direction of Lane, at the point of the bluff coming north, where it drops down to the rather lower level or ridge on which Gov. Robinson's house had stood, and where the first university building (since called North College) was afterward placed. Its site has scarcely even yet been wholly obliterated by grading, and it was directly west (south) of where Mr. Frank A. Bailey's residence now stands. It occupied a slightly and commanding position; . . . was of irregular outline, following the curve or point of the bluff on two sides, with a straight chord subtending on the south. It was laid up as a loose, dry wall from the rough stone gathered about, to the height of from three to four feet, thus making a show of outline fairly exhibited to the east."

When Lawrence was threatened on Sept. 14, 1856, the date mentioned in Mr. Woodward's address, Fort Lane was manned by a company of 40 men, of whom Mr. Woodward was one, hence the above description is from an eye witness.

Fort Larned.—In the fall of 1859 Capt. George H. Steuart, commanding Company K, First United States cavalry, was sent out with his company to establish a mail escort station on the line of the Santa Fe trail. On Oct. 22 he selected a site on the south bank of Pawnee Fork, 8 miles from the mouth, and his camp was known as "Camp on Pawnee Fork" until Feb. 1, 1860, when it was named "Camp Alert." On May 29, 1860, pursuant to General Order No. 14, the post was named Fort Larned, in honor of Col. B. F. Larned, at that time paymaster-general of the United States army. The reservation included a tract of land four miles square, but the extent was not officially declared until the issuing of General Order No. 22, from the headquarters of the Department of Missouri, dated Nov. 25, 1867. The first buildings were of adobe, but in 1867, when the reservation was officially established, sandstone buildings were erected. In the early part of 1870 frame additions to the subalterns' quarters were built, and further improvements were made in 1872, when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was completed to the fort. The agency for the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians was maintained at Fort Larned for several years, but it was discontinued in 1868. Late in the '70s it became apparent that the necessity for a military post at this place no longer existed, and in Jan., 1880, Senator Plumb, from the committee on military affairs, recommended the passage of a bill to provide for the sale of the reserva-

tion to actual settlers. The bill did not pass at that time, but by the act of Congress, approved Aug. 4, 1882, the secretary of war was directed "to relinquish and turn over to the department of the interior, to the public domain, the Fort Larned reservation, to be sold to actual settlers at the appraised price, not more than a quarter-section to any one purchaser."

Fort Leavenworth.—On March 7, 1827, Maj.-Gen. Brown ordered Col. Henry Leavenworth, of the Third United States infantry, to take four companies of his regiment and ascend the Missouri, "and when he reaches a point on the left bank near the mouth of the Little Platte river, and within a range of 20 miles above its confluence, he will select such a position as, in his judgment, is best calculated for the site of a permanent cantonment. The spot being chosen, he will construct, with the troops of his command, comfortable though temporary quarters, sufficient for the accommodation of four companies."

This order marks the beginning of one of the best known and most important military posts in the country. At the time the order was received by Col. Leavenworth he was on duty at Jefferson barracks at St. Louis. Taking four companies, commanded by Capt. Belknap and Lieuts. Wheeler, Hunt and Babbitt—204 men in all—he started on his mission. On May 8 he reported that there was no suitable site for a cantonment on the left bank of the river, and recommended a bluff on the opposite side, "about 20 miles above the mouth of the Platte." His recommendation was approved on Sept. 29, 1827, and on Nov. 8 the post was named Cantonment Leavenworth, in honor of its founder.

Temporary quarters were constructed, in accordance with Gen. Brown's order, but no reservation for the post was established until 1838, when President Van Buren declared as such a large tract of timbered land on the east side of the Missouri. An entry in the records of the adjutant-general's office, under date of June 21, 1838, says: "The land held as reserved, extends from six to seven miles along the Missouri river, and varies from one to two miles wide, containing about 6,840 acres." This land had been claimed by the Delaware Indians until the survey of 1830. By the survey of 1839 it became a part of the military reservation. In 1854 the secretary of war ordered a new survey, and the boundaries of the reservation then established were approved by President Pierce. In 1872 the United States attorney-general ruled that the land north of the post had never belonged to the Delawares, but became the property of Kansas when the state was admitted to the Union, and the state legislature, by the act of Feb. 25, 1875, ceded to the United States jurisdiction over that portion of the reservation.

On July 20, 1868, Congress authorized the sale of 20 acres of the reservation to the Leavenworth Coal company. At the same session right of way was granted to two railroad companies and a free public highway. By the joint resolution passed by Congress on Feb. 9, 1871, the reservation was further reduced in size by the sale of 128.82 acres

to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association for a fair ground, the value of the land to be determined by a committee of army officers. On June 6, 1888, a tract of nearly 10 acres was sold to the Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth Water company—the coal rights being reserved by the government—and the following March the water company was granted the privilege of leasing ground on the reservation for a reservoir. The following description of the fort is taken from Hazelrigg's History of Kansas, published in 1895:

"The reservation contains 5,904½ acres on the west side and 936 acres on the east side of the Missouri river. The reservation is crossed by three railroads. An iron-truss three span bridge crosses the Missouri. A wide military road leads through the reserve to the post, which is entered from the south through a handsome archway. The parade ground is 517 by 514 feet, is graded down on the west side and thrown up in the center. North of this beautiful ground is a row of officers' headquarters, some of them modern and new, others as old as 1828, with vines creeping all over them. On the east side of the parade ground are the quarters of the field officers; neat home-like houses, with all comforts and conveniences. Between these and the brick pavement that edges the carriage way around three sides of the ground is a beautiful lawn. The barracks are frame and face the east. The post headquarters is an L-shaped, one-story brick building. It contains rooms for the commanding officer, the adjutant and the sergeant-major. A large room in this building is the dread court-martial room."

Since the above was written the government has made liberal appropriations for additional improvements. About the beginning of the present century, when cavalry and artillery quarters were provided, contracts amounting to over \$350,000 were let for the construction of a riding school, cavalry stables, a new parade ground, barracks, quarters, stables and gun sheds for a battery of light artillery, and a new headquarters building. In 1900 an appropriation of \$60,000 was made by Congress for a modern military hospital, and in 1904 an addition to the hospital was ordered at a cost of \$30,000. Altogether, over \$2,000,000 have been expended on the post, and with the completion of improvements under contemplation it will be probably the greatest military establishment in the world. The garrison in 1909 consisted of one regiment of infantry, five troops of cavalry, four companies of engineers and a battery of light artillery—a total of 3,078 officers and men.

The importance of Fort Leavenworth as a military post dates almost from its establishment. For years before Kansas was organized as a territory steamboats touched at the fort, which was a depot for military supplies for the entire department. A postoffice was established there on May 29, 1828, with Philip G. Rand as postmaster. During the war with Mexico Fort Leavenworth was a gathering point for soldiers and a shipping point for military stores bound for the front.

In 1846 Gen. Stephen Kearney stopped at the fort for some time while on his way to Santa Fe; Gen. Joseph Lane's Oregon expedition started from there in 1848; Capt. Stansbury's expedition to Salt Lake in 1849 rested for awhile at the fort, and Gen. John C. Fremont made his final preparations there before setting out on his exploring expeditions which gave him the sobriquet of the "Pathfinder." Upon the discovery of gold in California Fort Leavenworth became the outfitting point for a number of overland parties bound for the Pacific coast; the fort was the rendezvous for the surveying parties of the proposed Central Pacific railroad in 1853, and in 1859 a United States arsenal was located on the reservation.

Among the officers stationed at the fort in the early days were several who achieved distinction in military circles. Capt. Belknap, who accompanied Col. Leavenworth to locate the fort, was the father of W. W. Belknap, who was secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet. Lieut. Henry I. Hunt was chief of artillery in the Army of the Potomac in the Civil war. C. A. Finley was surgeon-general of the United States army during the first year of the Civil war. Col. E. V. Sumner and Col. George Sykes both rose to the rank of major-general. Albert S. Johnston, one time commandant at Fort Leavenworth, was killed at the battle of Shiloh while in command of the Confederate army, and Braxton Bragg also became a prominent Confederate officer.

Fort Leavenworth is located 3 miles north of the city of Leavenworth, with which it is connected by a line of electric railway, right of way of which was granted by Congress to the Leavenworth Rapid Transit Railway company on Sept. 10, 1888. (See also Army Service School and U. S. Penitentiary.)

Fort Leavenworth, a town of Leavenworth county, the oldest permanent white settlement in Kansas, is located on the Missouri river about 3 miles north of the city of Leavenworth. When Col. Leavenworth established a military post here in 1827, a number of settlers soon located around the fort, and although only squatters on the government land, they formed the first white settlement in what is now Kansas. With the passing years the fort has grown in importance and the population of the town has increased in proportion. Today it is a progressive and well established community with a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities and other business enterprises, and in 1910 had a population of 2,000.

Fort Lincoln.—Goodlander, in his "Memoirs and Recollections of the Early Days of Fort Scott," says: "In the summer of 1861 Jim Lane had built a fort on the north side of the Osage river, and named it Fort Lincoln. It was built on low bottom land that was no more a fit place for a fort than where Knapp's park is now located. This fort consisted of a stockade and a large blockhouse. In later years this stockade and blockhouse were moved to Fort Scott and located about the junction of Lowman and First streets."

Fort Lincoln was about 12 miles northwest of the city of Fort Scott,

and a few miles west of the present town of Fulton. According to Wilder, it was fortified by Lane on Aug. 17, 1861. After the battle of Drywood, on Sept. 2, Lane, believing that the Confederates would attack Fort Scott the next day, ordered the town abandoned, the citizens and troops there to fall back to Fort Lincoln. The fort was garrisoned by detachments of the troops belonging to Lane's command until Jan., 1864, when it was abandoned.

Fort Lyon.—In 1826 the Bent brothers, fur traders, built a stockade on the Arkansas river, above where the city of Pueblo, Col., now stands, but finding this location out of the line of trade between the United States and Taos, they removed down the river in 1829 to a point about half-way between the present towns of Las Animas and La Junta. There they erected "Bent's Fort," also called "Fort William," for William Bent. The fort was 100 by 150 feet, the walls of adobe being 6 feet thick at the base and 17 feet high. The new location brought the brothers in touch with the trade of Santa Fe, and the fort continued to be occupied by them until 1852, when it was destroyed by Col. William Bent. In 1853 a new fort was built on the same side of the Arkansas, near "Big Timbers," and this was occupied by the Bents as a trading post until 1859, when it was leased to the United States government. In the spring of 1860 the name was changed to Fort Wise, for Gov. Wise of Virginia, but on June 25, 1862, it was named Fort Lyon, in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson's creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. In the summer of 1866 the river undermined the fort, and on June 9, 1867, the new Fort Lyon was established on the north bank of the Arkansas, 2½ miles below the Purgatory or Las Animas river. This post was in the Territory of Kansas until the passage of the act of admission in 1861, fixing the western boundary of the state as it is at the present time. By an act of Congress, approved Oct. 1, 1890, the Fort Lyon reservation was opened to entry under the homestead laws.

Fort Mackay, or Camp Mackay, was established on Aug. 8, 1850, and was named after Col. A. Mackay of the United States quartermaster's department. Subsequently the name was changed to Fort Atkinson (q. v.).

Fort Mann.—Just when and by whom this old fort was founded is largely a matter of conjecture. It is supposed to have been established about 1845, as a part of Gilpin's battalion was quartered there in 1847-48. R. M. Wright, in an address before the Kansas Historical Society on Jan. 15, 1901, said: "At this side of Point of Rocks, 8 miles west of Dodge City, used to be the remains of an old adobe fort. Some called it fort Mann, others Fort Atkinson." Mr. Wright said further: "There was some inquiry made from Washington about Fort Mann, about thirty years ago, and I remember going with an escort, and, on the sloping hillside north of the fort, finding three or four graves. Of these, one was that of an officer and the others of enlisted men; also two lime-kilns in excellent condition and a well defined road leading

to Sawlog. In fact the road was as large as the Santa Fe trail, showing that they must have hauled considerable wood over it. This leads me to believe that the fort had been occupied by a large garrison."

Mr. Wright's address was delivered in 1901. The inquiries from Washington he refers to must therefore have been made early in the '70s. If Fort Atkinson (q. v.), which was abandoned in 1854, occupied the same site as old Fort Mann, the ruins of the adobe fort mentioned by him may have been those of Fort Atkinson. Marcy's book, "The Prairie Traveler," published by authority of the United States war department in 1859, says Fort Mann was situated near the Arkansas river, on the route from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, about 359 miles from Fort Leavenworth and 423 miles from Santa Fe.

Fort Orleans, established by Bourgmont about 1723, was the first military post ever built on the Missouri river, though its exact location is largely a matter of speculation. Du Pratz says: "There was a French post for some time on an island a few leagues in length over against the Missouris. The French settled in this fort at the east point [of the island] and called it Fort Orleans." This statement appears to have been accepted without question by some later writers, notably Chittenden, in his "American Fur Trade," and Prentis, in his "History of Kansas." Chittenden says: "The actual location was about 5 miles below the mouth of Grand river, opposite the old village of the Missouris," and Prentis locates the island "near the mouth of the Osage."

Thwaites' edition of the Lewis and Clark Journals says: "The exact site of Fort Orleans is not definitely known, and there are diverse opinions regarding it." Hon. Walter B. Douglas, of St. Louis, thinks that the fort was "on the north bank of the Missouri, above the mouth of Wakenda creek, in what is now Carroll county, Mo., and 15 or 20 miles above the town of Brunswick." This would place the fort nearly opposite Malta Bend, where Coues locates it. But, wherever it may have been, authorities generally agree that it was erected for a trading post, and to guard against a Spanish invasion. Chittenden says: "There is a tradition that when Bourgmont left the fort a year or two later to go down to New Orleans, the Indians attacked it and massacred every inmate." (See Bourgmont's Expedition.)

Fort Riley.—Authorities do not agree as to the exact date when Fort Riley was founded, though it was some time in the year 1852. A circular issued by the United States surgeon-general's office in 1875 says it "was established in the spring of 1852, and was at first known as Camp Center, it being very near the geographical center of the United States." Percival G. Love, who was first sergeant of Troop B, First dragoons, at the time, says it was established late in the fall of 1852, and this statement is borne out by the fact that on July 31, 1852, Col. T. T. Fauntleroy, who had been commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, wrote to Gen. Jesup, the quartermaster-general of the United States army, recommending the establishment of a military post somewhere near the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers.

Col. Fauntleroy's suggestion found favor with the war department, and Maj. E. A. Ogden was charged with the duty of selecting the site for such a post. Accepting Sergt. Lowe's statement, which appears to be the logical one, Maj. R. H. Chilton, with Troop B, First dragoons, escorted Maj. Ogden from Fort Leavenworth to the junction of the two rivers, where "Camp Center" was established as stated in the



TWO VIEWS OF FORT RILEY.

surgeon-general's circular. On May 17, 1853, the name was changed to "Fort Riley," in honor of Gen. Bennett C. Riley of the United States army, who guarded the Santa Fe trail and fought in the war with Mexico.

Temporary buildings were erected during the years 1853 and 1854, and in Dec., 1854, Congress made an appropriation for quarters and stables for five troops of cavalry, the buildings to be built of stone taken from the quarries in the vicinity. The post was built around a parallelogram 553 by 606 feet. The barracks for enlisted men consisted of six two-story stone buildings, each 40 by 88 feet with accommodations for one company. The officers' quarters consisted of six two-story buildings, each 40 by 60 feet. One of these buildings was for the commanding officer, and the other five each contained two sets of quarters. All the buildings were provided with broad piazzas. As the post grew

in importance other buildings were erected, including a stone hospital, an ordnance building 18 by 117 feet, five stables each 39 by 256 feet and containing over 100 stalls, a brick magazine 16 feet square, with stone foundation, and a two-story guard-house 20 by 45 feet.

The reservation as at first established included a large tract of land along the left bank of the Kansas and Republican rivers, and extended across the latter to the Smoky Hill. But on March 2, 1867, Congress reduced the size of the reservation by releasing that portion lying between the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, which was granted to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of a bridge over the Republican river on the highway leading to the fort, with the understanding that the state was to keep the bridge in good repair and the United States was to have the free use of it for all time to come. Before the construction of this bridge L. B. Perry operated for several years a ferry between the fort and what was known as "Whisky Point."

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, who was appointed general-in-chief of the United States army in 1883, recommended the enlargement of the post, and in 1886 the Kansas legislature adopted a resolution requesting the senators and representatives in Congress from that state to use their power and influence to secure an appropriation to carry out the ideas of the commanding general. Senators Plumb and Ingalls and Representative John A. Anderson, who represented the district in which Fort Riley is located, were especially active in behalf of the appropriation. The result of the combined efforts of the friends of the post was that in 1887 an appropriation of \$200,000 was made by Congress for the purpose of establishing "a permanent school of instruction for drill and practice for the cavalry and light artillery service of the army of the United States, and which shall be the depot to which all recruits for such service shall be sent; and for the purpose of construction of such quarters, barracks and stables as may be required to carry into effect the purposes of this act."

That appropriation was the beginning of a series of improvements that amount practically to the rebuilding of the post. Among these improvements is a large cavalry riding hall, said to be one of the finest, if not actually the finest, in the country. In 1896 an appropriation of \$75,000 was made to continue the construction of buildings under way; an appropriation of \$30,000 was made in 1900 for additional stables; by the act of April 23, 1904, the sum of \$40,000 was appropriated for a modern military hospital, and in 1905 an appropriation of \$6,000 was made for a road through the reservation. On Feb. 14, 1889, Gov. Humphrey approved an act of the Kansas legislature ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the reservation, reserving to the state the right to serve civil or criminal process and to tax the property of corporations or citizens not otherwise exempt.

In the early days, owing to the fact that the well water in the vicinity of the fort was strongly tinctured with alkali, most of the water supply

was obtained from large cisterns constructed for the purpose, but with other improvements at the fort a modern system of waterworks has been installed, insuring to the garrison a bountiful supply of pure water.

The camps of instruction and military maneuvers at Fort Riley in recent years have given the fort a wide and favorable reputation in military circles, and the probabilities are that this reputation will be greatly extended in the future, through better improvements and equipments, as Congress has shown no inclination to be parsimonious in its appropriations for the support and development of the post.

Maj. E. A. Ogden, the founder of the fort, was one of the victims of the cholera epidemic of 1855. (See Cholera.) The monument erected on the reservation to his memory, it is believed, marks the geographical center of the United States. On July 25, 1893, was unveiled another monument on the Fort Riley reservation, dedicated "to the soldiers who were killed in the battle with the Sioux Indians at Wounded Knee and Drexel Mission, S. D., Dec. 29 and 30, 1890."

Fort Saunders, a pro-slavery stronghold in the Border War (q. v.), was located on Washington creek, about 12 miles southwest of the city of Lawrence, and was nothing more than a well built log cabin belonging to a pro-slavery settler named Saunders. In the summer of 1856 it was the rendezvous and headquarters of a body of pro-slavery men, commanded by a Col. Treadwell, engaged in plundering and harassing the free-state settlers. Saunders had a corn crusher, and on Aug. 11, 1856, Maj. S. D. Hoyt, a free-state man, made an excuse to visit the fort to get a sack of corn crushed, but at the same time to see if some arrangement could not be reached with Col. Treadwell to stop the depredations of his gang. Hoyt was regarded as a spy, and on his return he was brutally murdered. Appeals to the United States troops to break up the rendezvous were made in vain, the commanding officers saying they could not act without orders, and these the territorial authorities refused to issue. After the murder of Hoyt the citizens took matters in hand. On Aug. 15 a body of free-state men, under command of Lane and Grover, advanced upon the fort, but their movement was discovered and Treadwell and his men fled. Fort Saunders was then burned to the ground.

Fort Scott.—In 1837, by order of Col. Zachary Taylor, Col. S. W. Kearney and Capt. Nathan Boone were appointed to lay out the military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Coffey, in the Indian Territory, and to select a location for a fort about midway between those two points. After examining several places, Kearney and Boone finally recommended a site on the right bank of the Marmaton river, 4 miles west of the Missouri state line. On May 30, 1842, Capt. Benjamin D. Moore, with 120 men of Companies A and C, First dragoons, established his camp on the spot and named it "Camp Scott." The following year a sawmill and brick yard were opened there for the manufacture of materials for permanent quarters, and the name was changed

to Fort Scott. A plaza or parade ground of about two acres was laid off in the center. On the northwest side of this plaza were the officers' quarters, consisting of four large double houses, each two stories high, with attic, while on the other sides were the quarters for the men, stables, hospital, guard-house, etc., and a well about 100 feet deep was



OLD GUARD HOUSE, FORT SCOTT.

sunk on the plaza. An octagonal brick building was also erected for a magazine. The garrison was withdrawn in April, 1853, the post being left in charge of a sergeant, who was instructed to permit any reputable people to occupy the buildings. Fort Scott never had any reservation allotted to it, and in May, 1855, the buildings were advertised for sale "without land." The result of the sale was that the buildings, which cost over \$200,000, sold for less than \$5,000. The city of Fort Scott (q. v.) occupies the site of the old military post, and the old guard-house was for several years the city "calaboose."

Fort Scott, the county seat of Bourbon county, is located in the eastern portion, on the Marmaton river, about 4 miles west of the state line, on the site of the old military post established in 1842. The first building was a rude log hut. A postoffice was established soon after the military post, and was maintained as long as the place was occupied by troops. The first settler was John A. Bugg, who located there as a sutler. In 1843 H. T. Wilson purchased a partnership in the business, and six years later purchased the entire stock, at the same time being made postmaster. When the government offered the buildings of the fort for sale, Mr. Wilson bought one of the largest and turned it into a residence. Another building, afterward known as the "Free State hotel," was bought by A. Hornbeck for \$500. Others were bought by

Edward Greenwood and J. Mitchell. The first hotel was opened in the west block of the government buildings by Thomas Arnett.

When Kansas territory was thrown open to settlement in 1854, a number of settlers came into Bourbon county from Missouri, and Fort Scott received its share. Some of the first men to locate in the town were Dr. Hill, R. Harkness, D. F. Greenwood and Thomas Dodge. Nothing was done toward organizing a town company until Jan., 1857, when George A. Crawford, Norman Eddy, D. H. Wier, D. W. Holbrook,



OLD GOVERNMENT BUILDING, FORT SCOTT

James E. Jones and Charles Dimon came to Fort Scott to purchase claims and lay out the town. On Jan. 8, 1857, the Fort Scott Town company was organized with George A. Crawford, president; G. W. Jones, secretary; and H. T. Wilson, treasurer. The company purchased the claims of H. T. Wilson, S. A. Williams, G. W. Jones, N. E. Herson and A. Hornbeck. It was incorporated in Feb., 1860, and obtained title to the land the following September. The company donated the lots to the settlers who had purchased the government buildings, lots for churches, one to the government for a national cemetery, and set aside a square for the county, upon which to erect a court-house and jail.

In July, 1857, the government land office was opened at Fort Scott. The receiver was ex-Gov. E. Ransom, of Michigan, who was accompanied by George J. Clark, and George W. Clark arrived about the same time, having been appointed register. In August a number of settlers arrived and the town began to grow. A store was opened in the old quartermaster's building by Dr. B. Little & Son; John G. Stewart started a blacksmith shop; George A. Crawford, W. R. Judson and C. Dimon

bought the Free State hotel, which had become a popular stopping place for travelers. A Mr. McKay in 1858 opened the Western hotel, which at once became the headquarters of the pro-slavery men. In the early winter a sawmill was erected at the foot of Locust street, where lumber was sawed for the building erected by the town company and a number of the frame dwellings. Soon after the settlement of Fort Scott began it was recognized as the leading pro-slavery town of southeastern Kansas, and held the same relation to southeastern part of the territory that Atchison did to the northeastern. (See Bourbon County.)

Early in March a dispute developed in the town company, George A. Crawford and George W. Clark being the principal disputants. Late in April matters reached a climax, when Crawford and two of his friends were notified to leave the town within 24 hours. Some of the soldiers stationed at the fort were drawn into the controversy, and it looked serious for a time, but within a few days Hamelton, Brocket, and some of the other border ruffians left and were not heard of again until after the Marais des Cygnes Massacre (q. v.), in which they took the leading roles.

On April 24, 1861, a Union demonstration was made at Fort Scott, and local differences were lost sight of in face of the great issue. At the outbreak of hostilities, many of the loyal citizens enlisted for the defense of the Union, and Fort Scott has a long roll of honor of those who lost their lives in defense of the country. Several forts were built in the town, viz: Fort Henning, at the corner of First street and Scott avenue; Fort Blair, at the corner of Second street and National avenue, and Fort Insley, north of the plaza. At one time there were 2,000 troops stationed in the town, and while it was menaced no Confederate force ever reached it.

The first school taught in Fort Scott was a private one in 1857, and the next year another was opened in the old government hospital building. Up to 1860 the school population of the town was only about 300. In that year the town was incorporated and the first mayor elected under the charter was Col. Judson. H. T. Wilson was chosen president of the council. No permanent school building was provided until 1863, when a building was erected which served the three-fold purpose of school house, church and city hall. In 1870 the central school building containing 12 rooms was erected at a cost of \$60,000. Since then steady progress has been made in Fort Scott along educational lines, and today it has as fine a public school system as any city in the state. The First Presbyterian church, established in 1859, was the first religious organization in the town. St. Andrew's Episcopal church was partially organized the same year. The Catholic church was established in 1860 and was followed by other denominations.

The first newspaper in Fort Scott was the Southern Kansan, which first appeared in 1855. J. E. Jones started the Fort Scott Democrat in the winter of 1857-58. The Western Volunteer was started in 1862, and within a few months it was enlarged and the name changed to the

Fort Scott Bulletin. These pioneer newspapers have been followed by a number of publications, some of which have been but short lived.

The first railroad to reach Fort Scott was the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, which was completed to the city in Dec., 1869, thus putting the town in communication with the east. Today the town has fine transportation facilities afforded by the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads, which radiate like the spokes of a wheel from the city.

Early in its history, Fort Scott became recognized as a manufacturing center. A brewery was started in 1863; a planing mill in 1876; a foundry and machine shop began operations in the fall of 1869; the woolen mills were opened in 1873; the Excelsior mills, for the manufacture of flour, in 1871. With the opening of the coal beds in southeastern Kansas, Fort Scott became established as one of the leading manufacturing centers in the state. In 1909 there were 36 manufacturing establishments in the city; the capital invested was \$626,000, and the net value of the products was \$340,000. The city is lighted and heated by natural gas, has waterworks and electric lighting systems, an electric street railway, and in 1910 had a population of 10,463.

Fort Sill, located at the junction of Medicine Bluff and Cache creeks, about 4 miles north of the city of Lawton, in the northern part of Comanche county, Okla., was established by the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry late in the year 1868 or early in 1869, and was at first known as "Camp Wichita." It was occupied by the regiment until March 2, 1869, when the Nineteenth was ordered in pursuit of Little Robe's band of Cheyennes. On July 2, 1869, the name was changed to Fort Sill, a reservation was established, and the post became a permanent institution.

Fort Titus.—During the border troubles, Col. H. T. Titus built a strong log house, about 2 miles south of Lecompton, and fortified it as a rendezvous and place of defense for pro-slavery men. After the capture and destruction of Fort Saunders (q. v.) on Aug. 15, 1856, the free-state men decided to turn their attention to Fort Titus. That night some 400 free-state partisans assembled, ready for an attack on the fort at sunrise the next morning. The assailants were divided into two parties, one under command of Capt. Samuel Walker and the other under Joe Grover. At daylight the place was surrounded, the one piece of artillery being placed in front of the house and loaded with slugs made from the type formerly belonging to the Herald of Freedom office, which had been destroyed by the pro-slavery men a short time before. As the cannon was discharged the first time the gunner remarked: "This is the second edition of the Herald of Freedom." After a short but lively engagement, the inmates of the fort surrendered. Various accounts of the casualties sustained by the contending parties at the "siege and capture of Fort Titus" have been published. Capt. Walker, who was one of the free-state commanders, and was therefore in a position to know, says they captured 400 muskets, a large number of knives and pistols, 13 horses, several wagons, a stock of provisions and 34 prisoners,

and that the pro-slavery forces had 1 killed and 6 wounded, among whom was Col. Titus. William Crutchfield, a participant in the affair, gives the names of the free-state men who were wounded during the action as follows: Capt. H. J. Shombre, A. W. White, James N. Velsor, J. M. Shepherd, Charles Jordan, George Henry and George Leonard. Of these Capt. Shombre was mortally wounded, the others soon recovered. Capt. Shombre had come from Wayne county, Ind., only three weeks before with 18 young men, his company having joined Lane's party at Iowa City. Fort Titus was burned to the ground immediately after the surrender and the prisoners were taken to Lawrence, where they were "exchanged" on the 18th under a treaty made between Gov. Shannon and the free-state leaders. (See Shannon's Administration.)

Fort Wakarusa.—During the territorial days, while the free-state and pro-slavery citizens were almost at constant warfare, a number of places where the opposing forces were wont to gather were dignified by the name of "fort." Fort Wakarusa was a free-state fortification at the crossing of the Wakarusa river, near the old town of Sebastian, about 5 miles from Lawrence, in a southeasterly direction. It is marked upon an old map of Douglas county, published in 1857, but aside from its location but little can be learned of its character, etc. Most likely its construction was similar to that of other "forts" of that day—a log cabin surrounded by a line of earthworks, or perhaps a line of palisades.

Fort Wallace.—This post was established in Sept., 1865, and was first known as Camp Pond Creek, so called from its location at the junction of Pond creek and the south fork of the Smoky Hill river, about 2 miles southeast of the present town of Wallace, a station on the Union Pacific railroad. On April 16, 1866, the name was changed to Fort Wallace, in honor of Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., and died on April 10, 1862. A reservation of 14 square miles was laid out and buildings erected affording accommodations for 500 men. During the building of the railroad Fort Wallace was an important post. The railroad was completed to the fort in July, 1868, and during the following year several skirmishes with the Indians occurred in the vicinity. In 1872, Gen. John Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri, recommended the abandonment of Fort Wallace, but it continued to be used as a military post for ten years after that date, being finally abandoned on May 31, 1882. By the act of Congress, approved on Oct. 19, 1888, the reservation was ordered to be sold, except the right of way of the Union Pacific railroad and the post cemetery, which was given to the city of Wallace. The Wallace Waterworks company was to be given the preference in the purchase of certain lands, viz.: the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter section 25, township 13 south, range 39 west. All the rest of the reservation was to be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the homestead laws.

Fort Wayne, an old military post in the Indian country, was established on Oct. 29, 1838. It was located in what is now the Cherokee Nation, about 10 miles southwest of the southwest corner of Missouri.

It was abandoned as a fort in May, 1842. Near the site of this old fort, Gen. Blunt's forces had an engagement with the Confederates under Cooper on Oct. 22, 1862. In this action Capt. Samuel J. Crawford's company, Second Kansas cavalry, made a brilliant charge and captured a battery of four guns.

Fort Zarah.—This fort was located on the left bank of Walnut creek, about 2 miles from its mouth, and about 4 miles east of the present city of Great Bend, the county seat of Barton county. It was established on Sept. 6, 1864, by Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, and was named for his son, Maj. H. Zarah Curtis, who was killed at the Baxter Springs massacre while serving on the staff of Gen. Blunt. The fort was built of sandstone, taken from the bluffs about 3 miles distant. It was 116 feet long, with an average width of 50 feet, and with the exception of 24 feet of the east end was two stories high. Its original cost was \$110,000. On Sept. 30, 1868, by order of President Andrew Johnson, the Fort Zarah military reservation was established, and it was surveyed the same year. It contained about 3,700 acres and extended from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad north to the hills. The fort was dismantled in Dec., 1869, and an act of Congress, approved Feb. 24, 1871, provided for the survey and sale of the reservation. On Aug. 11, of that year, the surveyor-general was instructed to extend the lines of the public surveys over the same. The lands were then appraised at from \$3 to \$10 an acre, and in July, 1874, were offered at public sale at Salina, but less than 50 acres were sold at that time, and the remainder became subject to private entry at the appraised value. Smyth, in his "Heart of the New Kansas," says: "After the abandonment of the fort it became a den of thieves and general rendezvous for bats and marauders. These occupied it day and night by turns—the former hiding by day, the latter by night." The stone used in the construction of the fort was gradually appropriated by the settlers in the vicinity, and the "bats and marauders" were finally rendered homeless.

Fossils.—(See Geology, Archaeology and Paleontology.)

Foster, a small hamlet of Butler county, is about 5 miles northeast of Eldorado, the county seat and most convenient railroad station, from which place the inhabitants receive mail by rural delivery.

Fostoria, a village of Pottawatomie county, is located in Shannon township, on the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western branch of the Union Pacific R. R. 8 miles northwest of Westmoreland, the county seat, and 6 miles from Olsburg. The main lines of business are represented, including banking facilities. There is a money order postoffice and telegraph and express offices. The population in 1910 was 125.

Fourmile, a rural hamlet in the southeast corner of Lyon county, is 7 miles south of Hartford, the nearest station and shipping point, whence it receives its mail by rural delivery, and 18 miles southeast of Emporia, the county seat.

Fourteenth Amendment.—On June 10, 1866, Congress, after a somewhat protracted debate, submitted to the legislatures of the several states

an amendment to the Federal constitution giving to negroes the right of citizenship; prohibiting the states from enacting any laws that would have a tendency to abridge the rights, privileges or immunities of citizens; providing for a reduction in the number of members of Congress in any state that might disfranchise, or deny the right to vote to any male inhabitant thereof over the age of 21 years; rendering ineligible to the office of senator or representative in Congress or presidential elector all persons who, "having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof;" and declaring the war debt of the Confederate States illegal and void. Congress was given power to enforce the provisions of the amendment by appropriate legislation, and also to remove the political disabilities imposed by it by a vote of two-thirds of each house.

The amendment was ratified by the legislatures of 23 Northern states. It was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and 10 Southern states, though these 10 states subsequently ratified it under pressure during the reconstruction period. California took no action upon it. The Fourteenth amendment was proclaimed a part of the Federal constitution on July 28, 1868.

Gov. Crawford, in submitting the amendment to the legislature of 1867, said in his message: "Whilst the foregoing proposed amendment is not fully what I might desire, nor yet what I believe the times and exigencies demand, yet, in the last canvass, from Maine to California, it was virtually the platform which was submitted to the people; the verdict was unmistakable. . . . I therefore hope that Kansas, in the first legislative enactment of this session, will give the unanimous vote of her legislature in favor of this measure."

Gov. Crawford's hope was not quite realized. The legislature of that year met on Jan. 8. On the 10th a joint resolution ratifying the amendment passed the senate by a unanimous vote, and on the same day it passed the house by a vote of 76 to 7. While not unanimous, the vote in favor of the amendment was strong enough to show unmistakably where Kansas stood upon the proposition.

Fowler, an incorporated city of Meade county, is located in the township of the same name and is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 10 miles northeast of Meade, the county seat. It has 3 banks, an international money order postoffice with two rural routes, telegraph and express offices, grain elevators, lumber yard, a number of well stocked mercantile establishments, a weekly newspaper (the Gazette), Congregational, Friends and Methodist churches, good schools, hotels, etc. It is located in the Crooked creek valley and is the shipping point for a large agricultural district. The population in 1910 was 473.

Francis, a money order post-hamlet of Ness county, is situated in Highpoint township, about 12 miles southeast of Ness City, the county seat, and in 1910 reported a population of 20. It has a general store and is a trading center for the neighborhood. Ness City and Bazine are the nearest railroad stations.

Frankfort, the third largest town in Marshall county, is located on the Vermillion river and the Missouri Pacific R. R., 18 miles southeast of Marysville, the county seat. It is on the route of the Union Pacific branch which is building from Onaga. All the principal lines of business are represented. The main commodities shipped are grain and produce. There are good schools and churches, weekly and daily newspapers, express and telegraph offices, and six rural delivery routes go out from the Frankfort postoffice.

The neighborhood of which Frankfort became the trading point was settled in 1855-56 by free-state men from Ohio and Pittsburgh, Pa.

After various attempts to make a town, Frankfort was laid out in 1867 by a town company of Marysville men, who bought section 16, township 4, range 9, and started a town by the name of Frank's ford. In consideration of receiving a station, depot and side track, the company gave one-half the town site to the Central Branch R. R., the line was extended to Frankfort that year and the depot built.

The first houses were built by J. S. Magill, R. S. Newell and Frank Schmidt. The first store was erected by O. C. Horr in 1867. The next year seven buildings were erected. Frankfort was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1875 and an election was held in which R. S. Newell was made the first mayor. The population in 1910 was 1,426.

Franklin, a village of Crawford county, is a station on the Joplin & Pittsburg electric railroad, about 8 miles east of Girard, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for that section of the county. The population in 1910 was 150.

Franklin, Battle of.—Almost immediately after the battle of Black Jack (q. v.) bands of both pro-slavery and free-state men began to concentrate toward Franklin, the Wakarusa, Hickory Point and Bull creek on the Shawnee reserve. Franklin had not been entirely abandoned by the pro-slavery forces since the sack of Lawrence. Buford's men and a number of Missourians were assembled there, with a brass 6-pounder, a large quantity of ammunition and other camp supplies which had been taken at Lawrence, and the plunder taken from intercepted wagons had also been stored there. The pro-slavery forces used the town as a rallying point when they invaded from Missouri.

To recapture the stolen property, secure the ammunition and break up the stronghold of the enemy who would have Lawrence at their mercy if the free-state forces were called to support Brown, an attack was planned upon Franklin by the free-state men in the vicinity of Lawrence. The plan of attack was poorly worked out and as a result there was no concerted action. About 16 men left Lawrence on the night of June 4, for Franklin. The plan was to have the Wakarusa company

attack on one side and the Lawrence party on the other. Failing to find the Wakarusa company at the place agreed upon, the men from Lawrence entered the town about 2 a. m. and went to the place where they supposed the cannon to be for the purpose of capturing it and the ammunition, but the cannon was not to be found. In fact, nothing was found where it was supposed to be, and for nearly an hour the Lawrence men hunted about the town before the real operations commenced. By this time the pro-slavery men were awake and prepared. Finally the free-state men marched to the guard-house and demanded the surrender of the garrison. The garrison had been warned of the approach of the free-state men, refused to surrender and fired a volley of rifle shots. This was returned by the free-state men and then the cannon, which had been placed just inside the guard-house door, was fired. It had been loaded with nails, broken scrap iron, etc., which went screaming through the darkness but the aim was poor and no one was hurt. The firing on both sides continued and pro-slavery men in other houses began to open fire on the attacking party which did not desire to assail anything but the guard-house. The Wakarusa company, which had lost its way in the darkness, was guided by the sound of the firing and found its way into Franklin, but not knowing friend from foe, was unable to take any active part in the engagement. The men knew, however, that Buford had most of his stores in a place near where they entered the town. They broke into the storehouse, obtained a large quantity of ammunition, and some Sharpe's rifles as well as a few of the guns which had been seized from the free-state men. All kinds of provisions were stored in this house in case of need. Much of these were loaded into a wagon and hurried away. Several wagons could have been loaded, had the Wakarusa men had them.

As day began to break the firing in the streets ceased. The free-state men feared the approach of the United States troops who were in camp near Lawrence and were forced to leave Franklin without taking with them the cannon they had captured. Only one free-state man was hurt during the fight, while 4 of the opposite side were badly wounded, one of whom died a few days later. Although it had not been carried out as planned, the expedition was not an entire failure, for supplies had been secured and the pro-slavery party taught that the free-state men could strike back. (See Fort Saunders.)

Franklin County, located in the eastern part of the state, was one of the original 33 counties created by the first territorial legislature in 1855. It was named Franklin in honor to Benjamin Franklin. At the present time the county is bounded on the north by Douglas county, on the east by Miami, on the south by Anderson, and on the west by Osage and Coffey counties. It has an area of 576 square miles, and had a population of 20,884 in 1910. The county is divided into sixteen townships, as follows: Appanoose, Centropolis, Cutler, Franklin, Greenwood, Harrison, Hayes, Homewood, Lincoln, Ohio, Ottawa, Peoria, Pomona, Pottawatomie, Richmond and Williamsburg. The surface of Franklin county

is mostly undulating prairie. The "bottom" lands along the creeks and Marais des Cygnes river average from one to two miles in width and comprise nearly one-fifth of the area. Timber belts confined to the streams average from one-half to one mile in width and contain trees of the following varieties: walnut, oak, cottonwood, elm, hickory, willow, locust, ash, soft maple, mulberry and hackberry. Winter wheat, Irish potatoes, and flax are important crops but corn is the leading cereal. Much effort is given to the production of live-stock and also to the growing of fruit trees, there being 150,000 bearing fruit trees in 1907. Limestone and sandstone are abundant, marble and potter's clay are found near Ottawa, coal is mined in several localities, and oil and gas have been found in the southern portion of the county.

The principal stream is the Marais des Cygnes (Marsh of Swans) which enters the county from the west and flows through it into Miami county. Pottawatomie creek is second in size. It enters near the southeast corner and flows northeastward into Miami county.

Franklin county was included in the tract of land ceded to the Great and Little Osage Indians on Nov. 10, 1808, and receded by them to the government in 1825. (See Indians and Indian Treaties.) The settlement of the county by white people was not so early as that of the adjoining counties, due to the fact that most of the land was occupied by Indians until late in the '60s. However, along the northern line, was a strip of land belonging to the Shawnee reservation, the title to which was extinguished in 1854, and a number of settlements were made there in that year. Appanoose township was settled by Missourians in 1856. Some time later J. H. Whetstone conceived the idea of establishing a colony in its western part. To this end in 1869 he purchased 15,000 acres north of the Marais des Cygnes, and in 1870 S. T. Kelsey became associated with him. They platted the land into small farms and laid out the village of Pomona. Harrison township was opened for settlement in 1865. In 1868 there was a large influx of settlers to this district.

One of the first settlers in Centropolis township was J. M. Bernard, who was made postmaster, the postoffice being named St. Bernard. Mr. Bernard being a pro-slavery man, the Missouri legislature of Kansas in 1855, located the county seat at St. Bernard. The town never grew and was finally extinguished by a raid of free-state men. Ohio township was opened to settlement in 1857 and a large immigration set in from Ohio. A postoffice was established at Minneola in 1858.

In 1856 the settlers of Pottawatomie valley organized the Pottawatomie Rifle Company. It was composed exclusively of about 100 free-state men with John Brown, Jr., as captain. The object in organizing the company was to protect free-state men against the border ruffians.

After the first session of the territorial legislature, the company went to Judge Cato's court, in session at Henry Sherman's house, to inquire if the court intended to enforce the so-called "bogus" laws. Finding that it did, Capt. Brown, leader of the company, cried in a loud voice, "The Pottawatomie company will assemble on the parade ground!"

This order was quite sufficient, for Judge Cato and the jury hastened to Lecompton. On the night of May 24, 1856, occurred what is termed the Pottawatomie massacre (q. v.), the object of which was to protect the free-state settlers by terrorizing in the most effective manner the pro-slavery element.

Franklin county did not contribute many men to the army in the Civil war. In 1861 there were about 2,500 inhabitants in the county scattered along the northern, eastern and southern borders. There was very little town life, no rallying points, so the enthusiastic ones had to go to Lawrence or other points to enlist. There were some recruits, however. Company D of the Twelfth infantry was composed entirely of residents of the county. It was mustered in on Sept. 25, 1862, and was officered by George Ashley, captain; Henry Shively, first lieutenant; Alfred Johnson, second lieutenant. In addition to this company, men were enlisted in nearly every regiment of the state.

Two railroad companies operate in the county. A line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe crosses from north to south in the center, passing through Ottawa, with a branch southwest from Burlington Junction into Coffey county. Another line of the same road enters in the northeast corner, crosses in a southwesterly direction through Ottawa, and enters Osage county. A line of the Missouri Pacific railroad crosses the southeast corner, and a branch northwest from Osawatomie, Miami county, following the valley of the Marais des Cygnes river passes through Ottawa, thence west into Osage county. The first bond election for any railroad was held Nov. 6, 1866, on the question of voting \$125,000 to the L. L. & G. railroad, and the second was held Sept. 23, 1867, on the question of raising \$200,000. Both were carried, the second on the condition that cars were running to Ottawa by Jan. 1, 1868. The road was completed to Ottawa Dec. 30, 1867. Bonds for the Santa Fe road to the amount of \$100,000 were voted on April 6, 1869, on condition that \$50,000 should be issued if the cars were running to Ottawa by July 1, 1870, and \$50,000 when they were running to the southern line of the county.

Franklin county was organized in 1855 with a partial set of officers. In 1857 an election was held and officers chosen, part of whom failed to qualify and in the spring of 1858 the vacancies were filled. The first county officers were as follows: Commissioners, J. A. Marcell, William Thornbrough and John F. Javens, Marcell being also probate judge; clerk, Robert Cowden; treasurer, T. J. Mewhinney; sheriff, C. L. Robbins; prosecuting attorney, P. P. Elder; register of deeds, William Austin; coroner, John Bingham.

The contests over the location of the county seat were numerous and exciting. The legislature of 1855 placed it at St. Bernard. When St. Bernard became extinct Minneola was made the county seat. An election was held March 26, 1860, to determine a location. Ohio City, Peoria and Minneola were the contesting villages, but no one of them received a majority of the votes cast. Another election was held on April 16,

1860, at which Peoria received 342 and Ohio City 320. Then followed a contest between Peoria and Minneola. Minneola enjoined the removal of the records. A law suit followed, which was carried to the supreme court, but while the case was pending the territorial legislature passed an act resubmitting the matter to the people. Another controversy followed but the supreme court decided the act was legal so the question was resubmitted and Minneola won the election. The next election on the question was held March 25, 1861, when the contesting towns were Ohio City, Peoria, Centropolis, Mount Vernon and Minneola. Again no decision was made. Another election was held on April 15 when Ohio City became the county seat and so remained until another election on Aug. 1, 1864, decided the question in favor of Ottawa.

The schools of Franklin county are among the best in the state. There are 94 organized school districts and a school population of 6,624. Aside from the district and high schools is Ottawa University at Ottawa (q. v.), which has been maintained by endowment since it was organized in 1860.

While Franklin county is preëminently an agricultural county, a few industries of other kinds are in successful operation. Among these are flour mills, furniture factories, brick and tile factories, machine shops and a soap factory. In earlier days an effort was made to establish a silk industry. (See Silk Culture.)

Among the earliest newspapers published in the county was the *Western Home Journal*, a sheet that did much toward attracting settlers to that section. A cabin of an early settler, Judge James Hanway, located near Lane, and occupied by the Hanway family from 1857-59 has frequently been called John Brown's cabin. While he visited there a great deal, he never owned the place.

In 1910 the assessed valuation of Franklin county property was \$32,342,026. The total value of field crops was \$1,630,506, the five leading crops being corn, \$822,603; hay, \$387,269; oats, \$171,931; wheat, \$74,631; Kafir corn, \$57,264. The value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter was \$940,605, and the value of dairy products was \$350,834.

Franklinville, a small settlement of Ness county, is situated on the south fork of Walnut creek 8 miles southwest of Ness City, the county seat, from which place mail is received by rural carrier.

Fraser, John, was born in Cromarty, Scotland, about 1823. He received his education at the University of Aberdeen and while there won the Huttonian prize in mathematics, offered every ten years. He also excelled in classical studies and showed an extreme earnestness and devotion to intellectual pursuits. After graduating at Aberdeen he went to the Bermuda islands to teach in Hamilton Institute. He spent several years in Bermuda, but failing health influenced him to go to New York, where he was appointed principal of a private school. In 1850 he went to Connellsville, Pa., as tutor to two boys, and while there organized a private school. In 1855 he went to Jefferson College as professor of mathematics. He remained at Jefferson for seven years,

during which period he raised money for the first telescope used in a western Pennsylvania institution and superintended the erection of an observatory. In 1862 he enlisted as a private at Canonsburg and fought for the North throughout the Civil war. He won the rank of captain of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania volunteers in Aug., 1862; became lieutenant-colonel in September, and in July of the next year was made colonel. "During the charge of Hancock at Spottsylvania he was wounded by a shell, and in Sept., 1864, he was captured and held prisoner at Libby prison, Richmond, Va.; Roper's hospital, Charlestown, S. C., and finally at Camp Sorghum, Columbia, S. C. While imprisoned with many others, at Roper's hospital, under fire of the guns from the northern fleet, he cheered his fellow prisoners for their amusement a course of lectures, notably on Shakespeare's plays." He was finally exchanged, and returning to his regiment was made brevet brigadier-general. He was mustered out in May, 1865. He then became president of the State College at Bellefontaine, Pa. On June 17, 1868, he became the second chancellor of the University of Kansas, succeeding Robert W. Oliver. The university building which bears his name was erected during his term of service, which ended in 1874. During his connection with the university he served as state superintendent of public instruction. His last position was in the Western University of Pennsylvania. He died at Allegheny, Pa., of small-pox, in June, 1878, leaving a widow but no children.

Fred, an inland trading point in Marion county, is located 11 miles southwest of Marion, the county seat, and 8 miles from Peabody, from which place it receives its mail. Anlene, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 5 miles to the northeast, is the nearest railroad station and shipping point.

Frederick, one of the smaller towns of Rice county, is located in Eureka township, at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads, 12 miles northwest of Lyons, the county seat. It is a shipping and trading point for a wealthy agricultural district; has banking facilities, telegraph and telephone offices, a number of churches, good schools, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1909. The population according to the government census of 1910 was 151.

Fredonia, the judicial seat and largest city of Wilson county, is located southwest of the center of the county, 90 miles east of Wichita, and 150 from Kansas City. It has city waterworks, police and fire departments, natural gas and electric lights, 3 banks, 2 newspapers, 2 large brick plants, 2 independent gas plants, linseed oil mill, ice and cold storage plant, cement works, foundry and machine shops, and the largest window glass plant in the entire West. There are 5 churches and 3 public schools. Fredonia is well equipped with railroad facilities to take care of her manufactured and farm products, the Missouri Pacific running north and south, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe run-

ning northeast and southwest, and the St. Louis & San Francisco running east and west cross at this point. It is the railroad center of the county. There are telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population in 1910 was 3,040.

The foundation for the town was laid in 1868, when Dr. J. J. Barrett put up the first building, in which Albert Troxel opened a store. The next spring the Fredonia town company was formed with Justus Fellows, president; J. J. Barrett, secretary; the other members being, W. H. Williamson, J. H. Broadwell, Elisha Hadden, G. F. Jackson, John T. Heath, W. T. Barrett, John E. King, Albert Troxel and D. P. Nichols. Steps were at once taken to build a court-house. There was a little rival town half a mile north called Twin Mounds, which about this time tried to secure a postoffice but failed because there was already a postoffice by that name in Kansas. Fredonia then succeeded in securing a postoffice and was thus officially established as a town. By 1870 there were about thirty buildings on the town site. That year immigration was heavy, new buildings sprang up on the prairies, and the population went to about 600. In May, 1871, the town was incorporated as a city of the third class. An election was held in which 144 votes were polled and the following officers were elected: T. J. Hudson, mayor; John Hammert, W. W. Sholes, C. Christ and Robert Morgan, councilmen. In September of that year the first bank was opened. In 1872 a disastrous fire occurred which destroyed nine buildings, netting a loss of \$30,000. Another bank was started, by R. M. Foster & Co., which failed in 1877. The St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. was built in 1879. The next year there were two fires in Fredonia, with a total loss of \$17,000. Another fire occurred in May, 1886, destroying eleven frame store buildings worth \$13,500. That year several new buildings went up, the total capital used in construction exceeding \$150,000. In addition to private enterprises, the court-house was erected in that year and several buildings were erected by the railroads. In July the whole north side of the square was burned to the ground, but was immediately rebuilt with two-story stone buildings. Many new business houses were erected in the next two years, and new enterprises started. In 1889 there was another fire in which Cliff King, a nine-year-old boy, lost his life and buildings worth \$30,000 were destroyed. A flood that year carried away the Center township bridge over Fall river and a new one, several feet higher, was built. In 1890 a canning factory began operations, and in 1891 a linseed oil mill. Otto's flour mill on Fall river burned in 1898, and his new electric mill was built in 1900. The telephone system was installed in 1900.

Freedmen's Relief Association.—This association resulted from the large negro immigration to Kansas in the year 1879. (See Negro Exodus.) It was incorporated on May 8, 1879, with the following directors: John P. St. John, Albert H. Horton, P. I. Bonebrake, John Francis, Bradford Miller, N. C. McFarland, A. B. Jetmore, J. C. Hebbard, Lyman U. Humphrey, Willard Davis, A. B. Lemmon, James Smith, T. W.

Henderson, C. G. Foster and John M. Brown. On June 26, 1879, the association issued an appeal "to friends of the colored people," in which it was stated that the organization was controlled by two motives, the first of which was humanity, and the second was "to maintain the honored traditions of our state, which had its conception and birth in a struggle for freedom and equal rights for the colored man." The appeal also announced that efforts were being made to establish a colony in Wabaunsee county, about 50 miles west of Topeka, where a tract of land belonging to the state university could be bought for \$2.65 an acre.

Freedom Colony.—This communistic settlement is located on the Little Osage river, 4 miles west of Fulton, Bourbon county, Kan., mail being received at Fulton. The colony was organized in 1897 as Branch 199 of the General Labor Exchange organization, incorporated in Missouri, with headquarters at Independence, Mo. Only members of the organization are admitted to colony membership and then only by unanimous vote, the applicant making a permanent deposit of property in amount satisfactory to the existing members. The colony has a limited membership which is slowly growing; owns a town site of 60 acres, a coal shaft, etc., and in a business way the members carry on the occupations of farming, coal mining and lumber sawing. Colony members may buy a life lease on an acre city lot for \$40, or on four lots for \$140, payable in installments if he so elects. The objects of the colony are "to alleviate the sufferings and avert the dangers arising from a constantly increasing class of unemployed, by establishing industries to provide employment for the idle, and by saving the wealth thus produced for the benefit of the actual producers and their families; to facilitate the equitable exchange of services and products among the members of the association; to lighten the burdens of charitable institutions by establishing one that will be self-sustaining; to establish industrial schools for the benefit of those who cannot afford to attend high-priced colleges and academies; and to conduct any other industrial, educational and humanitarian work within the scope of the association."

Free Employment Bureau.—The Kansas free employment bureau was established by the act of March 5, 1901, "for the purpose of providing employment agencies in all cities of the first and second class within the state." It was placed under the management of an officer known as the "director of free employment," with a salary of \$1,200 a year and \$500 for postage and office expenses. Under the law free employment agencies were established in a large number of cities, the agents being required to register the names and addresses of all persons asking for employment and report the same to the director, who was to make reports annually showing the work of the bureau.

Theodore B. Gerow was appointed director of free employment on April 8, 1901, and served until his death in 1908. His widow continued to conduct the affairs of the bureau and made the annual report for that year. In 1909 Charles Harris was appointed director. His report for the year 1910 shows that during the year there were 34,340 applications

for employment, and on the other hand there were 33,153 applications from persons asking for help. Through the medium of the bureau, 29,575 found employment. One of the greatest benefits resulting from the bureau is in its aid in furnishing harvest hands to the great wheat fields of western Kansas. When harvest time comes, acres and acres of wheat in the western counties all ripen about the same time, and it sometimes happens that men despatched by the bureau for a certain district are intercepted by wheat growers before they reach their destination. In some instances harvest hands have been almost dragged from the trains by force, so great has been the demand for help. In the establishment of this institution Kansas has shown a progressive spirit, by giving the services of a state official to the assistance of the worthy unemployed, thus enabling them to escape the clutches of private employment agencies, with which the payment of a fee is the main consideration.

Freemasons.—The first meeting of a Masonic lodge in Kansas was in the hall of the Sons of Temperance at Wyandotte (now Kansas City), Aug. 11, 1854. This was a meeting of Grove Lodge, which was organized under a dispensation from the Missouri grand lodge, dated Aug. 4, 1854. In that dispensation John M. Chivington was named as worshipful master; Matthew R. Walker, senior warden; and Cyrus Ganett, junior warden. In the petition asking for the dispensation, the residence of Matthew R. Walker was named as the meeting place, but it was later decided to hold the meetings in the Sons of Temperance hall. The name of the lodge appears in the records of the Missouri grand lodge as "Kansas Lodge," though the name Grove was given in the dispensation. The name was subsequently changed to Wyandotte.

On Oct. 6, 1854, the Missouri grand lodge issued a dispensation to Smithfield (afterward Smithton) Lodge, with John W. Smith, worshipful master; S. Reinheart, senior warden; and D. D. Vanderslice, junior warden. The first meeting of this lodge was held on Nov. 30, 1854, on a high hill overlooking the Missouri river, not far from the residence of John W. Smith. A burr oak stump was used for an altar, and the tyler, who guarded against the approach of outsiders, was mounted on a horse. The lodge continued to meet on this hill until after it received its charter in June, 1855, when a meeting place was found "in a warehouse at the residence of Brother John H. Whitehead, secretary of the lodge, about 10 miles from Smithton." On Nov. 8, 1856, the lodge was removed to the Nemaha Indian agency, near the present village of Sparks, Doniphan county, where meetings were held until June 5, 1857, when a hall was secured at Iowa Point. On Jan. 20, 1872, the lodge was removed to Highland, where it still remains.

The third lodge organized in the territory was at Leavenworth, the dispensation from the Missouri grand lodge being dated Dec. 30, 1854, with Richard R. Rees, worshipful master; Archibald Payne, senior warden; and Auley Macauley, junior warden.

On May 30, 1855, the Missouri grand lodge adopted the report of the committee on lodges under dispensation, which recommended that

charters be issued to the three Kansas lodges. In compliance with this action of the grand lodge, Smithton Lodge was chartered as No. 140, Leavenworth, No. 150, and Kansas (afterward Wyandotte), No. 153. Had the charter numbers corresponded to the dates of the dispensations, Kansas Lodge would have been No. 140, Smithton, No. 150, and Leavenworth, No. 153.

A dispensation was granted to Lawrence Lodge on Sept. 24, 1855, with James Christian as worshipful master; James S. Cowan, senior warden; and Columbus Hornsby, junior warden. Kickapoo Lodge received a dispensation dated Nov. 5, 1855, in which John H. Sahler was designated as worshipful master; P. M. Hodges, senior warden; and Charles H. Grover, junior warden. Both these lodges received charters from the Missouri grand lodge on May 26, 1856.

In the meantime, however, the Kansas Masons had decided to cast off their allegiance to the grand lodge of Missouri and organize a grand jurisdiction of their own. On Sept. 15, 1855, the following resolution was adopted by Leavenworth Lodge: "Resolved, that the several chartered lodges in this territory be requested to send in delegates to Leavenworth on the second Monday in November next, for the purpose of organizing a grand lodge in the territory, and that the secretary forward to each lodge a copy of this resolution."

Leavenworth and Smithton Lodges were the only ones represented at the meeting in November, and an adjournment was taken to Dec. 27, following. At the adjourned meeting Leavenworth and Smithton were again the only lodges represented, but those present adopted a resolution to organize a grand lodge, "and that a copy of the proceedings of this convention be forwarded to Wyandotte Lodge, No. 153, with a request that they cooperate with us and approve the proceedings of this convention; and that so soon as Wyandotte Lodge shall inform the grand master-elect of their approval and cooperation in the proceedings of this convention, then the grand master-elect shall be installed as grand master and immediately issue his proclamation declaring this grand lodge fully organized."

The records do not show that the grand master then elected was ever installed, but in Feb., 1856, the Wyandotte Lodge signified its approval and cooperation, and on March 17 another meeting was held at Leavenworth, at which all three of the chartered lodges were represented, when the organization of the grand lodge was completed. The charters received from the Missouri grand lodge were deposited with the grand secretary and new charters were issued, Smithton Lodge becoming No. 1, Leavenworth, No. 2, and Wyandotte, No. 3. On July 14, 1856, Kickapoo Lodge was chartered as No. 4, Washington Lodge at Atchison, the first organized by the Kansas grand lodge, as No. 5, and Lawrence Lodge as No. 6. Since that time the growth of Masonry in Kansas has kept pace with her growth in other directions, the reports of the grand lodge in Feb., 1911, showing 300 chartered lodges and 4 working under dispensation, with a total membership of 35,400 on Dec. 31, 1910.

Following is a list of the grand masters since the organization of the grand lodge: Richard R. Rees, 1856-59; George H. Fairfield, 1860; Jacob Saqui, 1861-65; Moses S. Adams, 1866-67; John H. Brown, 1868-70; John M. Price, 1871-72; Owen A. Bassett, 1873-74; Isaac B. Sharp, 1875; Jacob D. Rush, 1876; John Guthrie, 1877; Edwin D. Hillyer, 1878; Joseph D. McCleverty, 1879-80; William Cowgill, 1881-82; George S. Green, 1883; J. J. Buck, 1884; M. M. Miller, 1885; Silas E. Sheldon, 1886; Henry C. Cook, 1887; Watson M. Lamb, 1888; George C. Kenyon, 1889; J. C. Postlethwaite, 1890; Andrew M. Callahan, 1891; David B. Fuller, 1892; William D. Thompson, 1893; George W. Clark, 1894; James H. McCall, 1895; Chiles C. Coleman, 1896; William M. Shaver, 1897; Maurice L. Stone, 1898; Henry C. Loomis, 1899; Charles J. Webb, 1900; Perry M. Hoisington, 1901; Thomas E. Dewey, 1902; Bestor G. Brown, 1903; Thomas G. Fitch, 1904; Samuel R. Peters, 1905; Thomas L. Bond, 1906; E. W. Wellington, 1907; Henry F. Mason, 1908; Fred Washbon, 1909; M. K. Brundage, 1910; Alexander A. Sharp, 1911.

C. T. Harrison was the first grand secretary, holding the office but one year. Charles Mundee then served until 1860; E. T. Carr from 1861 to 1870; John H. Brown from 1871 to 1893, and since then the office has been held by Albert K. Wilson.

The first Royal Arch chapter was organized at Atchison and named Washington Chapter, No. 1. Chapters were soon afterward instituted at Leavenworth and Fort Scott. On Jan. 27, 1866, representatives of the three Royal Arch bodies met at Leavenworth and organized the grand chapter, with Richard R. Rees as the first grand high priest. In 1911 there were 90 chapters in the state.

The grand council was organized at Leavenworth on Dec. 12, 1867, by delegates from the councils at Leavenworth, Lawrence and Atchison. Richard R. Rees was elected the first most puissant grand master. Thirteen councils were reported in 1911.

By 1868 there had been organized in the state four Knights Templars commanderies. They were Leavenworth, No. 1; Washington, No. 2, at Atchison; Hugh de Payen, No. 3, at Fort Scott; and DeMolay, No. 4, at Lawrence. On Oct. 21, 1868, delegates from these four commanderies met at Lawrence and organized the grand commandery. In 1911 there were 54 commanderies in the state.

Kansas has six Scottish Rite consistories—at Kansas City, Topeka, Lawrence, Salina, Fort Scott and Wichita—and four temples of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, located at Salina, Leavenworth, Pittsburg and Wichita. There are also a number of chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star, a degree to which the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of Master Masons in good standing are admitted. The Eastern Star originated in New York in 1868, and in 1910 there were over 500,000 members in the United States, of which Kansas had a fair proportion.

Freeport, one of the smaller incorporated towns of Harper county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 12 miles northeast of Anthony, the

county seat. It has a score of business houses, a bank, an elevator, a money order postoffice with one rural route, and is supplied with express and telegraph offices. The population in 1910 was 250.

Freighting, Overland.—Prior to the advent of the railroads west of the Missouri river, the transportation of freight to points in the remote west was an important problem. The immense traffic had its inception with the Santa Fe traders over the trail that led from Independence, Mo., to the southwest. This business was greatly increased a few years later when the Oregon, Utah and California emigrants pushed into the heart of the far west. When the discovery of gold near Pike's Peak became known the rush that followed was almost unparalleled in the annals of history. This subject has never been thoroughly written up and it is impossible at this date to give any approximate estimate of the undertaking.

The Santa Fe trade grew from the start and as early as 1854 as much as \$1,000,000 worth of goods annually were transported to that place, which figures were greatly increased before the era of railroads. Josiah Gregg, of Independence, was one of the earliest freighters, and in his "Commerce of the Prairies," published in 1840, gives a good description of those early times, though it was published a little prior to the great freighting era. Bent, Aubrey and Maxwell were other well known freighters on this great trail. These men with loaded wagons averaged about 32 miles a day, and about 42 with empty ones, always stopping at noon and taking the harness off their mules and allowing them to run loose to graze and roll while the men cooked and ate dinner. Wagon trains along the Santa Fe trail numbered from six to fifty wagons each, every wagon being drawn by from six to eight spans of mules or as many yoke of oxen. During the period when Indians were troublesome the smaller outfits always travelled in company with the larger ones, and at one time no wagon trains with less than fifty wagons were allowed to pass Fort Larned. At night these wagons were arranged in a circle and the stock placed inside to prevent stampeding by Indians.

With the opening of the Oregon trail (q. v.) an immense business developed in that quarter. This trail had its start from Independence Mo., and up to the time of the Mormon emigration was practically the only route to the Pacific coast. On the completion of the military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney, considerably shortening the haul from the Missouri river to that point, the transportation of freight and passengers was almost entirely abandoned over the Independence road starting west from Fort Leavenworth, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs.

In the early fifties the firm of Majors & Russell, freighters, of Fort Leavenworth, obtained a contract for the transportation of all government freight that was sent from this post to other military outposts in the western country. Some idea of the extent of this undertaking may be gleaned from the fact that in 1856 this firm had 350 wagons employed and their profits for the year amounted to about \$350,000. In 1858 this

firm, then known as Russell, Majors & Waddel, obtained the contract for the transportation of supplies to Utah for the army of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. Up to this time the most of the government supplies had been forwarded west from Fort Leavenworth, but with this contract it became imperative to have another base of supplies, as the loading and unloading of hundreds of thousands of pounds of freight at any point would seriously retard business, and accordingly Nebraska City was chosen. This year the freight offered by the government amounted to over 16,000,000 pounds and the firm had to increase their transportation facilities to 3,500 wagons and more than 40,000 oxen. To handle this immense business it required over 4,000 men and about 1,000 mules. All this freight was finally gotten through to its destination, and the wagons after being unloaded were taken to Salt Lake City and placed as closely together as they could be. After remaining there for a year they were sold to the Mormon authorities for \$10 each, having cost at the factory from \$150 to \$175. The oxen were carefully looked over and about 3,500 were selected to drive to California to place on the market there. They were first driven to Ruby Valley, Nev., which was thought to be a good place to go into winter quarters. Soon after reaching there, however, a great snow storm set in and continued for several days with unabated fury. In less than forty days after reaching the valley all but about 200 of the animals were frozen to death, not being able to obtain any subsistence. About \$150,000 was lost in this disaster. In 1857 Indians attacked a herd of about 1,000 oxen owned by the firm that were being grazed on the Platte river west of Fort Kearney, killed the herders and scattered the animals. This was also a complete loss. This firm employed six yoke of oxen to each wagon which contained from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of freight. Trail wagons were not then used. Twenty-five wagons and the necessary teams constituted a "train," and these trains were scattered along the road at intervals of from 2 to 10 miles apart, so as to keep out of each other's way. This firm finally failed in 1863 and much of their equipment fell into the hands of Augustus and Peter Byram, who took the same to Atchison and conducted a freighting business from that place. These gentlemen had previously been employed by the firm as yard and wagon master, respectively.

Atchison from early days was one of the most important points for freighting along the Missouri river. Cutler's history of Kansas says: "In June, 1855, Atchison was selected by a number of Salt Lake freighters—the heaviest in the country—for their outfitting and starting point on the Missouri river. This is what gave the place its first business start, and the great channel through which this immense traffic poured—the great overland route to Utah and California—brought Atchison into intimate communication with the whole west." In 1860 the following firms were doing a freighting business with headquarters at this place: Irwin, Jackman & Co., government freighters, with 520 wagons, 75 mules, 6,240 oxen, and 650 men; D. D. White & Co., with 125 wagons, 22 mules; 1,542 oxen and 52 men; Livingston, Bell & Co.; Jones & Cartwright; J.

B. Doyle & Co.; M. Elsback & Co.; John Dold & Bro.; Robert & Lauderdale; Hugh Murdock, and others. In that year there were 1,328 wagons, 502 mules, 15,303 oxen and 1,549 drivers employed in the business out of Atchison. In 1865 over 21,500,000 pounds of freight were received at Atchison for shipment, a considerable portion being destined for Denver. The Butterfield Overland Despatch (q. v.) was started this year and at once became a formidable competitor, but on account of troubles with the Indians was soon forced out of business. Wagon trains running out of Atchison carried from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of freight each, and averaged their owners about \$400 for the trip to Denver, making an average of 14 miles a day and consuming 90 days in a round trip. The slow gait of oxen precluded their making over three round trips a year. Mules, however, made much better time, requiring from thirty to forty days for the trip and return. From 12 to 16 cents a pound was the charge for freight hauled by mule teams during the summer months, while in winter as much as 25 cents a pound was asked and obtained. During the '60s as many as five steamboats at one time have been at the Atchison levee discharging freight for western points.

Leavenworth was also an important point as a freighting center. In 1855 Majors, Russell & Co. were the largest freighters, the bulk of their business being transportation of government supplies. Clayton & Lowe, Powers & Newman, and others were engaged extensively in the business during the latter '50s. In 1862 Toussant & Boucher, Burris & Trowbridge, John S. Hamill, Lewis H. Hershfield, Lawrence Page, David W. Powers, Everett Stanley and Thomas H. Young were doing a freighting business. The following year eleven firms were similarly engaged. In 1865 no less than forty-seven firms were employed in freighting, among whom were A. Caldwell, J. C. Irwin, David Powers, B. L. Burris and others.

With the discovery of gold near Pike's Peak, on Cherry creek, the real rush began. Every trail, road and short cut leading towards these new diggings was soon crowded with freighting outfits of every sort, loaded down with stocks of merchandise intended to supply every possible human want; lined with adventurous individuals in lighter vehicles, who pushed on as fast as horse flesh could endure the strain; men on horseback; men with push carts; toy wagons and wheelbarrows, and last but not least, an ever increasing army on foot, with their earthly possessions tied in a package and slung over a shoulder. This rush started in 1858 and by 1859 had reached the flood stage. The greater part of this travel went over the California road, while much went up the Kaw river and up the Smoky Hill valley; up the divide between the Republican and Chapman creeks; and much by way of the Sante Fe and Pike's Peak trails.

With the advent of the railroads the prairie schooners gradually disappeared and fragmentary portions of the old trails are the only remaining vestiges of a mighty commerce that has disappeared.

Fremont, a post-hamlet of McPherson county, is located in the north-western part, on a branch line of the Missouri Pacific R. R. about 13 miles northwest of McPherson, the county seat. It had a population of 15 according to the census of 1910. The nearest important town is Lindsborg, about 7 miles east.

Fremont County, one of the early counties of Kansas territory, was created in 1859, with the following boundaries: "Commencing at the southwest corner of Broderick county and running thence due west to the western boundary of the Territory of Kansas; thence northeasterly along the summit of the Rocky mountains, to the southwest corner of Montana county, thence due east to a point 20 miles west of the 105th meridian of longitude, thence due south to the point of beginning." T. C. Dixon, A. G. Patrick and T. L. Whitney were appointed commissioners and authorized to locate the seat of justice near the geographical center of the county. When the Territory of Colorado was erected, Fremont county became a part of the new territory.

Fremont, John Charles, soldier and explorer, whose early expeditions to the Rocky mountains brought to the notice of the American people the region of which the State of Kansas is a part, was born at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1813. His father died in 1818 and the widow removed with her family to Charleston, S. C., where John C. entered college at the age of fifteen years, but was expelled for absence and inattention to his work. He then became a private teacher of mathematics, in which he excelled, and later a teacher on the sloop of war *Natchez*, upon which he made a two years' cruise. He then passed an examination for a professorship in the United States navy and was assigned to the frigate *Independence*, but declined to become assistant engineer in the United States topographical corps. In 1838 he was commissioned second lieutenant by president Van Buren, and on Oct. 19, 1841, secretly married Jessie, daughter of Thomas H. Benton, her parents objecting to the union on account of her age. The next ten years Fremont spent in exploring the country between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains (See Fremont's Expeditions) and his reports gave to many their first knowledge of what is now the State of Kansas. His work also won for him the sobriquet of "Pathfinder." In 1850 he was presented with a gold medal by the King of Prussia for his discoveries. The first Republican national convention in 1856 nominated him for the presidency, and he received 114 electoral votes, Buchanan receiving 174. Soon after the Civil war began he was made major-general and assigned to the command of the Western Department, with headquarters at St. Louis. On Aug 31, 1861, he proclaimed martial law and the emancipation of the slaves belonging to those in arms against the government. President Lincoln indorsed the proclamation, except that part concerning emancipation, but this Fremont refused to rescind, and it was finally annulled by order of the president. This, and other complaints, caused him to be relieved of his command, but the following spring he was placed in command of the mountain district in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. When his

command was made a part of Gen. Pope's army of Virginia, Fremont asked to be relieved. His request was granted, and this practically ended his military career. In 1878 he was appointed governor of Arizona and served until 1881. Gen. Fremont was the author of various works, most of them relating to his explorations. He died at New York on July 13, 1890.

Fremont's Expeditions.—The explorations of John C. Fremont, made under an act of Congress, were of much importance in placing before the people a faithful description of the region west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. His first was made in 1842 with only 21 men, collected in the neighborhood of St. Louis, principally Creole and Canadian voyageurs who had become familiar with prairie life in the service of the fur companies in the Indian country. Charles Preuss, a native of Germany, was his assistant in the topographical part of the survey; L. Maxwell of Kaskaskia was engaged as hunter, and Christopher Carson (more familiarly known as "Kit" Carson) was the guide. From St. Louis the party proceeded to Cyprian Chouteau's trading house on the Kansas river, about 10 miles west of the Missouri line. The start was made from that point on June 10, 1842. In about 10 miles they reached the Sante Fe road, along which they continued for a short time, "and encamped early on a small stream, having traveled about 11 miles." They traveled the next day along the Sante Fe road, which they left in the afternoon, and encamped late in the evening on a small creek, called by the Indians, Mishmagwi. On June 12 the party seems to have camped near the site of Lawrence, for in Col. Fremont's narrative he says: "We encamped in a remarkably beautiful situation on the Kansas bluffs, which commanded a fine view of the river valley, here from 3 to 4 miles wide. The central portion was occupied by a broad belt of heavy timber, and nearer the hills the prairies were of the richest verdure." On the 14th he crossed to the north side of the river, probably near the point where Topeka is now located. On the 16th he says: "We are now fairly in the Indian country, and it began to be time to prepare for the chances of the wilderness."

The party continued its journey along the foot of the hills which border the Kansas valley, and on the 20th crossed the Big Vermilion, "which has a rich bottom of about one mile in breadth, one-third of which is occupied by timber." After a day's march of 24 miles they reached the Big Blue, and encamped on the uplands of the western side, near a small creek, where was a fine large spring of very cold water. At noon on the 22nd a halt was made at Wyeth's creek, in the bed of which were numerous boulders of dark, ferruginous sandstone, mingled with others of the red sandstone variety. At the close of the same day they made their bivouac in the midst of some well-timbered ravines near the Little Blue, 24 miles from their camp of the preceding night. Crossing the next morning a number of handsome creeks, with water clear and sandy beds, at 10 a. m. they reached a beautifully wooded stream, about 35 feet wide, called Sandy creek, "and, as the Otoes frequently winter there, the Otoe

fork." After another hard day's march of 28 miles they encamped on the Little Blue, "where our arrival made a scene of the Arabian Desert." Thence their route lay up the valley, and on the night of the 25th they halted at a point in what is now Nuckolls county, Nebraska. "From the mouth of the Kansas, according to our reckoning, we had traveled 328 miles, and the geological formation of the country we had passed over consisted of lime and sand stone, covered by the same erratic deposits of sand and gravel which forms the surface rock of the prairies between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers." They marched up the Platte valley, but upon reaching the forks, the main party was sent up the north fork, while a few men under Fremont passed up the south fork to St. Vrain's fort. From here they marched northward to the north fork and joined the main body at Fort Laramie. Although the Indians were on the warpath farther up the river, Fremont determined to proceed. They continued to advance without serious interruption, arrived at the Sweetwater river, marched through South Pass, and a little later ascended the highest peak of the Wind river mountains. The return journey down the Platte was made without notable incident.

Fremont's second exploration was made in 1843, his party consisting principally of Creole and Canadian French, and Americans, amounting in all to 39 men. To make the exploration as useful as possible, Col. Fremont determined to vary the route to the Rocky mountains from that followed in 1842, the route decided upon being up the valley of the Kansas river, to the head of the Arkansas river, and to some pass in the mountains, if any could be found, at the sources of that river. By making this deviation, it was thought the problem of a new road to Oregon and California in a climate more congenial might be solved, and a better knowledge obtained of an important river and the country it drained, while the great object of the expedition would find its point of commencement at the termination of the former.

The departure was made from what is now Kansas City, Kan., on the morning of May 29, and at the close of that day the party encamped about 4 miles beyond the frontier, on the verge of the great prairies. Resuming their journey on the 31st, they encamped in the evening at Elm Grove, and from then until June 3 followed the same route as the expedition of 1842. Reaching the ford of the Kansas, near the present site of Lawrence, they left the usual emigrant road to the mountains and continued their route along the south side of the river, where their progress was much delayed by the numerous small streams, which obliged them to make frequent bridges. On the morning of June 4 they crossed Otter creek, and on the 8th arrived at the mouth of Smoky Hill fork, forming here, by its junction with the Republican, the Kansas river. On the 11th they resumed their journey along the Republican fork, and for several days continued to travel through a country beautifully watered with numerous streams, handsomely timbered, "and rarely an incident occurred to vary the monotonous resemblance which one day on the prairies here bears to another, and which scarcely requires a particular description."

They had been gradually and regularly ascending in their progress westward, and on the evening of the 14th were 265 miles by their traveling road from the mouth of the Kansas. At this point the party was divided, and on the 16th, Fremont, with 15 men, proceeded in advance, bearing a little out from the river. That night he encamped on Solomon's fork of the Smoky Hill river, along whose tributaries he continued to travel for several days. On the 19th he crossed the Pawnee road to the Arkansas, and on the afternoon of June 30 he found himself overlooking a valley, where, about 10 miles distant, "the south fork of the Platte was rolling magnificently along, swollen with the waters of the melting snows." Upon reaching St. Vrain's fort, he concluded to remain a considerable length of time in order to explore the surrounding country. Boiling Spring river was traversed, and the pueblo at or near its mouth was visited. From Fort St. Vrain, the main party marched straight to Fort Laramie, while the party under Fremont passed farther to the west, skirting the mountain, and carefully examining the country. The two detachments met on the Sweetwater river, and after marching through South Pass continued on to Fort Bridger, whence they moved west down the Bear river valley. The expedition then marched to California and passed a considerable distance down the coast, when it returned, reaching Colorado at Brown's Hole. While in Colorado, Fremont explored the wonderful natural parks there. On his return he passed down the Arkansas, visiting the "pueblo" and Bent's Fort, at which place he arrived on July 1, 1844. On the 5th he resumed his journey down the Arkansas river, traveling along a broad wagon road. Desiring to complete the examination of the Kansas, he soon left the Arkansas and took a northeasterly direction across the elevated dividing grounds which separate that river from the waters of the Platte. On the 8th he arrived at the head of a stream which proved to be the Smoky Hill fork of the Kansas river. After having traveled directly along its banks for 290 miles, the expedition left the river, where it bore suddenly off in a northwesternly direction, toward its junction with the Republican fork of the Kansas, and continued its easterly course for about 20 miles when it entered the wagon road from Sante Fe to Independence. On the last day of July Fremont again encamped at the site of Kansas City, Kan., after an absence of fourteen months.

The third expedition under Fremont in 1845 comprised nearly 100 men. Many of his old companions joined him, among whom were Carson, Godey, Owens, and several experienced Delaware Indians. With him also was his favorite, Basil Lajeunesse, and Lieuts. Abert and Peck. With this larger force he felt equal to any emergency likely to arise. The plains were crossed without noteworthy incident, except a scare from the Cheyennes, and on Aug. 2 Bent's Fort was reached. On the 16th, the expedition proper, consisting of about 60 men, mostly picked for their known qualities of courage, hardihood and faithfulness, left Bent's Fort and started on its journey. On the 20th it encamped at the mouth of Boiling Springs river, and on the 26th at the mouth of the

great canon of the Arkansas. On the night of Sept. 2, it reached the remote headwaters of the Arkansas. Two days later Fremont passed across the divide into the valley of the Grand river, and camped on Piney river, where a goodly supply of fish was caught. The marvelous beauty of the surroundings were specially noted by the scientists accompanying the party. Continuing westward without noteworthy incident, the party reached Great Salt Lake early in October, and after great hardships Sutter's Fort in California was reached in December. The following year Fremont assisted the Californians in gaining their independence.

A fourth expedition, commenced in 1848, was prosecuted at his own expense, and ended in finding a passage to California from the east along the headwaters of the Rio Grande. This was later followed by the Southern Pacific railroad. He also fitted out upon his account a fifth expedition (1853), designed to perfect the results of the fourth, by fixing upon the best route for a national highway from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. These expeditions involved great hardships, but every suffering was rewarded by marvelous disclosures of the geographical variety and wealth of the country through which they passed. Kansas and the regions to the west were almost unknown up to this time. His report of the resources found attracted the attention of the people of the East, and from the time of these explorations may be dated the rapid influx of immigrants into Kansas and the speedy settlement of the territory. Traversing the state as he did, from its eastern to its western boundary, his complete reports turned the tide of home-seekers in that direction.

Friend, a post-hamlet of Finney county, is near the northern boundary on the line of the proposed Garden City, Gulf and Northern R. R., about 22 miles from Garden City, the county seat.

Friends.—The religious order known as Friends, more commonly called Quakers, originated in England about 1647. The founder of the society was George Fox, a dissenter from the teachings and practices of the church of that period. His views and practical application of Christian doctrines spread rapidly, and within a short time he had many adherents. These people had no intention of establishing a new church, but as their preaching was incompatible with the practices of the church, it was inevitable that separation should follow. Fox preached in central England first, and from that region some sixty Quaker missionaries went forth to carry on the new movement. The members were variously known as Children of Truth, Friends of Truth and finally the name Religious Society of Friends was adopted.

The friends have no formal creed or doctrine and it is in spirit more than faith that they differ from other denominations. The first disciplinary meetings, established as early as 1856, were held each month and were in a sense congregational. By the term discipline, the Friends understand all regulations and arrangements for the civil and religious benefit of the church. Gradually certain meetings or assemblies were established and are now four in number: preparatory, monthly, quar-

terly and yearly meetings. The preparatory meetings are subordinate to the monthly meetings and have little power, being occupied with local affairs, and in America have been discontinued. Each of the other meetings is subordinate to the one above, up to the yearly meeting which has exclusive legislative power.

The Quaker movement spread to Scotland and Ireland and in the middle of the seventeenth century to America. The first Friends to locate in Massachusetts colony were persecuted and deported, but in spite of this converts were made and meetings established in the English colonies. The Friends who came to New Jersey settled along the Raritan river, and Burlington was founded by them. William Penn joined the society in 1667. He secured East Jersey and Pennsylvania, and it was through his efforts that his colony had a Quaker population of 7,000 within three years. As early as 1688, the Friends protested against slavery and no slaves were in their possession after the year 1787. Since the establishment of the Friends in America the organization has divided into the following bodies: Society of Friends (Orthodox), Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite), Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite), and Friends Primitive.

With the great migratory movement west after the Revolutionary war, Quakers passed into the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and today their faith has been carried to the shores of the Pacific. In 1834 they founded a mission among the Shawnee Indians of Kansas, near the Methodist mission on the Neosho river, where in 1854, David Thayer and his wife and Richard Mendenhall had charge of the mission and school for the Indian children. Some of the first Quaker settlers of Kansas were William H. Coffin, B. H. Hiatt and Eli Wilson, who came to the territory in the fall of 1854, and located the first Friends settlement on Fall creek about 14 miles west of Leavenworth. Mr. Coffin in his article, Settlement of the Friends in Kansas, says: "We held our first Friends' meeting (in Feb. 1856) which was probably the first Friends' meeting in Kansas Territory, outside of the Friends mission." This was at Benjah Hiatt's cabin on Fall creek about a mile above its confluence with Stranger creek. After this meetings were held regularly.

In Dec. 1857, there being about fifty Quakers in the settlement, they sent a request to the Milford monthly meeting of Indiana to have a preparatory meeting; and a committee was sent from Milford in May, 1858 to attend the opening. Many more Friends came to Kansas in the spring and in the summer of 1859, the first Friends meeting-house in Kansas was built. A second and quite large settlement of Friends had been formed on the Cottonwood, near Emporia, and a third south of Osawatomic, where meetings were held soon after the battle of Osawatomic in 1856. Other settlements of Friends were formed by immigrants from the east. Some of the earliest were near Lawrence, where a church was organized in 1865. This was the nucleus of the yearly meeting afterward held there. The first census that gives a report of the Friends' organizations in Kansas was that of 1882, when there were 43 organiza-

tions, 26 church edifices, and a membership of 4,774, with church property valued at \$43,700. This was followed by a rapid increase, for in 1886 there were 53 organizations, 46 churches and a membership of 6,300. During the following eight years the organizations increased to 95, there were 85 church edifices, a membership of 9,133, and the church had grown so that there were thirteen quarterly meetings represented at the yearly meeting. At the present time there are fourteen quarterly meetings in the annual meeting but two of these include some congregations in Oklahoma and Missouri. The membership has remained about the same in Kansas as the increase has been about equaled by the emigration to other states.

Friends of the Temple.—This religious sect was founded in 1853 at Württemberg, Germany, by Rev. Christopher Hoffman. The members were also called Friends of Jerusalem because of the interest they took in that city, believing that it will be the "mother and queen of the nations in the approaching Messianic kingdom on earth." One of the chief aims of the society is the establishment of Christian colonies in the Holy Land, six having been planted there that have achieved a fair measure of success. Soon after the organization of the society in the old country some of its members came to America and within ten years an organization was perfected in this country, where it is known as the "Temple Society of the United States."

In 1910 there were three local congregations—two in the State of New York and one in Kansas. The society in Jerusalem is regarded as the chief organization, and its president exercises general supervision over the branches in Germany and America. Each church has a minister and elders. In doctrine the church accepts the essential features of the Christian system, though it holds to no creed but the Bible, which it believes has been neglected or in some cases misinterpreted. It does not countenance membership in secret societies, and the great aim is to build up a "spiritual temple" according to apostolic precept.

This sect was established in Saline county, Kan., sometime in the '80s, and in the census report of 1890 was reported as having a membership of 55. In the next fifteen years the number of organizations in the United States decreased by one, but the membership of the one church in Kansas increased to 150.

Friendship, a hamlet of Cherokee county, is located on Lightning creek, 12 miles northwest of Columbus, the county seat, and 3 miles from Sherman, which is the nearest railroad station. Mail is received through the office at McCune by rural delivery.

Friends University.—As early as 1875, the Kansas yearly meeting of Friends expressed a desire to establish a school of collegiate rank, and several Friends academies were organized, but no college. In 1891 the College Association of Friends was organized and a charter secured from the state legislature granting authority to establish and maintain a college. Several thousand dollars' worth of stock had been subscribed, when James M. and Anna T. Davis, of St. Louis, became interested in the

movement and gave to the Kansas yearly meeting of Friends, the property at Wichita, formerly owned and occupied by Garfield Memorial University. The gift was accepted, a board of directors was at once appointed, the college opened in Sept., 1898, and the same fall the yearly meeting took upon itself the obligation of maintaining the institution.

The campus consists of 15 acres. The main building is of brick, five stories high, 234 feet long and 200 feet deep. It covers three-fourths of an acre of ground and contains 66 recitation rooms and halls. The main chapel seats 3,000 people. A dormitory known as South Hall provides accommodations for about 50 women, and North Hall is a similar dormitory for men. Besides the regular college course there is the Bible school, school of education, school of music, commercial school and preparatory department. Since the Friends took charge the school has prospered. Edmund Stanley was elected president and he is ably assisted by 16 instructors in the various branches.

Frizzell, a money order post-village of Pawnee county, is a station on the Larned & Jetmore division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 7 miles west of Larned. It has a general store and does some shipping.

Frontenac, an incorporated city of the second class in Crawford county, is located 9 miles southeast of Girard, the county seat, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Kansas City Southern railroads. It is also on the line of the Joplin & Pittsburg electric railway. Frontenac has a bank, an international money order post-office, express and telegraph service, telephone connections, several good mercantile establishments, hotels, etc. It is situated in the coal fields, and the principal industry is coal mining. A Catholic academy is at Frontenac, and the city has a good public school system. The population in 1910 was 3,396, a gain of 1,591 during the preceding decade.

Frontier Guard.—Just before Abraham Lincoln started for Washington to assume the duties of the presidency in 1861, Gen. James H. Lane, then a United States senator from Kansas, offered him a body-guard of Kansas men. Lane's plan was to have the men get on the train at various stations along the line as ordinary passengers. None was to carry arms, but arms were to be within easy reach if any emergency arose where they would be necessary. Mr. Lincoln declined Lane's offer, saying he had not yet lost faith in the honor of the American people. Nevertheless, Lane's men went on to Washington, where the organization of the company was completed, or at least made public. The company was known as the "Frontier Guard," with headquarters at the Willard hotel. Speer, in his "Life of Lane," says that on April 16, 1861, four days after Fort Sumter was fired upon by the Confederate batteries at Charleston, Maj. Hunter (afterward major-general) was sent to the Willard with a request from the secretary of war that Lane report with his company at the White House, and that within half an hour the company was quartered in the great room, with pickets thrown out in all directions.

Adj.-Gen. R. C. Drum, when asked for information regarding the company, made the following statement: "After April 19, 1861, when the Sixth Massachusetts regiment was attacked by a mob in Baltimore, there being but few troops in the city of Washington, the government accepted the services of a number of organizations in the District of Columbia. All of these companies were mustered in except the 'Clay Guards' commanded by Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky and the 'Frontier Guard' commanded by Gen. James H. Lane of Kansas, United States senator."

Clay's company was assigned to the duty of guarding the long bridge, and Lane's was stationed at the Executive Mansion, where it remained on duty for several weeks, the men never receiving or asking for compensation, though Lane, according to Speer, saw that they were honorably discharged. Speer also says that Charles H. Holmes, a member of the company, told him that he was sent by Gen. Lane with a squad of men to capture Gen. Robert E. Lee at Arlington, but Lee, whether warned or not, made his escape to Richmond before the detachment arrived.

Eugene F. Ware, while pension commissioner, sent to the Kansas Historical Society on Aug. 4, 1902, a partial list of the members of the Frontier guard. This list shows the following officers: Captain, James H. Lane; first lieutenant, Mark Delahay; second lieutenant, J. B. Stockton; first sergeant, D. S. Gordon; second sergeant, John T. Burris; third sergeant, L. Holtslander; first corporal, John P. Hatterscheidt; second corporal, J. W. Jenkins. In the list of 51 privates furnished by Mr. Ware are the names of a number of men who were intimately connected with Kansas affairs in an early day. Among them may be mentioned Thomas Ewing Jr., D. R. Anthony, Sidney Clarke, Marcus J. Parrott, A. C. Wilder, Henry J. Adams, Robert McBratney, Samuel F. Tappan, Charles F. De Vivaldi, Samuel C. Pomeroy, W. W. Ross, P. C. Schuyler, William Hutchinson, Charles Howells, M. H. Insley and Clarke J. Hanks, the last named a nephew of President Lincoln. The Kansas Historical Society has the original discharge of Sidney Clarke, and copies of the discharges of Cunningham Hazlett and L. Holtslander.

A complete list of those who served in the Frontier Guard will probably never be obtained. Speer says that the original company numbered 200 men, other authorities equally as reliable place the number at 120. But whatever the number, all were men who did not swerve from duty in the hour of the nation's peril, and it is to be regretted that their names cannot be obtained, in order that a deserving tribute might be paid to their promptness and efficiency in defense of the nation's capital in the opening days of the great Civil war.

Frontier Patrol.—(See Patrol Guard.)

Fruit.—(See Horticulture.)

Fuller, a town of Crawford county, with a population of 351 in 1910, is a station on the Kansas City Southern R. R. 10 miles east of Girard, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express

offices, telephone connections, a good local trade, etc. Coal mining is the principal industry, and large quantities of coal are shipped from Fuller annually.

Fullerton, a post-hamlet of Hodgeman county, is situated about 15 miles southeast of Jetmore, the county seat, and 8 miles south of Gray, which is the nearest railroad station.

Fulton, one of the largest towns in Bourbon county, is situated in the northeastern part of the county on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 13 miles north of Fort Scott, the county seat. It was founded in 1869 and the following year several stores were opened. Grain elevators and a mill were built, and as the population grew two good hotels and fine public school buildings were erected. The name of the town at first was Osaga, but the similarity to Osage was confusing, and it was changed to Fulton. The first postoffice was established in 1869 under the name of Osaga, but was changed with the name of the town. In 1874 Fulton was incorporated as a city of the third class, since which time it has continued to prosper. The Methodist church was established in 1870 and a fine church edifice was soon after built. The Catholic church also perfected an organization. A lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in 1875 and in the early '80s the Masonic Lodge was established. The town is located in the midst of a rich farming district for which it is the supply and shipping point. In 1910 it had a population of 416.

Funston, a small hamlet a little southeast of the center of Allen county, is about 10 miles from Iola, the county seat, and some 8 miles from Humboldt, from which place it receives mail by rural delivery. Elsmore is the most convenient railroad station.

Funston, Edward Hogue, member of Congress, was born in Clark county, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1836, a son of Frederick and Julia (Stafford) Funston. His parents were of Irish descent and well educated for the day in which they lived. With the other members of his family, Edward shared the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life in the middle west. He was given a reasonably fair country school education, attending school until he was thirteen years old, when he hired out to a farmer for the summer but attended school in the winter. For three years he worked and studied in this way, until he qualified himself to enter New Carlisle Academy. At the age of twenty he became a country school teacher and thus obtained means to attend Marietta College for two years. He did not graduate, but later had the degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him by the college. In 1861 he entered the Sixteenth Ohio battery and took part in the principal actions along the Mississippi river, until mustered out of the service in 1865. In 1867 he came to Kansas and located on a prairie farm in Carlyle township, Allen county. He was elected to the state legislature in 1873, was reelected at each of the two succeeding annual elections, and was speaker of the house the last year. In 1880, he was elected to the state senate and served as president pro-tempore of that body. After four years in

the state senate, he was elected to Congress on March 1, 1884, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dudley C. Haskell, and was reelected at each succeeding election until 1892, when he was defeated by a fusion of the Democratic and Populist parties. He was given the certificate of election, but his seat was contested by Horace L. Moore, and he was unseated on Aug. 2, 1894. Mr. Funston died at his home in Iola, Kan., Sept. 10, 1911.

Funston, Frederick, soldier, was born at New Carlisle, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1865, a son of Edward H. and Ann E. (Mitchell) Funston. When two years old, his parents removed to Kansas, and in 1885 he became a student in the state university. He also attended the university in 1889-90, after which he was employed as a newspaper reporter in Kansas City, and the next year was botanist with the Death Valley expedition. He was commissioned by the United States agricultural department in 1893 to explore Alaska and report on the flora. When this work was finished he went to Cuba, where he served for 18 months in the insurgent army in 1896-97, receiving promotions to captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. Having received a wound, he returned to the United States, and when war was declared against Spain he was commissioned colonel of the Twentieth Kansas infantry on May 20, 1898. His regiment was ordered to the Philippines and on May 2, 1899, Col. Funston was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers for his bravery in crossing the Rio Grande river at Calumpit on a small raft and establishing a rope ferry in the face of a severe fire. He organized and led the expedition that captured Emilio Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and on April 1, 1901, was commissioned brigadier-general in the regular army. For a time he was in command of the Department of California, and was then made commandant of the army service school at Fort Leavenworth.

Furley, a village of Sedgwick county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 15 miles northeast of Wichita. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, general stores and implement houses, and is the principal shipping point for a rich agricultural district in the northeastern part of the county. The population in 1910 was 52.

Fur Traders.—In the early settlement of America, the prospects of acquiring wealth through a trade in furs lured a number of adventurous spirits into the wilds for the purpose of trapping the fur-bearing animals and opening up traffic with the Indians. Chittenden says: "The nature of this business determined the character of the early white population. It was the roving trader and the solitary trapper who first sought out these inhospitable wilds, traced the streams to their sources, scaled the mountain passes, and explored a boundless expanse of territory where the foot of the white man had never trodden before."

The Hudson Bay traders were operating on the upper Missouri in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The first fur company in the United States was organized in 1794 at the suggestion of Zenon Trudeau, but it did not last long. In 1802 a company was formed by Manuel Lisa,

François M. Benoit, Gregoire Sarpy and Charles Sanguinet. Five years later Manuel Lisa, Pierre Menard and William Morrison organized a company which in 1809 became merged with the Missouri Fur company, the most prominent members of which were Benjamin Wilkinson, Pierre and Auguste Chouteau, Manuel Lisa, William Clark, William Morrison and Pierre Menard. About the same time Astor began operations on the Pacific coast. The period of the active fur trade west of the Mississippi extended from 1807 to 1843. During the greater part of that time there was a spirited rivalry among a number of fur companies, the most notable of which were the Hudson Bay, the Missouri, the American, the Northwestern, the Pacific, the North American and the Rocky Mountain companies. The last named was organized by Gen. William H. Ashley, who in 1826 sold out to William L. Sublette, David E. Jackson and Jedediah S. Smith. Others who were interested in or closely connected with the fur trade were the Bent brothers, Campbell and Charles L'Arpenteur.

All the companies employed men and established trading posts in the Indian country. Their pirogues, canoes, bull-boats, bateaus and keel-boats covered the western waters, bearing goods to the trading posts and peltries back to St. Louis, which city was for many years the headquarters of the fur trade. There were, however, a large number of what were known as "free hunters and trappers"—men who preferred to act in their individual capacity in the hope of making greater profits than they would by accepting wages from the fur companies. Of these, Hancock and Dickson were hunting and trapping on the Yellowstone as early as 1804. John Colter, who was discharged from the Lewis and Clark expedition, took up the work of a free trapper, and in his peregrinations through the western wilderness discovered the great geysers that are now in the Yellowstone national park. Ezekiel Williams was another free trapper in 1807. In numerous instances the Indians opposed the organization of fur companies, finding it easier to deal with an individual than with the representative of a corporation.

The great fur companies did not operate to any great extent on the prairie streams, but left them to the free hunters and trappers. When Lewis and Clark ascended the Missouri in 1804 they met two Frenchmen who had been trapping during the winter of 1803-04 on the upper waters of the Kansas river. (See Early River Commerce.) A French post was established in what is now Kansas, opposite Kickapoo island. Chouteau & De Munn were operating on the Arkansas river in 1815-17 and the Sublettes were often in Kansas. Several trading posts were established by the Chouteaus (q. v.) along the Kansas river.

The influence of the fur traders was felt in various ways. Brigham Young selected the valley of the Great Salt Lake as a haven for the Mormons upon information imparted to him by trappers. In the war with Mexico old trappers and traders were employed to guide the United States troops across the country. Audubon, Nicolle, Catlin, and a host

of other students of nature and writers on Indian life and character, received many useful hints from the fur traders, whose experience proved of great benefit to the pioneer settler some years later.

G

Gabriel, an inland hamlet of Doniphan county, is located near the Missouri river in the northeastern part of the county in Burr Oak township, about 8 miles from Troy, the county seat, from which place it receives mail. The population in 1910 was 50.

Galatia, a country postoffice in Barton county, is located in Fairview township 24 miles northwest of Great Bend, the county seat. Olmitz, on the Missouri Pacific, is the nearest shipping point, with which it has daily stage connections. The population according to the census of 1910 was 65.

Galena, an incorporated city of the second class in Cherokee county, is located near the southeast corner of the county on Short creek and at the junction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and St. Louis & San Francisco railroads. There is also an electric line to Joplin, Carthage and Webb City, Mo. The first railroad was completed to this point in 1871, but the town was not started until after the discovery of lead ore in the spring of 1877. The Galena Mining & Smelting company purchased 120 acres of land and laid out the town. Lots sold rapidly, and within two months the population numbered over 2,000. A postoffice was established soon after the town was platted, and in May, 1871, Galena was incorporated as a city of the third class, with G. W. Webb as the first mayor. The first school was taught in the winter of 1877-78 in a building that had been erected for mercantile purposes, and the first regular school house—a frame structure of four rooms—was built in 1879. On May 16, 1879, the first number of the Galena Miner made its appearance. This was the first newspaper.

For some time after Galena was started, the buildings were of that "balloon" type so generally found in new mining towns, and a large part of the population was composed of individuals as "rough" as the buildings. Saloons flourished, the gambler was early on the ground, drunken brawls and shooting scrapes were common. But this has been changed. The Galena of the present day is equipped with substantial business buildings, waterworks, electric lights, a fire department, a sewer system, well paved streets, good sidewalks, a telephone exchange, an electric street railway, modern public school buildings, good hotels, well stocked mercantile establishments, and a number of fine residences. Lead and zinc mining and smelting are the principal industries, but there are also foundries, stamping works, grain elevators, a novelty works, a broom factory, etc. The city has 3 banks, 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers, an opera house, and lodges of the leading fraternal organizations. The population in 1910 was 6,096. Empire City was annexed to Galena in 1907.

Galesburg, an incorporated city of Neosho county, is located in Center-ville township, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 10 miles south-west of Erie, the county seat. It has a bank, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The popu-lation in 1910 was 183. The land on which the town was located was taken up by a Mr. Tracy for a town company of which the following were the personnel: J. W. Crees, David Bonham, E. Sapp, Levi A. Doan and J. W. Snyder. The first building was erected by William Young. J. W. Snyder built and opened the first store. The postoffice which belongs to this place was at first located at Rose Hill, about a mile south, but when the town was founded in 1871, it was moved to Gales-burg. The first school was taught by Miss Parna Whittlesey in the winter of 1871-2, the school being held in the town hall.

Gallagher, a rural postoffice of Logan township, Comanche county, is located a few miles east of Coldwater, the county seat and most con-venient railroad station.

Galt, a country postoffice in Rice county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 11 miles northeast of Lyons, the county seat. It is also a trading point, having one general store. The population according to the census of 1910 was 15.

Galva, one of the thriving little cities of McPherson county, is located in Empire township 8 miles east of McPherson, the county seat. It is well equipped with railroads, having the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Florence & Ellinwood branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. It is the receiving and shipping point for a large and prosperous farming district; is supplied with a bank, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 322. Galva was laid out in 1879 on lands belonging to the Marion & McPherson Railroad company. Good stock yards were constructed and a number of general stores opened. In 1880 the "Central Kansas Congregational Academy" was chartered and a building was erected at Galva at a cost of \$1,000. Galva has always been prosperous, and is at present a city of the third class.

Game Laws.—When the first white settlers came to Kansas they found game, both large and small, in abundance. Herds of buffalo and antelope roamed over the plains; deer, wild turkey and an occasional elk were to be found in the woody country; wild geese and ducks often stopped for awhile in Kansas in their migrations; in the brakes and along the streams lived large numbers of rabbits, quails, snipes, plovers, etc. In those early days the rifle was depended on to a large extent to furnish the supply of meat for the family. So plentiful were the game animals and birds that little or no thought was given to their protection until after the state was admitted into the Union.

The act of May 10, 1861, made it unlawful "to shoot, kill or trap, within the limits of the state, any prairie chicken, quails, partridges, wild turkey and deer between the first day of April and September of

each year," and imposed a fine of \$5 or less for each violation of the law. Justices of the peace were given jurisdiction for the enforcement of the provisions of the act. This was the first game law passed by the legislature of the State of Kansas.

As time passed and game grew scarcer, more stringent laws were passed for the protection of game animals and birds. In 1871 the California quail was placed under legal protection. The act of 1897 imposed penalties upon railroad companies for shipping game out of the state during the closed season. The act of March 11, 1903, made it unlawful to kill quail or prairie chicken in certain counties of the state for a period of three years. On Feb. 18, 1905, Gov. Hoch approved an act authorizing him to appoint a state fish and game warden for a term of four years, whose duty it should be to take charge of the fish hatchery (q. v.) and carry out the provisions of law regarding the propagation of game and food fish in the waters of the state. To assist him in the discharge of this duty, the warden was directed to appoint one or more deputies.

The law of 1905 was repealed by the act of Feb. 28, 1911, which reënacted, however, a number of the provisions of former laws. The office of fish and game warden was continued, the term of office to be for four years, the annual salary to be \$2,000, and the warden was placed under the supervision of the regents of the University of Kansas. The warden was authorized to appoint one or more deputies in each county of the state, in which ten resident taxpayers might request him to do so, and the warden and his deputies were given power to arrest any person caught in the act of violating the law. A license fee of \$1 was required from every resident of the state before he would be allowed to hunt, and non-residents were required to pay \$15 for such privilege, all licenses to expire at the close of the fiscal years in which they were issued. Every person thus licensed was also required to carry his license with him while hunting, and to show it to the warden, deputy warden, or other officer upon demand.

The open season, that is the season in which game birds or animals might be killed, was as follows: For squirrels, from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1; fur-bearing animals, Nov. 15 to March 15; wild geese, ducks and brants, Sept. 1 to April 15; snipe, Sept. 1 to April 30; grouse or prairie chicken, Oct. 1 to Nov. 1; plover, Aug. 1 to April 30; quail, Nov. 15 to Dec. 1. No game bird was to be shot at or killed while sitting on the ground or in the water, unless wounded, and none was to be killed earlier than one hour before sunrise nor later than one hour after sunset. The number of birds that could be killed in any one day was limited to 12 snipe, prairie chicken, wild ducks, quail or plover, and 6 wild geese or brant. Beaver, otter, deer and antelope could not be killed or trapped in any manner for a period of ten years from the passage of the act.

Owners of farms, orchards or gardens were not prevented by the act from killing bluejays, owls, hawks, crows, blackbirds or other

destructive birds, but it was made unlawful for any person to kill, destroy or take into captivity any eagle, or to destroy the nest or eggs of any wild bird or to have such nest or eggs in his possession except under certain conditions.

Section 20 of the act provided that "It shall be unlawful for any person to catch, take, or attempt to catch or take, from any lake, pond, river, creek, stream or other waters within or bordering on this state, any fish by any means or in any manner except by rod and line and fishhook; provided, that not more than one hook shall be used on such line; and provided further, that no person shall use more than one trot-line at any one time, and that no trot-line shall have attached to it more than 25 hooks; provided further, that no trot-line shall be set within 300 yards of a dam or within 200 yards of the mouth of any creek or river; and provided further, that this section shall not be deemed to prohibit the catching of fish in the creeks, rivers, ponds and lakes of this state by means of a seine having a mesh which stretches not less than three inches; and provided further, that if any fish are caught less than three pounds in weight by means of any seine it shall be unlawful to injure or take said fish away, but they shall be thrown back into the water."

Seines could not be used, however, from April 15 to June 15, nor from Dec. 15 to March 15, and owners of seines were required to secure a permit from the warden and give bond that they would be used according to law. The warden was authorized to seize and destroy all nets, traps, etc., used in violation of the act. For violation of any of the provisions of the law the offender should be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for the first offense; not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for the second offense; and not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for the third and each subsequent offense, and should be committed to the county jail until fine and cost of prosecution might be paid.

Railroad companies, or other common carriers, were prohibited from shipping any game birds, except upon a permit from the warden, but nothing in the law prevented the taking of fish or game for propagation or scientific purposes.

Garden City, the largest town and county seat of Finney county, is centrally located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Garden City, Gulf and Northern railroads, and on the Arkansas river. It is the commercial center for a large and prosperous irrigating district, and is in the midst of the Kansas beet sugar region. It has electricity for lighting and power, waterworks, sewer system, fire and police departments, a county high school, public library, hospital, opera house, 3 banks, 3 newspapers (the Telegram, a daily and the Inprint and Herald, weeklies). There is a beet sugar factory, erected at a cost of \$1,000,000, which handles 1,000 tons of beets and turns out 200,000 pounds of refined sugar daily. There are two seed houses, which cure and market native seeds, several firms which manufacture stock tanks, pumps, and

all sorts of well supplies, 2 elevators, a flour mill and a planing mill. Daily stages run to Santa Fe, Eminence and Essex, and tri-weekly stages to Terryton. The shady streets and fine lawns in the residence portion of Garden City indicate that it is well named. The business district, which covers several squares, is solidly built with structures of brick and stone. The city is supplied with telegraph and express offices, telephone accommodations, and an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. Garden City was first settled in 1884. For the first few years the growth was rapid, but, in common with other western Kansas towns, it lost in population during the period of business depression from 1889 to 1896. Since then its progress has been along more conservative lines and the improvements are consequently of a more substantial character than those of earlier years. In 1900, the first U. S. census after the city was incorporated, the population was 1,590. Ten years later the city was divided into three wards and reported a total population of 3,171, an increase of almost 100 per cent. during the decade.

Garden Plain, one of the leading towns of Sedgwick county, is located in the township of the same name and is a station on the Wichita & Pratt division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 20 miles west of Wichita. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections with the surrounding towns, general stores, hardware and implement houses, and is the shipping point for a rich agricultural district. Garden Plain was incorporated in 1902 and in 1910 reported a population of 296.

Gardner, the third largest town in Johnson county, is located in the southwest portion on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 9 miles southwest of Olathe, the county seat. It was surveyed and laid out in 1857 by O. G. Gardner, Benjamin B. Francis, A. B. Bartlett and others who composed the town company, and was named in honor of Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts. The first building was a large frame structure, erected by the town company for temporary use. The first hotel was kept by Benjamin Davis in a small log building, subsequently he built a frame hotel and in the spring of 1857 the town company built a stone hotel building. Dr. W. M. Shean, the first physician, located in Gardner in 1857, and in the fall of the year a blacksmith shop was opened. J. W. Sponable opened the first store in the spring of 1858. A second store soon followed and a shoe shop was also started. Myra D. Shean taught the first school. In 1861 a stone school house was erected. The Methodists became established in Gardner in 1857, but did not build a church until 1878. A Presbyterian church was erected in 1858. A library association was formed in 1862. On Oct. 21, 1861, Gardner was sacked by a band of guerrillas, under Upton Hays. With the building of the railroad the town began to prosper and today is the banking, shipping and supply point for a rich and large agricultural district. There are several general stores, a hardware and implement house, lumber yard, hotel, and other commercial enterprises, a money

order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 Gardner reported a population of 514.

Garfield, one of the principal towus of Pawnee county, is situated on the Arkansas river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 11 miles southwest of Larned, the county seat. It is a shipping point of considerable importance, has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph, express and telephone accommodations, a flour mill, 4 grain elevators, a hotel, a public library, graded and high schools, Congregational, Methodist and Swedish Lutheran churches, and a number of well stocked mercantile establishments. It was incorporated in 1910 and the same year reported a population of 333.

Garfield County, created by the act of March 5, 1887, and named in honor of James A. Garfield, was bounded as follows: "Commencing where the north line of township 21 south, intersects the east line of range 27 west; thence south along the range line to its intersection with the north line of township 24 south; thence west along township line to where it intersects the east line of range 31 west; thence north along range line to where it intersects the north line of township 21 south; thence east to the place of beginning."

In 1889 a decision of the supreme court transferred the county seat from Ravanna to Eminence, and the people of the latter place demanded the immediate removal of the county offices. One attempt to remove the treasurer's office was defeated by the citizens of Ravanna, the safe being badly damaged in the fracas. Gov. Humphrey was temporarily absent from the state at the time, and on Aug. 3 the attorney-general notified Adj.-Gen. Roberts, who visited Eminence and persuaded the citizens there to do nothing further until the court met in September, when the matter was peacefully adjusted. The boundaries as defined by the creative act included only 12 Congressional townships, 6 of which were taken from Finney county and 6 from Hodgeman, and in 1892 proceedings were instituted against the county to test the validity of its organization, as it embraced only 432 square miles. It was accordingly declared illegally organized and was attached to Finney county in 1893.

Garfield University.—The idea of erecting a university in memory of President Garfield originated with W. B. Hendryx, a personal friend of Mr. Garfield. There seemed to be no opportunity for establishing such a school in the east, so Mr. Hendryx came to Kansas and after some consideration the matter was taken up by the Christian church. The college committee of that body, consisting of A. J. Thompson, R. F. Lotz, W. D. Stone, Walter Chenault and Howard Rash, made a report to the Kansas convention of the church at Wichita on Oct. 7, 1886. The report stated that the committee believed \$100,000 could be secured for the location of the college, if the committee could guarantee that the church would raise an additional \$100,000.

Of the several locations considered, Wichita was chosen. That city named, organized and chartered Garfield University, with a board of nine

directors, and secured options on desirable college sites. On May 29, 1887, a contract was signed by the directors and the college committee, by the terms of which the board was to erect a university building on a 23 acre campus in the southwest part of the city, the building to cost not less than \$75,000, nor more than \$100,000. Instead of following the original plan, work was begun on a five-story building, covering three-fourths of an acre of ground, and in the second report of the committee this statement is found; "It is now certain that the building will cost not less than \$200,000."

Mr. Hendryx, who had been elected business manager, secured funds to carry on the work and efforts were made to complete the north wing of the building in time to open school in the fall of 1887, but this was found to be impossible. The board then secured another building near the university, and there the first classes were held, with Dr. Harvey W. Everset as chancellor. A faculty of twelve persons was selected, and the following departments were provided: preparatory, normal college of letters and science, college of music, college of Biblical theology, and school of art. The law school was opened in Sept., 1888, and the college of medicine the following December. Some 500 students were enrolled in 1889 and the faculty was increased to forty members. In 1890 a business college of Wichita was affiliated with the university, which swelled the enrollment to over 1,000.

In the meantime the Wichita "boom" began to decline, property values decreased, and the land belonging to the university could not be sold without great sacrifice, which meant ruin to the institution. A mortgage of \$65,000 was placed on the building and grounds, but the business depression continued and at the close of 1890 the university had no funds to continue its work. The university, therefore, closed its doors after three years in which it had gained an enviable reputation among the institutions of its class.

Mr. Hendryx was not willing to give up the fight, and succeeded in interesting Edgar Harding, a wealthy resident of Boston, Mass., in the college. In Feb., 1892, Mr. Harding assumed all outstanding indebtedness—some \$125,000—and settled the claims of all creditors. A new charter was obtained, a new board of trustees assumed the management, and the name was changed to "Central Memorial University," the name Garfield to be retained as a general designation. On March 28, 1892, the university again opened its doors. Subsequently the property of the institution passed into the possession of James M. and Anna Davis, who donated it to the "College Association of Friends." (See Friends University.)

Garland, a post-village of Bourbon county, is situated in the southeastern portion on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 11 miles south of Fort Scott, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and is the shipping point for a rich agricultural district. In 1910 the town had a population of 276.

Garnett, the county seat and largest town of Anderson county, is located northeast of the central part of the county, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads. It has an electric light plant which produces current for lighting and power, waterworks, a fire department, an opera house, 3 banks, 2 furniture factories, a flour and feed mill, planing mill, creamery, cigar factories, 11 churches, high school and graded schools, 2 daily papers (the News and the Review), 2 weeklies (the Eagle-Plaindealer and the Journal), and several blocks of substantially built business houses. The city is divided into four wards, and in 1910 had a population of 2,334. There are telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with seven rural routes.

Garnett was founded by Dr. George W. Cooper, who first selected the site in 1856. He then returned to Louisville, Ky., where he organized a town company consisting of W. A. Garnett, president; R. B. Hall, vice-president; Theodore Harris, secretary; George W. Cooper and George A. Dunn. In May, 1857, Dr. Cooper had the site platted and built a double log cabin. A colony from Louisville came later in the year, bringing with them machinery for a sawmill and a flour mill which was erected at once. Dwellings and business houses were put up, and a school house was erected in 1858. The postoffice was established in 1859, and in that year the county seat was removed from Shannon to Garnett. In the fall the commissioner of the general land office made an order canceling the entry of the town site. This was a serious matter for the citizens. Some of them on the north side of the town formed a stock company and secured titles to their lands. The south half of town was preempted by Dr. John B. Chapman. Matters went on till 1861, when at the instance of the citizens an investigation was made which disclosed the fact that titles could be given to the lots by action of the probate judge. It was found that the probate judge then in office had not properly qualified and they succeeded in getting another man put in his place who would take the action necessary to secure them legal possession of their homes. A great deal of red tape and trouble was occasioned before the matter was finally brought to a satisfactory close, during which time the town did not grow. The case was finally settled in the supreme court in 1862. The town was incorporated in Oct., 1861, and the following were its first trustees, G. W. Her, G. A. Cook, William McLoughlin, B. F. Ridgeway and Thomas Lindsay. In 1870 the form of government was changed to that of a city of the third class. The first railroad reached Garnett that same year. In 1881 the town suffered a disastrous fire, which burned 11 business buildings out of the heart of the town. The first newspaper was the Garnett Plaindealer, established in 1865 by I. E. Olney.

Garnishment.—Any creditor is entitled to proceed by garnishment in the district court of the proper county against any person, excepting a municipal corporation, who is indebted to or has any property, real or personal, in his possession or under his control belonging to such credi-

tor's debtor. Either at the time of the issuing of the summons, or at any time thereafter before final judgment in any action to recover damages founded upon contract, express or implied, or upon judgment or decree, or at any time after the issuing in any case of an execution against property and before the time when it is returnable, the plaintiff, or some person in his behalf, may file with the clerk an affidavit stating the amount of the plaintiff's claim against the defendant or defendants over and above all offsets, and stating that he verily believes that some person (naming him) is indebted to or has property, real or personal, in his possession or under his control belonging to the defendant (or either or any of the defendants) in the action or execution, that such defendant has no property liable to execution sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, and that the indebtedness or property mentioned in such affidavit is to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person making such affidavit not by law exempt from seizure or sale upon execution. Any number of garnishees may be embraced in the same affidavit and summons; but if a joint liability be claimed against any it must be so stated in such affidavit, and the garnishee named as jointly liable is deemed jointly proceeded against, otherwise the several garnishees are deemed severally proceeded against.

The order of garnishment is not issued by the clerk until an undertaking on the part of the plaintiff has been executed by one or more sufficient sureties, approved by the clerk and filed in his office, in a sum not exceeding double the amount of the plaintiff's claim, to the effect that the plaintiff will pay to the defendant all damages which he may sustain by reason of such garnishment, if the order be wrongfully obtained; but no undertaking is required where the party or parties defendant are all non-residents of the state or a foreign corporation. Upon the filing of such affidavit a garnishee summons is issued by the clerk and served upon the defendant or his attorney of record, and each of the garnishees, in the manner provided for the service of summons, and is returned with proof of service in five days. The garnishee summons may be served by the sheriff, or any other person not a party to the action. If any garnishee, having been duly summoned, fails to file an affidavit of non-liability or otherwise answer to the summons, the court may render judgment against him for the amount of the judgment which the plaintiff recovers against the defendant in the action for damages and costs, together with the costs of such garnishee.

Garrison, a village of Pottawatomie county, is located in Green township on the Union Pacific R. R. 20 miles west from Westmoreland, the county seat, and 6 miles from Olsburg. It has a money order post-office with one rural route, and express and telegraph offices. The population in 1910 was 160.

Gas (also called Gas City), an incorporated city of Allen county, is situated in Elm township and is the first station east of Iola on the Missouri Pacific railroad. When natural gas was discovered in Elm township in the summer of 1898 E. K. Taylor sold 60 acres of his farm

to some spelter companies and in October sub-divided the remainder into lots, which was the beginning of "Gas City." The place grew rapidly, the cheap fuel afforded by the immense supply of natural gas bringing in a number of large manufacturing plants of various kinds. In 1910 the population was 1,281. Gas has a bank, a daily and a weekly newspaper, an opera house, an international money order postoffice from which mail is distributed to the surrounding country by rural free delivery, several good mercantile houses, telegraph and express offices, etc. The city is divided into four wards. Excellent transportation facilities are afforded by the Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads.

Gaskill, a small hamlet of Washington county, is located about 4 miles south of the Nebraska state line and 10 miles northwest of Washington, the county seat, from which place mail is received by rural delivery.

Gay, William, Shawnee Indian agent in 1856, was one of the victims of pro-slavery animosity. On June 21, 1856, accompanied by his son, he started to Westport, Mo., and when about 2 miles from that place was met by three men. One of them offered him a drink, and in the course of the conversation Mr. Gay was asked whether he was for or against slavery. He replied that he was from Michigan, but this indirect answer did not satisfy his inquisitor, repeated the question. Mr. Gay then replied that he was in favor of making Kansas a free state. He was then shot several times and fatally wounded. The son was also wounded, but managed to make his escape. It was thought by some that robbery was really the motive for Gay's murder, the perpetrators of the deed hoping to find on his person the key to the safe in which the agency money was kept. If they found the key they were afraid to attempt to use it, because of the storm of indignation aroused by the murder.

Gaylord, an incorporated town of Smith county, is located on the north fork of the Solomon river and the Missouri Pacific R. R. 10 miles south of Smith Center, the county seat. It has a bank, a newspaper (the Sentinel), a number of good retail stores, three churches, daily stage to Smith Center, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 308.

Gaylord was named in honor of C. E. Gaylord of Marshall county, Kan. The postoffice was established in 1871, with W. D. Street as the first postmaster. Mr. Street opened the first store. The first grist mill in the county was built on the Solomon at this point by Baker & Keeler in 1871. The first white child born in Gaylord was Cora May McNall, born in May, 1872. The first marriage was between Miss Rhoda Phillips and George Parker the same summer. The first town officers were: Trustee, E. R. Fowler; justice, Henry Abercombie; constable, Webb McNall; treasurer, George Parker. The first school was taught by Mrs. Agnes L. C. Skinner in the summer of 1872.

Geary (formerly called Geary City), a hamlet of Doniphan county, is located in Wayne township about 9 miles southeast of Troy, the county seat, and 8 from Wathena, from which place it receives daily mail. The population in 1910 was 52. The town was located in 1857 by a company of Leavenworth people and named for J. W. Geary, who was at that time governor of the territory. The first building was a log house used as a saloon. The town company built a hotel. The first store was opened by a Mr. Cutter. James McCahon was the first lawyer and Dr. F. Grubb the first physician. Flickinger & Langdon put up a sawmill in 1859. The postoffice was established in 1857, with J. L. Roundy as the first postmaster. An interesting paper called the *New Era* was started in 1857, with two editors, one a Democrat and the other a Republican.

Geary County, originally called Davis, is located in the northeastern part of the state, being in the third tier of counties south of Nebraska and in the fifth west from the Missouri river. It is bounded on the north by Riley county, east by Riley and Wabaunsee, south by Morris and Dickinson, and west by Dickinson and Clay. It is irregular in shape, contains 407 square miles, and is one of the 33 counties created by an act of the first territorial legislature in 1855. It was organized at the time of its creation and named "Davis" in honor of Jefferson Davis, who was at that time secretary of war. By act of the Kansas legislature of Feb. 28, 1889, the name was changed to Geary, in honor of John White Geary, third territorial governor of Kansas. An attempt was made by the act of March 11, 1893, to change the name back to Davis, provided a majority of the people of the county favored the proposition, but the majority was against the change and the name Geary remains.

It is generally believed that the first white men to visit Geary county were Coronado and his associates in their search for the unknown provinces of Quivira and Harahey. (See Coronado.) The Bourgmont expedition (q. v.) is supposed to have traveled along the south bank of the Kansas river through the present county of Geary. John C. Fremont, in his report of the expedition to the Rocky mountains, says, "we arrived on the 8th (June, 1843) at the mouth of the Smokyhill fork, which is the principal southern branch of the Kansas, forming here, by its junction with the Republican, or northern branch, the main Kansas river."

In 1853 settlers began to come into the territory now embraced within the bounds of Geary county. One of the first to locate permanently was Thomas Reynolds, who settled near Ogden. When Kansas was organized as a territory, there were only 20 voters in the region now embraced within the county. The Pawnee town association was organized on Nov. 26, 1854. Col. W. P. Montgomery was president of the association and William Hammond was secretary. Many of the officers stationed at Fort Riley took an active part in the management of local affairs. The first election, in what is now Geary county, was for the election of a delegate to Congress. It was held in Nov., 1854, and the voting place was at the house of Thomas Reynolds. The free-state candidate was R. P. Flenniken, and the pro-slavery candidate was J. W. Whitfield. The

judges of election were all officers of the army, and of the 40 votes cast, Flenniken received 31 and Whitfield 9. In Dec., 1854, the town of Pawnee was started on the north shore of the river not far from Fort Riley. Some trouble arose in its establishment, as a few settlers had already located on the land. It is said that Col. Montgomery, the president of the town company, had the settlers driven off by a squad of soldiers, in Jan., 1855, and the association was assured by Gov. Reeder, the first governor of the territory, that if the necessary buildings were completed in time he would convene the first territorial legislature at Pawnee. In March a second town company was formed of which William Hammond was president, and a town was laid out and called Chetolah (q. v.). Before the close of March a third town company was organized, which laid out the town of Ashland on McDowell's creek and made a settlement.

On March 31, 1855, the first election for members of the territorial legislature was held, and Pawnee was the only voting precinct in what is now Geary county. It formed a part of the eighth representative and the sixth council district. M. F. Conway was the free-state, and John Donaldson the pro-slavery candidate for the council; S. D. Houston was the free-state and Russell Garrett the pro-slavery candidate for the house of representatives. The free-state candidates were elected by a vote of 53 to 23.

In 1855, according to the promise made by Gov. Reeder, the executive office was removed to Pawnee, and in July the first territorial legislature convened there, but soon after adjourned to the Shawnee Mission in Johnson county. The resolution to adjourn was vetoed by the governor, but the territorial court sustained the measure and Pawnee lost the capital. This was a hard blow to the town company.

Gov. Geary visited the county in 1856, and the same year the county was represented in the Topeka legislature by J. H. Pillsbury in the council and Abram Barry in the house. An act to complete the organization of Geary county as a separate corporation was passed on Feb. 20, 1857. The legislature elected two county commissioners, a probate judge, who was ex-officio chairman of the board, and a sheriff. These officers were to hold office until the first Monday in October, when a county election was ordered, for county officers and to decide the permanent location of the county seat. The first commissioners were Robert Reynolds, C. L. Sandford, and N. B. White and the first meeting was held on March 16, 1857, but only Reynolds and Sandford were present. G. F. Gordon acted as clerk but E. L. Pattie was later regularly appointed to that position. H. N. Williams was elected sheriff; P. M. Barclay, treasurer, and G. F. Gordon, justice of the peace. At the election of Oct. 5, 1857, for members of the legislature, the voting precincts were Ashland, Ogden, Chetolah, Clark's Creek, Riley City and Montague's. At the election 126 free-state and 30 Democratic votes were cast.

The first postoffice in the county was established at Fort Riley in 1853, with Robert Wilson as postmaster. The first marriage solemnized in the county was that of Thomas Jenkins and Ella Wicks on Oct. 1,

1855, and the first white child born was John Fleming, whose birth occurred on Dec. 20, 1854. The pioneer merchant of Geary county was John T. Price, who opened a grocery store at Pawnee in 1854.

The legislature of 1859 located the seat of justice at Ashland. In the spring of 1860 Junction City was made a voting precinct, and a petition was presented to the commissioners for a change of the county seat. Accordingly, the question was submitted to the people and an election ordered for June 25, 1860. Ashland, Junction City, Riley City and Union were the contestants. The election resulted in 287 votes for Junction City, 129 for Union, 3 for Ashland and 3 for Riley City, and thus Junction City became the permanent seat of justice. The first meeting of the county board was held there on July 2, 1860.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil war there was much excitement in Geary county over the men who enlisted in the army. On March 10, 1862, some of the soldiers stationed at Fort Riley, dissatisfied with the secession sentiments expressed in the columns of the Kansas Frontier, attacked the newspaper office and did much damage. A meeting of the citizens denounced the action of the soldiers, and it is not certain whether this meeting or something published in the Frontier stirred the soldiers to a higher indignation, but the same week they again attacked the newspaper office and this time it was demolished. There were then several regiments encamped at Fort Riley, and the outbreaks of the soldiers became so frequent and annoying that the town was placed in charge of Capt. Sylvester of the Twelfth Wisconsin, who acted as provost guard.

About the same time great excitement was created in Geary and the adjoining counties, by a party of Comanche Indians, who entered the Republican valley, committed depredations and drove out the settlers. The people within easy reach of Fort Riley had little to fear because of the troops stationed there, and many settlers from further west sought refuge in Junction City.

Prior to 1866, the county officers were located in the upper story of a stone building at the corner of Sixth and Washington streets at Junction City. This building was destroyed by fire on the night of April 8, and a few days later the town and county were swept by a cyclone that did great damage.

On July 5, 1866, the county commissioners decided to build a bridge across the Smoky Hill river and authorized the sale of \$20,000 of bonds for the purpose. In 1867 bonds were voted by the people to aid in the construction of the south branch of the Union Pacific railroad and the Kansas Pacific, which was the first railroad to enter Geary county, being completed as far as Junction City on Nov. 10, 1866. A great tide of immigration flowed into the county with the opening of the railroads, and most of the desirable land was soon taken up. In 1870, Geary county was sued by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad company for \$165,000 in bonds that the county had voted to aid in the construction of the railroad, but which had never been paid. After being in the courts for some time, the case passed to the supreme court where a decision was rendered in favor of the county.

Geary county constituted one municipal township up to Aug. 7, 1872, when the board of commissioners divided it into two civil townships, Smoky Hill and Jackson. In time these were subdivided to form the eight townships into which the county is now divided, viz:—Blakely, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Lyon, Milford, Smoky Hill and Wingfield. In 1873, the legislature changed the boundaries of Geary county by taking away Ashland township and adding it to Riley county. At the same time Milford township was taken from Riley and annexed to Geary. The first newspaper was the Sentinel, edited by B. H. Keyser. It made its appearance in June, 1858, as the organ of the Democratic party. In 1859 this paper was bought by Samuel Medary and the name changed to Kansas Statesman. The Frontier Guide, started in 1861, was the second newspaper.

Transportation is furnished by the main line of the Union Pacific railroad, which runs across the northwest part of the country, from northeast to southwest, with a branch northwest from Junction City. A branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas enters in the south and terminates at Junction City, giving the county nearly 50 miles of main track railroad.

The east and central portions of the county are rough and hilly along the streams but the southeastern and western parts are undulating prairie. The county is well watered by the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, which unite near Junction City to form the Kansas river.

The population of the county in 1910 was 12,631, a gain of 1,937 during the preceding ten years. The assessed valuation of property was \$16,642,510, and the value of agricultural products for the year was \$1,888,967.

Geary, John White, the third territorial governor of Kansas, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Dec. 30, 1810. From his Scotch-Irish ancestry he inherited all those traits which developed in him a man of unquestioned courage, great force of character, and a high order of executive ability. His early education was acquired under the instruction of his father, who conducted an academy, after which he entered Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa., where he graduated in 1841. The death of his father about this time made it necessary for him to contribute to the support of his widowed mother and her children. He clerked in a store in Pittsburgh for a time, taught school, and finally took up the work of civil engineer—a profession for which he had thoroughly prepared himself. He followed this occupation in Pennsylvania and Kentucky until the breaking out of the war with Mexico, when he raised a company known as the "American Highlanders," which became a part of the Second Pennsylvania infantry, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. His regiment was attached to the army of Gen. Scott, and for his gallantry at the Belen gate, City of Mexico, he was promoted to the rank of colonel. After the capture of the Mexican capitol he was placed in charge of the city as commandant. The discovery of gold in California lured him to the Pacific coast, and on Jan. 22, 1849, he was appointed postmaster of San Francisco by President Tyler. After a few months'

service he was removed by President Taylor, and was then elected by the citizens to the office of first alcalde of the city. He was also elected the first mayor of San Francisco under the charter of 1850. In 1852 he returned to Pennsylvania on a visit, but while there his wife died, and he never returned to California. On July 31, 1856, he was appointed governor of Kansas. Connelley, in his *Territorial Governors*, says: "He was selected for the position because of his firmness and recognized executive ability." He resigned on March 12, 1857, and like Gov. Reeder left the territory at night to escape assassination at the hands of members of his own political party, returning to Pennsylvania, where he lived quietly on his farm until commencement of the Civil war in 1861. Upon the first call for volunteers, he raised the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania infantry and was commissioned colonel of the regiment. Subsequently he was promoted to brigadier and still later to major-general. During the Atlanta campaign and the famous march to the sea he commanded the "White Star" division of the Twentieth army corps, and on Dec. 22, 1864, was appointed by Gen. Sherman military governor of Savannah. In 1866 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania, and at the close of his term was reelected. Gov. Geary died at Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 8, 1873, eighteen days after the expiration of his second term as governor. His work in Kansas did much to break the power of the pro-slavery party and contributed materially to the admission of Kansas as a free state. Geary county was named in his honor.

Geary's Administration.—At the time Gov. Geary received his appointment, affairs in Kansas were in a deplorable condition. Gov. Shannon's course had not been satisfactory, either to the people of the territory or the administration at Washington, and Acting Gov. Woodson was so much of a partisan that the executive power had been wielded in a way that amounted to virtual persecution of a large portion of the population. Gov. Geary arrived at Leavenworth on Sept. 9, 1856, and found the town under military control. Free-state people, who had asked in vain for the protection of the military, were fleeing from the border ruffians pouring into the territory in response to Woodson's proclamation of Aug. 25. (See Woodson's Administration.)

On the 10th the new governor went to Leecompton, then the seat of government, where he found a number of armed pro-slavery men, who tried to convince him that all the crimes that had been committed in Kansas were the work of the "Abolitionists." That they did not succeed in doing so is obvious from some of the utterances in his address to the people, which he issued on the following day, and from which the following quotations are made to show his policy:

"When I received my commission I was solemnly sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and to discharge my duties as governor of Kansas with fidelity. By reference to the act for the organization of this territory, passed by Congress on the 30th day of March, 1854, I find my duties more particularly defined; among other things, I am 'to take care that the laws are faithfully executed.' The constitution

of the United States and the organic law of this territory will be the lights by which I will be guided in my executive career.

"Let us banish all outside influence from our deliberations, and assemble around our council board with the constitution of our country and the organic law of this territory as the great charts for our guidance and direction. The bona fide inhabitants alone are charged with the solemn duty of enacting her laws, upholding her government, maintaining peace, and laying the foundation for a future commonwealth. . . . This great right of regulating our own affairs and attending to our own business, without any interference from others, has been guaranteed to us by the law which Congress has made for the organization of this territory. This right of self-government—this privilege guaranteed to us by the organic law of our territory—I will uphold with all my might, and with the entire power committed to me. . . . The territory of the United States is the common property of the several states, or of the people thereof. This being so, no obstacle should be interposed to the free settlement of this common property, while in a territorial condition.

"I desire to know no party, no section, no North, no South, no East, no West; nothing but Kansas and my country."

Naturally, such an address as this did not meet with favor among the pro-slavery men, with whom the idea of placing the constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress above the acts of the territorial (bogus) legislature was repugnant, to say the least. So, too, was the declaration of Gov. Geary that he would uphold the right of self-government as guaranteed by the organic law. To show that he meant what he said when he made this declaration, on the same day he issued his "address" he also issued two proclamations—one to disband the volunteer militia which had "been called into service by the late acting governor," and the other ordering "all free male citizens, qualified to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to enroll themselves, in accordance with the act to organize the militia of the territory."

On the 12th he issued the following order to Adjt.-Gen. Strickler: "You will proceed, without a moment's delay, to disarm and disband the present organized militia of the territory, in accordance with the instructions of the president and the proclamations which I have issued, copies of which you will find enclosed. You will also take care to have the arms belonging to the territory deposited in a place of safety and under proper accountability."

At the same time he ordered Thomas J. B. Cramer, the inspector-general, to take charge of the arms and preserve the same. The militia thus ordered to be disbanded and disarmed had been collecting in response to Gov. Woodson's proclamation of Aug. 25. In a letter to W. L. Marey, secretary of war, under date of Sept. 12, 1856, Gov. Geary gives the following reasons for his course: "I have determined to dismiss the present organized militia, after consultation with and by the advice of Gen. Smith, and for the reasons that they are not enrolled in accordance with

the laws; that some of them were committing outrages under pretense of serving the public; and that they were unquestionably perpetrating, rather than diminishing, the troubles with which the territory is agitated."

Theodore Adams, a special agent of the governor, wrote from Lawrence late on the 12th that a large number of men from Missouri were within 6 miles of that town, and that the citizens there were organizing to resist any attack that might be made, but that they would disband it assurance were given that they would be protected. At 1:30 a. m. on the 13th Gov. Geary wrote to Col. P. St. George Cooke to "send immediately to Lawrence a force sufficient to prevent bloodshed, as it is my orders from the president to use every possible means to prevent collisions between the belligerent forces," and closed his letter by saying: "If desirable, I will accompany the troops myself, and should be glad to have you go along."

An hour later 300 mounted men, with four pieces of artillery, accompanied by the governor and Col. Cooke, were on their way to Lawrence. Upon arriving there they found everything quiet. Gov. Geary addressed the people, who cheered him for his promptness in affording them protection, and in the afternoon he returned to Lecompton. The next day he wrote to Col. Cooke:

"The adjutant-general of the territory is about to proceed to disband the volunteer troops. At this late hour he has informed me that he must have an escort of two soldiers to accompany him. If you can let him have them, you will order them to report to me at once. The escort is also intended to accompany the secretary of the territory and my special agent, Mr. Adams. They will first proceed to disband the forces that are marching toward Lawrence."

About three o'clock that afternoon the escort, with Adjt.-Gen. Strickler, Mr. Woodson and Mr. Adams, reached Lawrence, where they found a large body of pro-slavery forces under command of Atchison, Reid, Titus, Jones, Heiskell, Richardson, Stringfellow and others. Soon after the adjutant-general and his escort had left Lecompton, several messengers arrived there from Lawrence with appeals for protection, and Gov. Geary sent the following order to Col. Cooke: "Proceed at all speed with your command to Lawrence, and prevent a collision if possible; and leave a portion of your troops there for that purpose."

Despite the orders of the governor to lose no time in disbanding the militia, Strickler and Woodson were slow to act. At midnight of the 14th Mr. Adams wrote to the governor: "Sec. Woodson and Gen. Strickler had not up to the time I left delivered their orders, but were about doing so as soon as they could get the officers together."

This information reached Gov. Geary at 3 a. m. of the 15th, and he hurried to the camp on the Wakarusa where he found 2,700 of the territorial militia. He at once called a council of the officers, enjoined the duty of obedience, demanded compliance with his proclamation, which was read, severely reprimanded some of the commanding officers, and

commanded the army to disband and disarm. His order was obeyed, but not without some mutterings of displeasure. Some of the disbanded troops, on the way to their homes, committed outrages upon the free-state settlers, such as burning a sawmill near Franklin, driving away horses and cattle, etc. A detachment of the Kickapoo Rangers shot and mortally wounded David C. Buffum. Before he died Gov. Geary and Judge Cato called on him and took his statement, and in November the governor placed a warrant in the hands of Marshal Donalson for the arrest of Charles Hays for the murder of Buffum. Donalson declined to serve the warrant, which was then placed in the hands of Col. Titus, who arrested Hays. The prisoner was admitted to bail, over the protest of Gov. Geary. On Nov. 17 the governor went to Leavenworth to attend the Delaware land sales. He had scarcely left Leecompton when Hays was brought before Judge Lecompte, who discharged him on a writ of habeas corpus.

On the other hand, over 100 free-state prisoners in the hands of Sheriff Jones were treated with great severity. These men had been arrested in September and had been refused bail by the court. The very day that Judge Lecompte released Hays, the sheriff notified the governor that it was "indispensably necessary that balls and chains should be furnished for the safety of the convicts under my charge," but Geary refused the request and Jones resigned his office. Of the free-state prisoners, 39 escaped, 16 were tried and acquitted, about 30 were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, and a number were pardoned by Gov. Geary on Feb. 28, 1857.

When Lecompte discharged Hays from custody the governor complained to the president of this manner of dispensing justice, and C. O. Harrison of Kentucky was appointed to succeed Lecompte, but as the president failed to issue the necessary writ of supersedeas, the senate refused to confirm Harrison's appointment, and Lecompte continued in office.

On Oct. 6, 1856, was held an election for delegate to Congress, members of the legislature, and on the question of calling a convention to form a constitution, preparatory to applying to Congress for admission as a state. The free-state men refused to vote. John W. Whitfield received 4,276 votes for delegate, the members of the legislature elected were all pro-slavery men, and on the question of a constitutional convention there were 2,502 votes in the affirmative and 454 in the negative.

Four days after the election a large party of free-state men under Shaler W. Eldridge was arrested near the Nebraska river by Col. Cooke and W. S. Preston, a deputy marshal, but on the 14th the men were all released by Gov. Geary. After this immigration was free.

Having disbanded the militia and restored a semblance of order in the territory, Gov. Geary left Leecompton on Oct. 17 for a "tour of observation." He visited the Wakarusa valley, Hickory Point, Prairie City, Osawatimie, Paola, Centropolis, "Itto," Riley City, Pawnee and Fort Riley, studying the conditions in all these places, and returned to

Lecompton on Nov. 6. While at the Baptist mission on the Pottawatomie reserve near Topeka, a few hours before he reached Lecompton, he wrote a proclamation setting apart Nov. 20 as a day of thanksgiving. This was the first official proclamation of that character ever issued in Kansas. In Nov. 1855, J. H. Lane and J. K. Goodin, chairman and secretary of the free-state executive committee, asked Gov. Shannon to proclaim a day of thanksgiving, but the governor decided that, in view of the discord then prevailing in the territory, the people of Kansas had no cause for being thankful.

On Jan. 6, 1857, the free-state legislature met at Topeka. Gov. Robinson and Lieut.-Gov. Roberts were both absent—the former in Washington trying to secure the admission of Kansas under the Topeka constitution—and there was no quorum present. No attempt was made to organize either house, but some of the members were arrested by the sheriff of Douglas county, without resistance, and taken before Judge Cato, who admitted them to bail in bonds of \$500 each. They were never brought to trial.

The second territorial legislature met at Lecompton on Jan. 12, 1857. The council was organized by continuing Rev. Thomas Johnson as president, and the house elected W. G. Mathias speaker. The next day Gov. Geary submitted his message, in which he reviewed the conditions existing at the time he assumed the duties of governor and the events immediately following. Again he insisted that the territories were the common property of the people of the several states, and that no obstacle should be interposed to their "free, speedy and general settlement."

"On the delicate and exciting question of slavery," said he, "a subject which so peculiarly engaged the attention of Congress at the passage of our organic act, I cannot too earnestly invoke you to permit it to remain where the constitution of the United States and that act place it—subject to the decision of the courts upon all points arising during our present infant condition. . . . Justice to the country, and the dictates of sound policy, require that the legislature should confine itself to such subjects as will preserve the basis of equality; and when a sufficient population is here, and they choose to adopt a state government, that they shall be 'perfectly free,' without let or hindrance, to form all their domestic institutions 'in their own way,' and to dictate that form of government which, in their deliberate judgment, may be deemed proper.

"Any attempt to incite servile insurrection, and to interfere with the domestic institutions of sovereign states, is extremely reprehensible, and shall receive no countenance from me. Such intervention can result in no good, but is pregnant with untold disasters. Murder, arson, rapine and death follow in its wake, while not one link in the fetters of the slave is weakened or broken, or any amelioration in his condition secured. Such interference is a direct invasion of state rights, only calculated to produce irritation and estrangement."

He next called attention to numerous errors in the copy of the organic act as printed in the statutes enacted by the first territorial legislature.

One of these errors deserves more than passing mention. "In the 29th section," says the message, "defining the executive authority, will be found the following striking omission: 'against the laws of said territory, and reprieves for offenses.' This omission impairs the executive authority, and deprives the governor of the pardoning power for offenses committed against the laws of the territory, which Congress, for the wisest and most humane reasons, has conferred upon him."

Whether this omission was made by accident or design, it had the effect of allowing the pro-slavery authorities to arrest and imprison free-state men, without hope of pardon.

The election laws passed by the first legislature provided for a viva voce instead of by ballot, and "if all votes offered cannot be taken before the hour appointed for closing the polls, the judges shall, by public proclamation, adjourn such election until the following day, when the polls shall again be opened and the election continued as before." This provision the governor declared offered great room for fraud. "Voting viva voce," said he, "the condition of the poll can be ascertained at any moment. If the parties having the election officers are likely to be defeated, they have the option of adjourning, for the purpose of drumming up votes; or, in the insane desire for victory, to resort to other means even more reprehensible."

The act providing for a general militia training on the first Monday in October was censured, because, that being the day of the general election, it was "well calculated to incite to terrorism." The governor insisted that "The silent ballots of the people, unawed by military display, should quietly and definitely determine all questions of public interest."

It can readily be imagined that such a message was not agreeable to the pro-slavery element. Here was a governor appointed by a friendly national administration, and yet he had the temerity to fly in the face of the power that appointed him by making recommendations and suggestions that must ultimately result in his removal. But Geary would rather be right than to be governor of Kansas.

The session of the legislature lasted until midnight of Feb. 21, when it closed at the expiration of forty days as required by the organic act. During the session occurred the events which finally led to Gov. Geary's resignation. When Sheriff Jones was refused the balls and chains for the prisoners under his charge, he resigned, and the supervisors of Douglas county appointed William T. Sherrard to the vacancy. Because of certain information the governor received regarding the character of Sherrard he refused to issue his commission as sheriff. On Jan. 19 the house, never friendly to Geary, passed a resolution requesting the governor "to furnish the house with a statement of his reasons for not commissioning Sherrard."

On the 21st Geary replied as follows: "While I am disposed to accede to any reasonable request from the legislature, I regard that matter as a subject of inquiry only from the territorial courts." Nevertheless, he

vouchsafed the information that "Prior to its announcement to me, the appointment of Mr. Sherrard was protested against by many good citizens of Lecompton and Douglas county, as his habits and passions rendered him entirely unfit for the proper performance of the duties of that office."

This widened the breach between the governor and the house, which espoused the cause of Sherrard, though the council refused to concur in all the lower branch did in the matter. On Feb. 9 Geary visited the legislature. Sherrard was in the house at the time, but went out and armed himself, and as the governor was leaving he barred the way and tried to pick a quarrel, even going so far as to spit upon the governor. Geary consulted with Judge Cato, who thought Sherrard's conduct unworthy of serious attention. The governor then wrote the following letter to Gen. Smith:

"There are certain persons present in Lecompton who are determined, if within the bounds of possibility, to bring about a branch of the peace. During the last few days a number of persons have been grossly insulted; and today an insult was offered to myself. A fellow named Sherrard had some days ago been appointed sheriff of Douglas county, which appointment was strongly protested against by a respectable number of citizens of the county, and I had deferred commissioning him. This, it appears, gave mortal offense to Sherrard, and he has made up his mind to assassinate me. This may lead to trouble. It must be prevented, and that too by immediate action. I require, therefore, two additional companies of dragoons, to report to me with the least possible delay," etc.

On the 11th Smith replied in an insulting letter, refusing to honor the governor's request for two additional companies of troops. The same day this letter was written, the people of Big Springs held a meeting, denounced Sherrard and the legislature, approved the general course and policy of the governor, and issued a call for a public meeting to be held in Lecompton on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 14. Sherrard and his supporters threatened to break up the meeting, and when it was postponed to the 18th, on account of the death of Gen. Richardson, they felt encouraged, looking upon the postponement, as a mark of cowardice. At 2 p. m. on the 18th the meeting assembled and Mayor Owen of Lecompton was chosen to preside. A committee of five was appointed to draw up a series of resolutions. The majority report of this committee, signed by James F. Legate, James G. Bailey and Wesley Garrett, approved the governor's message; demanded the repeal of all territorial laws inconsistent with the constitution of the United States and the organic act; tendered Gov. Geary, "the people's friend, our earnest sympathy in the discharge of his responsible duties, and we pledge him the support of all bona fide settlers of Kansas, without distinction of party, so long as he shall continue to administer the government upon the principles above declared."

Gihon says: "No sooner were these resolutions read, than Sherrard sprang upon a pile of boards, and in a loud voice exclaimed: 'Any man

who will dare to endorse these resolutions is a liar, a scoundrel and a coward.' " A Mr. Sheppard took exceptions to Sherrard's sweeping charge and replied: "I endorse them, and I am neither a liar, a scoundrel nor a coward." Sherrard then drew his revolver and commenced shooting. Sheppard endeavored to reply, but for some reason the caps exploded without igniting the powder in his revolver. After he was wounded he fell upon Sherrard with the butt of his pistol, but the bystanders separated them. As soon as he was free, having emptied his first revolver, Sherrard drew a second and advanced upon John A. W. Jones, a member of the governor's household. Both fired at the same time, and continued to fire at each other, until one of Jones' shots struck Sherrard in the head, killing him almost instantly. The fall of Sherrard put a stop to the riot.

On the same day that this unfortunate event occurred, the legislature submitted to the governor the act providing for taking a census and the election of delegates to a constitutional convention. Gov Geary promptly vetoed the measure because it did not provide for the submission of the constitution to a vote of the people. On the 19th the bill was passed over the governor's veto. Realizing that the relations between him and the legislature had become strained to the point where the usefulness of both was impaired, Geary determined to resign. Accordingly, on March 4, 1857, he sent his resignation to President Buchanan, to take effect on the 20th. He did not wait until that time, however, to make his resignation effective, but on the 10th issued a "Farewell Address" to the people of Kansas, thanking the peaceable citizens for their aid and comfort. One portion of this farewell address reads almost like a prophecy. After denouncing the agitators, he said:

"Watch, then, with a special, jealous and suspicious eye those who are continually indulging in surmises of renewed hostilities. They are not the friends of Kansas, and there is reason to fear that some of them are not only enemies of this territory, but of the Union itself. Its dissolution is their ardent wish, and Kansas has been selected as a fit place to commence the accomplishment of a most nefarious design. The scheme has thus far been frustrated; but it has not been abandoned. You are intrusted, not only with the guardianship of this territory, but the peace of the Union, which depends upon you in a greater degree than you suppose."

The night of the 10th was spent in Lawrence, and the next evening Gov. Geary reached Kansas City, Mo., where he embarked on the steamboat A. B. Chambers for St. Louis. On the 12th he wrote from the steamer to Sec. Woodson as follows. "As I am now absent from the territory, the duties of the executive office, agreeably to provision of the organic act, will for the time being devolve upon you. You will of course exercise your own judgment and discretion in their discharge."

(Works consulted: Cutler's, Holloway's and Prentiss' Histories of Kansas; Kansas Historical Collections; Connelley's Territorial Governors; Legislative Journals; Wilder's Annals of Kansas; The Province

and the States; Gihon's Geary and Kansas; Executive Minutes; Lowe's Five Years a Dragoon; Wilson's Rise and Fall of the Slave Power.)

Gem, a village of Lacey township, Thomas county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 8 miles east of Colby, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections Baptist and Methodist churches, good public schools, several mercantile establishments and a branch of the Colby Mill and Elevator company. The population in 1910 was 275.

General Order No. 11.—During the early years of the great Civil war, bands of guerrillas and bushwhackers were harbored and supported by the people of some of the western counties of Missouri, whence they would make frequent raids across the border into Kansas. One of the most destructive of these raids was that made by the notorious Quantrill upon the city of Lawrence on Aug. 21, 1863. Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia for 1863 says: "Much indignation was felt by the citizens of Kansas at the alleged remissness of Gen. Ewing, who was in command of the district of Kansas and western Missouri, and of Gen. Schofield, who commanded the Department of Missouri."

Whether or not these officers were really remiss in the performance of their duties, Ewing undoubtedly felt the effects of this criticism and indignation, and on Aug. 25, 1863, just four days after the Quantrill raid, he issued his famous "General Order No. 11," which was as follows:

"I—All persons living in Jackson, Cass and Bates counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw township, Jackson county, north of Brush creek and west of the Big Blue, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

"Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificates will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern border of the state. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments in the counties named, will see this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

"II—All grain and hay in the field or under shelter, in the districts from which the inhabitants are required to remove, within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations, and turned over to the proper officers there; and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners, and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

"III—The provisions of General Orders No. 10 from these headquarters will be at once vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of districts, and at the stations, not subject to the operation of Paragraph I of this order—and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

"IV—Paragraph 3, General Orders No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the government since the 20th day of August, 1863."

General Order No. 10, above referred to, provided for an escort to all loyal persons desiring to remove to a military post in the district; ordered the arrest of all persons, except women, who as heads of families gave aid to guerrillas; wives and children of known guerrillas, women, who as heads of families wilfully engaged in assisting guerrillas, were to remove out of the district unmolested, and if they refused to remove they were to be taken to Kansas City for shipment to some point within the Confederate lines. The clause rescinded by Paragraph 4 of General Order No. 11 provided that persons who laid down their arms and surrendered themselves, to be banished with their families, were to be sent to such point as the commanding officer might direct.

The purpose of General Order No. 11 was to prevent guerrillas, particularly Quantrill's gang, from finding a lodgment among the Confederate sympathizers in western Missouri. It was what physicians would term "heroic treatment," but with the raid upon Lawrence it became painfully obvious that the disease had assumed such a malignant form that heroic treatment was absolutely necessary. At any rate, the order served a good purpose in breaking up the rendezvous of the guerrillas and checking their forays into Kansas, and loyal men in both states applauded Gen. Ewing for his courage and foresight in issuing it. Some months later Ewing issued his General Order No. 20, permitting loyal citizens to return to their homes, the men to organize companies for defense.

Caroline Abbot Stanley made the order the subject of a novel, and Martin Rice, of Lone Jack, Mo., wrote two poems relating to it, viz: "The Exodus of 1863," and "The Exile's Lament."

Geneseo, the fourth largest town in Rice county, is located at the junction of three lines of railroad. One line of the Missouri Pacific passes through it running east and west, another line of the same road runs north and south, and a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe passes this point. Geneseo is 14 miles north of Lyons, the county seat. Its railroad facilities make it an important shipping point for grain, live stock and other farm products, as well as an important transfer point for travelers. It has 3 hotels, a weekly newspaper (the Journal), a creamery, 2 banks, telegraphic communications, an express office and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 566.

Geneva, a post-village of Allen county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in the northwest corner of the county, about

10 miles from Iola, the county seat. It has an express office, a money order postoffice with one rural route, and is a trading center and shipping point for that section of the county. The population in 1910 was 100.

Geodetic Survey.—A geodetic survey is the application of Geodesy, that higher science of surveying in which the form and magnitude of the earth must be considered. It has for its object the exact location of points and lines with reference to the true shape of the earth, the variations of terrestrial gravity, etc. In the United States coast and geodetic survey, attention has also been given to changes in temperature, magnetic currents, etc. The first magnetic observatory with self-recording instruments was established at Key West, Fla., in 1860 and maintained until 1866. From 1876 to 1880 observations were taken at Madison, Wis., and in 1882 an observatory was established at Los Angeles, where it was kept in operation for about seven years. The instruments used at Key West and Madison were the Brooke magnetograph, and at Los Angeles the Adie magnetograph was used.

In 1899 Congress made a more liberal appropriation for a systematic magnetic survey, and observations were made at various points during the next five years. In June, 1901, an Eschenhagen magnetograph was mounted at Baldwin, Kan. It was placed in a building not specially erected for such purposes and great difficulty was experienced in keeping it properly adjusted. W. C. Bauer was in charge of the station until June, 1902, when he was succeeded by W. F. Wallis, who served until July, 1903. L. B. Smith then occupied the position until the following October, when Mr. Bauer returned and conducted the observations until April, 1904. L. B. Smith then had charge of the station until it was discontinued the following December. During this entire period the government observers were assisted by students of Baker University.

The results at the various observatories were transmitted to the headquarters of the coast and geodetic survey at Washington, D. C., and turned over to the division of terrestrial magnetism. In 1909 the results of the observations at Baldwin were published in a bulletin of the department of commerce and labor, edited by Daniel T. Hazard. The bulletin shows the daily and monthly range in temperature; the diurnal variation of declination; the daily and hourly range of declination, the diurnal variation and hourly values of intensity, and many other facts of interest to scientists, but most of which are beyond the understanding of the layman.

Geological Surveys.—Kansas has had three different geological surveys. The first two were short and accomplished but little. The last, or present, survey has been in operation a much longer time and has accomplished correspondingly greater results.

The first geological survey of Kansas was authorized by an act of the state legislature in 1864. Section 1 of the act provided that the governor, with the consent of the senate, should appoint a state geologist, whose term of office should begin on March 1, 1864, and end on March 1, 1865.

Section 2 provided that the state geologist should equip a proper laboratory, procure necessary assistants, and proceed to classify the rocks and soils of each county in the state; that he should visit and analyze the salt springs already discovered, and use due diligence in discovering others; and that he should investigate the coal formations and the other mineral deposits of the state by the various appliances known to the science of geology and mineralogy. Other provisions were made regarding submitting and publication of reports. Section 4 provided an appropriation of \$3,500 for all the expenses and salaries, and the auditor of state was given authority to withhold such portions of this as in his judgment need not be spent. Section 5 provided that the state geologist should give a bond of \$5,000 for the faithful and proper discharge of his office, a sum much larger than the entire amount appropriated. Section 6 provided that the governor might remove the state geologist for cause.

The governor appointed Prof. B. F. Mudge state geologist; Maj. Frederick Hawn, assistant geologist; Prof. G. C. Swallow, paleontologist; Tiffin Sink, chemist and meteorologist, and C. A. Logan, botanist. The first annual report of the survey appeared in 1866 and consisted of a pamphlet of 56 pages.

In 1865 the legislature passed a new act regarding the geological survey. It provided that the governor should appoint a state geologist whose term of office should begin on March 1, 1865, appropriated \$7,500, and made provisions for reports. The governor appointed Prof. G. C. Swallow state geologist, and all the old assistants were reappointed. Prof. Mudge, however, was left off the survey entirely. The state geologist made a report that was published in pamphlet form (162 pages) in 1866.

Succeeding legislatures for a number of years failed to make appropriations for a geological survey, so that the state was without one from 1866 to 1895.

The third, or present geological survey, was organized as a branch of the State University in 1895 by the board of regents in accordance with provisions of law passed in 1889. It was first called the University Geologic Survey of Kansas, and was organized with Prof. Erasmus Haworth geologist; Prof. S. W. Williston, paleontologist; Prof. F. H. S. Bailey, chemist. A large number of students were employed as field assistants and much good work was done. The first large report, a volume of over 400 pages, was issued in 1897. This was followed by other reports, until at the present time (1911) a total of nine large volumes and a number of smaller ones have been issued.

In 1907 a new bill passed the legislature providing for the permanency of the survey, making the chancellor of the university *ex officio* director of the survey and providing that he shall appoint a state geologist who shall be a member of the department of geology of the university and who shall have direction of the immediate work of the survey. Section 3 of this bill provides that the state geologist shall prepare for publi-

cation and submit to the chancellor from time to time such reports on the geology of the state as he and the chancellor may consider advisable. Section 4 provides that the state printing board shall have printed 5,000 copies of each of the reports provided for in section 3.

At present all the clerical work of the survey is done by the regular clerical staff of the university, except that a special stenographer is provided. The number of assistant geologists varies greatly from year to year. They are chosen principally, but not entirely, from advanced students in the university and are given university credit for work done in the field.

It is the policy of the present survey to study the geology of the state by topics, rather than by counties or districts. It has already reported upon coal, oil and gas, lead and zinc, gypsum, and has made a number of short reports on other subjects. It has made an exhaustive study of mine explosions and is now (1911) erecting and equipping a large laboratory for testing the clays of the state.

Geology.—Kansas is a part of the Great Plains area stretching from the Mississippi river on the east to the Rocky mountains on the west, and from Mexico on the south to Canada on the north. The 37th parallel north latitude constitutes the southern boundary and the 40th parallel the northern; the eastern boundary is approximately 94 degrees 40 minutes west from Greenwich, and the western boundary is a few miles beyond the 102d meridian, making the state approximately 207 miles north and south, and 405 miles east and west, containing about 82,500 square miles. Kansas, therefore, is an important and essential part of the Great Plains area and does not differ very materially from other portions of the same great area lying on all sides of it.

In general, the surface of the entire state slopes from the west towards the east, with an elevation on the west varying from 3,500 to 4,000 feet above sea level, while on the eastern boundary the elevation varies from about 730 to 1,025 feet. The drainage of the state, therefore, is from west towards the east. The largest stream in the state, the Kansas river, flows approximately straight east the entire length of the state. Here and there at various places surface levels in a north and south direction vary sufficiently to modify the local drainage. This is particularly true in the northwest corner of the state where various tributaries of the Republican river flow northeast, and all the way along the southern boundary where the streams flow to the southeast. The lowest place in the state is claimed by two points, one at Kansas City, the mouth of the Kansas river, and one near Coffeyville where the Verdigris river crosses the southern boundary, each with an elevation of approximately 700 feet above sea level. The general physiographic conditions of the state, therefore, are quite regular and when properly interpreted will throw light on the physiography of the entire plains. However, the otherwise monotonously smooth surface area hundreds of miles in extent has been relieved by nature carving relatively deep channels for her numerous streams, with broad rolling prairie uplands on the divides, which

also are frequently varied by the presence here and there of individual mounds, and long stretches of steep escarpments sometimes hundreds of feet in height. Profound lithologic variations have necessitated these varying results of erosion, so that instead of a landscape tiresome in its regularity and lack of individuality usually attributed to the Great Plains of Kansas by the uninformed, one finds in reality a surface with ever changing details and unusually pleasing effects.

The geologic structure of Kansas, when considered on a grand scale, is simple, but in detail often becomes complex and difficult. In the extreme southeastern part of the state, covering an area not exceeding 30 square miles in extent, dense limestones and interbedded chert rocks of Mississippian age occupy the surface. They are the oldest rocks in the state and constitute a floor upon which succeeding formations repose.

Immediately above the Mississippian limestones and cherts lie the Coal Measures sandstones, limestones and shales, occupying a zone of about 20,000 square miles across the entire east end of the state. They reach an average thickness of 3,000 feet, with a maximum, perhaps, close to 4,000 feet.

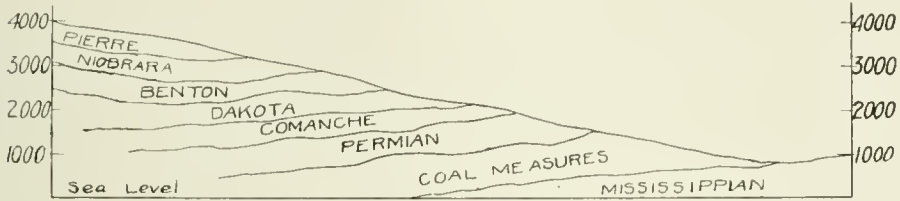
Above and immediately overlying the Coal Measures, we find the Permian occupying a wedge shaped area about 35 miles wide on the north, covering the western part of Marshall county, and the eastern part of Washington county, and fully 185 miles wide on the south side of the state, reaching from the east side of Cowley county westward to the east side of Meade county. The uppermost part of the Permian, and hence the western part, is composed of red colored clay shales and imperfect sandstones usually designated as the Red-Beds.

The Permian rocks are immediately overlaid by the Cretaceous. Along the southern boundary we find a small fringe of Comanche Cretaceous just above the Red Beds throughout Clark, Comanche and Barber counties. Apparently the Red Beds disappear northward, although the salt mines at Ellsworth pass through what seems to be their northern extension. If so, quite possibly the Comanche likewise extends that far north, although at present there is no positive information on this subject.

Above the Comanche in turn we find the Dakota Cretaceous occupying an area trending northeast and southwest almost entirely across the state and varying from 10 miles wide on the north to a total of 100 miles wide east and west in the central part of the state where the river channels have cut through the overlying formation and exposed the Dakota the maximum distance to the west. The Dakota in turn is overlaid by the Benton occupying a zone trending southeast and northwest approximately parallel with the Dakota area just mentioned and a little greater in extent. Above the Benton is the Niobrara, followed by the Ft. Pierre, and possibly a little of the Fox Hill in the extreme northwest corner of the state.

The western end of the state is covered with a mantle of soil, sand and gravel, generally considered Tertiary in age, which has been carried

eastward by river action from the Rocky mountain region. It is spread out like a veneering which perhaps never quite reaches 300 feet in thickness in Kansas. Drainage channels are cut through it in places, exposing the underlying Cretaceous rocks, so that a correct geological map would represent the western extension of the Cretaceous formations following up the several drainage streams in long slender necks towards the west, with the Tertiary veneering on top extending eastward in long tongues, occupying the high divides between the streams.



GEOLOGICAL SECTION FROM SOUTHEAST TO NORTHWEST.

For convenient reference a diagrammatic vertical geological section across the state from southeast to northwest is here given, and also a general geological column to represent the relative position of the Kansas section. It will be seen that our oldest rocks occupy the later Paleozoic, that the Triassic and Jurassic are absent in Kansas, so also are all the lower Cretaceous up to the Comanche, and that the Fox Hill and Laramie of the Upper Cretaceous are also wanting. For a good lithographic map showing the surface outcroppings of all Kansas formations the reader is referred to Volume IX of the Geological Survey of Kansas.

GEOLOGICAL COLUMN.

GENERAL COLUMN.		KANSAS COLUMN.	
Cenozoic	Pleistocene	Pleistocene	Irregularly stratified loess and carried eastward from Rocky Mountains
	Tertiary	Tertiary	
Mesozoic	Cretaceous Jurassic Triassic	Cretaceous	Fox Hill
			Pierre
			Niobrara
Paleozoic	Carboniferous	Carboniferous	Benton
			Dakota
			Comanche
	Devonian Silurian Ordovician Cambrian	Permian Coal Measures Mississippian	Permian
			Coal Measures
Proterozoic	Algonkian Archaean	Mississippian	

Having given a general review of the geology of Kansas in the preceding paragraphs, it is now in order to take up the several subjects and treat them more in detail.

DETAILED KANSAS GEOLOGICAL SECTION.

Pleistocene and Tertiary	{ Not yet clearly divided into smaller divisions.	
Cretaceous	{ Pierre Niobrara Bentón Dakota Comanche	
Jurassic Triassic	{ Wanting in Kansas	
Permian	{ Salt Fork and Kiger Stages, 1,200 feet Sumner Stage, 510 feet	{ Red Beds Wellington Shales Marion Formation
	{ Chase Stage, 260 feet	{ Winfield Formation Doyle Shales Ft. Riley L. S. Florence Flint Matfield Shales Wreford L. S.
Carboniferous	{ Wabaunsee Stage, 655 feet	{ Garrison Formation Cottonwood L. S. Eskridge Shales Neva L. S. Elmdale Formation Americus L. S. Admire Formation Emporia L. S. Willard Shales Burlingame L. S.
	{ Shawnee Stage, 400 feet	{ Scranton Shales Howard L. S. Severy Shales Topeka L. S. Calhoun Shales Deer Creek L. S. Tecumseh Shales Lecompton L. S. Kauwaka Shales
	{ Douglas Stage, 340 feet	{ Oread L. S. Lawrence Shales Kickapoo L. S. LeRoy Shales
	{ Pottawatomie Stage, 580 feet	{ Stanton L. S. Vilas Shales Allen L. S. Lane Shales Iola L. S. Chanute Shales Drum L. S. Cherryvale Shales Dennis L. S. Galesburg Shales Mound Valley L. S. Ladore Shales Bethany L. S.
	{ Marmaton Stage, 310 feet	{ Pleasanton Shales Coffeyville L. S. Walnut Shales Altamont L. S. Bandera Shales Pawnee L. S. Lafayette Shales Ft. Scott L. S.
{ Cherokee Stage, 115 feet	{ Cherokee Shales Mississippian	

MISSISSIPPIAN.

The Mississippian rocks occupy a surface area of about 30 square miles in the extreme southeast part of the state. It is triangular in outline, about 6 miles wide on the south and 10 miles wide on the east. Spring river almost determines the western boundary of the area, but here and there erosion has worn away the overlying Coal Measures, exposing the underlying Mississippian in patches of irregular outline a few miles farther west. Beyond the limits of Kansas the Mississippian formations extend eastward, southeastward and northeastward over a large part of Missouri, northeast Oklahoma, northwest Arkansas and stretches away beyond the limits of Missouri into Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. They are from 200 to 300 feet in thickness, and have been drilled through in many places, such as Pittsburg, Girard, Columbus, Galena, Iola, Neodesha, Stone City, Caney. They rest immediately upon Silurian rocks, where exposed at the surface in Missouri and Arkansas and presumably also in Kansas.

The Mississippian rocks essentially are limestones, but here and there thin clay and shale partings are found, by drilling, although in general such partings are insignificant and unimportant. Throughout the limestone, also, are masses of flint rock, or chert, exceedingly variable in extent and outline. In the vicinity of Galena such chert masses are miles in surface extent and hundreds of feet in thickness. Eastward in Missouri they are very large and abundant. A peculiarly great interest attaches to them because they are the principal bearers of lead and zinc ores throughout the entire Joplin area, which is the greatest zinc producing area in the world.

The entire Mississippian limestone formation passes westward to an unknown distance, dipping about 25 feet to the mile along the south line of the state from Galena to Caney, which is the westernmost point at which its presence positively has been identified. In a north direction the dip of the surface is much less, reaching only about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the mile for the entire distance from Galena to Kansas City. Many hundreds of oil and gas wells have been drilled through the overlying Coal Measures, so that the upper surface of the Mississippian throughout the oil and gas fields in the southeastern part of the state has been very well located. It is also interesting to know that flint bodies occur irregularly throughout the area explored by deep wells the same as farther east where the rocks are exposed to the surface. Numerous wells in the oil and gas fields went down into the Mississippian to variable distances, and some of them entirely through it. In some instances large quantities of flint have been found by the drill, and in others none at all, precisely as would be the case were one to drill throughout the area where they are exposed to the surface.

Eastward from the limits of Kansas the Mississippian limestones gradually rise to Springfield, and beyond, covering a large catchment area. Here rainwater finds its way between the rock layers and slowly

works its way down the bedding plain slope westward and appears again in large quantities in the mines throughout the zinc mining area, and also farther west in deep wells where it is used for municipal supplies in such towns as Pittsburg, Weir City, Girard, Cherokee, Columbus, and a number of other smaller places.

Economic Products.—The Mississippian rocks carry values of great commercial importance of three distinct characters. 1st, Building stone and lime; 2nd, water; 3d, ores of lead and zinc.

1. **Building Stone and Lime:** The Mississippian limestones are usually solid and compact, and in many places are completely crystalline. These properties, added to a high degree of chemical purity, make an unusually valuable building stone which is almost white in color, and hence attractive for costly buildings. Extensive quarries are operated in the same rock masses in nearby localities near Carthage, Mo., from which vast quantities are shipped in many directions to be used in high grade buildings. Also, the same limestone around Ash Grove, Mo., is burned into a superior white lime which is shipped all over Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and elsewhere. Equally good building stone and lime may be had from the Mississippian rocks in Kansas and are now lying there awaiting the activity of operators.

2. **Water:** As already explained, the Mississippian formation extends east and occupies the surface throughout the highlands of south central Missouri around Springfield where a copious rainfall supplies an abundance of water, portions of which become lodged between the rock layers and gradually work down the dip plains westward. In this way large quantities of water are obtained by deep drilling in many places in southeastern Kansas, and different municipalities obtain a satisfactory supply of good water in this manner.

3. **Ores of Lead and Zinc:** By far the most important product obtained from the Mississippian formations in southeastern Kansas and southwestern Missouri are the ores of lead and zinc which occur here in such large quantities. The principal ore of lead is galena, a sulphide of lead (PbS), although small amounts of the carbonate and sulphate are found, named cerussite and anglesite respectively. The principal zinc ore is sphalerite, or zinc blende, also a sulphide (ZnS), often called "jack" locally, zinc carbonate Smithsonite, and zinc silicate calamine occur sparingly. The productive area in Kansas has a much smaller acreage than is found across the state line in Missouri, but no richer lead and zinc mines have ever been developed in the world than in some portions of Kansas. One piece belonging to the South Side Mining and Smelting company, containing only 80 acres, has already produced ore with a market value of more than \$4,000,000, with scarcely a shaft as much as 200 feet deep. The entire yield from Kansas has reached as high as \$2,000,000 a year in ore values, which would be more than \$3,000,000 if the value of the metal were counted.

How long these rich mines will continue to be profitable no one can foretell, but when we consider that the mining thus far is all in shallow

ground, and that elsewhere as great or greater values continue downwards for 1,000 feet or more, it seems probable that this area also will be productive for many scores of years yet to come.

COAL MEASURES.

Stratigraphy.—The Coal Measures of Kansas occupy about 20,000 square miles in the eastern end of the state. They immediately overlie the Mississippian, and in turn are overlaid by the Permian. The eastern limit of their area is the line trending northeast and southwest previously described as the western limit of the Mississippian. Along this boundary the Coal Measure rocks are very thin. Their base plane dips gently westward about 25 feet to the mile on the south line, while the surface gradually rises, so that the Coal Measures formation constitutes a wedge pointing eastward.

The lowermost formation of the Coal Measures is a shale bed, somewhat variable in thickness in different parts of the state, but which averages about 450 feet. These have been called the Cherokee shales, on account of their extensive surface exposure in Cherokee county. Immediately above the Cherokee shales are two limestone formations separated by 7 to 8 feet of black shale which together are called the Fort Scott limestone. These in turn are overlaid by 40 feet of shale known as the Labette shales, followed by 22 feet of the Pawnee limestone, above which are alternating beds of limestones and shales, the latter often carrying large bodies of sandstone, from the bottom to the top of the Coal Measures. Each of these individual limestone and shale beds has been studied in detail by the Kansas Geological Survey, has been named and the line of outcroppings of all the principal formations traced on the various maps in Volume IX of the State Geological Survey, to which the reader, if interested, is referred for a detailed discussion. These several individual horizons have been grouped together into stages named as follows, beginning at the base: Cherokee, Marmaton, Pottawatomie, Douglas, Shawnee and Wabaunsee. The scheme at the end of this article illustrates these details and generalities better than can be described in ordinary sentences.

All of these several formations overlie each other in regular order, as shown in the above mentioned scheme. In every instance each individual formation outcrops to the east and lies buried to the west beneath the overlying formations. Throughout the entire Coal Measures area from top to bottom, the strata dip westward, while the surface is inclined to the east. Traveling westward, therefore, one is constantly passing from the lower formations to the higher, or from the older to the younger. A drill hole put down to the west, consequently, will pass through the succeeding formations downward in regular order.

Beyond the limits of Kansas the Coal Measures extend east and north into Missouri and Nebraska and from there northeast into Iowa, making the Kansas coal fields continuous stratigraphically with the coal fields

of Missouri and Iowa. On the south they extend far into Oklahoma, from which place they veer eastward and constitute the coal fields of Arkansas. The Kansas coal fields, therefore, lie midway between those of Arkansas and Oklahoma on the south, and Missouri and Iowa on the north.

Economic Products.—Kansas Coal Measures are noted for being rich in five particular kinds of products, namely: 1. Coal; 2. Oil and Gas; 3. Clays-Shales; 4. Cement material; and 5. Building Stone.

1. Coal: About the middle of the Cherokee shales three distinct beds of coal are found and are mined very extensively, particularly in Cherokee and Crawford counties, while coal seams occupying the same stratigraphic levels are known to exist in many other places in the state, particularly in the vicinity of Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison. In some places but one of these veins seems to have been developed to a considerable extent, while elsewhere all three of them are of commercial importance. At present (1911) more than 90 per cent. of all the coal being mined in the state is obtained from the Cherokee shales.

Well up in the Marmaton stage is another bed of coal known to be extensively developed in the vicinity of Pleasanton and La Cygne, and probably future prospecting will find the seam in many more places. This is usually known as the Pleasanton coal and has been mined in many places in the valley lying between Pleasanton and La Cygne, and for miles to the east. No one knows the size of this coal area, but probably it is much more extensive than is known at present.

Other lesser beds of coal are found irregularly here and there throughout the Pottawatomie stage, but none of considerable importance as we pass upwards until the Douglas stage is reached. Here, from 50 to 100 feet below the Oread limestone, a bed of coal occurs irregularly entirely across the state. It is developed in the bluffs along the Missouri river near Atchison, lying about 100 feet below the Oread limestone, where it was mined to a considerable extent in time past. Southward, in Douglas county, in early days of Kansas history, it was mined at probably fifty different places. Still further southward, in Franklin county, it was mined in many places around Pomona, Ransomville and Williamsburg. From here to the southwest a line of early day mines can be traced entirely across the state, where local mines were operated in the winter season for wagon trade.

Passing up the geological column to near the top of the Shawnee stage another vein of coal is found marking a line here and there entirely across the state from northeast to southwest. The coal here is confined principally to the Severy Scranton shales, with the mines most abundant all the way from a few miles west and southwest of Topeka, to the vicinity of Osage City, where mining is still prosecuted on a commercial scale.

2. Oil and Gas: Almost all the oil and gas thus far developed in Kansas has been obtained from the Cherokee and Marmaton stages, with more than nine-tenths of it coming from the Cherokee shales. The

principal productive fields, of course, lie to the west of the outcropping areas, so that wells are drilled from 500 to 1,600 feet in depth before reaching the productive zones. Oil and gas are found almost universally in sandstone, probably because the pores serve as receptacles for them, and these sandstones lie interbedded in the Cherokee shales and some of the shales higher up the geologic column. Farther to the west in the vicinity of Elmdale, Augusta and Arkansas City small developments of gas have been made in wells of varying depth where the Permian rocks are exposed at the surface. In all cases probably the drill went entirely through the Permian and into some of the upper Coal Measure formations, but by no means deep enough to reach the formations which produce oil and gas in such large quantities farther east.

3. Clay-Shales: The Coal Measure shales, in general, are excellent clays for making a great variety of brick, tile and other clay products. The clay industry to date has been developed principally in the southeastern part of the state where fuel is abundant and cheap, either in the coal fields of Cherokee and Crawford counties, or in the gas fields a little farther west. Shales belonging to different stratigraphic horizons have been used in different places and have been found to be exceedingly valuable for making all kinds of street-paving brick, common building brick, dry-pressed, fancy red brick, side-walk brick, hollow clay building tile, drainage and sewer tile. At Pittsburg and vicinity the Cherokee shales have produced a desirable material for this purpose. At Coffeyville the Coffeyville shales produce excellent brick. About Cherryvale the Cherryvale shales are equally desirable, and so on almost to the top of the Coal Measures formations, with practically all the intervening shales producing very satisfactory material, as is witnessed by the high quality of brick produced from the Chanute shales at Chanute, the Lane shales at Table Mound west of Independence, the Lawrence shales at Lawrence, the Calhoun shales at Topeka, etc.

4. Cement Material: The limestone of the Coal Measures formations of Kansas, while in general not absolutely pure, is excellent material for the production of Portland cement, when properly mixed with Coal Measure shales. Fortunately, the impurities present in the limestone are identical with the materials of the shales, and therefore are in no way objectionable. The shales also, interbedded with the limestones seldom contain any impurities which are detrimental to the manufacture of high-grade Portland cement. This fact in connection with the abundance of fuel coal, natural gas, and fuel oil, has resulted in the erection of numerous Portland cement plants in the southeastern part of the state, each of which draws its raw materials from the Coal Measures limestones and shales. It is fortunate that such valuable materials exist in such large quantities because the Portland cement industry has now become one of the leading manufacturing industries of the state and the supply of material is sufficiently abundant to last literally millions of years.

5. Building Stone: Many of the limestone horizons in the Kansas

Coal Measures produce excellent building stone and the broad prairies are dotted here and there with scores of stone quarries, some of which already have reached a considerable magnitude of production. The sandstone beds here and there interbedded with the shales likewise produce good flagging stones for making walks and for other constructional purposes. Should the time ever come when a larger amount of high-grade building stone is required, either limestone or sandstone, the Coal Measures of Kansas may be called upon to increase the present production many hundred fold.

PERMIAN.

Stratigraphy.—The Permian formations of Kansas are composed almost entirely of alternating beds of limestone and shales with much less sandstone in the shale than is found below in the Coal Measures. The Permian rocks overlie the Coal Measures conformably; that is, their bedding planes are approximately parallel with the bedding planes of the Coal Measures. In general physical and chemical properties also, the Coal Measures rocks grade into Permian so that the only definite criterion for separating them is the character of the animal and plant life as represented by the fossils found in them. The line of demarcation between the west limit of the Coal Measures and the eastern limit of the Permian is an irregular one trending, in general, north and south from near the northeast corner of Marshall county to the southeast corner of Cowley county. On the high ridges the Permian extends farther east, because it overlies the Coal Measures, while in the valleys, such as the Kansas river valley, erosion has worn away the overlying Permian exposing the underlying Coal Measures much farther to the west. In this way the line of demarcation is more or less tortuous, varying in extreme cases as much as 35 miles in an east and west direction.

Naturally, the Permian is divided into two great divisions, the lower and the upper, the lower Permian being composed of light colored limestones and light or dark green colored shales, while the upper Permian is composed of red colored shales and imperfect sandstones, commonly known as the Red-Beds. All the Permian formations dip gently to the west, so that here, the same as with the Coal Measures, one traveling westward is continuously passing from the lower to the higher strata—from the older to the younger. Drill holes put down at any point at the western limit of the Permian, therefore, will penetrate the several subdivisions in succession, and should they be carried far enough, would penetrate the Coal Measures likewise, which underlie the Permian.

In a north and south line the rock strata are continuous and almost level, so that the outcropping of any one formation may be traced north and south entirely across the state. It appears that the Permian is much less in thickness at the north than at the south. All the upper Permian here is wanting, so that the overlying Dakota Cretaceous rests immediately on the Permian, while in the south, the thick red-beds intervene between the lower Permian and the Cretaceous. Beyond the limits of

Kansas, the Permian extends both north and south. On the north it reaches only about 30 miles into Nebraska until it becomes entirely covered by the Dakota Cretaceous which laps eastward and rests on the Coal Measures formations. From the south side of the state it extends southward through Oklahoma and Texas.

Economic Products.—The Permian of Kansas is particularly noted for its large quantities of salt, but, in addition, it also supplies unlimited quantities of clay-shale and building stone.

1. Salt: Kansas has enough salt, sodium chloride (NaCl), to supply the world for many thousands of years. It is regularly interbedded with the Permian shales. The eastern limit of the salt beds is a few miles west of Wichita, McPherson and Salina, while the western limit has not been determined, neither has the northern nor the southern limits. At Hutchinson the salt is known to be 415 feet thick. Northward it appears gradually to grow thinner and is about 200 feet thick at Kanapolis and Ellsworth, and 150 feet thick at Lincoln, where a deep well drilled early in 1911 proved its presence and quality. At Kingman and Hutchison it is about 600 feet below the surface, at Lyons 800 feet below the surface and at Ellsworth and Kanapolis 600 feet. A deep well at Anthony also showed an abundance of salt. From here southward it extends far across into Oklahoma.

Salt is mined by two distinct processes. Rock salt is obtained by sinking a shaft to the salt and mining it much as coal is mined. It is then hand sorted, crushed and passed over sieves of different grades and sent into the market in desirable forms. The other grade of salt is obtained by first drilling a hole, like an oil well hole, down to the rock salt and inserting a pipe which fits lightly into the well and extends down to the top of the salt. A smaller pipe is now put inside the first one and carried down to the bottom of the well. A pump is then attached to the larger, or outside, pipe and water is forced down into the well. In time it dissolves all the salt it can dissolve, about one pound of salt to 36 pounds of water, and is forced up through the inner pipe. A new well furnishes but little brine, because the surface area is so small it requires so long a time for the water to become saturated. But as solution continues the surface becomes larger, so that within a year or so the pump can be kept running constantly and a good strong brine is constantly delivered by the smaller pipe. The brine is then evaporated by artificial heat and "evaporated" salt is obtained.

3. Gypsum: Gypsum is the foundation for one of the great industries of Kansas. Rock gypsum is found in many places in the Permian. Extensive factories are now in operation in the vicinity of Blue Rapids, in Marshall county, in southern Dickinson county, and in Barber county, all of which use rock gypsum. A few years ago a number of plants were operating on gypsum or on gypsite, beds of which are found here and there throughout the Permian area. Rock gypsum occurs in a well stratified form interbedded with other Permian formations. About Blue Rapids and Hope it lies beneath the surface, but in Barber county, and

stretching away southward into Oklahoma, it caps the hills similar to the way limestone does so frequently throughout the Coal Measures area. It occurs in a well stratified form, can be quarried the same as stone and is sufficiently pure to meet all the requirements for the manufacture of high-grade plaster and other goods made from gypsum. Gypsum is used for making different grades of hard wall plaster. In its present form it is a hydrated calcium sulphate ($\text{CaSO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$). When ground to powder and heated it gives up a portion of the water of crystallization and takes on a property by which it may again absorb water and harden, or "set." Different grades of plaster are made by driving off different proportions of water. Also by certain secret treatments a superior grade is made known as Keen's cement, which is used extensively for interior decorations of costly buildings.

3. Clay-Shale: But little development work has been done on the clay-shales of the Permian. It is known, however, that many of them will prove exceedingly valuable. Chemical analysis shows that they contain less iron than the Coal Measure shales to the east, and, therefore, it may reasonably be expected that a great variety of light colored brick and terracotta may be made from them. A rich harvest awaits the development of the Permian clay industry.

4. Building Stone: The Permian affords some of the best building stone in the state, principally limestone. Here and there throughout the entire area from the north side of the state to the south good building stone is available.

CRETACEOUS.

According to the general geological section previously given the great Cretaceous complex is divided first into the lower and upper, and the upper again subdivided into a number of individual stages and formations. For a proper study of Kansas Cretaceous, one should begin at the bottom of the Cretaceous column, which would carry him far to the south beyond the limits of the state to the vicinity, we will say, of El Paso. It seems that the great mid-continental sea which existed to the west of the Coal Measures and Permian areas of Kansas had more favorable conditions for the production of thick heavy beds southward than to the northward throughout the earlier part of Cretaceous time, and further, that a gradual uprising to the south drove the ocean waters northward into the Arctic Ocean where they now are. In this way a great mid-continental area was covered thousands of feet in depth with Cretaceous rocks, the lower and older ones towards the south and the younger and upper ones towards the north.

Comanche: In Clark, Comanche, Kiowa and Barber counties we find a small mass of Comanche Cretaceous which is the uppermost subdivision of the Lower Cretaceous. This is wedge-shaped, tapering northward and thickening to the south in Oklahoma and Texas. It disappears under the Tertiary south of the Arkansas river and thus far no tracings of it have been found north of the counties named. Probably it under-

lies the Tertiary for some distance north of where it is now observable, but where its true northern limit is can only be determined by proper explorations beneath the surface of the Tertiary in the area south of Great Bend.

Dakota: The lowermost member of the Cretaceous found in considerable quantities in Kansas is the Dakota. It has a large development in an area reaching northeast and southwest from Washington county to Edwards county, as already described in previous pages, with traces of it here and there in the southwest part of the state where the Cimarron and Bear rivers have cut through the Tertiary, veneering and exposed long narrow strips of Dakota rocks. Probably it underlies the entire southwest corner of Kansas including six or eight counties south of the Arkansas river, throughout which the Tertiary mantle obscures it from sight.

The Dakota rocks lie almost horizontally, but throughout their westernmost exposure dip gently to the east. For example, their elevation in Morton county is over 3,500 feet above tide, while their easternmost outcrop in the central part of the state is below 2,000 feet. This is in conformity with what one should expect when it is recalled that the same Dakota formation outcrops throughout a long zigzag area along the eastern foothills of the Rocky mountains, where they have a north and south extent of thousands of miles at an altitude of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above tide. This easterly dip throughout eastern Colorado and western Kansas is common not only to the Dakota strata, but to all the rocks overlying them, due evidently to the uplifting of the Rocky mountains, by which process the old interior ocean was drained northward as above explained.

The Dakota Cretaceous consists of alternating beds of sandstone and shales aggregating a thickness of about 450 feet. Usually the sandstone is coarse and porous and has many springs bursting out along the eastern outcropping lines, the source of the water of which, of course, is the catchment area westward along the mountainous borders. The eastward migration of water throughout these many hundreds of miles is well proven from the various artesian wells available here and there over the Great Plains area. It seems strange to many that these springs should be on or near the hill-tops and on the high ground rather than in the valleys, where springs generally occur. When it is remembered, however, that the present eastern demarcation of the Dakota is largely controlled by erosion, and how, therefore, the easternmost limits necessarily will be on the high divides between the stream, one can readily understand how water traveling from the west towards the east finally will find outlets along the eastern border of the sandstone, and therefore, on the high ground. Another natural sequence follows from the conditions just named, namely, that these seeps and springs carrying traces of iron leached from the rocks will have the same iron deposited in the sandstones where the seeps are evaporated, so that, in general, the eastern limits of the Dakota sandstones have a reddish or dark iron-

stained appearance, often referred to by local residents and generally explained by assuming that at some previous time the rocks have been burned to give them their peculiar colors.

The Dakota sandstone, therefore, in general is a coarse rock exceedingly pervious to water, colored yellow, reddish and brownish by iron rust stains, and suitable in every way for carrying large quantities of water, which is one of its most striking characteristics. Also, the Dakota shale beds of Kansas are particularly noted for the large amount of salt they contain. One result is, that the siliferous shale beds have been eroded away more rapidly than the rocks below and many peculiarly shaped depressions result, the most noted of which is the so-called "basin" just north of Great Bend. Here the siliferous shales have been washed away and a circular "fry-pan" shaped basin formed. Northward, in many places salt marshes exist, such as the famous one near Concordia. These marshes become more or less filled with water throughout the winter and spring, which leaches large quantities of salt from the siliferous shales. During the dry weather of summer and early autumn the water becomes evaporated, leaving a variable amount of salt behind. In early days of occupation of the plains by white men, such salt marshes were visited by people for hundreds of miles around, the salt scooped up from the ground and hauled away by wagon loads. Recently, since our salt mines have been in operation in the central part of the state, no further attention is given the salt marshes in an industrial way.

1. Clays: The clays of the Dakota are numerous and variable in quality and bid fair to become some of the most valuable in the state, on account of their great variety. In places they are almost free from iron, producing a clay approaching fire-clay in quality, which is very suitable for making light colored and buff colored brick and ornamental terracotta.

Benton.—Immediately overlying the Dakota, and conformable with it, we find the Benton complex of limestones and shales, aggregating a thickness of about 400 feet. It is composed almost entirely of alternating beds of soft, light colored limestone and darkly colored, sometimes almost greenish shales, which in other places are practically black. The limestones are in broad thin layers much softer than the Coal Measures limestones, but substantially the same in chemical composition. They lend themselves readily to quarry purposes and may be broken readily into long slender pieces suitable for fence-posts, for which they are used to a great extent throughout the entire Benton area of the state. In fact, one riding east or west across the state on any of the trans-state railroads north of the Arkansas river can recognize when he is in the Benton area by the limestone fence-posts so readily seen from the car window. This fence-post zone is from 30 to 40 miles wide and practically outlines the area throughout which the Benton formation covers the surface of the ground. The stone is so soft it can be cut with a carpenter's saw and shaped at pleasure. Upon exposure to the atmosphere

it dries and hardens so that it becomes quite servicable for structural purposes, and many pretentious buildings are built of it.

The Benton shales thus far have been used but little in the economic arts, although, as shown from preliminary examinations, they are servicable for making many kinds of brick, tile, and other clay products. Also, they are servicable for making Portland cement when properly mixed with calcareous material, as is shown by the plant at Yocemento in Ellis county, which uses the uppermost horizon of Benton shales mixed with the overlying Niobrara chalk for making Portland cement.

Niobrara.—Overlying the Benton and conformable with it we find the Niobrara shales and limestones, aggregating about 500 feet in thickness. The limestones are the famous Kansas chalk. The eastern limit of the Niobrara, which is also the western limit of the Benton, is an exceedingly irregular line stretching from the middle of the north side of Washington county southwestward, crossing the west side of the state about 8 or 10 miles north of the Arkansas river. Much of the area to the west is covered with Tertiary material, so that the exposure of Niobrara is confined principally to the valleys and bluffs of streams, although there is no doubt about it being a continuous formation underneath the Tertiary.

This general outcropping border corresponds with the ideas advanced in speaking of the northward recession of the great inland sea, the extreme southwest corner of the state being occupied by the Dakota, then a strip of Benton along the Arkansas river, and now the Niobrara on top of the Benton as one travels westward and northward. On a geological map of Kansas one would find, therefore, comparatively small areas occupied by the Niobrara, but, could one by magic remove the Tertiary mantle, without doubt the Niobrara would occupy as large an area, probably much larger, than either the Benton or the Dakota.

The Niobrara limestone, or chalk, is distinguished from the Benton in physical properties principally by its thick, heavy beds rather than thin well-marked ones common to the Benton, and by the general chalky nature of the material. In chemical composition it is about as pure a limestone as is found in the state, ranging from 90 to 96 per cent. pure lime carbonate. It is particularly soft, so that it may be whittled with a knife or cut with a saw almost like shale. Here and there ground water has deposited silica within it, producing locally masses of agate and other silicious forms of rocks, some of which are of the moss-agate variety and fairly beautiful. The upper Niobrara, also, is noted for its abundance of fossils, reptiles and fishes which are found here and there wherever the Niobrara is exposed throughout the state.

Pierre.—In the extreme northwest part of the state some of the streams have cut through the mantle of Tertiary exposing Cretaceous rocks which usually are considered to belong to the Pierre, or Ft. Pierre, as it was previously called. Some parties have also thought that the Fox Hill was exposed in the vicinity of St. Francis, Cheyenne county, although usually this is considered Pierre. Both the Pierre and Fox

Hill occur in much greater abundance farther to the north and northwest. How much of either of them underlies the Tertiary in Kansas probably never will be known, but so small an amount of each of them is actually found that their importance is correspondingly reduced.

Tertiary and Pleistocene.—As already explained, the western end of Kansas is covered by a veneering or mantle of material carried eastward by rivers from the great Rocky mountain area. This debris, or löess as it is now frequently called, covers the entire plains area from the foothills of the Rocky mountains eastward far into the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. It consists principally of soil, sand and gravel, which in places seems to be reasonably well stratified, but which in general is practically void of structure. Here and there are coarse gravel beds extending miles horizontally and from 5 to 100 feet vertically, the sand and gravel of which is cemented together by calcium carbonate, forming a sandstone of variable hardness which has been called by different names, such as "mortar beds," "Tertiary grit," etc. This Tertiary mantle carries the vast amount of ground water found so abundantly throughout the plains area. Also, here and there it carries many fossils of vertebrae animals, important to the paleontologist. It seems that in geological age, the oldest of it is at least as old as the Loup Fork Tertiary, while recent winds and river action has worked over the surface material until part of it, at least, and probably much of it, should be designated as Pleistocene. In general, it has quite the appearance of river alluvium and, broadly speaking, is about as regular in character as alluvium usually is, while in detail it differs very materially from place to place, again very much like river alluvium.

Gerardy, a little village of Washington county, is a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 17 miles northeast of Washington, the county seat, and 5 miles north of Hanover, from which place mail is delivered by rural carrier. The population in 1910 was 57.

Germaine Sisters.—One of the most thrilling instances of Indian atrocity that ever occurred in Kansas was the murder of an emigrant named Germaine, with several members of his family, and the carrying off of four daughters into captivity in the fall of 1874. In the early part of that year a great number of buffaloes were killed by hunters and frontiersmen, the hides being shipped east, the tongues used for food and the carcasses left to rot on the plains. This wholesale slaughter of their main food supply exasperated the Indians to such an extent that the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes held a council and determined to make war upon the whites.

The Germaine family, consisting of the father, mother, one son and six daughters, was on the way to Colorado. On the morning of Sept. 10, 1874, they were attacked on the bank of the Smoky Hill river in western Kansas. Mr. Germaine, his wife and son were killed and scalped; one daughter was shot; another burned to death, and the other four girls carried off to be subjected to a worse treatment than death.

The youngest girl was rescued from the Indians at a village on the

banks of the Solomon river by James Cannon and Lient. Whittemore, in command of 100 men of the Fifth United States infantry from Fort Wallace. A blizzard came up and the soldiers were forced to march to Fort Dodge, where it was learned from the rescued child that her three sisters were still captives. Later Mr. Cannon discovered that the girls were held at a Cheyenne village on Crooked creek, near the Cimarron river, about 40 miles from Fort Dodge, and he managed to rescue a second girl.

Gen. Pope was notified, and an expedition was started for the village. A messenger was sent to the band holding the girls to surrender to the authorities and the Indians returned to their agency, where they surrendered to Gen. Miles' command. The girls were sent to Fort Leavenworth, Gen. Miles was appointed their guardian, and Congress diverted \$10,000 of the Indian annuities for their benefit. The income from this sum was to be used for their support during their minority and the principal divided among them when they became of age.

German Evangelical Synod of North America.—On Oct. 15, 1840, six German missionaries of Illinois and Missouri met at Gravois settlement in Missouri and there formed the German Evangelical association of the West. Many of the ministers of this organization had been ordained in the Evangelical church of Germany and sent to the United States by missionary societies of the Fatherland, and in many cases a large number of the church members had belonged to the United Evangelical church in Germany before coming to America. The movement, which gave rise to this association in Missouri, was felt in other parts of the country, and other unions were organized which joined with the Western association. The most important of these were: The German Evangelical association of Ohio, established in 1858; the German United Evangelical synod of the East, organized in 1860; the Evangelical synod of the Northwest, started in 1872; and the United Evangelical synod of the East, established the same year. In 1866 the name of the organization was changed to the Evangelical Synod of the West, and in 1877 to the German Evangelical Synod of North America.

The church is divided into seventeen districts, each district having charge of local affairs, and its officers responsible to the general synod, which meets every four years, being composed of ministerial, lay and teaching delegates elected by the district meetings.

During the two decades, from 1880 to 1900, the church made rapid progress, for in the latter year the synod had 922 ministers in the United States; 1,153 congregations and a membership of 293,574.

The movement of Evangelical unions in Kansas began in the early '60s, an Evangelical association having been formed at Humboldt, Allen county, in 1860, with a preacher named Dubbs as the first pastor. This was followed in 1861 by the Evangelical association of Leavenworth.

The Marysville, Marshall county, German Evangelical association

was organized in 1868 by A. Bathe, who in 1870 established the German Evangelical church at Stozenbach. In Douglas county, St. Paul's German Evangelical church was organized at Eudora in 1869, by B. C. Haus, with 15 members, and he became the first minister. A German Evangelical association was organized at Hiawatha, Brown county, in April, 1881, by Philip Fricker. The Evangelical association at Jewell City was organized in the spring of 1872 by L. Wegner, the first pastor. In July, 1882, a German Evangelical association was perfected at Emporia with 11 members, by C. F. Erffmeyer, and the same year an Evangelical association was organized at Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kan. Today the German Evangelical Synod of North America ranks tenth of all denominations in Kansas with a membership of 3,617.

Germantown, a little village in Mission township, Brown county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 10 miles southwest of Hiawatha, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and is the trading point for the surrounding country. The population in 1910 was 50.

Geuda Springs.—On the line between Cowley and Sumner counties is a remarkable group of salt springs that flow from 100 to 450 gallons each per hour, that have been known since the earliest settlement of that section. These springs are situated on a branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, a little to the north of the town of Geuda Springs and about 7 miles from Arkansas City. The waters from these springs strongly impregnate the waters in the creeks in the vicinity. A lake formed by the creek near these springs has been greatly enlarged and improved by damming the creek and now covers about 50 acres, making it the largest body of salt water in the state. Geuda is said to be an Indian word, Ge-u-da, meaning healing springs, and the place must have been a well known stopping place with the Indians. Many improvements were made at the springs during the latter '80s, including bath-house and hotel, improving the lake, laying out drives, etc. Much of the water has been bottled and shipped to points in Kansas and adjoining states, an analysis showing them to contain sodium chloride, sodium phosphate, sodium bromide, sodium iodide, sodium nitrate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium baborate, potassium sulphate, lithium chloride, calcium sulphate, calcium bicarbonate, magnesium sulphate, magnesium chloride, iron bicarbonate, alumina, silica, and organic matter. About 1890 a dam with a flume outlet was built across the salt marsh just north of the springs, which was the means of covering the whole marsh with water and affording excellent boating.

Geuda Springs, an incorporated town of Sumner county, is located in Walton township, on the Kansas Southwestern railroad, 20 miles southeast of Wellington, the county seat, and near the mineral springs of the same name. It has a bank, a score or more of good retail stores, churches and schools, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 254.

The main street is on the line between Sumner and Cowley counties. The first house on the town site was built by George B. Green, the first drug store was opened by G. A. Cutler, the general store by J. R. Musgrave, and the first hotel, the Geuda Springs house, was built by James Stiner.

Gideon, a hamlet located in the central part of Douglas county, is about 8 miles southwest of Lawrence, the nearest railroad town, from which it has rural free delivery.

Gilbert, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Mitchell county, is located about 3 miles east of Beloit, the county seat, from which place it receives mail.

Giles, Fry W., one of the founders of Topeka, was born at Littleton, N. H., in 1819, a descendant of John Giles, who came from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1634. In the fall of 1854 Fry W. Giles left New England for Kansas, and on Dec. 4 of that year arrived at the place where Topeka now stands. He was secretary of the association that laid out the city, and it is said was the man who gave the name to the new town. In March, 1855, he was appointed postmaster, the first to serve in that capacity in Topeka. During the early settlement of the county he kept a private record of real estate transfers, which was later made the legal records of Shawnee county by act of the legislature. In 1857 he was elected county recorder and clerk, and in 1864 he opened the first bank in Topeka. Two years later he took a partner and the business was conducted for some time under the firm name of F. W. Giles & Co. When the Topeka National bank was founded he became the first president of that institution. Mr. Giles was the author of a work entitled "Thirty Years in Topeka," which was published in 1886. In this work he relates many interesting incidents that occurred during that period—incidents that otherwise might have been forgotten. He died on June 9, 1898.

Gilfillan, a small village of Bourbon county, is the terminus of a short branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. that connects with one of the main lines at Marmaton, 6 miles west of Fort Scott, from which place mail is delivered by rural carrier.

Gill, a little village of Western township, Logan county, is located on the Smoky Hill river about 16 miles west of Russell Springs, the county seat, and 4 miles southeast of Turkey Creek on the Union Pacific, which is the nearest railroad station. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for the neighborhood. The population in 1910 was 47. There is also a hamlet named Gill in the western part of Finney county.

Girard, the county seat of Crawford county, is situated near the center of the county at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads. It is also connected by electric lines with Franklin and Dunkirk. The town was laid out in 1868, when the railroad survey was made, by a company of which A. Danford was president and C. H. Strong was secretary. It was named

Girard by Mr. Strong, after his old home town in Pennsylvania. The first dwelling was erected by C. H. Strong, who was appointed the first postmaster when the office was established in 1868. J. Alexander opened the first store. A second store was soon afterward opened by a man named Sinnet, and in Dec., 1868, James Hull erected a building which was used as the first court-house. Owing to the troubles over the building of the railroad the growth of Girard was slow for a time, but by Feb., 1870, there were 140 buildings in the place. The first town trustees, appointed on Nov. 10, 1869, were L. F. Crawford, N. Sinnet, D. W. Burnett, W. E. Blandon and James Hull.

The first school house was built in 1869, and Maggie T. Hill taught the first school in the new building. A high school was established in 1882. The first newspaper—the Girard Press—was started in Nov., 1869, but did not live long. (See Newspapers.) In March, 1871, Girard was incorporated as a city of the third class, and at the election in April George Ryan was chosen mayor; A. J. Vickers, J. E. Raymond, E. Fanger, H. P. Grund and F. B. Andrus, councilmen. The first bank was started in June, 1871, by Frank Playter.

The Girard of the present day is a city of the second class, equipped with waterworks, electric lights, fire and police departments, a fine sewer system, good public schools, a number of churches, etc. It has 3 banks, 3 weekly newspapers (the Girard Press, the Independent News, and the Appeal to Reason), an international money order post-office with seven rural routes, a telephone exchange, an opera house, telegraph and express offices, good hotels, and a number of fine stores and residences. Among the industries are flour mills, an oil refinery, a creamery, cereal coffee, condensed milk, vinegar and fence factories, a stove works, an ice and cold storage plant, etc. Being located in the coal fields, a large number of the inhabitants are interested in mining operations, and large quantities of coal are shipped from Girard every year. The population in 1910 was 2,446.

Girls' Industrial School.—(See Industrial Schools.)

Glade, a village of Phillips county, is a station on the Atchison & Lenora division of the Missouri Pacific R. R. 6 miles south of Phillipsburg, the county seat. It was formerly known as Marvin, or Chillicothe. Glade has a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telegraph and express offices, a good local retail trade, and is a shipping point of some importance. The population in 1910 was 175.

Gladstone, a small hamlet in the northwestern part of Phillips county, is located near the head of Driftwood creek, about 8 miles from Beardsley, which is the nearest railroad station. Mail is received by rural delivery from Benkelman, Neb.

Glasco, an incorporated city of Cloud county, is located in Solomon township on the Solomon river and the Union Pacific R. R., about 20 miles southwest of Concordia, the county seat. It has 2 banks, an international money order postoffice with four rural routes, express and telegraph service, telephone connections, a weekly newspaper (the Sun),

an opera house, graded and high schools, churches of the leading denominations, hotels, mercantile houses, etc. The population in 1910 was 720.

Gleed, Charles S., lawyer and writer, was born at Morrisville, Vt., March 23, 1856, a son of Thomas and Cornelia (Fisk) Gleed. In early life he came to Kansas, and from 1876 to 1880 he was a student in the state university, receiving from that institution the degree of A. B. He then became a student in the law school of the University of Kansas, and from 1880 to 1884 he was connected with the traffic and law departments of the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar, and on June 28, 1888, he married Miss Mabel Gore of Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Gleed has served as editor of the Denver Daily Tribune; as president of the Kansas City Daily Journal, the Missouri and Kansas Telephone company, and the Bell Telephone company of Missouri; vice-president of the Pioneer Trust company, and as a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. From 1889 to 1893 he was a regent of the University of Kansas. He has written many legal, economic and feature articles for newspapers and magazines; is a life member and director of the Kansas State Historical Society, and belongs to various clubs in Topeka, where he resides, and elsewhere.

Gleed, James W., lawyer and brother of the above, was born at Morrisville, Vt., March 8, 1859. In 1879 he received the degree of A. B. from the University of Kansas, and from that time until 1882 was a tutor in Latin and Greek in that institution. He then received the degree of A. M., and for the next year was professor of Greek. In 1884 he received the degree of LL. B. from Columbia University. On Aug. 25, 1886, he married Miss Grace Greer of Topeka. From 1887 to 1900 he was professor of the law of real property in the University of Kansas. In 1904 Columbia University honored him with the degree of LL. D. and in 1906 the same degree was conferred on him by Baker University. Mr. Gleed has served as general solicitor for the Missouri and Kansas Telephone company; was for twelve years on the board of regents of the state university, and has contributed articles to magazines on educational and economic subjects. He resides in Topeka, where he is engaged in the practice of law.

Glen, a hamlet of Lincoln county, is located near the head of Spillman creek, about 16 miles northwest of Lincoln, the county seat. Mail is delivered by rural carrier from the office at Cedron. Vesper, on the Union Pacific, is the nearest railroad station.

Glendale, a hamlet of Bourbon county, is situated about 8 miles north of Fort Scott, the county seat, from which it has rural free delivery.

Glen Elder, an incorporated town of Mitchell county, is located on the Solomon river and the Missouri Pacific R. R., in Glen Elder township, 12 miles west of Beloit, the county seat. It has 3 hotels, 2 grain elevators, 2 banks, a weekly newspaper, express and telegraph offices and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes.

The population in 1910 was 565. The town was established in 1871 by Neve & Spencer, and called West Hampton. The Glen Elder post-office, which was located half a mile north of this point, was moved and the town took the name of the postoffice. The promoters of the town built a large flour mill. The Mitchell County Key, a green-back paper, was started by George E. Daugerty, who printed it by hand with a roller.

Glengrouse, a small village of Cowley county, is situated near the northeast corner of the county on Grouse creek, about 25 miles from Winfield, the county seat. The population in 1910 was 32. Mail is received from Atlanta by rural delivery.

Glenloch, a hamlet of Anderson county, is located in Jackson township, on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 6 miles northwest of Garnett, the county seat. It has express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 50.

Glenn's Expedition.—Of all the expeditions that visited Kansas, or some portion of it, in the early part of the 19th century, less seems to be known regarding that led by Col. Hugh Glenn than any other. It appears to have been merely a party of adventurers, acting without official authority, and with no other object in view than to see the country and learn something of its possibilities. The best, and perhaps the only, account of the expedition is that found in the journal of Jacob Fowler, who was the chronicler of the undertaking. This journal was edited and published by Dr. Elliott Coues a few years ago, and from it the following facts regarding the expedition are taken.

Fowler and a few associates left Fort Smith, Ark., on Sept. 6, 1821, crossed the Arkansas river and made their way to the Neosho, near where Fort Gibson was afterward built. Hugh Glenn was a well known Indian trader, and at that time had a trading house on the Verdigris river, about a mile from its mouth. From the Neosho, Fowler's party moved on to Glenn's trading house, where the time until Sept. 25 was spent in "making arrangements for the journey to the mountains." A company of 20 men was formed, including Jacob Fowler and his brother Robert, Nathaniel Pryor, who had been with Lewis and Clark, several Frenchmen and a negro belonging to Jacob Fowler. Under command of Col. Glenn the expedition set out up the Arkansas valley. Fowler, who kept the journal, was not much of a speller, but what he lacked in a knowledge of orthography he made up by the zeal with which he kept a detailed record of each day's march. On Oct. 6 he says:

"We now steered north leaving the River (the Arkansas) on our left Hand Beleving the High Hill and Bluffs Near the River Wold be difequal to pass With loaded pack Horses—at six miles over High Rich lime stone Pirarie We Camped on a Crick 60 feet Wide Wheare We killed some turkeys in the Evening."

Coues thinks that this "crick" was the stream known as Grouse creek, which flows in a southerly direction through Cowley county,

Kan., and empties into the Arkansas river near the southern boundary of the state. For the next 30 days the expedition was in Kansas. From Grouse creek it moved west for a few miles, then turned north, and on the 9th it struck the Whitewater (Walnut) creek somewhere between the present towns of Arkansas City and Winfield. On the 11th it again turned west, and two days later was about where Wichita now stands. The remainder of the course through the state was along the Arkansas river. According to Coues the camp of the 17th was not far from the present town of Ellinwood in Barton county; the Pawnee fork was crossed near Larned; the camp of the 25th was near Ford, in Ford county, and that of the 27th was not far from Dodge City. On the 29th the camp was pitched near Pierceville, Finney county, and on the 30th the expedition halted for the night about 8 miles west of Garden City. Fowler's journal for the 31st says they had reached a point where "a great many trees appear to Have (been) Cut down by White men and a french trading Camp Have been latly burned down Soposed to be Shotoes." (See Chonteau's Island.)

On Nov. 1 the expedition "lay by to Rest Horses and dress Skins and prepare for winter. This morning the first Ice We seen frose in the Kittle about as thick as the Blaid of a knife and Ice floted down the River."

All of the 2nd was spent in camp, but on the 3d the expedition proceeded on up the river and that night camped near the present village of Kendall, not far from the boundary between Kearny and Hamilton counties. Here another short rest was taken, and on the 5th the expedition moved on westward, entering Colorado either that day or the one following.

Glenwood, a hamlet in the southeastern part of Leavenworth county, is about 2 miles northwest of Jaggard, the nearest railroad point, and 8 miles northwest of Bonner Springs, from which it has rural free delivery.

Glick, George W., the ninth governor of Kansas after the state was admitted into the Union, was born at Greencastle, Ohio, July 4, 1827, a son of Isaac and Mary (Sanders) Glick. His great-grandfather, Henry Glick, with four brothers, came from Germany during the colonial period, and all served as soldiers in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, George Glick, served under Gen. Harrison in the War of 1812, and was wounded in the battle of Fort Meigs, not far from the present city of Toledo, Ohio. When Gov. Glick was about five years of age his parents removed to Sandusky county, Ohio, where his father acquired extensive farming interests and became a citizen of prominence, having been elected treasurer of the county three times in succession. Here the future governor of Kansas attended the public schools, and by his studious habits managed to acquire a good, practical knowledge of the English language and higher mathematics. His ambition was to be a lawyer, and soon after leaving school he entered the office of Buckland & Hayes at

Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), where he studied for two years, when he was admitted to the bar in 1850 by the supreme court of Ohio, before which tribunal he passed an examination with the students of the Cincinnati Law School. He began practice at Fremont and soon won distinction as a lawyer. A firm believer in the principles advocated by the Democratic party, he cast his political lot with that organization, and in 1858 was nominated for Congress, but declined the honor. The same year he made the race for state senator against Ralph P. Buckland, one of his preceptors, and although defeated led his ticket by nearly 2,000 votes. About a year before this campaign he had been appointed colonel of the Second regiment and judge-advocate of the Seventeenth division of the Ohio militia by Gov. Salmon P. Chase. In the fall of 1858, after his defeat for state senator, Gov. Glick came to Kansas, locating at Atchison, where he formed a partnership with Alfred G. Otis, under the firm name of Otis & Glick, which association lasted for fifteen years. At the election of Dec. 6, 1859—the first election under the Wyandotte constitution—he was the Democratic candidate for judge of the Second judicial district; was a member of the legislature from 1863 to 1868; was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1868, but was defeated by James M. Harvey; was elected to the legislature again in 1875 and also in 1880; served as speaker pro tem in the session of 1876; and in 1882 was nominated and elected governor, being the only candidate on the Democratic state ticket to win a victory. Gov. Glick had been active in political and legal affairs in many other ways. In 1866 he was elected a delegate to the Union convention at Philadelphia, Pa.; he served as county commissioner and auditor of Atchison county; was one of the early directors of the Union Pacific railroad and attorney for the central branch from 1867 to 1874; engaged in farming and stock raising in 1874, his "Shannon Hill" farm of about 600 acres being one of the best known farms in eastern Kansas; was United States pension agent at Topeka from 1885 to 1892; was for over thirty years a member of the state board of agriculture; was treasurer of the board of Centennial managers in 1876; was one of the commissioners to the Chicago exposition of 1893 and the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis in 1904; was one of the founders of the Atchison Gas company; was the first master of Shannon Hill Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; was a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery in Atchison, and on Dec. 7, 1907, he was elected first vice-president of the Kansas Historical Society. On Sept. 17, 1857, Gov. Glick was united in marriage at Massillon, Ohio, with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. A. Ryder of Fremont. To this union were born a son and a daughter, Frederick H. and Jennie. The son was private secretary to his father while the latter was governor. After a long illness Gov. Glick died at his home on April 13, 1911.

Glick's Administration.—Gov. George W. Glick, the first Democratic governor of the State of Kansas, was inaugurated on Jan. 8, 1883, and

the next day marked the opening of the fourth biennial session of the legislature, which organized with Lieut.-Gov. D. W. Finney as president of the senate and James D. Snoddy as speaker of the house. Following the custom required by the constitution, Gov. Glick submitted his message to the assembly at the opening of the session.

"I consider this duty," said he, "under the present system of biennial sessions, would be proper, and more satisfactory to the legislature, were it performed by the outgoing executive, as all transactions of the government are familiar to him, and he a part of them and an important factor in them. The incoming administration labors under great difficulty in endeavoring to perform this duty to the state. The inability of any one to make himself entirely familiar with all the various affairs of state, its educational, charitable, reformatory and penitentiary institutions, in the short time intervening between the election and the time for entering upon the discharge of the duties of the executive office, will be apparent to any one who will give the matter a moment's reflection."

Notwithstanding this view, the governor goes on and gives an intelligent review of the conditions surrounding the finances, institutions and industries of the state. He announced the corn crop of 1882 as having been over 35,000,000 bushels; the wheat crop more than 35,000,000 bushels, and the value of all farm products for the year as over \$108,000,000. The permanent school fund had reached \$2,280,121.07, and there was a cash balance of \$644,323.76 in the state treasury at the close of the year.

He recommended that provisions be made for the appointment of a state veterinarian, in connection with the state board of agriculture, "who shall be charged with the duty of looking after, and aiding the people in protecting the live stock against contagious diseases," etc. He also recommended the creation of the office of county assessor, in order "to secure an equal, or at least a more uniform valuation of real estate," and that county commissioners be authorized "to levy a tax annually, not exceeding one mill on the dollar, to be used exclusively by the county board in the repair of, or grading roads, where public necessity may require such work to be done, as the means now provided by law are inadequate."

Earlier in the year the supreme court had decided the prohibitory amendment, as well as the law giving it force, valid and in harmony with the spirit of the constitution. In discussing this subject, the governor declared that "It was premature—and indeed unfortunate—to have engrafted into the fundamental law of the state a policy which from its nature was an experiment of doubtful utility and of uncertain success, and which has proved a failure wherever tried in other states." Holding this view, it was natural that he should recommend the resubmission of the amendment. (See Prohibition.)

A large part of the message was devoted to a discussion of the railroad problem, the result of which was the passage of a law fixing the

passenger rate at three cents a mile and the establishment of a railroad commission (q. v.).

It will be remembered that the legislature of 1877 passed an act authorizing the governor to appoint a state agent to prosecute the claims of Kansas against the United States, and that Gov. Anthony appointed ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford to the position. In his message of 1883 Gov. Glick says that Mr. Crawford, as the agent of the state, "has with great energy and marked ability prosecuted the claims of the state against the general government, and has secured for the school interests of the state 267,898 acres of land, leaving 1,600 acres yet in controversy; and also secured and adjusted a large amount of the claims against the general government for money expended and indebtedness assumed on account of the volunteer and militia forces into active service, and five per centum on the sale of public land, and other moneys and lands. He is entitled to his compensation for services rendered under his contract, and you will without doubt make an appropriation for such payment."

In response to this request on the part of the executive the legislature, by the act of March 5, made an appropriation to pay Mr. Crawford for services already rendered or in process of consummation. This appropriation, amounting to \$10,209.65, was distributed as follows: \$200 for securing to the state indemnity school lands, and a sum equal to ten per centum of lands so secured, estimating the value at \$1.25 per acre; \$4,238.25 to pay for his services in collecting the five per centum due from the United States on sales of land in the Indian reservations in Kansas; \$1,076.15 for services in securing the rebate of \$10,761.50 on the direct war tax levied against the state; \$895.25 for the recovery of \$8,952.57 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, on account of arms, etc., furnished the United States by the State of Kansas in 1861; \$3,800, "or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of paying said agent for his services in prosecuting to recover five per centum on sales of land in former Indian reservations, not included in former accountings by the United States and heretofore disallowed, the same being estimated at the sum of \$38,000."

The next day another act was passed, authorizing Crawford to represent the State of Kansas in all matters pertaining to grants of land made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads within the state; and that "in the execution of his authority under this act he shall investigate and ascertain the amount of land granted by Congress for the benefit of railroads in Kansas, and the amount to which each of said railroads was or is entitled as indemnity; . . . and whether in the adjudication of such grants the just rights of the state or of citizens thereof have been impaired." (See Railroads.)

In the execution of the duties imposed by this act Mr. Crawford was required to report to the governor, for transmission to the legislature, and was to receive no compensation unless the state was benefited.

The session lasted until March 8. In addition to the acts above mentioned, the state was divided into seven Congressional districts; provision was made for the sale of school lands on twenty years' time, with six per cent. interest per annum on deferred payments; the appointment of a mine inspector was authorized and laws passed to guard the health and safety of persons employed in the mines; cities with outstanding bonds were given authority to compromise and refund their debts; the political disabilities of a number of persons were removed, and the eighteenth judicial district was established. One of the duties devolving upon this session was the election of a United States senator, and a ballot was accordingly taken on Jan. 24. Preston B. Plumb received 127 votes; John Martin, 20; J. G. Bayne, 12; John A. Anderson, 3, and Gov. Glick, 1. Mr. Plumb was therefore declared elected.

On March 31, 1883, the executive council appointed the first board of railroad commissioners for the State of Kansas. It consisted of Henry Hopkins, who was appointed for three years; James Humphrey, for two years, and L. L. Turner, for one year. (See Railroad Commission.)

Dudley C. Haskell, representative in Congress from the second district, died on Dec. 16, 1883, and on Jan. 3, 1884, Gov. Glick ordered an election for March 1 to select a representative for the unexpired term. The Republicans nominated Edward H. Funston, who was opposed by S. A. Riggs. At the election Funston received 24,116 votes, and Riggs, 17,904. Mr. Funston took the oath of office as Congressman on March 21.

During the winter of 1883-84 the malady known as the foot-and-mouth disease became prevalent among the cattle in the counties of Woodson, Anderson, Lyon, Allen and Coffey. At that time there were in the state some 2,000,000 cattle, valued at \$50,000,000, and sheep worth over \$2,000,000, all of which were subject to the disease, which was pronounced contagious and incurable. As the governor had no power to declare or enforce a quarantine against infected animals, there arose a general demand for a special session of the legislature to devise ways and means to stamp out the disease. Accordingly, on March 13, 1884, Gov. Glick issued a proclamation calling the general assembly to meet in extra session on the 18th. The legislature met pursuant to the call and organized by the election of A. P. Riddle president pro tem of the senate, and James D. Snoddy speaker of the house. The session lasted only until the 25th, and but few bills were passed. The sum of \$7,000 was appropriated for an exhibit of the state's products at the New Orleans exposition; a live stock sanitary commission was created; quarantine grounds for Texas cattle were designated, and provisions made for the appointment of a state veterinary surgeon.

The most interesting events of the year 1884 were the incidents connected with the political campaign. On April 21 a committee of the National Greenback party met at Topeka and selected as delegates-at-

large to the national convention, A. J. Utley, P. P. Elder, J. H. Limbocker and C. H. Moody. The committee also selected the following named gentlemen for delegates to the Anti-monopoly convention at Chicago: H. P. Vrooman, W. J. A. Montgomery, A. B. Montgomery and J. C. Hebbard. This convention met on May 14 and nominated Gen. Benjamin F. Butler for the presidency, which action was indorsed by the national Greenback convention at Indianapolis, Ind., two weeks later.

A Republican state convention at Topeka on April 29 nominated P. B. Plumb, John G. Wood, J. S. Merritt and A. W. Mann for delegates-at-large to the national convention, and two delegates from each Congressional district were also named. John H. Price and D. A. Valentine were nominated for presidential electors-at-large. The district electors were: 1st district, A. J. Felt; 2nd, I. O. Pickering; 3d, Dr. J. L. Denison; 4th, J. M. Miller; 5th, F. W. Sturgis; 6th, W. S. Tilton; 7th, T. T. Taylor. A vote was taken by the convention to express the choice of the Kansas Republican for president, and James G. Blaine received the votes of 202 of the 289 delegates. The resolutions indorsed President Arthur's administration; favored "such legislation as will afford labor just remuneration, and make capital secure in investment," and a national law regulating interstate commerce.

The Democratic state convention for the selection of delegates to the national convention was held in Topeka on May 28. Gov. George W. Glick, Thomas P. Fenlon, W. C. Terry and Thomas Hudson were selected as delegates-at-large, and district delegates were also chosen. Among the resolutions adopted was one indorsing Gov. Glick's administration "as able, conservative and honest," and the convention "points with pride to the first Democratic governor of Kansas, as a specimen of what may be expected when the Democracy shall take possession of the national government."

On July 16 the Republican state convention for the nomination of candidates for the state offices met in Topeka. John A. Martin was nominated for governor; A. P. Riddle, for lieutenant-governor; E. B. Allen, for secretary of state; E. P. McCabe, for auditor; Samuel T. Howe, for treasurer; S. B. Bradford, for attorney-general; J. H. Lawhead, for superintendent of public instruction; Albert H. Horton, for chief justice of the supreme court; and William A. Johnston, for associate justice.

The day following the Republican convention the Prohibitionists met in Topeka and selected delegates to the national convention of that party, the delegates-at-large being J. H. Byers, M. V. B. Bennett, James F. Legate and A. M. Richardson. Ex-Gov. John P. St. John was nominated for president by the national Prohibition convention, which met at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 24.

Two conventions assembled in Topeka on Aug. 20—one composed of Democratic delegates from all parts of the state, and one of Republicans who favored the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment.

The latter adopted a resolution to the effect that "no candidates for legislative, gubernatorial or judicial office should be supported for election who are not known to be, and who will not pledge themselves, for resubmission, and Gov. Glick was heartily complimented and commended "for the manly and honest course he has taken, and the fight he has made, in behalf of the personal liberty of the people of Kansas."

A conference committee, consisting of seven members from each convention, recommended that the resubmissionists be permitted to name one candidate on the state ticket, and Cyrus K. Holliday was nominated for lieutenant-governor in accordance with this arrangement. The resubmission convention then adjourned and the members repaired in a body to the hall where the Democratic convention was in session. Here they were received with a great demonstration of enthusiasm and some time was devoted to speech-making, after which the delegates settled down to the nomination of candidates for state offices. Gov. Glick was renominated by acclamation; the nomination of Mr. Holliday for lieutenant-governor was sanctioned in the same way; Eugene Hagen was named for secretary of state; H. V. Gavigan, for auditor; W. A. Huliman, for treasurer; George P. Smith, for attorney-general; M. J. Keyes, for superintendent of public instruction; W. P. Campbell, for chief justice, and T. A. Hurd, for associate justice. Presidential electors were also chosen, as follows: At large, Thomas Moonlight and George T. King; 1st district, W. W. Sargent; 2nd, J. B. Chapman; 3d, B. F. Devore; 4th, T. P. Fulton; 5th, James Ketner; 6th, H. A. Yonge; 7th, J. B. Fugate.

The platform adopted by the Democratic convention indorsed the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks for the presidency and vice-presidency by the national convention at Chicago; approved the administration of Gov. Glick; congratulated the people of Kansas on the establishment of a board of railroad commissioners; declared "That constitutional prohibition has been fruitful of discord, perjury and discrimination," and demanded "a repeal of the present obnoxious and unjust law for the enforcement of prohibition, and in its stead a well regulated license system rigidly enforced."

A state ticket was placed in the field by a convention of the Greenback-labor party at Topeka on Aug. 27, and was made up as follows: Governor, H. L. Phillips; lieutenant-governor, John W. Breidenthal; secretary of state, J. C. Hebbard; auditor, W. H. T. Wakefield; treasurer, D. H. Hefflebower; attorney-general, H. L. Brush; superintendent of public instruction, Miss Fannie Randolph; chief justice, H. P. Vrooman; associate justice, J. D. McBrian; presidential electors at large, A. J. Utley and S. D. Underwood; 1st district, B. H. Oldfield; 2nd, C. T. Sears; 3d, E. H. Benham; 4th, C. Corning; 5th, J. H. Limbocker; 6th, C. J. Lamb; 7th, J. H. Franklin.

On Sept. 2 a convention of Prohibitionists favoring an independent party movement met at Lawrence and selected the following presidential electors: S. L. North, E. Clark, Theodore Wilson, R. L. Lotz,

Theodore Owen, C. P. Stevens, T. C. Miller, J. S. Stockton and M. V. B. Barker. A majority of the delegates decided that it was not advisable to name a state ticket, leaving each member of the party free to act individually, but pledged themselves to use their best endeavors to secure the election of the national Prohibition ticket. This action did not meet the approval of some, and about forty of the delegates bolted the convention, nominated A. B. Jetmore for governor; Miles Brown for lieutenant-governor; Allen Williams for auditor; William Battles for treasurer; R. Simons for attorney-general; and indorsed the Greenback candidates for secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction, and the supreme court justices. Mr. Jetmore subsequently declined to make the race.

At the election on Nov. 4 the Republican presidential electors carried the state by almost 65,000 plurality. Martin, the Republican candidate for governor, received 146,777 votes; Glick, 108,284; Phillips, 9,998; John Martin, 142; scattering, 38. Gov. Glick ran about 11,000 votes ahead of the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, and nearly 14,000 ahead of the rest of the ticket, owing to the support of the Republicans who favored the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment. Seven Republican Congressmen were elected from the several districts, in the order named: E. N. Morrill, E. H. Funston, B. W. Perkins, Thomas Ryan, John A. Anderson, Lewis Hanback and Samuel R. Peters.

On Dec. 3, 1884, the presidential electors met and cast the vote of the state for James G. Blaine for president, and John A. Logan for vice-president, each of whom received nine electoral votes. James M. Miller was chosen messenger to carry the vote to Washington, D. C.

During the year 1884 James Smith, secretary of state, issued charters to 780 corporations, which would indicate that the business and industrial interests of the state were keeping pace with the march of progress.

Gov. Martin was inaugurated on Jan. 12, 1885, and the next day Gov. Glick retired from the office which he had held for two years, during which time he had endeavored to discharge his duties with fidelity and impartiality.

Globe, a hamlet of Douglas county, is located in the extreme southwestern portion in the valley of Eight Mile creek, about 12 miles west of Baldwin, the nearest railroad town, from which it has rural free delivery. In 1910 the population was 47.

Goddard, an incorporated city of the third class in Sedgwick county, is a station on the Atcaison, Topeka & Sante Fe R. R. 14 miles west of Wichita, the county seat. It has a bank, grain elevators, general stores, graded schools, Baptist and Methodist churches, telegraph, express and telephone service, and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The name was formerly Blendon. In 1910 Goddard reported a population of 225.

Godfrey, a small hamlet of Bourbon county, is situated at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads, 7 miles south of Fort Scott, from which place mail is received by rural delivery.

Godfrey County.—This county was created by the first territorial legislature, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Greenwood county; thence south to the southern boundary of the territory; thence west 24 miles; thence north to the southwest corner of Greenwood; thence east 24 miles to the place of beginning."

In the original act the name is spelled "Godfroy." It was attached to Allen county for civil and military purposes and was never organized as an independent political division of the state. By the act of June 3, 1861, the name was changed to Seward county, in honor of William H. Seward, and subsequently the territory was divided into the present counties of Elk and Chautauqua.

Goessel, a hamlet of Marion county, is located 18 miles southwest of Marion, the county seat, and 10 miles south of Lehigh, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., the nearest railroad station and shipping point. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 100.

Goff, one of the thriving towns of Nemaha county, an incorporated city of the third class, is located in Harrison township 15 miles southeast of Seneca, the county seat, at the junction of the two branches of the Missouri Pacific R. R. It was established by the railroad in 1880 and named after Edward H. Goff, a railroad man. In 1910 it had 422 inhabitants, a weekly newspaper, good banking facilities, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes.

Gognac, a country postoffice in Grant county, is located near the west line about 9 miles southwest of New Ulysses, the county seat, and 30 miles south of Hartland, the nearest railroad station.

Gold.—From the earliest period of history gold has had a strange fascination for the human race. To secure the yellow metal men have undergone all sorts of hardships. The lure of gold led Coronado (q. v.) to undertake an expedition into the wilds of North America in search of the wealthy province of Quivira. Since that time rumors of gold in what is now the State of Kansas have been repeatedly circulated. Du Pratz's map of Louisiana, published in 1757, has marked at the mouth of the Little Arkansas river "A Gold Mine." It may be, however, that this marking was due to a tradition that years before a party from New Mexico, while going down the Arkansas river in boats, was attacked at this point by Indians and all the members killed but one, who succeeded in making his escape after burying a large amount of money and treasure. In 1836 Jesse Chisholm guided a party to the place to search for this buried wealth, and other searching parties made investigations, but without success.

William B. Parsons and O. B. Gunn both published in 1859 accounts of the gold mines in western Kansas. Parsons tells of a party being made up at Lawrence to go to the mines under command of J. H. Turney. These mines are in the vicinity of Pike's peak and have produced a large amount of gold, but they are now in the State of Colorado.

The Kansas City Journal of June 17, 1859, in giving an account of a trip down the Kansas river by the steamer Gus Linn, says: "Mr. Budd informs us that while the boat was aground near Topeka, some of the deck hands washed several particles of gold from the sand in the bed of the river. No claims have yet been sold, but it is really said that there is to be a daily express started from Leavenworth next week to the new diggings. The gold is a fact."

If the Leavenworth express was started, or if any systematic effort was ever made to develop gold mines at Topeka, no account of the occurrence has been preserved. The Kansas City Star of Feb. 25, 1896, published another report of mines having been found in Kansas. It says: "Gold has been found at Hollenberg, Kan., and is said to assay \$16 to \$20 to the ton. It is found in the sand and near a large creek. Hollenberg is a German settlement in northeastern Kansas on the Grand Island road. According to the traditions of the country, gold was found in that locality by emigrants traveling to the far West in '42 and later. The excitement is increasing and people are coming into the little town in crowds from all directions."

But again the gold seekers were doomed to disappointment and the crowds departed almost as quickly as they came, leaving Hollenberg to pursue "the even tenor of its way" as a quiet little village of Washington county.

About the time of the Hollenberg discovery, C. K. Holliday, hearing reports of tin along the upper course of the Smoky Hill river, sent a man to investigate. No tin was found, but an ore bearing a low percentage of zinc was discovered. A shaft was sunk to the depth of some 200 feet, and in experimenting with the shale a metal was found that bore a strong resemblance to gold. In the spring of 1902 a company was formed at Topeka for the purpose of making more extended investigations. Prof. Ernest Fahrig of the Philadelphia commercial museum was employed to come to Kansas and examine the shale. Samples assayed by him showed about \$3 to the ton. Machinery was brought from Philadelphia and a special mill was erected at Topeka for the reduction of the ore. Another company established a mill at Smoky Hill, and a number of well known Topeka citizens invested in Trego and Ellis county lands. Among them were John R. Mulvane, C. K. Holliday, W. A. L. Thompson and Judge Frank Doster. For a time the press was filled with accounts of the development of the "Trego shales." Prof. Haworth of the state university and Prof. Waldemar Lindgren of the United States geological survey were skeptical as to the metal's being gold, and thorough tests demonstrated that their skepticism was founded on scientific facts. The Trego gold, while having the color, was lacking in

specific gravity. When its true character became known the project of developing mines was abandoned, as the amount of zinc contained in the shale was so low that it could not be mined with profit.

Hazelrigg's History of Kansas (p. 252) tells of the establishment of a gold and silver refinery at Pittsburg in 1891, and also states that during the next four years several were started, the largest being located at Argentine. The statement is further made that in the four years one of these concerns refined 9,600,000 ounces of silver, and the author adds: "With an abundance of ore near, and possibly in this state, this work promises to become an important industry."

The prediction was not fulfilled, however. The smelters at Argentine and Pittsburg were built to refine ores from Mexico, Colorado and Utah, and not with the hope of finding gold, silver or other valuable ores in Kansas. They were established upon the theory that the smelter should be near the center of manufacturing and transportation—a theory that was soon found to be false. The duty on fluxing ores from Mexico, and the impracticability of placing the smelter so far from the mines, caused the abandonment of the enterprise and resulted in the dismantling of the smelter at Argentine, which was one of the largest in the United States.

With some people, the hope of finding gold in Kansas may linger, but with a large majority of her citizens the belief prevails that the real gold mines of the state are in her corn, wheat and alfalfa fields.

Goode, a small hamlet in the northwestern part of Phillips county, is about 14 miles from Phillipsburg, the county seat, whence mail is delivered by rural route. Long Island, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, is the nearest railroad station.

Goodin, Joel K., lawyer and legislator, was born at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1824. He received an academic education, after which he took up the study of law. Early in 1854 he was admitted to the bar in his native state and the following June located upon the Wakarusa river in what is now Douglas county, Kan. He quickly espoused the free-state cause; was a delegate to the Big Springs convention; was clerk of the lower house of the Topeka legislature until it was dispersed by Col. Sumner; was secretary of the council in the free-state legislature of 1858, and the same year he began the practice of law in Douglas county, but soon afterward removed to Ottawa. In 1866 he was elected to represent Franklin county in the legislature, and was reelected in 1867. While a member of the house he assisted in organizing the State School for the Deaf at Olathe. On Jan. 8, 1846, Mr. Goodwin married Elizabeth Crist of Bucyrus, Ohio. She died on May 21, 1870, and he subsequently married Mrs. Catherine A. Coffin, nee Taylor, a daughter of one of the early presidents of Baker University. Mr. Goodin died at Ottawa on Dec. 9, 1894.

Goodin, John R., judge and member of Congress, was born at Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, Dec., 14, 1836. His father John Goodin, was county treasurer for several terms, state senator in the Ohio state legislature and

agent for the Wyandotte Indians at Upper Sandusky. In 1844 the family moved to Kenton, Ohio, and John was thus enabled to attend college. In 1854 he began to read law and was admitted to the bar three years later. In 1858 he married Naomi Monroe. Within a year they went west and located at Humboldt, Kan., where Mr. Goodin resumed his law practice. During the raid on Humboldt, in 1862 he lost everything. In 1866 he was elected to the Kansas state legislature; the following year he was elected judge of the district court; was reelected in 1871. He was kept on the bench term after term, although a Democrat living in a district that was unaminously Republican, having been elected as the reform and opposition candidate. He resigned to take a seat in Congress in 1874. Two years later he was defeated for reelection, and in the later '70s was a candidate for governor but was unsuccessful. In 1883, Judge Goodin moved to Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kan., where he engaged in the practice of his profession until his death on Dec. 18, 1895.

Goodintont, a hamlet in the eastern portion of Atchison county, is about 7 miles northeast of Atchison, the county seat, from which it has free rural delivery.

Goodland, the county seat of Sherman county and one of the most progressive cities in western Kansas, is situated almost in the exact geographical center of the county on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. It was settled in 1887. The railroad company established shops, round house and power house, coal chutes, and the largest stock yards between Topeka and Denver. The company also erected a fine passenger station and office building. Goodland has electric lights, water-works, a telephone exchange, 3 banks, 2 weekly newspapers (the News-Republic and the Sherman County Record), 2 opera houses, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. Among the industries are the railroad shops, flour mills, a cigar factory, grain elevators, etc. The city has spent in recent years about \$750,000 for improvements, with the result that the streets are well paved, and practically all the sidewalks are of cement. Much of the progress is due to the energy of the commercial club, which is composed of the active business men of the city. A \$20,000 high school building was erected a few years ago, and the graded schools are equal to those in any city of similar size. The fraternal organizations are well represented, especially the railroad orders, and the Freemasons have a fine temple. The population in 1910 was 1,993, a gain of 934 during the preceding decade.

Goodnow, Isaac T., educator, was born at Whitingham, Vt., Jan. 17, 1814. When fourteen years old he entered a store as a clerk. At the age of twenty he entered the Wilbraham Academy and for fourteen years was connected with that institution, first as student and later as an instructor. In 1848 he was elected to the chair of natural sciences in Providence Seminary at East Greenwich, R. I., which position he held until 1855, when he removed to Kansas, settling near Manhattan. Two years later he went east and raised \$4,000 for building

a Methodist church at Manhattan. He was one of the founders of Bluemont College, which later became the State Agricultural College. In the interest of this institution he again went east and raised \$15,000 in money, a library of some 2,000 volumes, and some scientific apparatus. As a member of the state legislature he secured the passage of a bill to locate the state university at Manhattan, but it was vetoed by Gov. Robinson. In 1862 and again in 1864 he was elected state superintendent of public instruction, and during his two terms he wielded considerable influence in laying the foundation for the present public school system of the state. He was appointed agent to dispose of the 90,000 acres of the agricultural college lands, and in 1869 was made land commissioner of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. Mr. Goodnow died in 1894.

Goodrich, a village of Linn county, is situated in the northwestern portion, about 17 miles northwest of Mound City, the county seat. It is a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., has a money order postoffice and telegraph station, and in 1910 had a population of 90.

Goose Question.—Judge Lawrence D. Bailey, in an account of the border troubles in Kansas written for the Garden City Sentinel in 1887, says: "All who were actively and heartily in favor of making Kansas a slave state were pronounced 'S. G. Q.,' that is to say 'sound on the goose question,' and all others were abolitionists."

McNamara, in his "Three Years on the Kansas Border" (p. 143., tells how some pro-slavery men from Platte county, Mo., came into Weston on March 29, 1855 (the day before the election for members of the first Kansas legislature), with a live goose fastened on the top of a long pole, thus giving a "living demonstration" that they were sound on the goose question and ready to invade the territory for the purpose of voting.

Just how the expression originated, and for what purpose—if there was any fixed purpose—is rather problematical. A diligent search through the archives of the Kansas Historical Society fails to bring to light any information on the subject. It may have been a sort of password of some of the secret political organizations of that day, or it may have originated with some one in a spirit of levity and accepted by the pro-slavery advocates as a slogan. Whatever may have been its origin, the newcomer to Kansas territory was certain to incur the lasting displeasre, if not the mortal enmity, of the pro-slaverites if they discovered that he was not "sound on the goose question."

Gophers.—(See Prairie Dogs.)

Gordon, a little village of Butler county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 19 miles south of Eldorado, the county seat. It is in Walnut township, on the Walnut river, has a money order postoffice, an express office, and a good local retail trade, though the population in 1910 was only 28.

Gorham, a village of Big Creek township, Russell county, is located near the western boundary, and is a station on the Union Pacific R.

R. 8 miles west of Russell, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, a grain elevator, some good general stores, and in 1910 reported a population of 175.

Goss, Nathaniel S., naturalist, was born at Lancaster, N. H., June 6, 1826, a son of Nathaniel and Parmelia (Abbott) Goss. While he was still in his boyhood his parents removed to Wisconsin, where he married in 1855 Miss Emma Brown of Pewaukee, who died in a short time, and in the spring of 1857 he came to Kansas, having been one of the first settlers of the city of Neosho Falls. In 1860 he was commissioned major in the Kansas militia, and in 1863 was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixteenth militia regiment, with which he was engaged in active service in southwestern Kansas. After the war he was appointed register of the United States land office at Humboldt, but resigned to become land attorney for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, and later held a similar position with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Mr. Goss is better known, however, for his work as a naturalist. His opportunities to acquire an education in early life were very limited. Unable to study in the schools established by man, he studied nature. Birds had a peculiar attraction for him. As a boy he loved them, and learned many interesting facts concerning their habits, etc. As he grew older he took up the work of gathering and preparing specimens of birds from every quarter of the country. In 1881 this collection—which is one of the finest in existence—was presented to the State of Kansas, with the understanding that it should be known as the "Goss Ornithological collection," and that he should be the custodian of it as long as he lived. The collection is now in the state capitol at Topeka. In 1883 Mr. Goss was elected a life member of the American Ornithological Union in recognition of his work. His later years were spent in writing a history of the "Birds of Kansas," which was published a short time before his death. Mr. Goss died suddenly of heart trouble at Neosho Falls, March 10, 1891. He was buried at Topeka, the funeral services being conducted in the senate chamber.

Gove, the county seat of Gove county, is centrally located 11 miles south of Grainfield on the Union Pacific, the nearest shipping point. It is an incorporated city of the third class, has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Gove County Republican-Gazette), over a score of mercantile establishments, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 196. Gove was founded in 1885. A number of buildings were at once erected and a telephone line to Grainfield was installed. It was made the county seat in 1886. In Jan., 1888, it was organized as a city of the third class. At that time it had a fine two-story brick school house, a two-story court-house and a newspaper, bank and stores, and a brick plant. The Gove county high school is located here.

Gove County, in the western part of the state, is the third from the west line of the state, the third south from the Nebraska line and the fifth north from Oklahoma. It is bounded on the north by Thomas and

Sheridan counties, on the east by Trego, on the south by Lane and Scott, and on the west by Logan county. The first settlements were made in the latter '70s. The Union Pacific railroad was built through this section of the state about that time and the first towns were established along the railroad. Buffalo Park was the first town. It was established about 1878. One of the most important early settlements was the Bristol colony, which came from Bristol, Bucks county, Pa., in 1879. Its officers were: President, M. E. West; secretary, R. Robinson; treasurer, R. Shaw. Eleven families constituted the party. They came first to Buffalo Park and after prospecting through the surrounding territory located southwest of the town. The people found native building stone to construct buildings, plenty of good grass for cattle, and water at an average depth of 50 feet. There was no timber and the government granted timber claims, whereby the claim holder was required to plant ten acres of timber. Hundreds of these timber claims were taken, resulting in the planting of thousands of acres of trees.

In 1879, the legislature erected Gove county and bounded it as follows: "Commencing at the northeast corner of township 10 range 26 west; thence west on said township line to the east line of range 30 west; thence south on said range line to the north line of township 15; thence east on said line to the west line of range 25 west; thence north on said range line to the place of beginning." The present boundaries extend to the east line of range 32, and to the south line of township 15 Gove township, as it was called at that time, was attached to Ellis county for judicial purposes. In 1881 the legislature removed it from Ellis and attached it to Trego.

The drought of 1880 was rather severe in Gove county and reduced many families to destitute circumstances. Outside aid was sent in and much suffering relieved in this way. There were several little towns in the county by this time, and two newspapers were established in this year, the Grainfield Republican and the Buffalo Park Express.

In 1886 the governor appointed L. F. Jones census taker. He made his returns in August, showing that the population was 3,032, of whom 851 were householders, and that there were \$549,909 worth of taxable property. Two petitions were sent in on the county seat matter, one asking that Grainfield be made the temporary county seat and the other asking the same thing for Gove. Delegations from each town went to Topeka to interview the governor, help count the names on the petitions, and to prefer charges of fraud against each other. Originally the petition for Gove had 612 names and that from Grainfield 336. Some of the names on the Gove petition were not on the census taker's list, which cut the Gove majority down to 71. Then it was found that some of the names on the Grainfield petition were open to the same objection, and after a thorough investigation the governor proclaimed Gove the temporary county seat. The following officers were appointed: Commissioners, Jerome B. McClanahan, William T. Stokes and Lyan Raymond; clerk, Dell A. Borah. The election was held at the time of the general

election on Nov. 2, 1886, and Gove was made the permanent county seat, in spite of the offer of Grainfield to furnish the site, put up a \$6,000 courthouse and buy \$1,200 worth of books. The officers chosen were as follows: Clerk, Dell A. Borah; sheriff, J. W. Hopkins; probate judge, C. E. Hebard; treasurer, George S. Dyer; register of deeds, L. F. Jones; clerk of the district court, U. W. Ohlinger; superintendent of public instruction, G. G. Lehmer; attorney, R. C. Jones; surveyor, F. B. Cope; coroner, David Blackwell; commissioners, Lyman Raymond, J. W. Campbell and Gustavus Peterson.

By this time there were 8 towns in the county, and 41,590 acres of cultivated soil. The settlers had recovered from the hardships of the early beginnings and most of them were raising fair crops.

Gove county is divided into nine townships, viz: Baker, Gaeland, Gove, Grainfield, Grinnell, Larrabee, Lewis and Payne. The postoffices in the county are, Gove, Alanthus, Ball, Campus, Catalpa, Coin, Grainfield, Grinnell, Hackberry, Jericho, Jerome, Orion, Park, Quinter, Tweed and Valhalla. The surface is undulating with bluffs and rough lands along the streams. Bottom lands average one-half mile in width. The largest stream is the Smoky Hill river which flows from west to east through the southern part. Two branches of Hackberry creek enter in the northwest and join two other creeks near the center of the county, forming the larger Hackberry creek which continues in a southeasterly direction, joining the Smoky Hill in Trego county. Gypsum, limestone and mineral paint are found in considerable quantities.

Winter wheat, corn, barley and sorghum are the principal field crops. Live-stock raising is profitable. The value of the farm products in 1910 was \$1,194,476, of which field crops amounted to over \$1,000,000, live stock, poultry, eggs and dairy products making up the balance. The population of the county in 1910 was 6,044, which was nearly three times that of 1900. The assessed valuation of property was \$10,373,486. The school population is 1,437, and there are 46 organized school districts.

Gove, Grenville L., soldier, was a son of Moses Gove, who was at one time mayor of Manhattan. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Kansas cavalry as a private, but was soon made a corporal. In the summer of 1862 he was assigned to duty as a recruiting officer and raised Company G, Eleventh Kansas cavalry, of which he was commissioned first lieutenant. In May, 1864, he was promoted to captain and remained in command of the company until his death at Olathe, Kan., Nov. 7, 1864. Gove county and a Grand Army post at Manhattan have been named in his honor.

Governors.—Kansas became an organized territory on May 30, 1854, but the territorial government was not fully established until the 7th of the following October. Between that time and Feb. 9, 1861, when the state government was inaugurated, the territory had six governors and five acting governors. The governors and their terms of service were as follows:

Andrew H. Reeder, from Oct. 7, 1854 to April 17, 1855, and again from June 23 to Aug. 16, 1855; Wilson Shannon, from Sept. 7, 1855, to June 24, 1856, and from July 7, to Aug. 18, 1856; John W. Geary, from Sept. 9, 1856, to March 12, 1857; Robert J. Walker, from May 27 to Nov. 16, 1857; James W. Denver, from May 12 to Oct. 10, 1858; Samuel Medary, from Dec. 18, 1858, to Aug. 1, 1859, Sept. 15, 1859, to April 15, 1860, June 16 to Sept. 11, and Nov. 25 to Dec. 17, 1860.

Daniel Woodson, the first territorial secretary, was five times acting governor, to-wit: April 17 to June 23, 1855; Aug. 16 to Sept. 7, 1855; June 24 to July 7, 1856; Aug. 18 to Sept. 9, 1856; and March 12 to April 16, 1857. Frederick P. Stanton was acting governor from April 16 to May 27, 1857, and again from Nov. 16 to Dec. 21, 1857. James W. Denver was acting governor from Dec. 21, 1857, to May 12, 1858, when he was appointed governor. Hugh S. Walsh served as acting governor from July 3 to July 30, 1858; Oct. 10 to Dec. 18, 1858; Aug. 1 to Sept. 15, 1859, and from April 15 to June 15, 1860. George M. Beebe was acting governor from Sept. 11 to Nov. 25, 1860, and from Dec. 17, 1860, to Feb. 9, 1861.

Section 1, article 1, of the Wyandotte constitution, under which the state was admitted into the Union, provided that the governors should be inaugurated on the "second Monday of January next after their election, and with the exception of Gov. Charles Robinson, who came into office on Feb. 9, 1861, this date has been the beginning of the gubernatorial term of office. Following is a list of the state governors, each of whom was inaugurated on the date mentioned.

Charles Robinson, Feb. 9, 1861; Thomas Carney, Jan. 12, 1863; Samuel J. Crawford, Jan. 9, 1865. (Gov. Crawford resigned on Nov. 4, 1868, and Lieut.-Gov. Nehemiah Green took the oath of office the same day, serving until the close of the term for which Crawford had been elected); James M. Harvey, Jan. 11, 1869; Thomas A. Osborn, Jan. 13, 1873; George T. Anthony, Jan. 8, 1877; John P. St. John, Jan. 13, 1879; George W. Glick, Jan. 8, 1883; John A. Martin, Jan. 12, 1885; Lyman U. Humphrey, Jan. 14, 1889; Lorenzo D. Lewelling, Jan. 9, 1893; Edmund N. Morrill, Jan. 14, 1895; John W. Leedy, Jan. 11, 1897; William E. Stanley, Jan. 9, 1899; Willis J. Bailey, Jan. 12, 1903; Edward W. Hoch, Jan. 9, 1905; Walter R. Stubbs, Jan. 11, 1909.

Of the state governors, Crawford, Harvey, Osborn, St. John, Martin, Humphrey, Stanley, Hoch and Stubbs were each elected for two terms.

Grace, a small hamlet of Sherman county, is situated in the Beaver creek valley, about 18 miles northeast of Goodland, the county seat. It was formerly a postoffice, but now the people receive mail by rural delivery from Edson, which is the nearest railroad station.

Gradan, a country postoffice in Graham county, is located in Allodium township, 17 miles northwest of Hill City, the county seat, and 8 from Moreland, the nearest shipping point.

Grafstrom, Edward, mechanical engineer, was born at Motola, Sweden, Dec. 19, 1862. He was educated at the Orebro University

and the Boras Institute of Technology, where he was graduated in mechanical engineering at the age of nineteen years. Soon afterward he came to America, where he found employment with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company, and at the time of his death he was chief mechanical engineer of that great corporation. Mr. Grafstrom met his fate in a manner that was both sad and tragic. At the time of the great flood in the spring of 1903 he designed and hastily constructed a small steamer, with which he engaged in rescuing the inhabitants of the flooded districts of Topeka. Hundreds of people were conveyed to places of safety through his energy and foresight. On the night of June 2, while trying to rescue still more, his boat was capsized, and while the other five members of the crew succeeded in saving themselves, Mr. Grafstrom was swept away by the raging waters. His body was never recovered. On June 6, 1906, a committee of railroad men presented to the Kansas Historical Society a fine bronze tablet bearing an inscription recounting his deed of valor and his heroic sacrifice. The presentation of the tablet was made in the hall of the house of representatives, Gov. Hoch and James A. Troutman delivering addresses in which they paid a high tribute to Mr. Grafstrom's scholarly attainments and the unselfish disposition which caused him to forfeit his life while trying to save others.

Grafton, one of the inland hamlets of Chautauqua county, is located on North Caney Creek, 6 miles north of Sedan, the county seat, from whence it receives its mail by rural route. Sedan is also the nearest shipping and banking point.

Graham County, in the northwestern part of the state, is the fourth county from the west line and the second south from Nebraska. It is bounded on the north by Norton county, on the east by Rooks, on the south by Trego, and on the west by Sheridan.

The first settlements were made on Bow creek in the northern part of the county in 1872. The first to locate was W. E. Ridgley in May. Following him were: Dr. A. D. Wilkinson, E. Poole, F. Schuler, M. N. Colman, John McGeary, Burris Harper, Robert Morrison, Joseph Morrison, Charles Smith, Peter Young, Paris Stevens, Frank Nickol, T. C. Deshon and some others. The first settler to locate elsewhere than on Bow creek was P. H. Collins, who took a claim 10 miles south. Z. T. Fletcher located on the site of Nicodemus and started the first grocery store at that place in 1872. Mrs. Fletcher was the first white woman in the county. On coming into Graham county the settlers found plenty of building material—stone, lime and sand. There was timber on Bow creek but the contractors for the army cut it off and in a few years fuel was very scarce. The bluffs along the streams formed natural stock corrals, and on the Solomon and on Brush, Spring and Bow creeks there were plenty of good mill sites. Up until 1875 the chief occupation was hunting, hauling buffalo bones and raising a few cattle. It was not until 1876 that there was a mill nearer than Glen Elder in Mitchell county, over 80 miles away. There were 75 people in the county at this time, but six years later there were 4,258.

The early towns were: Hill City, established by W. R. Hill in 1876, Nicodemus, Millbrook, Gettysburg, Roscoe and Smithville. Nicodemus, the second town in the county, was established by a town company in 1877 on the site where Mr. Fletcher had established his store on Spring creek. The other towns were established in 1878: Millbrook, by N. C. Terrell; Gettysburg, by A. J. Wheeler; Roscoe, by G. E. Higinbotham. The postoffices in all these towns were established in 1878, the postmasters being: J. W. Crawford at Hill City, Z. T. Fletcher at Nicodemus, N. C. Terrell at Millbrook, Joseph Getty at Gettysburg, G. E. Higinbotham at Roscoe. The first postoffice was called Graham and was on Bow creek. It was established in 1874, with H. W. Windom as postmaster. Houston, the second postoffice, was established in 1875, with Oren Nevins as postmaster. The first Sunday school was held at the home of J. A. Holliday in 1874, the first sermon was preached near the Houston postoffice by Rev. J. M. Brown in 1876. The first school district was organized at Nicodemus. The first drug store was opened by C. Fountain on the site of Millbrook in June, 1878. Three newspapers were established in 1879—the Western Star at Hill City in May, by Beaumont & Garnett; the Millbrook Times, a Greenback paper, by B. F. Graves in July, and the Graham County Lever at Gettysburg by McGill & Hogue in August. Another paper, the Roscoe Tribune, was established in May, 1880, by Worchester & Kellogg. In 1881 there were 22 postoffices, 22 church organizations, 40 organized school districts and 42 business houses.

County organization was effected on April 1, 1880, with Millbrook as the county seat. The appointed officers were: Clerk, E. P. McCabe; commissioners, E. C. Moses and O. G. Nevins. The first election was held on June 1. Hill City was chosen as the permanent county seat, and the following officers were elected: Representative, J. L. Walton; commissioners, A. Mort, G. W. Morehouse and J. N. Glover; county clerk, John Deprad; county attorney, J. R. McCowen; register of deeds, H. J. Harvi; treasurer, L. Thoman; surveyor, L. Pritchard; sheriff, E. A. Moses; coroner, Dr. Butterfield; probate judge, James Gordon.

The following incident is an illustration of the sufferings and privations of early days in Graham county: A man by the name of Allen was living with his wife and five children about 20 miles north of Millbrook in the winter of 1880. On Wednesday Mr. Allen went to Millbrook to get some coal. On his way back he was caught in a blizzard and lost his way. When he reached home Friday morning he found his family all frozen to death.

Graham county is divided into 13 townships, viz: Allodium, Bryant, Gettysburg, Graham, Happy, Hill City, Indiana, Millbrook, Morlan, Nicodemus, Pioneer, Solomon and Wild Horse. The postoffices are, Hill City, the county seat, Bogue, Gradan, Morland, Nicodemus, Penokee, Saint Peter and Togo. The Union Pacific R. R. runs through the central part of the county from east to west, passing through Hill City.

The largest stream is the south fork of the Solomon river which flows east through the central part. It has numerous tributaries. Several creeks in the southern part of the county are tributary to the Saline. The timber belts along these streams are narrow and contain the varieties of wood most common to Kansas. The bottom lands average one mile in width. Limestone, sandstone, and gypsum are plentiful.

This is a remarkable alfalfa section, and has some of the largest farms in the state. It is also a stock and grain county. The farm products are worth about \$3,000,000 per annum, that of 1910 lacking a few thousand dollars of that amount. Wheat in that year brought \$794,716; corn, \$872,060; tame grasses, \$213,854; wild grasses, \$91,259; animals sold for slaughter, \$604,652. Dairy products, poultry, sorghum, potatoes and Kafir corn are also important.

The assessed valuation of property in 1910 was \$13,146,430. The population in that year was 8,700.

Grainfield, an incorporated city of Gove county, is located in Grainfield township, on the Union Pacific R. R., 11 miles north of Gove, the county seat. It has a bank, an elevator, a number of mercantile establishments, a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, and the population according to the census of 1910 was 309. The town was started by the railroad company which sent a Mr. Beal from Abilene in 1879 to project a town. He started at once to erect a \$10,000 stone hotel, known as the Occidental house. The spirit was catching, and before his hotel was finished a number of buildings were put up, including two stores. In four months' time it was a full fledged town with all conveniences of life, and with a population of 150. The first newspaper was the Grainfield Republican established in 1880.

Granada, one of the hamlets of Nemaha county, is located in Granada township 17 miles southeast of Seneca, the county seat, and 8 miles north of Wetmore, from which place it receives its mail. It is one of the oldest settled places in the county, the first person to locate in the vicinity having been D. M. Locknane in 1855. Other early settlers were: Messrs. Chappel, Pilant, Haigh, Searles, Vilott, Spencer, Anderson, Terrill, Wright, Letson, Knapp, Nevil, Swerdfeger, O'Brien, Riley, Duwalt, Brown and Steer. A stove was built in 1856 and Granada became a station on the old overland route to Denver. It had one of the first wells in Kansas, and at the time of the Civil war was a thrifty little town. With the advent of railroads to both north and south it lost its prestige. The census of 1910 records it as having 47 inhabitants.

Grand Army of the Republic.—The membership of this patriotic order is composed of veteran Union soldiers and sailors of the Civil war. It was founded in the winter of 1865-66 by Dr. B. F. Stephenson and Rev. W. J. Rudolph of Illinois, the first post having been instituted at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, and the first national encampment assembled at Indianapolis, Ind., on Nov. 20 following. The motto of the order is "Fraternity, Commemoration and Assistance," and its objects are to aid the widows and orphans of soldiers, collect relics, and erect monuments

and homes to commemorate the valor of the Union soldier and provide for themselves.

Similar societies were organized in other states soon after the close of the war. Lieut.-Col. Henry S. Greene, of the Fourth Arkansas cavalry, located in Topeka in Sept., 1865, and in December organized a society of veteran soldiers and sailors which took the name of the "Veteran Brotherhood." Greene was elected commander of the first camp at Topeka, other societies were organized, and in June, 1866, a state convention was held at Topeka. In the Indianapolis convention or encampment in November, the Kansas Veteran Brotherhood was represented by Maj. Thomas J. Anderson. In Dec., 1866, another state encampment was held at Topeka, when it was resolved to transfer the Veteran Brotherhood to the Grand Army of the Republic. The camp at Topeka became Lincoln Post No. 1, which is still in existence, though it was discontinued for a time. There were at that time 32 camps of the Veteran Brotherhood in the state.

A provisional organization was effected in Feb., 1872, with W. S. Jenkins as provisional department commander. In 1876 Col. John Guthrie became provisional commander, and on March 16, 1880, Kansas was made a regular department of the Grand Army of the Republic. The first annual encampment of the state department was held at Topeka, beginning on Jan. 18, 1882. The past department commanders since that time have been as follows: J. C. Walkinshaw, 1882; Thomas J. Anderson, 1883; Homer W. Pond, 1884; Milton Stewart, 1885; C. J. McDivitt, 1886; T. H. Soward, 1887; J. W. Feighan, 1888; Henry Booth, 1889; Ira F. Collins, 1890; Tim McCarthy, 1891; A. R. Greene, 1892; Bernard Kelley, 1893; W. P. Campbell, 1894; J. P. Harris, 1895; W. C. Whitney, 1896; Theodore Botkin, 1897; D. W. Eastman, 1898; O. H. Coulter, 1899; W. W. Martin, 1900; J. B. Remington, 1901; H. C. Loomis, 1902; A. W. Smith, 1903; Charles Harris, 1904; P. H. Coney, 1905-06; R. A. Campbell, 1907; W. A. Morgan, 1908; Joel H. Rickel, 1909; N. E. Harmon, 1910; T. P. Anderson, 1911.

At one time the Grand Army of the Republic in the United States numbered over 400,000 members, but death has thinned the ranks until in 1910 the number was only a few over 200,000. The roster of the Kansas department for 1911 shows 498 posts in the state, with a total membership in excess of 10,000. The largest post in the state is Garfield Post No. 25, located at Wichita, which reported 444 members. The second largest was Lincoln No. 1, of Topeka, which reported 361. Some of the posts reported as few as 6 members, and others reported from 8 to 12, only 15 posts reporting over 100.

On various occasions the Grand Army of the Republic in Kansas has influenced legislation. The order was largely responsible for the establishment of the state soldiers' home, the orphans' home, and the erection of the memorial hall in Topeka. In 1885 an act was passed making it a violation of law to wear the Grand Army badge unless the wearer should be a member; in 1895 two rooms in the capitol were

set apart by law for the Grand Army museum. In 1901 the sum of \$1,000 was appropriated to provide furniture for storing relics, flags, etc., and at the same session the state authorities were directed to turn over to the Grand Army 312 tents to be used at encampments. In 1905 an appropriation of \$1,500 was made to provide additional cases for the display of relics, etc.

The Women's Relief Corps, the ladies' auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, had its origin at Portland, Me., in 1869, when some women whose husbands belonged to Bosworth Post organized a relief society for local work among the needy. Within the next few years the women of other localities formed aid societies, etc., and in April, 1879, representatives of these societies from several states met at Fitchburg, Mass., and organized the Women's Relief Corps. The first state society to take that name was that of New Hampshire in 1880. In New Jersey the "Ladies' Loyal League" changed its name to the Women's Relief Corps in 1881. Two years later the Grand Army, in annual encampment at Denver, Col., recognized the Women's Relief Corps as an auxiliary, and the following year the first national convention was held.

In Kansas the first corps was formed at Leavenworth in 1883, by Mrs. Emily Jenkins and eleven other women. Mrs. Jenkins has been called the "mother" of the movement in Kansas. A state organization was effected at Mound City, April 28, 1896, when Lucy A. M. Dewey was elected president; Mrs. M. M. Stearns, secretary; and Mrs. Maria Hurley, treasurer. In 1910 were about 160,000 members in the United States, of which Kansas had a fair proportion. The principal officers of the Kansas corps for 1911 were: President, Lillian M. Hendricks; senior vice-president, Mary McFarland; junior vice-president, Kate Kilmer; secretary, Marian S. Nation; treasurer, Florence A. Bunn.

Grand Haven, a small settlement in the extreme southwest corner of Shawnee county, is about 20 miles from Topeka, the county seat, and 8 miles from Eskridge, which is the most convenient railroad station, whence mail is received by rural carrier.

Grand Summit, a village of Cowley county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 29 miles northeast of Winfield, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, express and telegraph offices, some general stores, does some shipping, and in 1910 reported a population of 52.

Grange Movement.—(See Patrons of Husbandry.)

Grant County, in the southwestern part of the state, is the second north from the Oklahoma line and the second east from Colorado. It was created in 1887 out of Finney county territory, by act of the legislature which fixed its boundaries as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 35 west with the north line of township 27 south; thence south along range line to where it intersects the 6th standard parallel; thence west along the 6th standard

parallel to where it is intersected by the east line of range 39 west; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the north line of township 27 south; thence east to the place of beginning."

In compliance with a petition from the citizens the governor appointed T. J. Jackson to take the census. He made his report in Aug., 1887, which showed that there were 2,716 inhabitants, 653 of whom were householders, and \$534,756 worth of taxable property. There were three candidates for the county seat, Ulysses, Cincinnati and Surprise, the latter being a little town 4 miles northwest of Ulysses and 2 miles north of Cincinnati. The governor's proclamation was not made until June, 1888. It named Ulysses as the temporary county seat, and appointed the following officers: Commissioners, J. A. Huff, Richard Broilier and P. F. Raudebaugh; clerk, Samuel Swendson; sheriff, H. M. Bacon.

An election to decide the location of the county seat was held on Oct. 16, 1888, and resulted in favor of Ulysses, but the fight did not end there. It was settled in the supreme court in 1890, Ulysses in the end being the victor. Some interesting evidence was brought out in court by Alvin Campbell, who was a Cincinnati partisan. He introduced facts to show that the city council of Ulysses had bonded the people to the extent of \$36,000 to buy votes. It was an open secret that votes were bought. Professional voters had been brought in and boarded for the requisite 30 days before the election and given \$10 each when they had voted, but it was not known at the time that this had been done at public expense. Professional toughs were also hired to intimidate the Cincinnati voters. It was claimed that Ulysses bought 338 votes. The exposure of the fact that public funds had been used created excitement among the citizens who found themselves thus involved for the payment of bonds, and those to blame for the outrage retaliated upon Alvin Campbell by tarring him in Aug., 1889. It was also shown in court that Cincinnati had bought votes and engaged in irregular practices, and Ulysses finally won, though it was a dearly bought victory. Added to the \$36,000 spent in the county seat fight was \$13,000 in bonds, which had been voted for a school house and \$8,000 for a court-house.

Then came the panic and crop failure of 1898. The population of Ulysses fell from 1,500 to 400, and later to only 40. Buildings were moved away. Banks closed and the merchants let their stock of goods run down. A succession of good years brought prosperity. A new bank was opened, new buildings were erected to take the place of those moved away, and all would have been well but for the old debt which hung like a weight to the town. The bonds were due in 1908, and with accrued interest amounted to \$84,000. It was decided to move the town to a new location. Only two people who had passed through the boom days remained, and the newcomers could not see the justice of their having to pay a debt from which they derived no benefit. A new and better site was selected, about half way to the old site of Cincinnati.

which had meantime become a field. It was no light work to move the whole town, which had a hotel of 35 rooms, a bank, a printing office, a number of fair sized stores and a number of residences. Moving outfits were brought from Garden City and St. John to do the heaviest hauling while several local teamsters handled the lighter work. As a result of damage done to the bank building, the safe sat out in the street for several weeks without being disturbed. The court-house was left on the old site and the county officers continued to do business there. The school house was not moved, so the people did not take with them any of the "benefits" for which the town had been bonded. The town is now called New Ulysses.

The surface of Grant county is prairie. The north fork of the Cimarron river enters 2 miles north of the southwest corner, flows in a northeasterly direction to the center, thence southeast across the eastern boundary. The south fork of the same river flows east across the southern part, joining the north fork near the east line of the county.

The county is divided into three townships—Lincoln, Sullivan and Sherman. The postoffices are, Doby, Gognac, Lawson, New Ulysses and Warrendale. There are no railroads at present, but a line of the Athchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will probably be extended from Jetmore southwest through Grant county. The nearest shipping point is Hartland in Kearny county.

Grant is one of the counties in which irrigation is used. The special session of the legislature in 1908 passed an act authorizing the county commissioners to appropriate money to drill artesian wells for irrigating purposes. The farm products amount to about \$250,000 a year. In 1910 the wheat crop was worth \$9,000, corn, \$14,724, broom-corn, \$70,000, milo maize, \$30,000, Kafir corn, \$47,000 and Jerusalem corn, \$31,000. Animals sold for slaughter and dairy products amounted to over \$30,000.

The population in 1910 was 1,087 as against 422 in 1900. The assessed valuation of property in 1910 was \$1,797,214. Grant being one of the newer counties, and just having recovered from the effects of its boom days, has only begun to grow. The railroad and an increase of the irrigated area will doubtless cause a large increase in population and the value of property in the next few years.

Grantville, a village of Jefferson county, is located in Kaw township on the Union Pacific R. R. 25 miles southwest of Oskaloosa, the county seat and 7 miles from Topeka. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 103.

Grapevine Telegraph.—In the territorial days, while the conflict over slavery was the leading issue in Kansas affairs, a sort of pro-slavery headquarters was maintained at Weston, Mo., for the purpose of rendering prompt assistance to friends in Kansas. The territorial headquarters of the Kansas pro-slaveryites were at Leecompton, and a line of communication was kept up by what was known as the "Grapevine Telegraph." It was something like the underground railway of the abolitionists. If the

people at Lecompton needed the aid or coöperation of their Missouri friends, a messenger was mounted on a good horse and sent across the country at night, avoiding the roads most likely to be frequented by free-state men. On the other hand, if the Weston contingent had anything to propose, the messenger came from that end of the line. Along the route were certain pro-slavery settlers, whose cabins could be used as resting places, or where a fresh horse could be secured by the messenger.

Grasshopper Falls.—(See Valley Falls.)

Grasshopper Falls Convention.—The third session of the territorial legislature was the first session of the free-state legislature. The first legislature was composed of pro-slavery men who met at Pawnee, and adjourned to Shawnee Mission, in 1855. The second legislature, which met in Jan., 1857, was also composed of pro-slavery men. The third territorial legislature, which met in special session at Lecompton, Dec. 7-19, 1857, was the offspring of the "Mass and Delegate Convention which assembled at Grasshopper Falls in Jefferson county on the 26th of August of the same year. The situation in Kansas was the topic of the times when Robert J. Walker was appointed governor of the territory. At the time of his appointment it was thought by the administration, and the real friends of the Democratic party, that civil war was on the eve of breaking out in Kansas which threatened to involve the whole Union. The Topeka legislature had determined to put its government into practical operation, which would evidently bring on a collision between it and the territorial authorities; each party would be supported by different states, and thus war was inevitably the consequence. The policy therefore determined upon by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker, in order to avert this calamity, was to sustain the dignity of the territorial legislature by compelling obedience to its enactments, and suspend action on the part of the state legislatures, by giving every assurance and guarantee that the election of delegates to the constitutional convention should be fairly conducted, and the constitution framed by them be submitted "to a fair and full vote for ratification or rejection by the people." (See Walker's Administration.)

At a delegate convention held at Topeka on June 9, the free-state men resolved not to participate in the constitutional convention, but determined to meet on July 15. Also it made Topeka its capital, passed an act for taking the census and for election of state officers. The delegate convention assembled in Topeka on July 15, 1857, declared its fealty to the state government, nominated candidates for state officers, to be voted for on Aug. 9, and asked for the resubmission of the constitution. The prominent members of the organization in an informal conference, agreed that the existence of the free-state party demanded the control of the territorial legislature and that it could be secured if the promises made by Gov. Walker for a fair vote and honest count were fulfilled. To insure honest voting at the fall election it was resolved "That Gen. James H. Lane be appointed at this convention and authorized to organize the people in the several dis-

tricts, to protect the ballot boxes at the approaching election in Kansas." The complement of this resolution was one calling for a mass meeting of the citizens of Kansas to be held at Grasshopper Falls on Aug. 26 to take such action as might be necessary in regard to the October election. Another resolution called for a delegate convention to be held at the same time and place, to carry out the decisions of the mass convention; there were to be twice as many delegates as there were free-state senators and representatives. The question of participating in the October election, for members of the legislature and delegate to Congress, engaged the attention of the free-state men during the summer. The notion of abandoning the state organization, and so far recognizing the validity of the territorial legislature as to vote under the provisions was unpopular at first, but the far-sighted ones reasoned that it was impractical to contest the election, and wiser to take part in said election. The Federal government had recognized the territorial legislature as legitimate, which tended greatly to preclude the success of the Topeka constitution. Should the free-state men be victorious at the coming election they would have obtained all they sought by the state organization. Should they be defeated they would stand the same chance of triumph under the Topeka government. They had, therefore, little to lose and much to gain by going into an election.

The mass and delegate conventions met at Grasshopper Falls as planned. It was an important assemblage, and was a crisis in the history of the territory. G. W. Smith was chairman of the mass convention and W. Y. Roberts of the delegate convention. After much spirited discussion the following resolutions were passed by the mass convention:

"Whereas, It is of the most vital importance to the people of Kansas that the territorial government should be controlled by the bona-fide citizens thereof; and,

"Whereas, Gov. Walker has repeatedly pledged himself that the people of Kansas should have a fair and full vote, before impartial judges, at the election to be held the first Monday in October, for delegate to Congress, members of the legislature, and other officers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas, in mass convention assembled, agree to participate in said election.

"Resolved, That in thus voting, we rely upon the faithful fulfillment of the pledge of Gov. Walker, and that we, as heretofore, protest against the enactments forced upon us by the voters of Missouri.

"Resolved, That this mass meeting recommend the appointment of a committee to wait upon the territorial authorities, and urgently insist upon a review and correction of the wicked apportionment endeavored to be forced upon the people of Kansas, for the selection of members of the territorial legislature.

"Resolved, That Gen. J. H. Lane be authorized and empowered to tender Gov. Walker the force organized by him under resolutions

passed by the convention held at Topeka on the 15th of July last, to be used for the protection of the ballot-box."

The delegate convention nominated M. J. Parrott as a candidate for delegate to Congress, appointed "a territorial executive committee of twenty members to have their office at Lawrence, five of whom should constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business, and recommended to the citizens of the voting precinct to choose a committee of three persons, who should keep a record of all the votes cast, those refused and the reasons of refusal, and that citizens should be present in sufficient number to sustain such a committee."

The free-state men were fearful of success, and in their speeches to the people they reviewed the situation thus: With the administration against us; with one-half of the six months' voters virtually disfranchised; with an election law framed expressly to keep the newly arrived immigrants from the polls; with a hellish system of districting staring us in the face; with most of the officers of the election Border Ruffians of deepest dye; with the slave party in Missouri boldly avowing through Gen. Atchison, their determination to invade us; with only the already half violated pledge of Gov. Walker to rely on; we do not feel at liberty to cherish a very lively expectation of a fair election."

The election day was Oct. 5, and notwithstanding the obstacles the free-state men won. Nine free-state men and 4 pro-slavery men were elected to the council, and 25 free-state men and 14 pro-slavery men were elected to the house of representatives.

Grasshopper River.—(See Delaware River.)

Grasshoppers.—The grasshopper is classified by entomologists as a "leaping, orthopterous insect belonging to the families Acrididæ or Locustidæ." The ordinary grasshopper is a member of the former. The Rocky mountain grasshopper or, as it is sometimes called, the Rocky mountain locust, is about one inch long and is migratory in its habits. Its eggs are deposited in the ground in the late summer or autumn, and when the young insects are hatched out the following spring they are ready to migrate. On several occasions they have swept in vast swarms over the country west of the Mississippi river, practically destroying every green thing on their line of March. Neill's History of Minnesota mentions invasions of grasshoppers in the years 1818 and 1819, and the early white settlers of Kansas learned of an Indian tradition regarding a grasshopper visitation in 1820. John Schoemakers of the old Osage mission wrote of some damage done by grasshoppers in the fall of 1854, and says the crops were destroyed by them in 1855, when some of the horses at the mission were sent to Henry county, Mo., where they could be cared for until another crop could be raised. John G. Pratt, who came to the Delaware mission in Kansas in 1835, says the first visitation in that section was in 1867.

But the greatest invasion of the insects was that of 1874. The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for that year says: "About the 25th of July, one of those periodical calamitous visitations

to which the trans-Mississippi states are liable once in from eight to ten years, made its appearance in northern and northwestern Kansas—the grasshopper or locust. The air was filled and the fields and trees were completely covered with these voracious trespassers. At one time, the total destruction of every green thing seemed imminent. Their course was in a southerly and southeasterly direction, and before the close of August the swarming hosts were enveloping the whole state. The visitation was so sudden that the people of the state became panic-stricken. In the western counties—where immigration for the last two years had been very heavy, and where the chief dependence of the new settlers was corn, potatoes and garden vegetables—the calamity fell with terrible force.”

Starvation or emigration appeared to be the only alternatives for the people of the ravaged districts. In this emergency Gov. Osborn called a special session of the legislature to devise some means of relief. In his message the governor gave a list of the counties that had been devastated by the grasshoppers. Those most seriously affected were Norton, Rooks, Ellis, Russell, Osborne, Phillips, Smith, McPherson, Rice, Barton, Reno, Edwards and Pawnee, but in a number of other counties more or less damage had been wrought. Said the governor: “The number of persons who will require more or less aid, as estimated on the reports received, will not, it is thought, exceed 15,000, and many of these will require but little assistance. The greatest want seems to be for small grain, whereby these destitute people can be subsisted until another crop can be raised. . . . The wishes of the people, so far as I have been informed, are entirely in favor of providing for the present emergency, and for doing it at home. The day has gone by when we need to look to others for assistance.”

The special session authorized an issue of state bonds to the amount of \$73,000 to provide relief for the stricken people, and authorized the county commissioners in certain counties to issue bonds—on vote of the people of the county—the proceeds to be used “as a relief fund for the destitute people,” and to be used “for the purpose of furnishing them with the necessary food, clothing and fuel only.” No levy was to be made for a sinking fund for the payment of these county bonds for ten years. The maximum amount of bonds the counties could thus issue was limited as follows: Barton, Norton, McPherson, Russell, Osborne, Phillips, Reno and Smith, \$5,000 each; Rice and Jewell, \$4,000 each; Republic, Rooks, Mitchell and Lincoln, \$3,000 each; Ottawa, Harvey and Pawnee, \$2,000 each; Barber and Ford, \$1,000 each. Three days later another act was passed authorizing the commissioners of “any county in the state” to issue bonds, not exceeding one-half of one per cent. of the assessed valuation of property, to be known as “special relief bonds.” Appropriations of \$1,000 were made out of the surplus in the state treasury for the benefit of Rush and Decatur counties, and \$500 for Ness county. (See Osborn’s Administration.)

Through the county assessors, returns were received as to the num-

ber needing assistance. The greatest demand was for food, the number of people needing rations being reported at 32,614. Of those needing clothing, 8,077 were men, 9,758 were women, and 16,452 were children. In addition to the work done by the state, the United States government furnished through the war department a supply of army clothing. Giles, in his "Thirty Years in Topeka," says this aid consisted of 4,541 woolen blankets, 1,834 overcoats, 131 sack coats, 131 pairs of trousers, and 4,468 pairs of boots.

On the evening of Nov. 19, 1874, a meeting was held in Topeka, at which the "Kansas Central Relief Committee" was organized with Lieut.-Gov. E. S. Stover as chairman, and Henry King, editor of the Topeka Commonwealth, as secretary. The next day the committee issued an address warning the people of the Eastern states against unprincipled persons who were soliciting aid for the Kansas grasshopper sufferers. Railroad companies transported free of charge the donations made to this committee, and in this way a large amount of rations and clothing was distributed. The committee received and disbursed cash to the amount of \$73,863.47; besides 265 carloads and 11,049 packages of supplies, the total value of the assistance rendered being \$235,108.47. This included 32,614 rations, and clothing for 8,077 men, 9,758 women and 16,452 children.

Wilder's *Annals of Kansas* (p. 643), says: "this visitation of grasshoppers, or locusts, was the most serious of any in the history of the State. They reached from the Platte river, on the north, to northern Texas, and penetrated as far east as Sedalia, Mo. Their eggs were deposited in favorable localities over this vast territory. The young hatched the next spring, did great damage to early crops, but in June, having passed into the winged state, they rose into the air and flew back to the northwest, whence their progenitors had come the year before."

In March, 1877, the state legislature passed an act authorizing the township trustees of the different townships, and the mayors of cities not included in any township, when requested in writing by fifteen legal voters in such township or city, to direct the road overseers of the several road districts to warn out all able-bodied male persons between the ages of twelve and sixty-five years, for the purpose of destroying grasshoppers. Persons over the age of eighteen years might pay a dollar a day and be exempt from such work, but failure to answer the call or to pay the stipulated amount subjected such person to a fine of three dollars a day. The next day a supplementary act was passed, providing that the counties in any senatorial district might cooperate in the enforcement of the law. When the grasshoppers appeared in the western counties in 1911, there was some talk of reviving this law, but the scourge was not of sufficient magnitude to render it necessary.

Graves, a hamlet in the central part of Cloud county, is about 10 miles south of Concordia, the county seat and most convenient railroad station, whence mail is delivered by rural route.

Gray, Alfred, one of the pioneer settlers of Kansas, was born at Evans, Erie county, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1830. He was educated in his native state, and in the spring of 1857 located at Quindaro, Kan. He was a member of the first state legislature; was secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture from 1872 to 1880, and was one of the commissioners to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. He was always active in promoting the agricultural and industrial interests of the state. His death occurred at Topeka on Jan. 23, 1880. The legislature of 1881 appropriated \$1,000 for a monument to Mr. Gray, as a token of appreciation for the work he had done during his life. Two years later the appropriation was raised to \$1,500, and in 1885 the amount was made \$1,800. The monument stands in the cemetery at Topeka.

Gray County, located in the southwestern part of the state, is the second county north from the Oklahoma line, and the fourth east from Colorado. It is bounded on the north by Finney county, on the east by Hodgeman and Ford counties, on the south by Meade, and on the west by Haskell and Finney. Practically the same territory that now constitutes it was described by the legislature of 1879 as Foote county. In 1881 an act was passed creating and bounding Gray county as follows: "Commencing at a point where the east line of range 27 west crosses the south line of township 21 south; thence west on said south line of said township to where said line crosses the west line of range 30 west; thence south on said west line of range 30 west to the south line of township 28 south; thence east on said south line of township 28 south to the east line of range 27 west; thence north on said east line of range 27 west to the place of beginning."

In 1887 it was bounded as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 27 west with the north line of township 24 south; thence south along range line to its intersection with the north line of township 30 south; thence west along township line to where it intersects the east line of range 31 west; thence north along range line to its intersection with the north line of township 24 south; thence east to the place of beginning."

In April of that year A. J. Evans was appointed census taker. According to his returns there were 4,896 bonafide inhabitants, of whom 912 were householders. The taxable property amounted to \$1,295,852, exclusive of railroad property. The governor issued a proclamation in July organizing the county. Cimarron was named as the county seat and the following officers were appointed: Sheriff, W. B. Marsh; clerk, G. C. Pratt; commissioners, J. G. Shoup, E. S. McClellan and Frank Hull. Prior to this Gray had been attached to Ford and Finney counties for judicial purposes. It had been settled for about ten years, though most of the inhabitants had come in 1885. Cimarron and Ingalls, the only towns on the railroad, were rival candidates for the county seat. The former had experienced a boom and had 1,000 inhabitants, a two-story school house, a two-story depot, 2 newspapers, 2

banks, a drug store and about 20 mercantile establishments. Montezuma, about 15 miles to the south, had a newspaper and entered the county seat contest, but later withdrew in favor of Ingalls, which gave the latter a much better chance at the election. The voting took place on Oct. 31 and both towns claimed the victory, Ingalls by 236 majority, and Cimarron by 43. The papers representing the two factions were filled with strong language, in some instances talking about shooting, hanging and tarring certain parties. It seems that a wealthy New Yorker by the name of A. T. Soule was interested in Ingalls and was accused of corrupting the election, while on the other hand T. H. Reeves, manager for Cimarron, was accused of buying the "equalization society" for \$10,000. This was an organization of men who had banded themselves together for the purpose of selling out to the highest bidder. Both sides were "armed to the teeth" and it became necessary for the governor to send out a detachment of militia to preserve the peace. The county offices were moved to Ingalls in Nov., 1887. The matter was taken into the courts and in 1889 a decision was rendered by the supreme court in favor of Ingalls. The fight did not end there, however, and after more litigation and trouble Cimarron finally won.

The first newspaper in the county was the *New West*, established at Cimarron (Foote county) in March, 1879. It was "Devoted to the Development of the Great American Desert." Since that time Gray county has learned to irrigate and the so-called American desert is being developed in a profitable way.

The surface of the county is rolling prairie. The Arkansas river crosses it in a southeasterly direction, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. follows the north bank of the river passing through Wettick, Cimarron, Ingalls and Charleston. There are 6 townships—Cimarron, Foote, Hess, Ingalls, Logan and Montezuma. The post-offices are Cimarron, Cave, Charleston, Colusa, Ensign, Ingalls, Hess, Jumbo, Montezuma and Post.

The farm products amount to nearly \$1,000,000 per annum. In 1910 the wheat crop was worth \$225,000; corn, \$146,000; other field crops brought the total to \$765,641; the value of animals sold for slaughter was \$65,471, and eggs and dairy products to the amount of \$35,000 were marketed.

The assessed valuation of property in 1910 was \$7,446,341. The population was 3,121, a gain of 1,857, or nearly 150 per cent. during the preceding decade.

Gray, Mary T., who came to Kansas as a bride on July 5, 1859, was for many years closely identified with the educational and club work of the state. She was one of the founders of the Social Science club which was organized at Leavenworth in May, 1881, and of the Federation of Women's clubs. (See Women's Clubs.) Mrs. Gray was a woman of fine education and pleasing personality, and was a writer of more than ordinary ability. She died at Kansas City, Kan., Oct. 10, 1924.

Great American Desert.—This was the term used by the people east of the Mississippi river to express their idea of the country west of that river when it was an unknown land. Carey and Lee's Atlas of 1827 located the Great American Desert as an indefinite territory in what is now Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory and Texas. Bradford's Atlas of 1838 indicates the great desert as extending from the Arkansas through into Colorado and Wyoming, including South Dakota, part of Nebraska and Kansas. Others thought the desert included an area 500 miles wide lying directly east of the Rocky mountains and extending from the northern boundary of the United States to the Rio Grande river. Its boundaries changed from period to period for Mitchell's Atlas of 1840, placed the Great American Desert west of the Rocky mountains. The section shown by the various geographies grew smaller every year until only sandy plains in Utah and Nevada bore the name desert.

The history of the development of this portion of the continent begins with the earliest explorations in the New World. The expeditions following Columbus were made by Spaniards from the South. Mexico and Florida having been discovered, one Alvar Nunez was sent from Spain to explore Florida. His journey took him to the mouth of the Mississippi—here he suffered a wreck and only fifteen of his men survived—eleven of these were killed by the Indians. The four remaining were made prisoners and separated. Nunez, who was also known as Cabeca de Vaca, was carried by the Indians north into the great plains in sight of the Rocky mountains. He and his companions became reunited, escaped the Indians and working their way slowly, found the Spanish settlement in Mexico in 1536. In 1538 Hernando de Soto left Spain to explore Florida. About the same time Coronado, inspired by the tales of Cabeca de Vaca, started north to find seven golden cities. His search for Quivira took him to what is now central Kansas.

Early in the 19th century the United States government sent out exploring expeditions. One of these was under the command of Lieut. Zebulon Pike, who in 1806 went west from St. Louis to hunt the source of the Arkansas river. In description of the country he wrote, "From these immense prairies may arise one great advantage to the United States, viz: The restriction of our population to some certain limits, and thereby a continuation of the Union. Our citizens being so prone to rambling and extending themselves on the frontier will through necessity be constrained to limit their extent to the west to the borders of the Missouri and Mississippi, while they leave the prairies incapable of cultivation to the wandering and uncivilized aborigines of the country."

The report of Long's expedition in 1819 and 1820 verified the words of Pike. He considered a great part of the country unfit for cultivation, and uninhabitable by people depending upon agriculture for their subsistence. In speaking of the whole section from the Mississippi to the Rocky mountains he says, "From the minute account given in the nar-

ration of the particular features of this expedition, it will be perceived to be a manifest resemblance to the deserts of Siberia."

Washington Irving, in his *Astoria*, published in 1836 and founded on a brief tour he made on the prairies and into Missouri and Arkansas, said: "This region which resembles one of the ancient steppes of Asia has not inaptly been termed 'The Great American Desert.' It spreads forth into undulating and treeless plains and desolate sandy wastes, wearisome to the eye from their extent and monotony. It is a land where no man permanently abides, for at certain seasons of the year there is no food for the hunter or his steed."

The reports of Pike, Long and Irving did much to form public opinion in regard to this unknown land. The expeditions of Pike and Long were practically the last exploration work done by the government for several years. While the government was idle, private enterprise was working its way westward. (See *Fur Traders*.) The movement of westward travel was accelerated in 1849 when gold was discovered in California. Previously the overland travel had been very light, but in 1849 it is roughly estimated that 42,000 persons crossed the plains. The trip was full of every kind of danger. Caravans were attacked by Indians, storms and disease, but many returned to settle in some favored spot. The lands along the streams were the first to be taken by the settlers. Gradually the country has yielded to the influence of law and order. The most dismal spots are being developed into gardens of usefulness and beauty, by the work of irrigation; the government is doing much for the protection of forest and range; by feats of engineering a variety of rich mines have been opened; railroads have crossed seemingly impassable plains; manufactories of all kinds have sprung up; gases from underground have been controlled for light and fuel; educational institutions have opened their doors to millions of children, and churches of all denominations have erected imposing houses of worship. The free library, the telegraph, telephone, rural mail delivery, and all the complexities of modern times have in reality crowded the Great American Desert off the map into the land of fancy from which it came.

Great Bend, the county seat of Barton county, is one of the thriving little cities of central Kansas. It is located at the historic big bend of the Arkansas river, and is on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., a branch of which diverges at this point and runs northwest into Rush county. A branch of the Missouri Pacific extends from Hoisington to Great Bend. The town has electricity for light and power, waterworks, fire department, sewer system, a college, public library, 8 churches, an opera house, 3 banks, grain elevators, flour mills, a creamery, an ice plant, a mattress factory, a broom factory, 3 newspapers (the *Tribune* and *Democrat*, both daily, and weekly, and the *Press*, a weekly). A religious monthly is also published. There is a daily stage to Hoisington. There are a number of stores well stocked with merchandise, a good court-house and school house. The town is

supplied with express and telegraph offices and has an international money order postoffice with six rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 4,622.

Great Bend was located in 1871 by the Great Bend Town company, of which C. R. S. Curtis, M. F. Bassett, J. L. Curtis, J. T. Morton, James Israel and A. R. McIntyre were members. They erected the first building for hotel purposes. Three or four other houses were erected that year. In 1872 the population grew very rapidly. The railroad came through in July, which encouraged business men to erect buildings and open stores, hotels, and shops of all kinds. Great Bend was made the county seat about the same time. Early in 1873 the town was incorporated and A. A. Hurd was elected mayor. The courthouse was built in that year. About this time the cattle trade centered at this point and the town was the headquarters for cattle men until 1876 when through an act of the legislature the cattle trade was moved farther west. In 1878 a disastrous fire occurred which destroyed a number of the best business houses, the loss aggregating \$20,000. A small-pox epidemic visited Great Bend in 1882 and the city was under absolute quarantine for a number of weeks. Fifteen people died of the plague.

Great Spirit Spring.—This noted spring is situated about two and a half miles southwest of the town of Cawker City, at Waconda Station, Mitchell county. Its existence was known to all the plains Indians, and it was held in veneration by them. Probably the first mention of it is to be found in the "History of Baptist Indian Missions," published by Rev. Isaac McCoy in 1840. His description is as follows: "About 100 yards from the bank of the (Solomon) river, in an extensive level prairie, is a mound of stone, formed by a deep ravine which surrounds it; it is 170 yards in circumference at its base, and it rises above the bottom of the ravine 30 feet, and is level on the top, with a diameter of 120 feet. The ravine on one side is 40 yards wide, and on the other 10. The summit of the mound is about a foot higher than the adjacent plain. No stone of any kind is seen in the vicinity of the place, except that which composes the mound, which appears to be a secondary, shelly and porous limestone. The sides of the mound being stone, form a striking contrast with the outer bank of the ravine, which is only earth. The salt water forms a stagnant pool in the center of the mound, 55 feet in diameter, and rising to a perfect level with the summit, so that a wind from any quarter causes the water to run over the opposite side of the basin. About half way up one side issues salt water, which runs off in a small rivulet into Solomon river. Along this rivulet, and generally on the sides of the mound, salt is crystallized in such quantities that it might be collected for use. The pool on the top is deep. Solomon river is, by the Kanzaus, called Nepaholla—meaning, water on the hill—and derives its name from this fountain; but the fountain itself is by them called Ne Wob' kon' daga—that is, 'Spirit water.' The Kanzaus, Pawnees, and other tribes, in passing

by this spring, usually throw into it, as a kind of conjuring charm, some small article of value. The structure of the mound may be accounted for by supposing that the source of the water at a distance is higher than the plain which immediately surrounds the mound. The quality of the water has produced the rock formation, and the resort of buffalo and other animals, and the descent of rains, have formed the ravine about it."

Many Indian legends attach to the spring, one being that Waconda, daughter of a chief, became infatuated with the son of the chief of an opposing tribe. These hostile tribes met at the spring and the intimacy was opposed by a conflict of arms. Waconda's lover, wounded and weak from loss of blood, fell or was thrown into the spring, whereupon his faithful sweetheart plunged in after him, both being drowned. Ever since the Indians have called this the "Waconda" or "Great Spirit" spring. The Pottawatomies never passed the spring without stopping for a "pow wow," dipping their arrows in the waters. The property has been the cause of much litigation in recent years and comparatively little has been done in the way of improvement. Some of the water has been bottle and shipped, and much taken away in kegs and jugs.

Greek Church.—The eastern Orthodox church, known historically as the Eastern church, the full title of which is Holy Orthodox, Catholic, Apostolic, Oriental church, and in modern times called the Greek Orthodox church, but which is popularly known as the Greek church, are the modern representatives of the Byzantine Empire. When the Roman Empire became separated, a distinction grew up between the Eastern and Western churches, which appeared both in the ritual and the doctrine. This grew more and more apparent until a complete separation was effected in 1054, between the patriarch or bishop of Rome and the four Eastern patriarchs. The Eastern church at that time included four ecclesiastical divisions—the patriarchs of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch and Alexandria, coördinate in authority although the precedence was always given to the patriarch of Constantinople.

When Constantinople was captured by the Turks in 1453 and the Turkish government assumed the right to approve the election of the patriarchs, a diversity of ecclesiastical organization developed. The patriarchs of Alexandria, Jerusalem and Antioch preserved their ecclesiastical independence, although nominally they still accorded precedence to the patriarch of Constantinople. When the Russian Empire developed, the Russian church, which had hitherto been subordinate to the Constantinople patriarch, organized as a separate ecclesiastical government. In 1589 the Russian Patriarchate was established, and in 1721 it took form under the authority of the Holy Governing Synod, with headquarters at St. Petersburg. After Greece became independent, the Greek church was established as an independent organization, and in 1883 the Holy synod of Greece was perfected.

The doctrine of the Eastern Orthodox churches is based upon the

Holy Scriptures, the Holy traditions and the Niceo-Constantinopolitan creed in its original wording, without the work Filioque, and holds that the Scriptures should be interpreted strictly in accordance with the teachings of the seven Ecumenical Councils and the Holy Fathers. These churches recognize Christ as the only head of the earthly as well as the heavenly church, and do not accept the dogma of the Pope as the representative of Christ on earth. Their sacraments are baptism, anointing, communion, penance, holy orders, marriage and holy unction. The doctrine of transubstantiation is accepted. The church rejects the doctrine of purgatory, but believes prayer beneficial both for the living and dead. The doctrine of predestination is rejected and the church believes that for justification both faith and works are necessary. The ministry consists of three orders: deacons, priests and bishops. Deacons assist in the work of the parish and in the service of the sacraments. Priests and deacons are of two orders—secular and monastic. Marriage is allowed for candidates for the diaconate and priesthood, but is forbidden after ordination. As a rule the episcopate is confined to members of the monastic order. The parishes are usually in care of the secular priests.

In the United States the Eastern Orthodox churches have 411 organizations. In Kansas these churches are represented by the Greek Orthodox and the Servian Orthodox churches, which were not established until in the '90s. In 1910 these churches have two organizations, one each with a total membership of 750. This late establishment of the Eastern Orthodox churches in Kansas is largely due to the fact that the state has never had a large population of people from the countries where this religion is established.

Greeley, an incorporated city of Anderson county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. and the Pottawatomie river 10 miles northeast of Garnett, the county seat. It has a bank, 2 hotels, 4 churches, natural gas for lighting and heating, a flour mill, a number of well-stocked retail stores, express and telegraph offices, and a money order post-office with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 492. Greeley is one of the oldest towns of Anderson county, having been settled in 1854. The site was surveyed in 1857, a town company was formed in November of that year and a number of buildings were erected. The first store was opened in the spring of 1858, by B. F. Smith, and about the same time a postoffice was established, which was named after Horace Greeley. The postoffice and whole town was moved to Mount Gilead in 1858, but was later moved back to its original site. There was not much growth until after the war. The town was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1881, and the first officers were: Mayor, Clark Decker; police judge, W. D. Smith; councilmen, J. E. Calvert, J. K. Gardner, A. D. McFadden, A. Kincaid and A. J. Frank.

Greeley County, one of the western tier, is located midway between Oklahoma and Nebraska. It is bounded on the north by Wallace county, on the east by Wichita, on the south by Hamilton, and on the

west by the State of Colorado. It is crossed by the 5th guide meridian west. Greeley was the last county in the state to be organized. In 1879 it was created and the boundaries fixed as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 39 west, with the 3d standard parallel; thence south along said range line to where it intersects the 4th standard parallel; thence west along said 4th standard parallel to the west boundary line of the State of Kansas; thence north along said west boundary line of the state to where it is intersected by the 3d standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning."

In 1887 C. O. McDowell was appointed census taker, and his report in June of that year showed that there were 2,638 inhabitants, of whom 475 were householders, and \$251,169 worth of taxable property. An injunction suit was filed to prevent the organization of the county on the charges of bribery and fraud in the census. The injunction was not granted and the proclamation of organization was made by Gov. Martin in July, 1888. Tribune was named as the temporary county seat. The other candidate was Horace, about 2 miles west. The following officers were appointed: County clerk, James W. Brown; sheriff, Allen E. Webb; commissioners, A. J. Rymph, A. K. Webb and R. Q. Thompson. The election to decide the location of the county seat was held in November and resulted in favor of Tribune.

The settlers were very few up to about 1885. Almost every one who came in at this time started a town, and at one time there were as many alleged towns as there were claim houses. Horace was established in June, 1886, and at the time of the county seat fight it had 300 inhabitants, a bank and a newspaper. Tribune had 200 inhabitants and a newspaper, which was established in 1886. Colo was a little town large enough to have a newspaper. Reid was established in Sept., 1887, and inside of three months had 2 stores, one hotel, 2 restaurants and a newspaper. The Missouri Pacific railroad was built in the early days of the settlement of the county and a depot was erected at Tribune in 1887. It crosses almost directly east and west through the center.

Greeley county is divided into three townships—Colony, Harrison and Tribune. The surface is prairie and the elevation is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The principal stream is White Woman creek. The streams have no water in them the greater part of the year, but that there are under currents is evidenced by the fact that water is found at the depth of a few feet. The postoffices are: Tribune, Horace, Hurt, Sidney, Thelma and Youngville.

The farm products in 1910 were worth \$137,346, of which the field crops amounted to over \$97,000. The most valuable crop is sorghum, which is raised for forage and grain. Broom-corn, Kafir corn, barley and corn are other important crops. Live stock raising is profitable.

The population in 1910 was 1,335, which was an increase of 842 over that of 1900, or nearly 200 per cent. The school population is about 332, and there are 13 organized school districts. The value of the taxable property in 1910 was \$3,531,197. The average wealth per

capita is \$2,720, which is several hundred dollars over the average for the state.

Green, one of the prosperous towns of Clay county, is located in Highland township and is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. 10 miles northeast of Clay Center, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with three rural routes, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, a graded public school, several churches, hotels, some good mercantile establishments, etc. Green was incorporated in 1908 and in 1910 reported a population of 289.

Green, James W., lawyer, dean of the law school in the University of Kansas, was born at Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., April 4, 1842, a son of Robert and Margaret (Woods) Green. He received an academic education, studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. The next year he began practice at Olathe, Kan.; was county attorney of Johnson county from 1875 to 1877; of Douglas county from 1878 to 1880, and on Nov. 1, 1878, he was made dean of the law school, which position he still holds. On Dec. 7, 1875, he married Miss May S. Banks of Lawrence, Kan. He was nominated by the Democratic state convention in 1884 for justice of the state supreme court, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. In 1886 the degree of A. B. was conferred upon him by Williams College. In 1896-97 he was a member of the general council of the American Bar Association, and in 1904 was a delegate to the congress of lawyers and jurists held in St. Louis while the Louisiana Purchase exposition was in progress.

Green, Nehemiah, fourth governor of the State of Kansas, was born at Grassy Point, Hardin county, Ohio, March 8, 1837. In March, 1855, when only eighteen years of age, he came to Kansas with his two brothers, Lewis F. and George S., both of whom afterward served in the Kansas legislature. They located in the town of Palmyra (now Baldwin), Douglas county, but the following year Nehemiah returned to Ohio and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he completed his education. In 1860 he was made pastor of a Methodist church and served in that capacity until in 1862, when he enlisted as a lieutenant in Company B, Eighty-ninth Ohio infantry, but before the expiration of his term of enlistment failing health forced him to resign his commission. On May 2, 1864, he reëntered the service as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio infantry, but a few days later he was appointed sergeant-major and was mustered out with that rank with his regiment on Sept. 9, 1864. He then returned to Kansas and became pastor of a church at Manhattan. He also purchased a fine farm of 320 acres on Mill creek and devoted much of his time to raising fine cattle for the market, in which he was quite successful. In Nov., 1866, he was nominated by the Republican state convention for the office of lieutenant-governor, and at the election the following November was elected. Upon the resignation of Gov. Samuel J. Crawford on Nov. 4, 1868, Mr. Green succeeded to the office of governor and served for the remainder of the term.

Gov. Green was twice married. In 1860 he married Miss Ida Lefingwell of Williamsburg, Ohio, who died in 1870, and in 1873 he married Miss Mary Sturdevant of Rushville, N. Y. Upon the expiration of his term as governor in 1869 he returned to the ministry, and in 1870-71 he was presiding elder of the Manhattan district. The illness and death of his first wife then caused him to give up the pulpit for a time. Consequently he retired to his farm until 1873, when he again took up the work and for about two years was stationed at Holton. In 1875 he had charge of a church at Waterville. In 1880 he yielded to the solicitations of his friends and was elected to the state legislature. This was his last public service. Gov. Green died at Manhattan on Jan. 12, 1890.

Green's Administration.—The history of Gov. Green's administration must necessarily be short, as his service as governor lasted only from Nov. 4, 1868, to Jan. 12, 1869, a period of two months and one week. In that time nothing occurred to call for the exercise of any unusual executive ability on the part of the chief magistrate. On Nov. 30 the state officials filed reports showing the expenditures for the year ending on that date to be \$457,169.09, including \$182,769.04 as the proceeds resulting from the sale of \$200,000 capitol and penitentiary bonds.

On the same date the trustees of the blind and deaf and dumb asylums made their annual reports, showing the institutions to be in good condition. This was the first annual report from the trustees of the blind asylum. The trustees of the insane asylum at Osawatomie made their report on Dec. 15, and announced that the asylum was occupying the new building.

Probably the most important event during the incumbency of Gov. Green, was the surrender of the hostile Indians to Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan on Dec. 24. This virtually ended the depredations of the savages on the frontier settlements. Hazelrigg says: "From that time, their removal from the state to the Indian Territory was rapid." (See Indians.)

Josiah B. McAfee, adjutant-general, reported on Dec. 30 that from 80 to 100 persons had been killed by Indians within the limits of the state during the preceding year. His report also showed the claims of Kansas against the United States amounted to \$814,990.22.

With the inauguration of Gov. James M. Harvey on Jan. 12, 1869, the administration of Gov. Green came to an end.

Greenbush, a hamlet of Crawford county, is located in the valley of Lightning creek, about 5 miles west of Girard, the county seat, from which place mail is received by rural delivery.

Greene, Roy Farrell, poet and humorist, was born at Three Rivers, Mich., in 1873. He came to Kansas as a child, his parents locating near Hackney, a little village about 6 miles north of Arkansas City. After graduating in the Arkansas City high school, he took up newspaper work, and at the time of his death on Jan. 30, 1909, he was city editor of a daily paper at Arkansas City. In 1909 he published a book

of poems, entitled "Cupid is King," and he wrote many interesting stories for newspapers and magazines. His friends called him the "Poet Lariat" and the "Prairie Poet."

Greenleaf, an incorporated city of Washington county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 7 miles southeast of Washington, the county seat. It is also the terminus of a branch of the same system that runs to Washington. Greenleaf was incorporated in 1880 and in 1910 had a population of 781. It has an international money order postoffice with four rural routes, 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Sentinel), hotels, a cigar factory, Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist churches, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, a number of well stocked stores, and is a shipping point of considerable importance.

Greensburg, the county seat and principal city of Kiowa county, is located about 4 miles north of the center of the county on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. It was settled in 1885, the year before the county was organized. The first number of the Greensburg Republican was issued on March 22, 1887, by Hollis & Welles, and in an editorial the publishers said: "A little more than two years old, yet we are a substantial, thriving and bustling city, with a population of 2,000 earnest, energetic, educated people," etc. Greensburg was then 28 miles from the nearest railroad. The day before that issue of the Republican was published the people of Center township voted bonds to the amount of \$20,000 to aid in the construction of the Kansas Southwestern, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific line was then under construction. By July 1, 1886, the city had two banks in operation, but for various reasons the city did not meet the expectations of some of the pioneer settlers, and many of them moved elsewhere. By 1900 the population had dwindled to 343.

Then began an era of steady, substantial improvement, and in 1910 the population had reached 1,199, an increase of more than 250 per cent. in ten years. Greensburg has 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers (the Republican and the Signal), an opera house, good hotels, Baptist, Christian and Methodist churches, graded public schools, express and telegraph offices, a number of well stocked mercantile establishments, and an international money order postoffice with 2 rural routes. Large quantities of grain and live stock are annually shipped from Greensburg, which is one of the progressive little cities of southwestern Kansas.

Greenwich, a village of Payne township, Sedgwick county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 10 miles northeast of Wichita, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, an express office, general stores, a feed mill, etc., and is a shipping point of some importance. The population in 1910 was 72.

Greenwood County, one of the original 33 counties erected by the first territorial legislature, is located in the southeastern part of the state, the fourth county west from the Missouri line, and in the third tier north from Oklahoma. It is bounded on the north by Chase and

Lyon counties, on the east by Coffey, Woodson and Wilson, on the south by Elk, and on the west by Butler and Chase.

As first laid out Greenwood county comprised a square area about equal to the adjoining counties, but later Madison county was disposed of, half of it being given to Lyon county and the other half to Greenwood, which made it irregular in shape.

The first settlement was made in 1856, by people from the south who entertained pro-slavery views. All but one of them left at the breaking out of the war. The next spring a number of settlers came to Madison and Lane townships. Among them were D. Vinning, Austin and Fred Norton, Anderson Hill, Wesley Pearson, Mark Patty, Myrock Huntley, E. R. Holderman, William Martindale, E. G. Duke, James and W. F. Osborn, Issac Sharp and David Smith. In July of the same year the following persons settled in the same neighborhood: Josiah Kinnaman, Archibald Johnson, Peter Ricker, Adam Glaze, John Baker, Wayne Sumner and William Kinnaman. In the next two or three years the growth of the county in population was rapid, but most of the settlers being poor people, who had come to the new country to better their condition, money was an unknown quantity, and just as they began to realize a little income from their holdings the drouth of 1860 reduced them to the condition of starvation. Supplies could only be obtained in Atchison and had to be brought 160 miles by teams. Storms and exceedingly cold weather, together with the enfeebled condition of the teams from scanty rations, made it well nigh impossible to get food on which to subsist. Most of the stock died and the next spring found the settlers without animals with which to put in their crops. However, those who were able to overcome this difficulty raised a good crop in 1861.

The various accounts of the organization of the county as well as the addition of a half of Madison county do not agree as to dates. However, there is an act on the statute books of 1860, whereby the county of Greenwood was organized, Eureka made the temporary county seat, and the following men were appointed commissioners: James Ashmore, A. Clark and H. B. Slough. The act further provided that the commissioners should divide the county into townships, not to exceed three, and establish election precincts, and that an election for county officers should take place on April 4, 1860. For some reason these instructions of the legislature were not carried out for the next legislature (1862) passed an act organizing Greenwood county, stating in the preamble that, as Madison county had been divided and half of it given to Greenwood county, and as the citizens of that territory given to Greenwood county had now no government it was thought expedient to organize Greenwood county. The division of Madison county then must have taken place prior to 1862 instead of in 1867, as given by some historians. The act of 1862 appointed as commissioners, R. H. Gasoway, Franklin Osborn and M. E. Stratton, and directed them to meet at Janesville which was to be the temporary county seat. The com-

missioners were instructed to divide the county into townships and to establish election precincts ten days before March 4, 1862, at which time an election should be held to choose county officers. The act further provided that the first regular election of a full corps of county officers should take place at the regular election in Nov., 1862, before which time the county was to be districted and a commissioner elected from each district.

The commissioners met on March 14 and divided the county into the following townships: Lane, Pleasant Grove, Janesville and Eureka. The election was held on March 24, but it does not appear for what purpose, the commissioners having already appointed the county officers as they had been instructed to do by the act. These officers as appointed were: Probate judge, I. M. Todd; county clerk, W. M. Hill; register of deeds, E. Tucker; sheriff, James Steel; county treasurer, William Martindale. C. Cameron became register of deeds in place of Tucker, who declined, and D. Nichols was made sheriff instead of Steel.

The county was bonded in 1871 for \$30,000 to build a court-house, and \$20,000 more was added before the edifice was finished.

Greenwood county suffered considerably during the war period. It was the scene of violence from all quarters. It suffered especially because its people were divided on the slavery question and wrought personal and property damage against each other. It was exposed to the attacks of hostile Indians and both the Southern and Union guerrillas. Its villages were sacked and burned on a number of occasions. In 1861 a rough fort was built at Eureka and named in honor of Col. James Montgomery of the Tenth Infantry. It was erected by the home-guard under Capt. Benis and was occupied by them during the entire term of the war.

There was a strip of territory about 10 miles in width along the southern part of the county that had belonged to the Osage Indians and was not opened to settlement until 1870. This interfered with the early development of the southern portion of the county.

The end of the war did not altogether end outlawry as is evidenced by the assassination of William and Jacob Bledsoe, who had been arrested on charge of horse stealing in 1865. They were arrested merely on pretext and it is thought they were murdered by their guard. A man by the name of Robert Clark was also brutally murdered in his cabin on the Verdigris in the presence of his wife and children in 1866, by an outlaw named Wash Petty. In 1874 O. C. Crookham was shot while gathering corn in his field, by Alexander Harman, who was rendered insane by the settlement of a business matter between the two relating to a mortgage held by Crookham on the property of Harman.

Railroad negotiations began as early as 1870, and a number of bond elections were held during the '70s on propositions submitted by various roads. The bonds carried in almost every instance but the roads were not built. The first road to comply with its contract was the line of

the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (at that time the Kansas City, Emporia and Southern), which enters the county about midway on the north line and runs directly south through Eureka and Severy into Elk county. This was in 1879. The next was the St. Louis & San Francisco, which was built in 1880. The third was what is now the Missouri Pacific, running directly across the central part of the county from east to west. This road reached Eureka in June, 1882. There are two other lines in the county, a line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe running along the east side of the county from Madison Junction to Toronto in Woodson county, and a line of the Missouri Pacific running from Madison east into Coffey county.

At present there are 15 townships in the county, 11 having been added since the organization of the county. They are Bachelor, Eureka, Fall River, Janesville, Lane, Madison, Otter Creek, Pleasant Grove, Quincy, Salem, Salt Springs, Shell Rock, South Salem, Spring Creek and Twin Groves. The towns and mail stations are, Eureka, Barry, Carrol, Fall River, Climax, Fame, Flint Ridge, Hamilton, Hilltop, Ivanpah, Lamont, Lapland, Madison, Neal, Provo, Piedmont, Quincy, Reece, Ruweda, Severy, Star, Thrall, Tonovay, Utopia and Virgil.

The surface of the county, except for the bluffs along the streams, is undulating prairie. The bottom lands average one-half to one mile in width and comprise 10 per cent. of the total area. The timber belts which follow the streams are from 40 to 80 rods in width and contain hickory, burr-oak, Spanish oak, walnut, maple, elm, box-elder, mulberry, black ash and locust. Of the geologic deposits, blue limestone is abundant in the north, sandstone in the south, magnesian limestone in the west, and potter's clay in the southwest. Mineral paint has been found in the central and southwestern portions of the county and there is a vein of cement several feet in thickness in the central west. There is a salt spring in the southeast.

Fall river, flowing through the county in a southeasterly direction, is the principal stream. The Verdigris, Willow and Homer, all in the northeast, join just beyond the county line. Spring and Otter creeks are the two largest tributaries of Fall river.

Of the 739,000 acres of land in Greenwood county, 525,000 have been brought under cultivation. The total yearly income from farm crops exceeds five million dollars. The value of the corn crop in 1910 was nearly three-fourths of a million, grass and hay crops over half a million, and live stock nearly three millions. Kafir corn, wheat, oats, Irish potatoes and poultry are other important products. The assessed valuation of property for 1910 was nearly \$34,000,000. The population was 16,060, making an average wealth of more than \$2,000 per capita.

Grenola, an incorporated city of Elk county, is located on the Caney river and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Greenfield township, about 14 miles southwest of Howard, the county seat. It has banking facilities, a weekly newspaper, hotels, an opera house, good public schools and churches; is a shipping point for stock and agricul-

tural products; is supplied with telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 532.

Grenola was the result of the consolidation of two rival towns, Canola and Greenfield, which lay about 3 miles apart. When the railroad came through in 1879 and passed half way between them, a new town was laid out to which both towns were moved. The Grenola postoffice was established in that year. Business houses and residences were put up in rapid succession, and the town soon had a population of 700. Due to the construction work on the railroad, things were prosperous but the town was not as orderly as it might have been. There were several well patronized saloons, and quarrels and shooting scrapes were frequent. This condition subsided with the removal of the construction hands to another division of the road.

The first school was taught in 1879 by John D. Simpson. The first newspaper, the Grenola Argus, was launched on its career in December of that year by John D. Stinson. The first religious services were held in the residences of the people, and in the school houses in the vicinity, by Rev. Mr. Vickers. He founded the first church in Grenola, which was of the Methodist faith. The first child born on the townsite was named Grenola Lee. She was given one of the best town lots.

Grenola became a city of the third class in the fall of 1880, such action being hastened by the differences arising between the temperance and saloon elements. The first officers were: Mayor, J. C. W. Crider; treasurer, J. L. Barnes; clerk, M. W. Williams; police judge, C. A. Kelso; marshal, W. Hatchett; councilmen, William Dory, J. N. Aubushon, J. A. Weston, L. H. Smith and A. S. Browden.

Gretna, a village of Arcade township, Phillips county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 6 miles east of Phillipsburg, the county seat. It is a thriving little place with a grain elevator, general stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 75.

Gridley, one of the important little towns of Coffey county, is located at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads in Liberty township, about 11 miles southwest of Burlington, the county seat. It has banking facilities, telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice with three rural routes, and a good retail trade. The population according to the 1910 census report was 250.

Griffin, an inland hamlet on Owl creek, on the eastern line of Woodson county, is about 12 miles east of Yates Center, the county seat. It receives its mail from Humboldt, Allen county, which is the nearest railroad station and shipping point.

Grigsby, a village of Scott county, is located in the eastern part of the county, in Keystone township, and is a station on the Great Bend & Scott City division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 10 miles east of Scott, the county seat. The railroad name is Grigston.

It has a grain elevator, general stores, a hotel, an express office, telephone connections, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 75.

Grinnell, a little town in Gove county, is located in the township of the same name, and is on the Union Pacific R. R., 13 miles northwest of Gove, the county seat. It has 2 elevators, a newspaper (the Gove County Record), a number of mercantile establishments, a bank, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 350. The first newspaper in Grinnell was the Golden Belt, established in 1885.

Gross, a post-village of Crawford county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 20 miles south of Fort Scott and 16 miles northeast of Girard, the county seat. It has telephone connections with the surrounding towns, an express office, and is a trading center for the neighborhood.

Groveland, a hamlet of McPherson county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 6 miles southwest of McPherson, the county seat. It has telegraphic communications, express office and postoffice. The population according to the census of 1910 was 20.

Grover, a hamlet in the extreme northwestern part of Douglas county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 15 miles northwest of Lawrence. It has rural free delivery from Lecompton.

Guelph, a discontinued postoffice in Sumner county, is located in the southeastern corner, 18 miles southeast of Wellington, the county seat, and 3 miles from Ashton, on the Kansas Southwestern, which is the nearest railroad station and shipping point. It gets its mail by rural delivery from Ashton.

Guerrillas.—The word guerrilla comes from the Spanish "guerra," which means war, and a guerrilla is one who indulges in a little war or an irregular warfare. During the early years of the Civil war the border line between the Northern and the Confederate states was infested by guerrillas. In a few instances these irregular soldiers favored the Union cause, but in a large majority of cases they were secessionists, and sometimes they cared more for plunder than they did for principle. William C. Quantrill (q. v.) was the great guerrilla leader in western Missouri and Kansas, all the others in that section of the country acting under him or in conjunction with him. Among the most notorious guerrillas of the western border were Upton Hays, John Thrailkill, Coon Thornton, Bill Anderson, Archibald Clements, Jesse and Frank James, Cole Younger and his brother, Bill Todd, Si Porter, William C. Haller, George Todd, William H. Gregg, Cy Gordon, John Jarrette, Dave Poole, Lee McMurtry, George Shepherd, George and Dick Mattox, Dick Yeager (or Yager), Peyton Long and Fletcher Taylor.

Several of these men were only privates, but by their daring and blood-thirsty deed they won a notoriety that has carried their names into history, even though in a way that is unworthy of emulation.

Frank James was never a leader among the guerrillas. He and the Youngers were at Lawrence in Aug., 1863. Jesse James had not yet joined Quantrill. After the war the James boys and the Youngers became noted outlaws.

Upton Hays went with Quantrill to Utah in 1858. He was in command of the "Partisan Rangers" in western Missouri until succeeded by Quantrill in 1862. He then left that part of the country for a time, but later in the year returned to Jackson county, Mo., to raise a regiment for the Confederate service. Quantrill made a raid to attract attention while Hays was recruiting. Hays joined Col. John T. Hughes for an attack on Independence in August, and in the action was wounded in the foot. He succeeded, however, in capturing enough arms and ammunition to equip his 300 men.

A number of raids were made by guerrilla gangs into Kansas. In Oct., 1861, the town of Humboldt was raided by "Cols." Williams and Matthews, who sacked nearly every house and store in the place. About the same time the little town of Gardner, Johnson county, was plundered. On March 7, 1862, Quantrill raided Aubrey, a little town in the southeast corner of Johnson county, where he killed 3 men and destroyed considerable property. In June Bill Anderson made a foray as far west as Council Grove, killing 2 men and burning at least one house. On Sept. 6 and 7 Quantrill visited Olathe, where he destroyed or carried off a lot of property, and in October he made a descent upon Shawnee, Johnson county, and killed 7 citizens. Just before visiting the town he attacked the camp of a Santa Fe wagon train and killed 15 members of the escort. Humboldt was again visited in 1862—this time by "Col." Talbot, who burned several buildings, plundered right and left, and killed 4 or 5 citizens who tried to defend their homes.

On Aug. 15, 1862, Quantrill was commissioned captain in the Confederate service and placed in command of a company of 150 men. William C. Haller was made first lieutenant; George Todd, second lieutenant, and William H. Gregg, third lieutenant. Whatever the acts of these men had been prior to that time, after that date they were supposed to be acting under the authority of a power that was engaged in warfare according to the rules adopted by civilized nations. In May, 1863, Jarrette, Younger, Clifton, and some other minor guerrilla leaders united their gangs with Quantrill's command for the big raid on Lawrence in August. (See Quantrill's Raid.)

In May, 1863, Dick Yeager left Missouri on the Santa Fe trail, crossed over into Kansas, and on the 4th encamped near Council Grove. That night he raided the little village of Diamond Springs, where he killed one man and wounded a woman. On the return trip he stopped at Rock Springs, a stage station near the line of Osage and Douglas counties, where he met and killed George N. Sabin, a soldier of Company K, Eleventh Kansas, who had been at his home in Pottawatomie county on furlough and was on his way to rejoin his regiment. Seven miles farther on Yeager's men shot and seriously wounded David Hub-

bard, then passed through Baldwin and Black Jack, where they robbed the stage, and then returned to Missouri, via Gardner.

Just after the raid on Lawrence, Quantrill passed through the old town of Brooklyn, where he did some damage, and on Oct. 6, 1863, his men ruthlessly massacred some Federal troops at Baxter Springs (q. v.). Other depredations by guerrillas were in the vicinity of Mine creek, where a number of settlers were driven from their homes, and at the towns of Potosi and Spring Hill. By the fall of 1863 the Union troops were so well organized along the eastern border of the state that guerrilla raids practically ceased.

Guilford, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., in Wilson county, is located in Guilford township 8 miles northeast of Fredonia, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 32.

Guittard Station, a hamlet of Marshall county, is located 8 miles northeast of Marysville, the county seat. It has a population of 28 according to the 1910 census, and receives mail from Beattie.

Guy, a small post-hamlet of Valley township, Sheridan county, is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. 8 miles east of Hoxie, the county seat. The railroad name is Tasco Station.

Gypsum, an incorporated city of Saline county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Eureka township, 18 miles southeast of Salina. It has banking facilities, telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population in 1910 was 623.

Gypsum.—Technically, gypsum is a "native hydrated sulphite of calcium." In mineralogy it is classed as a "monoclinic mineral, ranging from transparent to opaque." It is usually colorless or white, though it is sometimes found gray, flesh-colored, yellow or blue. When found in transparent crystals it is called selenite; in the fibrous form it is known as satin spar; in fine-grained, translucent masses it is called alabaster; and in large beds of massive rock, mixed with clay, calcium carbonate, or other impurities, it constitutes the rock gypsum of commerce, which is sold as land plaster, or when calcined as plaster-of-paris. Its origin is due to the evaporation of sea water in enclosed lakes or bays cut off from the ocean, to deposits of thermal springs, or to volcanic action. Gypsum is abundant in Kansas, both in the form of rock gypsum and as a fine powder of sand or dirt in the beds of the streams and marshes, and is believed to have been deposited by the first method when Kansas was an inland sea. Volume XI of the reports of the geological survey of Kansas made by the University of Kansas, gives an exhaustive account of the origin, nature and distribution of gypsum within the state. (See Geology.)

Gypsum was first discovered in Kansas by Thomas C. Palmer, who settled in Marshall county in 1857. Noticing that some rocks he had used about his camp fire had burned to lime, he used the product to "chink" his cabin. Subsequent investigation disclosed the fact that

the rocks were gypsum. The following year Gen. F. J. Marshall burned some of the same kind of lime and plastered a house at Marysville. In 1872 Judge Coon and his brother began the manufacture of plaster-of-paris with a five barrel kettle at Blue Rapids, and three years later a stone mill was erected, which was conducted for about twelve years. In 1887 two companies were organized at Blue Rapids for the manufacture of cement plaster, and one was organized at Hope, Dickinson county. A mill established at Salina in 1889 furnished the plaster for the buildings of the Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893. This brought Kansas gypsum to the notice of builders, and in 1898 the American Cement Plaster company was organized at Lawrence. Factories have since been established at Burns, Marion county; Kansas City, Mo.; and Wymore, Neb., all of which use large quantities of gypsum from the Kansas deposits. The United States Gypsum company, with offices in Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, Minn., and San Francisco, manufacture a gypsum hollow tile for fireproofing, which has found favor with the architects of the country, and it is certain that the next few years will witness a great development of the Kansas gypsum fields.

H

Hackberry, a country postoffice in Gove county, is located on Hackberry creek about 14 miles southeast of Gove, the county seat, and 11 miles south of Quinter, the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 15.

Hackett, a village in the northern part of Franklin county, is situated in the valley of Eight Mile creek, about 6 miles northwest of Ottawa, the county seat, from which it has rural free delivery.

Hackney, a village of Pleasant Valley township, Cowley county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 6 miles south of Winfield, the county seat. It has a grain elevator, some general stores, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections and an international money order postoffice. It is a shipping point for a rich farming section and in 1910 reported a population of 40.

Haddam, an incorporated town of Washington county, is a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. in the township of the same name, 14 miles west of Washington, the county seat. It was founded in 1869, when J. W. Taylor opened a store there and a postoffice was established. West Haddam was started about the same time by a man named Whitney and for several years there was a spirited rivalry, the postoffice sometimes being located in one town and sometimes in another. In 1874 Whitney gave up the fight and removed his store to the present town. Haddam has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Clipper), a telephone company, a township graded school, a good retail trade, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. It is a shipping point for a large agricultural district in the western part of the county. The population in 1910 was 408.

Hageman County.—The Kansas legislature by the act of Feb. 26, 1867, created a county to be known as Hageman, with the following boundaries: "Commencing where the east line of range 21 west intersects the fourth standard parallel; thence south to the fifth standard parallel; thence west to the east line of range 26 west; thence north to the fourth parallel; thence east to the place of beginning." These boundaries now include all the present county of Hodgeman except ten Congressional townships in the northern part of Ford county, being all of the two northern tier of Ford.

Halderman, John A., soldier, statesman and diplomat, was born and reared in Kentucky. He was educated at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., and subsequently studied law in the University of Louisville. In the spring of 1854, at the age of twenty-one years, he came to Kansas and began the practice of law at Leavenworth. He served as private secretary to Andrew H. Reeder, the first territorial governor, and in 1855 was secretary of the first territorial council. He was appointed the first probate judge of Leavenworth county; was major of the First Kansas regiment in the Civil war, and major-general of the state militia. He served two terms as mayor of Leavenworth; was a regent of the university; a member of the state house of representatives; and in 1870 was elected a member of the state senate. In 1872-73 he traveled abroad. In 1880 he was appointed consul at Bangkok and was soon promoted to consul-general by President Garfield. In 1883 he was the first United States minister to Siam, where the king honored him with the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of the White Elephant, and later the French government gazetted him Commander of the Royal Order of Cambodia. He resigned his position in 1885 and returned to Leavenworth. For some years he resided in Washington, D. C., and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war promptly tendered his services to the secretary of war. He was a member of the Kansas Historical Society and a frequent contributor to its publications. He died in Washington, D. C., in Oct., 1908, and was buried in the government cemetery at Arlington.

Hale, a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Chautauqua county, is located 12 miles northeast of Sedan, the county seat, and 9 miles from Elk city, Montgomery county, whence it is supplied with mail. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 45.

Halfmound, a post-hamlet of Jefferson county, is located in Delaware township on the Union Pacific R. R., 25 miles northwest of Oskaloosa, the county seat, and 5 miles from Valley Falls.

Halford, a money order postoffice of Thomas county, is situated on the Union Pacific R. R. 10 miles east of Colby, the county seat. It has a general store, a lumber yard, etc., and does some shipping.

Halifax, a village of Mill Creek township, Wabaunsee county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 8 miles southeast of Alma, the county seat. It has an express office, some general stores, and a money order postoffice. The population was 40 in 1910.

Hallet, a post-hamlet of Hodgeman county, is situated in the township of the same name, in the Buckner creek valley about 10 miles southwest of Jetmore, the county seat and nearest railroad station.

Hallowell, a town in Iola township, Cherokee county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 9 miles west of Columbus, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with three rural routes, 3 churches, telephone connections, some well stocked stores, a hotel, an express office, and in 1910 reported a population of 210.

Hall's Summit, a village of Coffey county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 14 miles north of Burlington, the county seat. It has a bank, various lines of mercantile interests, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 125.

Halstead, one of the thriving little cities of Harvey county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and Little Arkansas river 10 miles west of Newton, the county seat. It has a bank, telegraph and express offices, and a weekly newspaper (the Independent). It is an important grain and live stock market and has all lines of mercantile establishments. All the leading denominations of churches and secret orders are represented. According to the census of 1910 the population is 1,004.

The country about Halstead was settled by Germans in 1872, and in the summer of that year an attempt was made to establish a town. A site was laid off by John Sebastian, a representative of the railroad company. In the autumn a town company was formed, with H. D. Albright as president, and in the spring of the next year the town was laid out. A postoffice was established about the same time, with George W. Sweesy as postmaster. It was made a money order postoffice in 1877. The first religious services were held in the Sweesy house in the spring of 1873. The first marriage was between O. Y. Hart and Mary J. Collier, in 1873, the first birth was a child of David Eckert in 1874, and the first death, which occurred the same year, was that of John Ashford, who "died with his boots on." A school house was built in the winter of 1873-74, and the first school teacher was Laura Belle Walker. The first newspaper was the *Zurheimath*, published in the German language, the initial number of which was issued on June 6, 1876, by the Western Publishing company, with David Goertz as editor. The first number of the *Independent* was issued in 1881.

Halstead was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1877 and the election for officers was held in March of that year. The officers chosen were: Mayor, H. H. McAdams; police judge, James Ryan; councilmen, C. S. Brown, O. Y. Hart, John Lehman, J. E. Ruthand and M. S. Ingalls. Those appointed were: Clerk, G. E. Terry; treasurer, W. M. Tibbot; marshal, W. C. Hinkle. In the latter '70s and in the early '80s Halstead enjoyed a substantial growth. Large mills and elevators were built, and business enterprises, including the Bank of Halstead, with a capital of \$100,000, were organized on a large scale.

Hamelton, Charles A., a pro-slavery leader during the border troubles, was a native of Cass county, Ga., where his father, Dr. Thomas A. Hamelton, was a wealthy and influential citizen. The name is spelled "Hamilton" by some writers. When the Territory of Kansas was organized Milton McGee went to Georgia to recruit men to aid in making Kansas a slave state. At Cassville he made a fiery speech and Charles Hamelton and his brother were among the first to rally to McGee's standard. Dr. Hamelton contributed \$1,000 to the cause. Charles A. Hamelton is best known as the perpetrator of the Marais des Cygnes massacre (q. v.) on May 19, 1858, concerning which the legislature adopted a resolution asking the governor to offer a reward of \$500 for Hamelton's apprehension, and to make a requisition upon the governor of any state in which he might be found. When Hamelton came to Kansas he was the owner of a plantation in Georgia, but was heavily in debt. At the close of the border troubles he returned to his native state, was stripped of everything by his creditors, took the benefit of the bankrupt act and went to Texas, where he engaged in horse raising. In 1861 he raised a regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel, and served with Gen. Robert E. Lee in the Confederate army in Virginia. After the war he went back to Georgia, where he died some years later.

Hamilton, a village of Greenwood county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Janesville township 15 miles northeast of Eureka, the county seat. All lines of mercantile enterprises are represented. There are banking facilities, a weekly newspaper (the Times), telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. Hamilton is an important shipping point for the products of a large and productive agricultural country. The population, according to the government report for 1910, was 325.

Hamilton County, one of the western border tier, was erected by the act of March 6, 1873, which defined the boundaries as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 39 west with the 4th standard parallel; thence south along said range line to its intersection with the north line of township 27 south; thence along said township line to the west boundary of the State of Kansas; thence north along said west boundary line of the State of Kansas to where it is intersected by the 4th standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning."

In 1883, when several of the western counties were discontinued by act of the legislature, the boundaries of Hamilton were extended to include the western half of the present counties of Grant and Kearny and all of the present county of Stanton, but by the act of March 5, 1887, the original boundaries were restored. At present the county is bounded on the north by Greeley county; on the east by Kearny; on the south by Stanton, and on the west by the State of Colorado. It was named for Alexander Hamilton, one of the founders of the American republic, who was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr.

Pike's expedition of 1806 crossed the western boundary of Kansas in what is now Hamilton county; Long's expedition of 1820 passed through the county, and Fowler's journal of Glenn's expedition for Nov. 4, 1821, says: "We steered No 75 west 4 miles to [a point] of Sand Hills washed by the River and at Six miles farther to an Island clothed With Willow and Cotton Wood—the main Chanel on the North Side of the Island the last 6 miles of our Corse Was West," etc. Coues thinks the 16 miles of this day's march took the expedition past the site of the present city of Syracuse, and that the camp of the 4th was not far from the present town of Coolidge. Fort Aubrey (q. v.) was established not far from Mayline in the late summer of 1865 and was occupied as a military post until the following spring.

The first permanent settlement in the county was made by a colony from Syracuse, N. Y. The colony was organized there on Oct. 23, 1872, and a committee, consisting of Evelin P. Barber, S. R. Jones and D. G. Ackland, was sent forward to Kansas to select a location. On Christmas day the committee decided on a tract of land in Hamilton county, though that was before the county had been created by legislative enactment. The main body of the colony arrived on the site on March 23, 1873. These colonists tried to have the name of the county changed to Onondaga, after their old county in New York, but the legislature declined to comply with their request. Following the New Yorkers came some Mennonites and other settlers, and by the beginning of 1886 an agitation was commenced for the organization of the county.

Early in that year a memorial signed by 250 citizens of the county was presented to Gov. John A. Martin, who appointed Alfred Pratt to take a census of the county. The census showed a population of 1,803 people, of whom 614 were actual householders, and on Jan. 29, 1886, the governor issued his proclamation declaring the county organized. At that time the county embraced Stanton and the portions of Kearny and Grant above mentioned. The governor appointed as commissioners J. H. Leeman of Hartland, Lawrence W. Hardy of Medway, and Dennis Foley of Syracuse. Thomas Ford was appointed county clerk, and Kendall was designated as the temporary county seat.

A bitter contest soon arose between Kendall and Syracuse for the permanent seat of justice, and an element in the fight was the question of restoring the old county lines by the reestablishment of the counties of Grant, Kearny and Stanton. At an election on April 1, 1886, Syracuse was declared the county seat, but Kendall charged gross frauds on the part of the advocates of Syracuse and appealed to the supreme court. That tribunal threw out the vote of Syracuse township and ordered the county officers to take their offices back to Kendall until another vote could be taken at the general election the following November. At the November election the vote for county seat stood: Syracuse, 785; Kendall, 397; Coolidge, 224; Johnson City, 93; Scattering,

4. giving Syracuse a majority of 74 over all competitors. At the same election the following county officers were chosen: Representative, J. T. Kirtland; probate judge, W. C. Higgins; clerk of the district court, W. P. Humphrey; county clerk, J. M. Hicks; sheriff, C. C. Mills; treasurer, J. H. Bentley; register of deeds, J. P. Gardner; county attorney, G. N. Smith; county superintendent of schools, C. N. Gartin; surveyor, J. W. Beatty; coroner, J. N. Slown; commissioners, L. C. Swink, A. A. G. Stayton and S. S. Taggart.

Hazelrigg's History of Kansas (p. 224) says the fight for the county seat was kept up for some years, two sets of county officers being elected and the county records divided, until the question was finally decided by the supreme court in favor of Syracuse.

The surface of the county is level in the northern part and rolling prairie in the southern. The Arkansas river enters the county from the west, near the center, and flows in a southeasterly direction until it enters Kearny county. Along this river the bottom lands are from 2 to 4 miles wide. There is little native timber, but a number of artificial groves have been planted. White magnesian limestone is abundant in the bluffs along the river and some gypsum deposits have been found. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad runs along the north bank of the Arkansas river, giving the county a little over 28 miles of railroad. The county is divided into eight townships, viz.: Bear Creek, Coolidge, Kendall, Lamont, Liberty, Medway, Richland and Syracuse. In 1910 there were 27 organized school districts in the county, with county high schools at Coolidge and Syracuse. The population of the county in that year was 3,360, a gain of 1,934 during the preceding decade—over 100 per cent. The value of taxable property was \$5,257,355, and the value of farm products, including live stock, was nearly \$372,500. The principal crops are broom-corn, milo maize, hay (including alfalfa), sorghum and wheat.

Hamlin, an incorporated city of the third class in Brown county, is located in the township of the same name, and is a station on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. 7 miles northwest of Hiawatha, the county seat. It has a bank, a graded school, 3 churches, a number of retail stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 208. The town was laid out in 1870 and the postoffice moved from the old location 2 miles south. J. Rodgers was the first postmaster. The first school was taught by Miss Emma Fisher in 1871. The first building in the town was erected by a Mrs. Leonard, who engaged in the millinery business.

Hammond, a post-village of Bourbon county, is on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 7 miles north of Fort Scott, the county seat. In 1910 it had a population of about 30.

Hampson, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Marion county, is located 14 miles southeast of Marion, the county seat, and 5 miles south of Florence, whence it receives mail by rural route.

Hampton, a post-hamlet of Fairview township, Rush county, is located about 10 miles northwest of La Crosse, the county seat, and 4 miles from Hargrave, which is the nearest railroad station.

Hanback, Lewis, jurist, soldier and member of Congress, was born on March 27, 1839, at Winchester, Scott county, Ill. His father, William Hanback, who was by profession a portrait painter, moved to Madison, Ind., in 1844, and resided there until the spring of 1848. He then moved to Switzerland county, Ind., but returned to Illinois in the spring of 1850 and settled near Quincy, where he died in 1855. A year later his wife died, leaving a family of six children, of whom Lewis was the eldest. During the winter he attended the district schools, and was for a part of three years at Cherry Grove Seminary in Knox county, Ill. The winter of 1860-61 he taught school in Morgan county, Ill. In April, 1861, at the first call for volunteers by President Lincoln for three months' men, he enlisted as a private in the Tenth Illinois infantry and was mustered out the following July. He immediately reënlisted as a private in the Twenty-seventh Illinois infantry. Mr. Hanback rose rapidly in rank, being appointed brigade inspector on the staff of Col. G. W. Roberts and remained on staff duty until mustered out of the service in 1864. He took an active part in many battles, among them being Corinth, Stone's River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and was with the Fourth army corps, Army of the Cumberland, in its many battles. At the close of the war he entered the law school at Albany, N. Y., but soon returned to Illinois, and on Aug. 9, 1865, married Hettie A. Cooper at Chapin. Immediately after the wedding they came to Topeka, Kan., where three children were born to them. In 1868 Mr. Hanback was elected probate judge of Shawnee county and held that position for four years. He was assistant clerk of the state house of representatives in 1876, and assistant secretary of the senate in 1877. In March, 1877, he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the district of Kansas and held the position for two years, when he was appointed receiver of public moneys at Salina, Kan. This position he held until he was elected to Congress as representative at large as a Republican in 1882. He was reëlected in 1884. Mr. Hanback died at Armourdale, Kan., Sept. 9, 1897.

Hannum, a small hamlet of Cloud county, is a station on the Strong City & Superior division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 3 miles northwest of Concordia, the county seat, whence mail is received by rural route.

Hanover, an incorporated city of Washington county, is situated 12 miles northeast of Washington, the county seat, at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroads, which makes it an important shipping point for a rich agricultural district. The town was laid out in the spring of 1860 by G. H. Hollenberg. It was incorporated as a city of the third class in July, 1872. Mr. Hollenberg died on July 1, 1874, and left \$600 for the purpose of building a city hall, provided the citizens would raise \$1,000.

The money was secured without difficulty and the hall was built in 1875. Hanover has electric lights, waterworks, public and Catholic schools, 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers (the Democrat-Enterprise and the Herald), an international money order postoffice with four rural routes, express, telegraph and telephone facilities, a bottling works, a number of good mercantile establishments, hotels, etc. The population was 1,039 in 1910.

Hanston, one of the principal towns of Hodgeman county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 11 miles northeast of Jetmore, the county seat. The railroad name is Olney. It has a bank, several general stores, an international money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, Catholic and Methodist churches, good public schools, and ships large quantities of grain and live stock. The population in 1910 was 350.

Happy, a country hamlet in Graham county, is located 12 miles south of Hill City, the county seat and the postoffice from which it receives its mail.

Harahey.—North of the ancient province of Quivira (q. v.), in a district known as Harahey, lay the home of another Indian tribe, supposed to be the Pawnees of more modern times. This province is called "Arche" in Castaneda's relation of the Coronado expedition, and the *Relacion del Suceso* spells the name "Harale." It is also given as "Arahei" by some writers. The Wichita Indian name for the Pawnees was "Awahi," a word which in sound resembles Harahey. A map accompanying Hodge's "Spanish Explorations in the Southern United States" shows the province of Harahey in southern Nebraska, along the Platte river, with the southern portion extending into Kansas east of the Republican river and including the greater part of Republic, Washington, Marshall and Nemaha counties. Jaramillo says the people of Harahey were related to those of Quivira.

On Oct. 27, 1904, a monument was unveiled in the city park at Manhattan, Kan., to Tatarrax, the great ruler or chief of the ancient nation of Harahey, who with a delegation of his braves visited Coronado in Quivira in 1541. The members of the Quivira Historical Society believed that Manhattan was somewhere near the geographical center of the ancient kingdom of Harahey, but the probabilities are that Hodge is more likely to be correct, and that the greater portion of the province lay north of the 40th parallel of north latitude, in what is now the State of Nebraska.

Hardilee, an inland hamlet of Smith county, is located 13 miles northwest of Smith Center, the county seat, and 8 miles north of Kensington, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., the nearest railroad station and shipping point, and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed by rural route.

Harding, a hamlet in the northern part of Bourbon county, is situated on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 15 miles northwest of Fort Scott, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 25.

Hardtner, a village in Barber county, is 20 miles south of Medicine Lodge, the county seat. It is the terminus of a branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. extended from Kiowa, 9 miles east. There are about twenty retail establishments, an express office and a postoffice. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 100.

Harger, Charles Moreau, journalist and author, was born at Phelps, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1863, a son of Henry and Martha (Densmore) Harger. He graduated in the Phelps Classical School with the class of 1881, and subsequently received the degree of L. H. D. and Litt. D. from Bethany College and Baker University. Upon coming to Kansas he engaged in teaching, and for some time he was principal of the public schools at Hope, Dickinson county, where on Oct. 3, 1889, he married Miss Blanche Bradshaw. In 1888 he became editor of the Abilene Reflector, and in 1905 he was made a director and lecturer in the department of journalism in the University of Kansas. Mr. Harger is a Republican and a prominent Mason, being a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a contributor to magazines and periodicals and a writer of peculiar force and charm.

Hargrave, a post-village of Rush county, is located in Brookdale township and is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 7 miles west of La Crosse, the county seat. It has a general store, a lumber yard and some minor business establishments, does some shipping, and in 1910 reported a population of 50.

Harlan, a village of Smith county, is located on the north fork of the Solomon river and the Missouri Pacific R. R. 12 miles southeast of Smith Center, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, a money order postoffice with one rural route, and a number of retail stores. The population in 1910 was 175. The town was laid off in 1877 and named in honor of Judge Harlan, a citizen of the county. The first store was opened by F. R. Gruger in 1878. The postoffice was established in 1877, with A. L. Bailey as postmaster. A weekly newspaper (the Independent) was established about 1878 by Garretson & Topliff. The United Brethren founded Gould College here early in the history of the town.

Harmony, a discontinued postoffice of Pawnee county, is situated near the northwest corner of the county, about 18 miles from Larned, the county seat. Mail is received through the office at Nekoma, and Rozel is the nearest shipping point.

Harper, the second largest town in Harper county, is located on Spring Creek 10 miles north of Anthony, the county seat, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroads. It has waterworks, an opera house, 3 banks, a foundry, machine shops, a flour mill, creamery, 2 weekly newspapers (the Advocate and the Sentinel), 7 churches and excellent public schools. The principal shipments are of live stock, flour, wool, creamery products, hides and produce. It has an international postoffice with four rural routes, telegraph and express offices. The population, according to the census of

1910, was 1,638. The town was founded by a party from Iowa in April, 1877. The first building was built by J. B. Glenn, president of the town company, with lumber hauled from Wichita. In July, 1877, a postoffice was established and Mrs. Josie B. Glenn was appointed postmistress. Mail came weekly to Hutchinson, from which town it was brought to Harper, at private expense. The money order department was added in 1879. Harper was organized as a city of the third class in Sept., 1880, and the first election, which was held in that month, resulted as follows: Mayor, Sam S. Sisson; police judge, J. W. Appley; councilmen, R. B. Elliott, H. Martin, R. J. Jones, S. D. Noble, L. G. Hake. G. W. Appley was appointed clerk. The population of the city at that time was about 700.

Harper County, located in the central part of the southern tier of counties, is bounded on the north by Kingman county, on the east by Sumner, on the south by the State of Oklahoma and on the west by Barber county. It was first organized in 1873 and named in honor of Marion Harper, of the Second Kansas cavalry. As first described the boundaries of Harper included the southern tier of townships in what is now Kingman county. The bill fixing the final boundaries passed the legislature in 1879. The organization of 1873 proved to be one of the most gigantic frauds ever perpetrated in connection with county organizations. There was not at that time a single resident in the county, and it was heavily bonded immediately. In 1873 three men from Cherokee county named Boyd, Wiggins and Horner, having laid a scheme to organize some of the uninhabited lands of southwestern Kansas for the purpose of exploitation, came into the territory which is now Harper county, where they met a trapper by the name of George Lutz, who took them to his camp. Taking Lutz into their scheme, a petition was drawn up asking that John Davis be appointed special census taker, and that H. H. Weaver, H. P. Fields and Samuel Smith be appointed special county commissioners. These names were copied from a Cincinnati directory. The petition further asked that Bluff City, "centrally located in the county, and being the largest and most important business point in the county," be made the temporary county seat. To this petition was attached 40 names. The governor granted the petition and a census report was sent in which showed 641 names of persons declared to be "bona fide" residents. The county was then declared organized.

The next winter an investigating committee appointed by the legislature visited Harper county and found that it had not a single resident, that it had been bonded for \$25,000 and had a funded indebtedness of \$15,000. A. W. Williams, then attorney-general of Kansas, recommended that the organization be invalidated on account of fraud and that the county be attached to some other one for judicial purposes. Naturally these events gave Harper an unsavory reputation for some time, but which it has fortunately outlived.

The earliest settlements were made in 1876, when M. Devore and

family, H. E. Jesseph and family, John Lamar and family and William Thomas and family located near the east line of the county. The next year a colony from Iowa located on the site of Harper City. The party included J. B. and M. H. Glenn, R. Barton and A. T. Barton, who brought their families, Joseph Haney, C. H. Snider, M. K. Kittleman, G. M. Goss, C. C. Goss, Thomas Elder, B. L. Fletcher and H. C. Moore. They came to Hutchinson on the railroad and drove from that point. The first wedding was solemnized at Harper on Sept. 22, 1878, between Dr. J. W. Madra and Miss Mary Glenn. The first child was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Jesseph.

The county was organized in 1878. In August Gov. Anthony appointed the following officers: Sheriff, E. McEnany; surveyor, B. F. Lee; treasurer, J. L. Rinchart; clerk, H. E. Jesseph; probate judge, R. B. Dawson; attorney, W. R. Kirkpatrick; register of deeds, H. C. Fisler; county superintendent of public instruction, R. H. Lockwood; county commissioners, T. H. Stevens, F. B. Singer and J. B. Glenn. At the first meeting of the commissioners Anthony was named as the county seat, the former county seat, Bluff City, never having had any existence except on paper. The first county seat election was held at the time of the general election in Nov., 1879. Although the county did not have at that time above 800 legal voters, there were 2,060 votes cast. The county commissioners refused to count the ballots and left them in the boxes. When they finally decided to count them they had all disappeared. The citizens of Anthony and Harper, the two contesting towns engaged in a legal battle over the matter, and although Justice Brewer of the supreme court held that 2,060 votes were too many for 800 voters to cast, the vote was finally counted and found to be in favor of Anthony, and that town became the permanent county seat. All the officers of 1878 held over till 1880.

In July, 1880, bonds to the amount of \$28,000 were voted for the Southern Kansas & Western railroad, Harper township voting \$16,000 and Chikaskia \$12,000. The road was built that year. The next year both townships disposed of their stock at 65 cents on the dollar. At present the county is a network of railroads. A line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe enters in the north central part and crosses south through Harper and Anthony into Oklahoma. Another line of the same road enters the east, somewhat north of the center, passes through Harper and crosses Barber county into Oklahoma, and a branch diverges northwest from Attica. The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient enters in the northeast, crosses southwest to Harper, thence to Anthony, and thence southwest into Oklahoma. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific enters from Oklahoma in the southwest and terminates at Anthony. Anthony is also the western terminus of the Kansas Southwestern, which enters in the southeast. The Missouri Pacific, from the east, crosses southwest to Anthony and terminates at Kiowa in Barber county just over the line. There are 167 miles of main track in the county.

There are twenty townships, viz.: Anthony, Banner, Berlin, Blaine, Chicaskia, Eagle, Empire, Garden, Grant, Green, Harper, Lake, Lawn, Liberty, Odell, Pilot Knob, Ruella, Silver Creek, Spring and Stohrville. The postoffices are: Anthony, Attica, Bluff City, Corwin, Crisfield, Crystal Springs, Danville, Duquoin, Ferguson, Freeport, Harper, Runnymede, Shook and Waldron.

The general surface of the county is rolling, with long gentle slopes. Bottom lands, which comprise about 15 per cent. of the total area, average a mile in width. The timber is very sparse, most of it being cottonwood. There are several artificial plantings. Red sandstone, mineral paint and salt are found in large quantities and are of superior quality. The largest stream is the Chikaskia river, which flows across the northeast corner. Bluff creek and its numerous tributaries practically form the water system of the county. This stream crosses the county in a southeasterly direction.

The total area is 810 square miles or 518,400 acres, of which nearly 400,000 acres have been brought under cultivation. The value of farm products averages from \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000 annually. In 1910 the yield was not as large as in 1909, but the wheat sold for nearly \$1,000,000, the corn for \$356,000, and the oats for \$349,000, the total product, including live stock, being worth \$2,980,000.

The population in 1910 was 14,748, which was a gain of about 35 per cent. over the population in 1900. The assessed valuation of property in 1910 was \$29,272,300, which shows the average wealth per capita to be almost \$2,000.

Harris, a little town in Reeder township, Anderson county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 13 miles northwest of Garnett, the county seat. It has a bank, all the general lines of business, schools and churches, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 250.

Harris, **William Alexander**, civil engineer and United States senator, was born in Loudoun county, Va., Oct. 29, 1841. He attended school at Luray, Va., until his eighth year, when his father, William H. Harris, was appointed minister to the Argentine Republic, and for four years the family lived at Buenos Ayres. When they returned to the United States the son began his technical education and graduated at Columbia College, Washington, D. C., in June, 1859. Immediately afterward he went to Central America and spent six months on a ship canal survey, but returned home and entered the Virginia Military Institute in Jan., 1860. He was in the graduating class of 1861, but the outbreak of the Civil war stopped all study, and in April of that year he and his classmates entered the Confederate service. He served three years as assistant adjutant-general of Wilcox's brigade and as ordnance officer of Gens. D. H. Hill's and Rodes' divisions of the Army of Northern Virginia. In 1865 he came to Kansas and entered the employ of the Union Pacific railroad as a civil engineer. The road was then completed to Lawrence, and his first work was to build the Leaven-

worth branch, which he completed in 1866. Mr. Harris was resident engineer of the road until it was completed to Carson in the fall of 1868, when he accepted the agency for the sale of the Delaware reservation and other lands, in connection with farming and stock raising. In 1876 he became interested in short-horn cattle and in a short time his herds were known throughout the country for high quality. When he was nominated for Congressman-at-large by the Populists in 1892, he was in Scotland, comparing notes with breeders of Great Britain and Scotland and planning for the improvement of his stock. His nomination was indorsed by the Farmers' Alliance and the Democratic party and he was elected. In 1894 he was renominated but defeated. In the fall of 1896 he was elected to the state senate from the Third district, and the following January he was elected to the United States senate to succeed William A. Peffer. Mr. Harris took an active part in railroad legislation in his state and in Congress, but was unable to have his ideas carried out. He was deeply interested in the Nicaraguan canal project when it came before the United States senate, and was a member of the committee having the question of the proposed canal in charge. He saved millions to the government in the Pacific Railroad claims when that question came before Congress for settlement. Although an ex-Confederate he was loyal to his state and country, voting for what he deemed best, and measured up to the standard of true statesmanship. After retiring from the United States senate he made one political campaign as the Democratic candidate for governor of Kansas. From 1906 he resided in Lawrence, Kan., although connected with the National Live Stock Association with headquarters in Chicago. He was appointed regent of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan and took an active interest in the development of that institution and the United States experimental stations. He died at the home of his sister in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 21, 1909.

Harrison, a hamlet of Jewell county, is located in Harrison township 12 miles north of Mankato, the county seat. It had 20 inhabitants in 1910, and gets daily mail from Mankato.

Hart, Charles.—(See Quantrill, William C.)

Hartford, an incorporated town, the second largest in Lyon county, is located in Elmendaro township on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. and the Neosho river 13 miles southeast of Emporia, the county seat. All the leading mercantile pursuits are represented; there are good schools and churches, banking facilities, and a weekly newspaper (the Neosho Valley Times). The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population, according to the 1910 census, was 580.

The neighborhood about Hartford was settled in 1857 and the town was founded in 1858. The association which promoted it was composed of H. D. Rice and A. K. Hawkes of Hartford, Conn., W. H. Martin, E. Quiett and others. The first building was a log structure 14 by 16 feet in size, in which C. P. Bassett kept a store. The second

was a dwelling and lodging house, a two-story frame building erected by a Mr. Longley. The postoffice was established in 1859, with A. K. Hawkes as postmaster. His wife taught the first school the next year in her home. The first newspaper was the Hartford Call, the first issue of which appeared in 1879. The first bank was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 in Nov., 1881. The Hartford water mills, an important institution in those days, were built in 1873.

Hartford Collegiate Institute.—About the year 1860 the Methodist Episcopal conference decided that it would be advisable to locate a branch of Baker University at Hartford in Lyon county. The citizens of the town agreed to donate aid in the shape of funds and land, and work was commenced on the building, which was a two-story structure 32 by 46 feet. After an expenditure of several thousand dollars the building was partially completed in 1862. Several terms were taught, in connection with the district school, after which the collegiate institute was abandoned and the building was used by the district school.

Hartland, a village of Kearny county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 7 miles west of Lakin, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, a hotel, and is the principal shipping point for the western portion of the county. The population was 80 in 1910.

Harvey County, named for James M. Harvey, who was governor of Kansas at the time it was organized, is located in the western part of the eastern half of the state, the third county from the Oklahoma line and the sixth from the State of Missouri. It is bounded on the north by McPherson and Marion counties; on the east by Marion and Butler; on the south by Sedgwick, and on the west by Reno, and is crossed a little east of the center by the 6th principal meridian.

The first bona fide settler in the county was H. Nieman, who came in 1869. He was followed in the same year by Walter M. Munch, William Lawrence, Hubbard Wilcox, William McOwen, Charles Schaefer, John N. Corgan, W. T. Wetherel, John Wright and S. Decker. About 60 new settlers came the next year, and the list of members of the Old Settler's association gives the names of 51 persons who located within the bounds of the county in 1871. In the fall of that year agitation for organization of a new county brought about a division in the Republican party in Sedgwick county. The delegates from Newton, which was at that time in Sedgwick county, were cut down in the convention from 7 to 3. This caused the whole delegation, together with those from Black Kettle and Grant townships, to withdraw. They nominated a separate ticket, which was partially elected.

In December of that year a convention was held at Newton to arrange plans for a separate organization. The plan of taking three townships from McPherson, three from Marion and ten from Sedgwick county, with Newton as the county seat, was adopted by those present and was carried into effect by act of the legislature a few weeks later. Gov. Harvey appointed the following officers to serve temporarily:

Clerk, W. H. Baily; treasurer, C. D. Munger; probate judge, A. Markwell; register of deeds, R. H. Brown; sheriff, W. B. Chamberlain; coroner, C. C. Furley; county attorney, C. S. Bowman; clerk of the district court, J. B. Cunningham; county surveyor, W. Brown; superintendent of public instruction, Ellen Webster; county commissioners, A. G. Richardson, Amos Prouty and J. R. Skinner.

The first election was held in May, 1872. Newton was made the county seat and all the officers appointed by the governor were elected with the exception of J. R. Skinner, county commissioner, whose place was filled by B. Thompson. The first act of the commissioners was to divide the county into civil townships and give them names. Each one was made the size of a Congressional township, and they were named as follows: Alta, Burrington, Darlington, Emma, Garden, Halstead, Lake, Lakin, Macon, Newton, Pleasant, Richland and Sedgwick. On a petition, signed by three-fourths of the citizens in the townships of Highland and Walton, they were added to Harvey county by act of the legislature in March, 1873.

From the time of organization until the fall of 1875, the county affairs are said to have been very badly, if not criminally, managed. No records were kept of the transactions of the officers, even the minutes of the meetings of the commissioners being omitted, and most of the important papers which should have been on file were missing. It was charged that large amounts of money had been wrongly used, and warrants paid without the sanction of law. Indignation meetings were held all over the county and attempts were made to investigate the matter, but it was found impossible to do so on account of the way the books had been kept.

In 1872 the immigration of the Mennonites began. The large influx of these people followed an investigation on the part of advance committees, which determined upon Harvey county as a suitable locality in which to settle. This was a very important circumstance in the growth of the county, as they are a thrifty and industrious class of citizens, and they have contributed toward the general prosperity of all lines of business.

The first church building was erected in Halstead township in 1877 by the Mennonites. The first school house was built in Sedgwick in 1870, the first flour mill erected by the Sedgwick Steam Power company in 1871, and the first death was that of of an unknown man who was shot in 1870. The first births occurred in the summer of 1870, one being in the French colony on Turkey creek, and the other being Rosa A., daughter of Charles Schaefer. The first marriages were in 1871, one in Lake township between H. Baumann and a Miss Wheeler, and the other in Richland township between Horace Gardner and Hettie Thero. Among the first business concerns was the grocery store of James McMurray, established in 1871, in Lake township. The first postoffice was established in 1870 in Sedgwick with T. S. Floyd as postmaster.

There were numerous destructive prairie fires in the early '70s. One in Richland township in 1871 did a great deal of damage, and another in Emma township two years later destroyed considerable property. A terrific storm visited the whole county in June, 1871, destroying the growing crops, and another on Oct. 30 of the same year killed hundreds of cattle which were grazing in the open. In common with other parts of the state the settlers were made practically destitute by the grasshoppers in 1874.

As early as 1872 the Harvey County Agricultural and Mechanical society was organized. Its first fair was held at Newton in 1873. The Old Settler's association was organized in 1888, with Walter M. Munch, who came in 1869, as its first president. Lodges, fraternal organizations and churches were formed early throughout the county. School buildings were erected so rapidly that in 1877, seven years from the time the first one was built, there were 66 school houses.

The first railroad built through the county was the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, completed in 1871. This road enters in the northeast from Marion county, runs in a southwesterly direction to Newton, and thence west into Reno county. At Newton a branch diverges southward into Sedgwick county. Bonds to the amount of \$200,000 were issued by the county for the building of the branch to Wichita, which was constructed in 1871, by the Wichita & Southwestern Railroad company, made up of local capitalists. A branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. from Eldorado enters in the southeast, crosses due northwest through Newton and into McPherson county. A line of the St. Louis & San Francisco system crosses the southwest corner, passing through Burrton and Patterson, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific crosses the extreme southeast corner.

The postoffices in Harvey county are as follows: Newton, the county seat, where there is a fine government building, Annelly, Burrton, Halstead, Hesston, Patterson, Sedgwick and Walton.

The general surface of the county is prairie, with sand hills in the extreme northwest, and somewhat rolling in the southeast. It has an unusual abundance of streams, its water system consisting of the Little Arkansas river and its numerous branches. The Little Arkansas enters in the northwest corner and flows east a few miles where it is joined by Crooked creek and other streams. From this point it flows southeast, being joined at different points by Black Kettle, Emma and Sand creeks. In the eastern part of the county are Jester and West creeks. The bottom lands along the streams average from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile in width and comprise 30 per cent. of the area, which is above the average in Kansas and makes this a fine farming district. The timber belts are from a few rods to one-fourth of a mile in width and contain a number of varieties of wood—walnut, cottonwood, elm, hackberry, ash, elm, box-elder, mulberry and sycamore.

Magnesian limestone is found in limited quantities in the northeast and clay of a good quality for brick near Newton. Gypsum abounds in

the eastern portion, and salt in large quantities underlies the southeastern section.

As an agricultural county Harvey ranks high, although its area is much less than those surrounding it. It covers but 540 miles or 345,000 acres, three-fourths of which have been brought under cultivation. The annual output from the farms averages above \$3,000,000, which would do credit to a much larger county. The oats crop in 1910 was worth \$500,000; wheat, \$200,000; corn, \$500,000; tame grass, \$200,000; wild grass, \$150,000; animals sold for slaughter, \$800,000. Other important agricultural items are poultry and eggs, dairy produce and potatoes. The assessed valuation of property in 1910 was \$34,248,225, and the population was 19,200.

The financial matters of the county government are in a remarkably fine condition, it being one of the few counties in this or any other state to have absolutely no indebtedness. This condition of affairs has not been brought about by failure to make public improvements, as a new \$60,000 court-house was built a short time ago without bonding the county.

Harvey, James Madison, the fifth governor of Kansas after her admission as a state, was a native of the Old Dominion, having been born in Monroe county, Va., Sept. 21, 1833. While still in his childhood his parents, Thomas and Margaret (Walker) Harvey, removed to Rush county, Ind., thence to Iowa, and later to Adams county, Ill. The future governor of Kansas received his education in the common schools of these three states, and after completing his schooling began life as a surveyor. In 1854 he married Miss Charlotte R. Cutler of Adams county, Ill., and in 1859 came to Kansas, locating in Riley county, where he took up a claim upon which he made his permanent home. When the Civil war broke out in 1861 he organized a company at Ogden, Kan., which was mustered into the United States service at Fort Leavenworth as Company G, Tenth Kansas infantry. He was commissioned captain of his company, and when the Fourth and Tenth regiments were consolidated he retained his rank in the new organization. In 1864 he was mustered out and returned to his farm. The following year he was elected to represent Riley county in the lower house of the state legislature, and was reelected in 1866, when there was but one vote cast against him in the county. During the years 1867-68 he was a member of the state senate from what was then the Seventh district, composed of Marshall, Riley and Shirley (now Cloud) counties. In 1868, when some of his friends urged him to run for governor, he looked over the field and concluded that he was not financially able to make the race. At this juncture a friend came to him and voluntarily offered to furnish him with sufficient money to pay the expenses of his campaign. Mr. Harvey borrowed \$200, which paid all his expenses, received the nomination and was elected. Some years later he said to the man who had furnished him with the money for his campaign: "That offer of yours was the turning point of my life.

I had decided not to go before the state convention as a candidate, and had given it all up. I would not ask any one to loan me money, but the tender of it unasked was the occasion of my going into the convention, and the result made me governor and, later, United States senator."

Mr. Harvey was reelected governor in 1870 by an increased majority, and upon retiring from the office in Jan., 1873, he resumed his old occupation of surveyor. He was thus employed in western Kansas when he was elected to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Caldwell, the term expiring on March 4, 1877. While in the senate he served on several important committees, and at the expiration of his service he again took up the life of a private citizen on his farm near Vinton, Riley county. Between the years 1881 and 1884 he was engaged in making surveys in New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. Ill health in 1884 led him to return to Virginia, where he spent six years—three in Norfolk and three in Richmond—but in 1890 he came back to Kansas. In 1891 he surveyed No Man's Land, and the winter of 1893 was passed in southern Texas. Gov. Harvey died on April 15, 1894, and was survived by his widow, four sons and two daughters. While a member of the Kansas legislature he received the sobriquet of "Old Honesty," which clung to him throughout his public career, and was a splendid, if somewhat homely, description of his character.

Harvey's Administration.—Gov. Harvey was inducted into office at the opening of the legislative session which met on Jan. 12, 1869. Being a farmer and surveyor, he made no pretense of great erudition in his inaugural message, but dealt in a plain, straightforward way with those subjects which he considered of great interest and highest importance to the people of the state. In discussing the financial situation, he showed the state's liabilities to be \$1,398,192.37, and the resources to be \$423,309.95. Military matters, Indian affairs, education, railroads, immigration, agriculture, suffrage and the general statutes of the state—just revised by a commission—all received attention and intelligent treatment.

After enumerating several lines of railroad, among them the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and reporting the progress made in their construction, he said: "I would recommend a liberal and just policy towards all the railroad enterprises in the state, and that, while by judicious legislation you secure the people from wrong and extortion, and impose a fair share of the public burden of taxation upon the property of these corporations, you should encourage in every judicious and proper manner the rapid construction of all these roads."

He referred to the work of his predecessors regarding immigration, and added: "I recommend that you at least make provision for the compilation, publication and dissemination of a large number of pamphlets in the English, German and Scandinavian languages, showing the advantages and resources of the state and giving the immigrants direc-

tions how to avail themselves of the reductions in the cost of transportation made for their benefit; there are many calls for such information and it is important that it be furnished."

The population of the state at that time was a little over 300,000. The entire western portion of the state was inhabited only by wandering bands of Indians and the herds of buffalo which supplied the savages with their principal article of food. All felt the necessity of increasing the civilized population of the state and bringing this vast domain under cultivation. Hence, the question of immigration was one of great interest in determining the future of Kansas. (See Immigration.)

In this legislature of 1869, the first to hold its session in the new state-house at Topeka, Lieut.-Gov. Charles V. Eskridge presided over the senate and Moses S. Adams was chosen speaker of the house. The session lasted until March 4. During the session the state debt was increased \$259,000 by bond issues, as follows: \$75,000 "for the purpose of liquidating the expenses incurred for military purposes for the year 1869; \$100,000 for a military contingent fund "to be used in protecting the frontier of the state;" \$70,000 "to the exclusive use of erecting the east wing of the state capitol building at Topeka, as provided by law;" and \$14,000 "for the purpose of paying the expense of organizing the Nineteenth regiment of Kansas volunteer cavalry."

The sum of \$15,000, "or so much thereof as shall be necessary," was appropriated "to purchase 6,500 bushels of good, spring wheat, to be distributed by an agent appointed by the governor among the destitute citizens on the western frontier." What was then the western frontier is now the central part of Kansas, as may be seen by the provisions of the act, which directed that 1,000 bushels of this wheat were to be distributed at Ellsworth for Lincoln, Mitchell and Ellsworth counties; 2,000 bushels at Salina for Saline, McPherson and Ottawa counties; 2,000 bushels at Junction City for Marion, Clay and Cloud counties; and 1,500 at Waterville for the counties of Jewell, Washington and Republic.

A commission was created by the act of Feb. 17 for the purpose of "auditing, settlement and assumption of the Price Raid claims" (q. v.), and by the act of March 3 the governor was authorized to appoint a commission of three disinterested citizens to examine into claims for stock stolen and property destroyed by Indians during the years 1867 and 1868. The claims thus audited and the allowance therefor were to be transmitted by the governor to the Kansas representative and senators in Congress, with a request to secure the passage of a law withholding annuities and goods due such Indians to indemnify the claimants. Immediately after the passage of the act, Gov. Harvey appointed as commissioners Z. Jackson, of Ellsworth; Edson Baxter, of Saline; and James F. Tallman, of Washington. The commissioners met and organized soon after their appointment, and on May 7 reported that they had audited and allowed claims amounting to \$43,441.64.

The report was forwarded to the Kansas Congressional delegation, as the law provided, but nothing was done in the matter by Congress until

the following session. On Jan. 12, 1871, Mr. Ross introduced a bill in the United States senate making it the duty of the secretary of the interior "to cause to be investigated, under such rules and regulations as he may establish, all alleged claims for property unlawfully taken in Kansas, or for damages sustained in said state, by reason of depredations committed without the bounds of any Indian reservations since the 1st day of Jan. 1860, by any of the Indian tribes or members thereof located in the State of Kansas with whom treaties of peace have been or may hereafter be made. . . . And whatever sum or sums may be found to be justly due, when approved by Congress, shall be paid by the secretary of the interior, if against the Indians, out of any moneys due or to become due from the United States as annuity or otherwise, to such tribe or tribes against which said sums shall be found due," etc.

The bill passed the senate on March 1, and the same day was sent to the house, where it was passed over on account of the objection of Mr. Buck of Alabama, and thus the settlers failed to receive justice for the many wrongs and outrages committed against them.

Some trouble resulted in the spring of 1869 between the settlers on the "Neutral Lands" and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad company. During the war a number of people settled on the Neutral Lands, and after the treaty of 1866 others came in with the expectation of being permitted to buy their lands from the government. The railroad company acquired title to 639,000 acres of the lands, and on Nov. 10, 1868, issued a statement to the effect that any settler, showing he had located prior to June 10, 1868, would be allowed to purchase 160 acres at from two to five dollars an acre upon long credit. Ten days later the company opened a real estate office at Fort Scott, but the settlers organized a "land league" to resist the company's taking possession. The company's land office was mobbed and construction of the railroad was brought to a standstill by the threatening attitude of the people.

On May 25, 1869, Gov. Harvey asked Gen. Schofield to send a detachment of troops to the scene of the disturbance. On the 31st he issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Crawford and Cherokee counties to obey the civil authorities, and again asked for troops to assist in protecting property and preserving the peace. This time Gen. Schofield responded by ordering a detachment into the Neutral Lands and thus order was restored by the presence of an armed force, but at the next session of the legislature a resolution censuring the governor for requesting troops was introduced in the house and was defeated by only a small majority. In his message to the legislature of 1870 Gov. Harvey explained the difficulties and announced that the troops were still there. "I have refused," said he, "to request their withdrawal, for the reason that the controversy is still unsettled, and I believe their presence conducive to the peace and consequent prosperity of the locality in which they are stationed." (See Neutral Lands.)

Nov. 2, 1869, was the date of the election for members of the tenth

legislature, which met in regular session on Jan. 11, 1870. Lieut.-Gov. Eskridge again presided over the senate and Jacob Stotler was elected speaker of the house. In his message, Gov. Harvey gave the state's resources as \$809,550.43, and the liabilities as \$1,771,407.94. Said he: "I desire to call your attention to the fact that the constitutional requirement relative to the levy and collection of taxes each year, for the creation of a sinking fund adequate for the liquidation of the state debt, has not been complied with in former years, and that the levy for that purpose the past year is inadequate. . . . Each law creating any part of the state debt contains the provision required by the 5th section of Article XI of the constitution; but in making the yearly levies, legislatures have failed to include in the revenue bill amounts set apart for this purpose sufficient to comply with the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. I hope, and believe, that no argument is necessary to convince you that this fund must be raised and sacredly applied to its legitimate purpose. Honor and interest alike demand it." (See Finances, State.)

The legislature of 1869 authorized the appointment of an agent to collect the military claims due the state from the general government, allowing him three per cent. of the amount collected. Gov. Harvey visited Washington soon after the adjournment of the legislature, and discovered that nothing could be accomplished in the way of collecting the claims, which at that time aggregated \$846,000, until further legislation by Congress. In his message to the session of 1870 he thus explains the situation: "It was also suggested to me that to have a claim prosecuted by an agent having a large contingent interest in its liquidation, might prevent or delay the legislation necessary to secure an equitable settlement. I therefore refrained from making the appointment."

Early in the session charges were made that George Graham, treasurer of state, had been in the habit of depositing the state's funds in banks and appropriating the interest thereon to his private use. An investigating committee, consisting of Byron Sherry, Levi Wilhelm, George P. Eves, John Parsons and Levi Billings, all members of the house, was appointed, with instructions to report as soon as possible. The committee reported on Jan. 27, that Graham had a contract with the Topeka Bank by which he was to receive interest of four per cent. on current balances; that there had been placed to his credit, as interest, the sum of \$1,056.88; that the governor, secretary of state and auditor were guilty of non-compliance with section 52 of the general statutes in not making monthly examinations as the law required. It developed, however, that the interest on state funds had been placed to Mr. Graham's private credit without his knowledge or connivance, and that he had not accepted it for his private use.

The legislature adjourned on March 3. The principal acts of the session were those providing for a normal school in northern Kansas; creating the office of state librarian and a board of directors of the state library; ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the

United States; ceding to the United States a site for a national cemetery at Fort Scott; granting authority to the city of Lawrence to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the erection of a building for the state university, and authorizing the state school commissioners to buy said bonds.

According to the United States census for 1870, the population of Kansas was 364,399, an increase of 257,193, or nearly 240 per cent. during the preceding decade. This entitled Kansas to three representatives in Congress. In June, 1871, an assessment of all the property in the state was made by order of the census bureau, and the value was reported as being \$89,905,470. An assesment made about the same time by the officers of the several counties showed the value of all property to be \$183,998,774, or more than twice as much as the value reported by the census bureau.

The political campaign of 1870 was opened by the Republican party, which held a state convention at Topeka on Sept. 8. Gov. Harvey was renominated, and the rest of the ticket was as follows: Peter P. Elder, lieutenant-governor; William H. Smallwood, secretary of state; Alois Thoman, auditor; Josiah E. Hayes, treasurer; Archibald L. Williams, attorney-general; Hugh D. McCarty, superintendent of public instruction; David J. Brewer, associate justice; David P. Lowe, representative in Congress. The platform adopted indorsed the administration of President Grant; rejoiced in the rapid reduction of the national debt; expressed sympathy with the German people in their war with the French; demanded full protection of the rights of the settlers in the distribution of lands acquired by treaty with the Indians, and the reservation of sections 16 and 36 in each township for educational purposes.

On Sept. 15 the Democratic state convention assembled in Topeka. Isaac Sharp was nominated for governor; A. J. Allen, for lieutenant-governor; Charles C. Duncan, for secretary of state; Hardin McMahan, for auditor; S. C. Gephart, for treasurer; A. W. Rucker, for attorney-general; Thomas S. Murray, for superintendent of public instruction; Robert M. Ruggles, for associate justice; R. Cole Foster, for representative in Congress. The platform demanded the reduction, if not abolition, of the "hateful and oppressive internal revenue tax;" a national currency, secure against the effect of speculation, and distributed in a just ratio among the states; and condemned the state administration for "the quartering of United States troops upon the people of Cherokee and Crawford counties."

A "Workingmen's ticket" was nominated by a convention held at Topeka on Sept. 22, and was made up as follows: W. R. Laughlin, governor; T. Moore, lieutenant-governor; G. T. Pierce, secretary of state; W. C. Fowler, auditor; T. S. Slaughter, treasurer; Hugh D. McCarty, superintendent of public instruction; George H. Hoyt, attorney-general; G. M. Harrison, associate justice; John C. Vaughan, representative in Congress.

At the election on Nov. 8 the vote for governor was: Harvey, 40,666;

Sharp, 20,469; Laughlin, 108. The vote for Laughlin was confined to two counties—Montgomery and Neosho—the former casting 97 votes and the latter 11. The remainder of the Workingmen's ticket did better, the lieutenant-governor and secretary of state receiving over 1,000 votes each.

Some excitement occurred in Butler county toward the close of the year. On election day a vigilance committee arrested several horse thieves and desperate characters; hanged Lewis Booth and Jack Corbin, while James Smith was shot to death. On Dec. 2, Mike Drea, William Quimby, Dr. Morris and his son Alexander were hanged at Douglass, a little town about twenty miles south of Eldorado. Adj.-Gen. Whitaker hurried to Eldorado with a supply of arms and issued an order calling out the militia, but quiet being restored, the order was countermanded.

The eleventh regular session of the state legislature met on Jan. 10, 1871, and organized with Lieut.-Gov. Elder as the presiding officer of the senate and B. F. Simpson as the speaker of the house. Much of Gov. Harvey's message, delivered on the opening day of the session, was devoted to a review of the state's financial condition, the public institutions, and the educational progress of the preceding year. Immigration also received considerable attention, the governor urging that provision be made for "the publication and distribution of a large number of pamphlets, printed in the principal languages of Europe," and also for "the publication of the history of the Kansas State Agricultural Society from its inception."

On the question of suffrage, the governor said: "In my last annual message I recommended that steps be taken for the removal of disabilities imposed by our state constitution for participating in the late rebellion or dishonorable dismissal from the army. Legislation was attempted with that view, but, through inadvertence, failed to become effective. I now renew the recommendation. . . . Now, when victory has brought assured unity, and passions and feelings of hostility to rightful authority have passed away, magnanimity and clemency are as much in keeping with the character of a great people as valor in time of war."

The amendment to section 2, article 5, imposing the disabilities referred to by Gov. Harvey, was recommended by Gov. Crawford in his message of 1867, and was ratified by the people at the general election in November of that year. It provided that the disabilities could be removed by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each house. Gov. Harvey himself was a soldier, and when he showed the disposition to pardon those who had thus been placed under the ban, the legislature caught the spirit and by the act of March 3, 1871, the political restrictions were removed from some 150 persons, most of whom resided in the eastern counties.

The message of 1871 congratulated the people of the western frontier upon their freedom from Indian attacks, a condition which the governor attributed to "the exertions of Gen. John Pope, commanding the Depart-

ment of the Missouri," and to the activity of Adjlt.-Gen. Whitaker, who was "indefatigable in organizing the frontier settlers and providing them with arms and ammunition for their protection."

Gov. Harvey also urged the passage of a stringent law for the suppression of prize fighting, and that provisions be made for the prevention of prairie fires by designating "some local officer whose duty it shall be to investigate the origin of the fires and prosecute the parties responsible therefor." The absence of legislation prohibiting prize fighting had led promoters of such enterprises, residing in other states, to make Kansas the scene of several disgraceful affairs of this character. But by the act of Feb. 16, 1871, a penalty of from one to ten years in the penitentiary for promoting or procuring a prize fight within the limits of the state was imposed.

The assembly adjourned on March 3. Among the acts passed were those making a new apportionment for members of the legislature; authorizing the school commissioners to purchase \$50,000 worth of the Lawrence bonds, issued for the benefit of the state university; creating the 12th judicial district; appropriating \$6,000 for the purchase of seed wheat and corn for the settlers in the western counties; directing the election of a board of railroad assessors, and several acts authorizing municipalities to issue bonds for certain specific purposes. On Jan. 25, 1871, the fifteenth day of the session, Alexander Caldwell was elected United States senator to succeed Edmund G. Ross.

At the succeeding session of the legislature, which met on Jan. 9, 1872, Lieut.-Gov. Elder again presided over the senate, and Stephen A. Cobb was speaker of the house. Gov. Harvey's message dealt with the usual topics, such as financial matters, education, the public institutions, military affairs, industries, etc. He reported the state's liabilities as \$1,403,069, offset by resources of \$782,669.88, composed of current and delinquent taxes, cash in hand, and the sinking fund in cash and bonds. He recommended a constitutional amendment giving members of the legislature an annual salary, instead of the present per diem allowance, and announced that, in response to an invitation from Hon. Hamilton Fish, he had named as commissioners for the State of Kansas to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia Hon. John A. Martin, of Atchison county, and Hon. George A. Crawford, of Bourbon county, who had been appointed and commissioned. (See Expositions.)

Considerable time was taken up at this session in investigating the elections of United States senators by the legislatures of 1867 and 1871. On Jan. 24 a special committee of five representatives and three senators was ordered by resolution to investigate the charges of bribery and report. James D. Snoddy, Elias S. Stover and H. C. Whitney were appointed on the part of the senate, and William H. Clark, G. W. Clark, J. Boynton, D. H. Johnson and J. J. Wood on the part of the house. On Feb. 24 the committee reported that, "At the senatorial election of 1867, a large sum of money was used and attempted to be used in bribing and in attempting to bribe and influence the members of the legislature to

secure the election of S. C. Pomeroy, E. G. Ross and Thomas Carney, by S. C. Pomeroy, Thomas Carney, Perry Fuller and others in their employ." (See sketch of Samuel C. Pomeroy, who was elected senator on Jan. 23, 1867.)

Regarding the election of 1871, the committee reported that Sidney Clarke's friends engaged for him—an act which he afterward approved—some eighty rooms at the Tefft House; that Clarke offered to members of the legislature appointments to office and other inducements, and that "From all the testimony, your committee find that Alexander Caldwell used bribery and other corrupt and criminal means, by himself and his friends, with his full knowledge and consent, to secure his election in 1871 to the United States senate from the State of Kansas." (The full report of the committee may be found in the House Journal of 1872, p. 985.)

On March 2 the legislature adjourned. The most important laws enacted during the session were those creating the state board of agriculture; providing for the settlement of claims for losses by Indian depredations from 1860 to 1871; authorizing cities and counties to issue bonds; increasing the salaries of the state officers, the justices of the supreme court and the district judges; and providing for the sale of lands belonging to the state normal school.

The political campaign of 1872 was probably the most exciting in the history of the state, up to that time. A Republican state convention met at Lawrence on Feb. 21 and selected as delegates to the national convention Henry Buckingham, Benjamin F. Simpson, John A. Martin, William Baldwin, H. C. Cross, Charles A. Morris, George Noble, John C. Carpenter, Josiah Kellogg and John M. Haeberlein. The national convention met at Philadelphia, Pa., and on July 6 nominated President Grant for a second term, Henry Wilson being the nominee for vice-president.

In the Republican party was a strong sentiment against the renomination of President Grant. A caucus of Republicans holding this view was held at Topeka on Feb. 23, two days after the Republican state convention at Lawrence. On the 28th there appeared an address to the people of Kansas, signed by Marcus J. Parrott, Edmund G. Ross, N. A. Adams, Samuel N. Wood, Alois Thoman and others. This address favored civil service and revenue reform, and was opposed to "absolutism and imperialism." On April 10 this element of the party held a convention at Topeka, when the name "Liberal Republican" was adopted and delegates elected to the Cincinnati convention of May 3, where Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown were nominated for the presidency and vice-presidency, respectively.

A Democratic convention met at Topeka on June 11, and was presided over by ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon, who advised the party to unite with the Liberal Republicans. Marcus J. Parrott addressed the convention along the same line, after which a resolution indorsing the candidacy of Greeley and Brown was adopted and the following delegates to the

Baltimore convention of July 9 were elected: Wilson Shannon, Thomas P. Fenlon, E. M. Hulett, R. B. Morris, George B. Wood, W. R. Wagstaff, John Martin, Isaac Sharp, B. F. Devore and T. W. Waterson.

On Sept. 4, the Republican party held a state convention at Topeka for the nomination of candidates for the various state offices. Six candidates for governor were presented to the convention, and on the tenth ballot Thomas A. Osborn was nominated, receiving 103 votes to 71 for John M. Price and 20 for John C. Carpenter, the other three candidates having dropped out of the race. The ticket was then completed by the nomination of Elias S. Stover for lieutenant-governor; William H. Smallwood, renominated for secretary of state; Daniel W. Wilder, for auditor; Josiah E. Hayes, for treasurer; Archibald L. Williams, for attorney-general; Samuel A. Kingman, for associate justice; Hugh D. McCarty, for superintendent of public instruction, the last three being renominated.

Although Kansas was entitled to three Congressmen by the census of 1870, the state had not yet been divided into districts, and on Sept. 4 a Republican state convention met at Lawrence for the purpose of nominating three Congressmen at large and presidential electors. The Congressional nominees were David P. Lowe, William A. Phillips and Stephen A. Cobb; the presidential electors were Charles H. Langston, John Guthrie, James S. Merritt, William W. Smith and Louis Weil.

Just a week after the Republican conventions were held the Liberal Republicans and Democrats met in convention at Topeka. A conference committee of the two parties was appointed and reported in favor of a fusion ticket, the Liberals to have the candidates for governor, three presidential electors, attorney-general, auditor, superintendent of public instruction and two Congressmen, the other places on the ticket to be filled by Democrats. The conference committee also presented a list of names from which to select candidates, and the ticket as finally made up was as follows: Thaddeus H. Walker, governor; John Walruff, lieutenant-governor; J. F. Wasken, secretary of state; Vincent B. Osborne, auditor; C. H. Pratt, treasurer; B. P. Waggener, attorney-general; L. J. Sawyer, superintendent of public instruction; H. C. McComas, supreme court justice; W. R. Laughlin, Samuel A. Riggs and Robert B. Mitchell, representatives in Congress; Pardee Butler, William Larimer, Alois Thoman, F. W. Giles, N. A. English and A. W. Rusker, presidential electors. Ex-Gov. Robinson presided at the convention.

Some Democrats refused to indorse the nomination of Greeley and Brown and on Oct. 3 selected the following presidential electors to vote for Charles O'Connor and John Q. Adams: William Palmer, J. C. Canaan, G. E. Williams, W. H. Peckham and R. E. Lawrence. The highest vote received by any one on this ticket was 440 for William Palmer. James S. Merritt received the highest vote (66,942) of any of the Republican electors, and Pardee Butler's vote of 32,970 was the highest received by any one on the fusion ticket. Mr. Osborn's majority for governor was over 30,000. He was inaugurated at the opening of the legislative ses-

sion the following January, and Gov. Harvey retired from the office after an administration of four years, during which time the State of Kansas made great progress along all lines.

Harveyville, an incorporated town of Wabaunsee county, is located in Plumb township, 25 miles southeast of Alma, the county seat. It is a station on the Burlington & Alma division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, a weekly newspaper (the Monitor), several good mercantile establishments, Christian and Methodist churches, graded public school, etc. A branch of the Osage City Grain and Elevator company is located here. Harveyville was incorporated in 1905 and in 1910 reported a population of 331.

Harwood, a rural money order postoffice of Haskell county, is located near the southern boundary of the county, 12 miles from Santa Fe, the county seat, and about 18 miles from Liberal, the most convenient railroad station. It is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is situated.

Haskell, a hamlet in Anderson county, is located in Lincoln township and is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 10 miles southeast of Garnett, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population according to the census of 1910 was 75. The railroad name is Bush City.

Haskell County, located in the southwestern part of the state, lies about 30 miles north of Oklahoma and 53 miles east of Colorado. It was created by the act of March 5, 1887, which defined the boundaries as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the east line of range 31 west with the north line of township 27 south; thence south along range line to where it intersects the 6th standard parallel; thence west along the 6th standard parallel to its intersection with the east line of range 35 west; thence north along range line to where it intersects the north line of township 27 south; thence east to the place of beginning."

The boundaries as thus established are the same as those given to Arapahoe county in 1873. It is bounded on the north by Finney county; on the east by Gray and Meade; on the south by Seward, and on the west by Grant. It is exactly 24 miles square and has an area of 576 square miles, or 368,640 acres, and was named for Dudley C. Haskell, formerly a Congressman from Kansas.

The history of the early settlement of Haskell county is about the same as that of the other western counties of the state. A few cattle men established ranches, and emigrants from the older states added to the population. On March 31, 1887, "in response to a memorial," Gov. Martin appointed Charles A. Stauber to take a census and make an appraisement of the property in the county. Mr. Stauber filed his report with the governor on June 27, showing that there were 2,841 inhabitants, of whom 556 were householders, and that the value of the taxable property was \$850,119. Upon receipt of this information, the governor issued his proclamation on July 1, 1887, declaring the county organized.

He appointed as commissioners James E. Marlow, Joseph Comes and C. H. Huntington; county clerk, Lowry C. Gilmore; sheriff, J. B. Shumaker, and designated Santa Fe as the temporary county seat. The question of the location of the county seat had been decided by popular vote before the governor issued his proclamation, Santa Fe receiving 562 votes, Ivanhoe 396, and Lockport, 1.

At the general election on Nov. 8, 1887, a full quota of county officers were chosen as follows: Representative, M. C. Huston; probate judge, A. P. Heminger; clerk of the district court, W. F. Felton; county clerk, W. E. Banker; county attorney, C. R. Dollarhide; register of deeds, L. A. Crull; treasurer, J. M. Beckett; sheriff, J. P. Hughes; county superintendent of schools, L. McKinley; surveyor, W. M. Haley; coroner, J. C. Newman; commissioners, James E. Marlow, C. H. Huntington and A. T. Collins. Of these first officials, Huston Banker, Beckett, Hughes, Haley and Collins belonged to the People's party and the others were Republicans.

The surface of Haskell county is generally level or gently rolling prairie. The only water-course in the county is the Cimarron river, which flows across the extreme southwest corner, and the absence of streams means a corresponding scarcity of timber, though a few artificial groves have been planted. There are a few natural springs in the county, and good well water is obtained at a depth of from 50 to 100 feet.

The opening of new lands in Oklahoma and a lack of railroad facilities caused many of the early settlers to leave the county. In 1890 the population was but 1,077, less than one-half what it was when the county was organized, and by 1900 it had dwindled to 457. Then came a reaction and in 1910 the population was 993, a gain of 536 in ten years, or more than 120 per cent. The completion of the Garden City, Gulf & Northern railroad through the center of the county north and south gives the county better shipping and transportation facilities. The county is divided into three civil townships—Dudley, Haskell and Lockport. In 1910 the county reported 19 organized school districts, with a school population of 340. Agriculture is the principle occupation. The leading crops are wheat, milo maize, Kafir corn, sorghum and broom-corn. The value of farm products in 1810 was \$214,337, and the assessed valuation of property was \$2,321,605.

Haskell, Dudley Chase, member of Congress, was born at Springfield, Vt., March 23, 1842. He was seventh in line of descent from Roger Haskell, a native of England, who settled in Beverly, Mass., about 1632. Four of this illustrious family fought in the Revolutionary war. Franklin Haskell, Dudley's father, was a member of the first New England company to settle at Lawrence, Kan., in Sept., 1855. He was one of the seven men who organized Plymouth Congregational church, and is credited with having made the first public prayer ever offered on the town site of Lawrence. Mr. Haskell's mother, Almira Chase, belonged to an old New England family. She endured with

cheerfulness and courage the privations of frontier life in Kansas and her son inherited from her many valuable qualities. When thirteen years of age Dudley and his mother came to Kansas, following the father who had come before to make a home. The trying scenes of those early days soon made a man of the lad, and he acted as master of transportation with the quartermaster's department in the Missouri and Arkansas campaigns of the Kansas troops. At the close of the war he went to Williston Academy, Southampton, Mass., to prepare for Yale University, where he completed the scientific course. On his return to Lawrence Mr. Haskell engaged in mercantile pursuits, but met with indifferent success. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Kansas house of representatives and succeeded himself for two terms following. During the last term he was speaker of the house. He was nominated for governor by the Temperance party in 1874, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was nominated for Congress in the Second district and elected by a large majority. He was reelected in 1878, 1880 and 1882. While a member of the house he served as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs and was vigilant and untiring in looking after the interests of the Indians of Kansas. The Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kan., where Indian youths receive a fine technical education, stands as a monument to his memory. Although elected to the 48th Congress he was unable to take his seat on account of broken health. He died on Dec. 16, 1883. In Dec., 1865, Mr. Haskell married Hattie M. Kelsey, a descendant of the celebrated New England divine, Cotton Mather. Mrs. Haskell was a woman of great intellect and many attainments and by her sympathy helped her husband over many of the difficulties encountered in business and political life.

Haskell Institute, located at Lawrence, is one of the industrial or trade schools maintained by the United States government for the education of Indian girls and boys. The institute was founded in 1882 through the efforts of Dudley C. Haskell, then a member of Congress. The citizens of Lawrence donated 280 acres of land lying south of the city for a site and Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of buildings. Work on the buildings was at once started and the school was formally opened in 1884 under the supervision of Dr. James Marvin with 17 pupils enrolled. The growth of the institute has been steady, and the original farm has been added to until it now contains nearly 1,000 acres under careful cultivation. New buildings have also been added to the place until now there are nearly fifty. Most of the buildings are of stone, only three being constructed of brick. They are lighted by electricity, heated by steam and furnished with sanitary conveniences. Among them are three dormitories, one for girls and two for boys, a domestic science and art building, fine modern hospital, employees' quarters, several shop buildings, warehouse, cottages, dairy barn, horse barn, etc.

No pupil is received at Haskell who is under fourteen years of age

The law provides that "A child showing one-sixteenth or less Indian blood, whose parents live on an Indian reservation, Indian fashion, who, if debarred from the government schools, could not obtain an education, may be permitted in the reservation day and boarding schools, but it is preferable that it be not transferred to a non-reservation day and boarding school, without special permission from the office. Children showing one-eighth or less Indian blood, whose parents do not live on a reservation, whose home is among white people where there are churches and schools, who are to all intents and purposes white people, are debarred from enrollment in the government non-reservation schools."

When a pupil has been enrolled in a non-reservation school "it can not be taken to another non-reservation school without the consent of both superintendents and the commissioner of Indian affairs," and the superintendent of every Indian school is accountable for every pupil enrolled under his charge. Another law provides "that no Indian child shall be sent from an Indian reservation to a school beyond the state or territory in which the said reservation is situated without the voluntary consent of the father and mother of such child, if either of them be living, and if neither of them are living, without the voluntary consent of the next kin."

When an Indian boy or girl is over eighteen years of age, he or she may personally sign an application to be enrolled in one of the Indian schools, but even in this case the parents are consulted. In 1911 there were 836 pupils enrolled at Haskell Institute, but the average enrollment is about 700. Of the 836 Indians enrolled 524 were boys and 312 girls. Nearly 700 were half Indian blood, or more, and 426 of the number were full blooded Indians.

A library with all books required for reference is maintained in the school building. In connection with it is a reading-room, with a good supply of periodicals and newspapers where the students may pass the time. Nearly 60 different tribes of all sections of the country are represented at Haskell, and this naturally gives rise to a diversity of religious services. People are encouraged to maintain their own church relations under the guidance of that particular denomination. Proselytizing is prohibited and change of religion by minors is not allowed without the consent of parents or guardian. The only religious service at the school is an undenominational Sunday school, a service held in the chapel, the Catholics and Protestants meeting separately. Early Sunday morning service is held by the Catholic priest from the Lawrence parish and on Sunday evenings the different religious societies hold their meetings.

In 1911 there were 8 literary societies and a debating club, which included in their membership practically every pupil in the school. These societies meet on the first and third Friday evenings of each month from October to April. Each society is governed by officers of its own choice and election from among its members. In the more

advanced societies, the rules governing public assemblies are taught and followed, a teacher being present, as critic, at each meeting.

The literary department of Haskell carries the pupil through the work covered in the eight grades of the public schools of the country and no higher course is given or required except in the business department. Any pupil desiring to go farther is encouraged to attend the high school in Lawrence and there have been cases where the student lived at the institute and did so, or even attended the state university. The academic course includes arithmetic, geography, language, reading, history, writing, spelling and physiology. Industrial education is given special attention.

The school also has a commercial course of three years, planned to fit the pupils to become accountants, clerks, stenographers and all round practical business men. The course is thoroughly practical and business transactions are actually carried on by the pupils. When a student leaves Haskell it is the aim of the institution to have him well equipped for the everyday life of an average American citizen—self-supporting and self-respecting.

Hatton, a small hamlet of Bear Creek township, Hamilton county, is situated 18 miles southwest of Syracuse, the county seat and most convenient railroad station. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading point for that section of the county.

Havana, one of the smaller towns of Montgomery county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 16 miles southwest of Independence, the county seat. It is the trading center for a large territory devoted to agriculture and stock raising. It has a bank, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The town was founded in 1869 when Callow & Myers opened the first general store. It was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1910, and the population according to the census of that year was 227.

Haven, one of the thriving and prosperous towns of the wheat belt, is in Haven township, Reno county, and is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 15 miles southeast of Hutchinson, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Journal), a flour mill, an elevator, a creamery, and a number of well stocked retail stores. The town was laid out in 1886, and was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1901. It is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 528.

Havensville, one of the incorporated cities of Pottawatomic county, is located in Grant township on Straight creek and on the Leavenworth & Miltonvale branch of the Union Pacific R. R. 28 miles northeast of Westmoreland, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Review), express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural mail routes. The population in 1910 was 439. The plat of the town was filed in 1878 by the railroad company. The station was at that time called Havens and the postoffice Havensville

Haverhill, a village of Butler county, is a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 10 miles south of Eldorado, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, a coöperative telephone company, an express office, and is a trading and shipping point for the neighborhood. The population was 50 in 1910.

Haviland, an incorporated town of Kiowa county, is situated in Wellsford township on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 10 miles east of Greensburg, the county seat. It has a bank, an international money order postoffice with five rural routes, telegraph and express offices, a weekly newspaper (the Onlooker), a feed mill, hotels, good mercantile houses, etc. Haviland was incorporated in 1906 and in 1910 reported a population of 568.

Hawley, a small hamlet of Fairfield township, Russell county, is located on the Smoky Hill river about 10 miles southeast of Russell, the county seat. It was formerly a postoffice, but the people now receive mail by rural delivery from Bunkerhill, which is the most convenient railroad station. The population in 1910 was 33.

Haworth, a money order postoffice in the eastern part of Republic county, is a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., about 15 miles east of Belleville, the county seat, and is a trading center for the neighborhood in which it is located.

Haworth, Erasmus, professor of geology and mineralogy, state geologist, and director of the department of mines at the University of Kansas, was born on a farm near Indianola, Warren county, Iowa. In 1883 he received the B. S. degree and the following year the degree of A. M. from the University of Kansas. In 1888 the degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by the Johns Hopkins University. In 1892 he was appointed professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of Kansas, a position which he still holds. In 1894 he organized the Kansas state geological survey. The reports of the survey are valuable contributions to science. He wrote volumes one, two, three and eight, and part of volume five from 1896 to 1904. He has also written bulletins in connection with the United States geological survey and the Missouri geological survey as well as annual bulletins of statistics of the mineralogy and geology of Kansas. Prof. Haworth has given much attention to economic geology of Kansas and adjoining states in respect to gas, oil, water, coal and cement. An example of his service to the state was in directing the town of Newton how to obtain an ample supply of superior water for domestic use. He has been connected for years with the United States geological survey and has done much professional work for the Union Pacific Railroad company in Wyoming and Kansas and for private parties in Kansas and adjacent states. He is a fellow of the Geological Society of America and other scientific societies. In 1889 he married Miss Ida E. Hunstman of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Hay, Robert, writer and scientist, was born at Ashton-under-Lynn, Lancashire, England, May 19, 1835, of Scotch ancestry. He was edu-

cated in the local schools and the College of London, and took a special course under Prof. Huxley. Soon after completing his education, his brother in Geary county, Kan., sent him copies of the Junction City Union, which aroused his interest in American affairs. In 1871 he came to the United States and located at Junction City. For several years he was engaged in teaching and normal institute work, at the same time writing on historical and economic topics and making geological research, in which he visited all parts of Kansas. In 1895 he made a special report of the underground waters of Kansas for the United States geological survey. One of his articles, published in the Kansas Historical Collections, is a history of the great seal of the state. Mr. Hay died at Junction City on Dec. 14, 1895, soon after he had completed the geological report above mentioned.

Hayne, a post-village of Seward county, is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 9 miles northeast of Liberal, the county seat. It has a retail trade and does some shipping.

Hays, the county seat of Ellis county, is located a little south of the center of the county at the point where the Union Pacific R. R. crosses Big creek. In early days it was known as Hays City, and that name is still sometimes used. The site was selected late in 1866 by W. E. Webb, W. J. Wells and Judge Knight, and the town was platted in 1867. Its location was decided in a great measure by its proximity to Fort Hays, from which it took its name. Hays was the point from which the west and southwest obtained supplies before the railroad was completed to Dodge City. During its early period it had the reputation of being a "tough" town, and it was the scene of numerous escapades of J. B. Hickok (Wild Bill) in the late '60s. The growth of Hays was rapid from the start. In 1867 a newspaper called the Railway Advance began its existence there, the Hays City Times was started in 1873, and the Sentinel followed the next year. In Aug., 1874, a United States land office was opened there, the Catholics built the first church in the city in 1877, and in 1880 the first grain elevator was erected. (See also Ellis County.)

The Hays (or Hays City) of 1911 is one of the progressive cities of western Kansas. It has an electric lighting plant, waterworks, a fire department, a telephone exchange, and in the spring of 1911 completed a sewer system at a cost of \$62,000. Educational opportunities are afforded by an excellent system of public schools and St. Joseph's College, a Catholic institution. The western State Normal School is also located here, and a branch of the experiment station is maintained on the old military reservation. Among the industries and financial institutions are 2 banks, 3 weekly newspapers (the News, the Free Press and the Review-Headlight), flour mills, grain elevators, machine shops, marble works, a creamery, good hotels, and a number of well stocked mercantile establishments which carry all lines of goods. Hays is provided with an international money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, and in 1910 reported a population of 1,931.

Haysville, a village of Sedgwick county, is located in Salem township and is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 9 miles south of Wichita, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, general stores, a hotel, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 50.

Hazelrigg, Clara H., teacher, author and evangelist, was born at Council Grove, Kan., Nov. 23, 1859. Her father, Col. H. J. Espy, was an officer in the United States army, and her mother, whose maiden name was Melora E. Cook, was principal of a girl's school in Toledo, Ohio, at the time of her marriage to Col. Espy. Soon after their marriage they came to Kansas, where the father's regiment was on duty. The mother died in 1861, and the little daughter was taken to Indiana. In 1866 she returned to Kansas, but upon the death of her father in 1868 she again went to Indiana, where she attended school, and at the age of fourteen years commenced teaching in a private school. She also taught in the public schools of Ripley county, Ind., and on Dec. 27, 1877, she was married to W. A. Hazelrigg of Greensburg, Ind. In 1883 she and her husband removed to Kansas and located in Butler county, where Mrs. Hazelrigg resumed her work as teacher. She attended business college at Emporia and was elected superintendent of the Butler county schools. In 1895 she published a History of Kansas, which shows evidence of considerable research and literary ability. This is her best known literary work. Later the family removed to Topeka, but their vacations are spent upon Mr. Hazelrigg's ranch in New Mexico. Mrs. Hazelrigg has devoted much time to active church work, and has won a wide reputation as an evangelist.

Hazelton, one of the incorporated towns of Barber county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads, 18 miles southeast of Medicine Lodge, the county seat. It has 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the Herald), 3 churches and a number of mercantile establishments. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 according to the government census was 350.

Health, State Board of, was created by an act of the legislature on March 7, 1885, which provided for the appointment of a board of health to consist of nine physicians from different parts of the state—three to be appointed for one year, three for two years, and three for three years; thereafter three were to be appointed each year, to hold office for three years. The majority of the members of the board was not to be appointed from any one school of medicine, as the board was intended to be representative of all schools. Section 2, of the bill gave the board power to make rules for its own government and business, but provided that it must meet quarterly, or oftener if necessary, the first meeting to be held in Topeka, and annually after that a meeting was to be held in Topeka in June, when a majority of the members should constitute a quorum. Members of the board were not to receive a salary for their services, but all traveling and other expenses incurred when on business

of the board were to be paid. The board was to elect a secretary, who would act as an executive officer, but would not be a member, his salary to be such as the board might fix, when approved by the governor, and to be paid in the same manner as the salaries of other state officers. In section 3 of the act, provision was made for the secretary to hold office as long as he satisfactorily discharged his duties, which were stated as follows: "He shall keep record of all the transactions of the board; shall have the custody of all books, papers, documents and other property belonging to the office; shall communicate with other boards of health, and with the local boards within the state."

By the act of creation it was intended to have the state board supervise the general health interests of the state, make inquiry into the cause of disease, especially epidemics, and the local boards of health were to assist in this work by sending the state board copies of all reports and publications that might be useful. The act also gave to the state board the supervision of the registration of marriages, births, deaths and of forms of disease prevalent in the state, and the secretary of the state board is required to supervise the collection and registration of vital statistics.

The state board was given the power, when occasion requires, to engage special persons for sanitary service, and to make rules for the transportation of dead bodies beyond the boundaries of the county where death occurs. As a result of this power, in 1900, after due consideration, the state board of health, upon petition by the undertakers, passed a rule requiring every undertaker who desired to offer for transportation the body of any person who had died of an infectious or contagious disease, to pass a special examination and prove his fitness for the work, when a license would be issued to him by the state board of health.

The act of 1885 provided that "The county commissioners of the several counties of this state shall act as local boards of health for their respective counties. Each board thus created shall elect a physician who shall be ex officio a member of the board and the health officer of the same." "The county boards are not allowed to interfere with municipal boards of health or their regulations, but the municipal boards are governed by the act as well as the county boards. This act provided that all practicing physicians in the state must keep a record of all deaths occurring in their practices and send this information to the state board. The local and municipal boards were empowered to make all necessary rules and regulations for general health and quarantine and to enforce the same.

Gov. Martin appointed the following physicians members of the first board of health: G. H. T. Johnson, Atchison; G. H. Guibor, Beloit; D. Surber, Perry; D. W. Stormont; Topeka; J. Milton Welch, La Cygne; H. S. Roberts, Manhattan; J. W. Jenny, Salina; W. L. Schenek, Osage City; and T. A. Wright, Americus. They met and perfected an organization on April 10, 1885, by electing Dr. Johnson president and Dr. J. W. Redden, of Topeka, secretary. After its organization the board adopted

rules, regulations and formulas for the prevention of disease in the state, copies of which were sent to every county and municipal board of health in Kansas.

In 1889 the legislature passed a supplementary law which gave full power and authority to the state and county boards of health in controlling, regulating and suppressing all contagious, infectious and pestilential diseases, and to call in aid when necessary to enforce the provisions of the act. The organization of the county boards went on rapidly after the act authorizing them, and by 1889 there were 86 counties with active and efficient health officers. Of the remaining counties 11 had health officers who had resigned. In a few years it was seen that the state board of health did not have sufficient power in regard to quarantine, and in 1893 an act was passed which gave the state board power to establish and maintain quarantine stations at the limits of the state whenever Asiatic cholera or other infectious disease is threatened from any adjoining state or territory. The next year a chemist and microscopist were added to assist in the work carried on by the state board.

In his annual report to the governor in 1897, the secretary recommended that more power be given the state board of health, and its membership increased by the addition of a civil engineer, a professional chemist, and an expert bacteriologist, whose entire time would be devoted to the work. This recommendation was approved and the advisory board increased to consist of a sanitary adviser, chemist, bacteriologist and civil and sanitary engineer. In 1906 this advisory board was increased and changed so as to consist of a sanitary adviser, two food analysts, a drug analyst, bacteriologist and statistician. Owing to the great amount of work to be done by the state board of health the work has been divided among the following standing committees: on state house, public buildings and charitable institutions; on water supplies and sewage; on embalmers, barbers and epidemic diseases; on adulterated foods, drugs and drinks; and on finance. From time to time laws have been passed with regard to dangerous and epidemic diseases, quarantine, etc., and power given the board to enforce them.

The first medical practice act of Kansas was passed in 1870, and provided that only persons who had attended "two full courses of instruction in some reputable school of medicine, either in the United States or some foreign country," or who could produce a certificate of qualification from some state or county medical society, could legally practice medicine in the state. In 1885 the state board of health was given the power to regulate the practice of medicine and in 1889 another act was passed, by which the board was given authority to issue certificates to physicians of the proper qualifications to practice medicine in Kansas, and also provided for medical examination by the board of physicians who desired to practice in the state. A penalty was provided for persons infringing the law, but many persons totally unfit to practice medicine were doing so, and it was not until 1901 that an efficient law was passed which created a state board of medical registration and examination. It

consists of seven physicians appointed by the governor, who hold office for four years. All physicians practicing in the state at the time the act was passed were required to satisfy this board of their qualifications either by diploma, affidavit or examination before they could secure a certificate legally to practice. Since that time all persons have had to pass an examination, except those who are graduates of reputable medical institutions in the United States and foreign countries, "When licenses may be granted at the discretion of the board without examination."

As early as 1887, a pure food and drug law was enacted in Kansas, making this state one of the pioneers in this important work. It read: "If any person shall knowingly sell any kind of diseased, corrupt or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, without making the same fully known to the buyer, he shall be punished or imprisoned." The law was limited but it prohibited adulteration, and was the starting point of the later pure food laws. In 1889 a second food law was passed and under the provisions of these laws the secretary of the state board of health began the great crusade for pure food for the people of Kansas. He collected samples of food in 1905 and submitted them to the state university chemist for analysis, and finding them adulterated began a systematic fight against adulteration. The work of analysis continued and it is to the credit of the state board of health that before the national pure food law had been passed by Congress or the Beveridge meat-inspection bill was framed, the Kansas packers had been compelled to furnish the Kansas market products that were free from coloring matter and dangerous preservatives, and all this resulted without a single law suit. Drugs were also analyzed and the result was nearly as successful. The passage of the national pure food law called for a revision of the food laws of Kansas, and in 1907 one of the most stringent pure food laws now in existence in the country was passed with regard to the manufacture, sale or transportation of misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicine and liquors. The law regulates the traffic in these articles; provides for inspectors and penalties for its violation, so that today the people of Kansas are getting about the least adulterated food of any state in the Union.

Tuberculosis, or "the great white plague," began to receive special attention in this state about 1880, and Kansas is one of the pioneer states in the crusade against this dread disease. It has put into operation some of the most stringent laws in an effort to prevent its spread. The percentage of deaths from tuberculosis had grown to be alarming, considering the number of days of sunshine, altitude and the few large cities in the state with slum districts. In 1903 there were 628 deaths from this disease in the 85 counties reported, and in 1904, there were 607 deaths in the 90 counties reported. Kansas lies in such a geographical location that an army of tubercular cases pass through to the higher altitudes in the west. Many residents of Kansas are thus exposed to infection. It is due to the advice of the state board of health that pavilions for tuber-

cular patients have been built at some of the state institutions for treatment of cases. The board gathered a tubercular census of the state and issued a report upon its prevention, with instructions concerning the care of patients. County health officers were instructed thoroughly to disinfect and fumigate homes in which tubercular cases occurred. In 1904 the state board of health urged the passage of a law requiring the transportation companies to improve the sanitary condition of cars and the discontinuance of certain practices injurious to health, but as no law was passed the board adopted rules for cleaning and fumigating cars and by correspondence endeavored to accomplish the same purpose by appeals to the companies. The result has been that the rules came to be adopted by most of the railroads in the state. Kansas is the first state in the Union to have a law requiring tuberculosis sick rooms and houses to be disinfected, which is compulsory and is done at state expense. Kansas is also the pioneer state in the abolishment of the public drinking cup, which is an undoubted source of communication of infectious diseases. The rule issued by the board was as follows: "That the use of the common drinking cup on railroad trains, in railroad stations, in the public and private schools and the state educational institutions in the State of Kansas is hereby prohibited, from and after Sept. 1, 1909." Since that time it has also been prohibited in hotels.

In 1911 the state legislature passed a bill "Providing for the establishment of a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients in the state of Kansas." By this act the governor was to appoint four physicians, not more than two of whom shall be of the same school to constitute the "Advisory Commission of the Kansas Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Patients." They serve without compensation, except for the necessary expenses incurred in the actual performance of their duties. The members of the first board held office for one, two, three and four years respectively, beginning with July 1, 1911, and thereafter their successors serve for four years. The secretary of the state board of health by virtue of his office is at all times a member of this commission. The advisory commission is vested with power to make and prescribe all rules and regulations for the sanatorium and is required to visit the institution at least twice each year or oftener if necessary. Patients who are able to pay are charged a nominal sum fixed by the board of control but any persons unable to pay such charges for support and treatment "shall be admitted to said sanatorium under the same conditions as patients are now admitted into other state hospitals." An appropriation of \$50,000 "or as much thereof as may be necessary," was made for the purchase of the necessary land, the erection of buildings, providing for a sufficient water supply and sewerage system and for salaries and other expenses for the years 1911 and 1912. When completed this sanatorium will give Kansas one of the best equipped institutions of the kind in the country, which will be one of great benefit to the people who are suffering from tuberculosis.

In 1903, the annual appropriation for the state board of health was \$2,720, of which \$1,200 was for the salary of the secretary; \$720 for a

stenographer and \$800 for the expenses of the board. In eight years the work of the board has grown immensely for in 1911 there were 37 persons employed, of whom 17 gave their entire time to the work—the secretary, 6 clerks, 6 traveling food and drug inspectors, 1 bacteriologist and 3 attendants at the tuberculosis exhibit. In connection with the state university and the state agricultural college a state engineer and assistant, 3 drug analysts and 3 assistants, with 10 extra student assistants and 2 water analysts, while the hospital doctors willingly gave help. Only the people who devote their entire time to the work are paid from the state board of health appropriation, the others doing the extra work for the salaries they receive from the institutions with which they are connected. The board is trying to provide the best possible health regulations for the people of Kansas, and among the important results of its work is the weight and measures law, with its economic value to the public; the sewage and water laws; the work in hotel inspection, and quarantine provisions in time of epidemics.

Healy, a village of Cheyenne township, Lane county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., about 12 miles northwest of Dighton, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections, Christian and Methodist churches, a grain elevator, a hotel, and a number of general stores. It is the shipping point of a large agricultural district in the northwestern part of the county and in 1910 had a population of 175.

Heber, a hamlet of Cloud county, is situated near the head of East Pipe creek, about 15 miles southeast of Concordia, the county seat. Mail is received through the postoffice at Miltonvale. Sulphur Springs is the nearest railroad station.

Heizer, one of the villages of Barton county, is located in Buffalo township on the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 8 miles northwest of Great Bend, the county seat. It has a mill, an elevator, several retail stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population according to the census of 1910 was 75.

Helmick, a hamlet of Morris county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 7 miles west of Council Grove, the county seat, whence mail is delivered by rural carrier.

Henry, a hamlet of Sheridan county, is located about 10 miles southeast of Hoxie, the county seat and most convenient railroad station, whence mail is received by rural route.

Hepler, an incorporated city of Crawford county, is situated in Walnut township and is a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., about 15 miles northwest of Girard, the county seat. The town was established in Jan., 1871, by a company of which B. F. Hepler of Fort Scott was president and T. H. Annable was secretary. The first settler was John Vietz, who erected the first business building. On Jan. 4, 1883, appeared the first issue of the Hepler Leader, which was published by W. D. Wright. Hepler has a bank, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, a weekly newspaper (the Enterprise), telegraph and express

facilities, telephone connections, hotels, churches, good public schools, and a number of good mercantile houses. It is a shipping point for a rich agricultural section in the northwestern part of Crawford and the southwestern part of Bourbon county, and in 1910 reported a population of 275.

Herington, a comparatively new city of Dickinson county, was founded in Jan., 1884, by M. D. Herington, after whom it was named. The first building was erected by Risley & Lincoln for a hardware store in March, 1884. Among the early business men and firms were M. D. Herington, F. S. Mitchell, C. C. Thompson, Tusten & Caldwell, Calkins Bros., J. W. Chandler, B. F. Hartman and Risley & Lincoln. The site was selected chiefly because of a beautiful natural grove there. One year after the town was founded the value of the buildings was estimated at \$75,000, and the Herington Tribune of Jan. 22, 1885, gives the volume of business done during the first year as \$485,300.

Herington is located in the southeastern part of the county at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads, 27 miles from Abilene, the county seat. It has 2 banks, an international money order postoffice with four rural routes, telegraph and express service, a telephone exchange, 2 weekly newspapers (the Sun and the Times), electric lights, waterworks, graded and high schools and churches of various denominations. Among the industries and commercial enterprises are flour mills, an ice and cold storage plant, a creamery, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad shops, good hotels, and a number of well stocked and substantial mercantile concerns. Herington is an incorporated city of the second class and in 1910 reported a population of 3,273, a gain of 1,666, or more than 100 per cent. during the preceding ten years. The city is divided into four wards, and much of its progress is due to the intelligent and well directed efforts of its commercial club.

Herkimer, a village of Marshall county, is located on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. and on Reamer creek, 6 miles northeast of Marysville the county seat. It is the business center for Logan township, in which it is situated, has telegraph, express and postoffice, and the population in 1910 was 225. Herkimer was settled in 1858, the postoffice was established permanently in 1876 and the town was platted two years later by O. Keller, who owned the site. It was named after a postoffice in New York.

Herndon, an incorporated town of Rawlins county, is situated 15 miles northwest of Atwood, the county seat, in the Beaver creek valley, one of the richest farming sections in the county. It is a station on the Orleans & St. Francis division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. and is a shipping point of considerable importance. Herndon has a bank, a money order postoffice with three rural routes, a weekly newspaper (the Nonpareil), telegraph, telephone and express facilities, Catholic and Protestant churches, a flour mill, a hotel, a number of general stores and implement houses, and in 1910 reported a population of 273. It was first settled in 1878 and was incorporated in 1906.

Hertha, a hamlet on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. in Neosho county, 6 miles south of Erie, the county seat. It has an express office and postoffice. The population in 1910 was 40.

Hesper, a hamlet of Douglas county, is located in the eastern portion, 5 miles southeast of Eudora, from which it has rural free delivery. In 1910 it had a population of 36. The Friends have an academy at this place.

Hesston, a village of Harvey county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. in Emma township, 8 miles northwest of Newton, the county seat. It is the shipping and receiving point for a large and wealthy agricultural district. All lines of business enterprises are represented, including a bank. There are several churches and a graded school. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population according to the census of 1910 was 250.

Hewins, one of the larger villages of Chautauqua county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and the Big Cheney river in Harrison township, 15 miles southwest of Sedan, the county seat. It has a bank, all the main lines of business enterprise, telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 225.

Hiattville, one of the early settlements of Bourbon county, is located on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 13 miles southwest of Fort Scott, the county seat. The postoffice was established in 1870 and called Pawnee, but the name was subsequently changed to Hiattville, in honor of James M. Hiatt, who owned the land upon which the town was situated. Stores were opened within a short time and the town began to flourish. At the present time there are several general stores, a blacksmith shop, school and church. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 225.

Hiawatha, the county seat and second largest town of Brown county, is centrally located on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroads. It is an incorporated city of the second class and has over 100 business establishments, among which are 3 banks, a mill, a bottling works, a feed mill, a washing machine factory, greenhouses, an opera house, six publications, viz: the Brown County World, daily and weekly; the Kansas Democrat; the Key, a monthly; the School News, monthly; Herbert's Magazine, and the Hiawatha News. The city has waterworks, fire department, sewer system, electricity for lighting and power purposes, and a handsome park with a bathing pond. A public library is maintained in the building of the Ladies Art League. The Hiawatha Academy is located here. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with six rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 2,974.

Hiawatha was founded in 1857 and is therefore one of the older towns of the state. The first building was erected for hotel purposes and occu-

plied by Partch & Barnum. The postoffice was established in 1858 with H. R. Dutton the first postmaster. The fire department was organized in 1874. A fire occurred in 1871 which destroyed \$12,000 worth of property, and another in 1879 which destroyed the first Hiawatha house. From 1875 the city council refused to issue liquor licenses to any one. The first newspaper was the Brown County Union, established in 1861. In 1871 a full complement of city officers were elected as follows: Mayor, J. Shilling; clerk, H. J. Aten; treasurer, James A. Pope; marshal, J. B. Butterfield; assessor, F. J. Heller; police judge, J. W. Oberholtzer; attorney, C. W. Johnson; councilmen, J. W. Pottenger, B. F. Killey, G. Amann, H. M. Robinson and H. C. Wey.

Hickory Point, lying about 10 miles south of Lawrence, on the south side of the Wakarusa and on the old Santa Fe road, was a valuable piece of timber and prairie land, where some of the earliest settlers located. The first settlers were chiefly free-state men from Indiana, but subsequently others from the western states and from Missouri settled there. In the lower end of the grove a town called Palmyra was laid out early in the summer of 1855. In some cases the original settlers left their claims and returned east, several Missourians took the claims thus forfeited according to squatter laws, and in some cases fraudulently seized others. During the summer and fall this led frequently to disputes and sometimes led to personal violence and bloodshed. This was almost always the case where the contestants to the claim belonged to the conflicting political elements of the territory. Each faction would try to gather around them immigrants of their own political faith, and as the grounds were unsurveyed, with no courts of justice near, many angry contests arose over the ownership of land and collisions were not infrequent. An instance of this character took place at Hickory Point, Holloway, in his History of Kansas says, "led to what is termed the Wakarusa war." (q. v.)

Hickory Point, Battle of.—The settlement of Hickory Point in Jefferson county was laid out in March, 1855, on the northwest quarter of section 5, township 9, range 19 east, on the north side of the military and freight road. One of the first settlers, Charles Hardt, was appointed postmaster. From the first settlement there had been a contest between the free-state and pro-slavery residents of the vicinity. Party feeling ran high and each faction regarded the other as having no rights. At the first election the pro-slavery men took possession of the polls, and there was little respect for law and order on either side. After the outrages perpetrated at the first election, each party held an election and refused to acknowledge the other as legal. By the summer of 1856, the free-state settlers had become the stronger faction and determined to drive the other party out. On June 8 two pro-slavery men, Jones and Fielding, were driven away. At that time the settlement consisted of three log buildings, a store, hotel and blacksmith shop. Both parties in the neighborhood went armed and several skirmishes occurred.

When Gov. Geary arrived in the territory he issued a proclamation.

ordering all armed bodies to disperse. Gen. J. H. Lane was near Topeka, at the time and did not know of the proclamation. With his party, he was starting for Holton, when a messenger arrived from Osawkie, with the news that the border ruffians had burned Grasshopper Falls and intended burning the other free-state towns in the vicinity, to drive the settlers out of the country. The assistance of Lane and his command was asked and they marched to Osawkie, where his force was increased by the local free-state men. Having restored order there, Lane learned that an armed force of pro-slavery men was at Hickory Point and marched there determined to capture them. On arriving, he found about 100 men assembled, under command of Capt. H. A. Lowe, the owner of Hickory Point, assisted by about 50 Carolinians, who had been committing outrages throughout the country. An attack was made, but the pro-slavery men were too well fortified to be driven out. Lane then sent word to Lawrence for Capt. Bickerton, to bring reinforcements and the now historic cannon "Sacramento." The news reached Lawrence on Saturday, Sept. 13. Col. Harvey gathered a company of recruits, started at once, marched all night, stopping at Newell's mills just long enough for breakfast, and arrived at Hickory Point about 10 a. m. Sunday. In the meantime Lane had heard of the governor's proclamation and had started for Topeka, expecting to meet the forces from Lawrence on the road. But Col. Harvey, having taken the direct route, missed Lane. When Harvey and his forces came up the pro-slavery men tried to retreat, but were soon surrounded and took refuge in the log houses. No messages were exchanged. The cannon was placed in position about 200 yards south of the blacksmith shop and commenced firing. It was supported by about 20 men armed with United States muskets. The Stubbs company was stationed about 200 yards to the southeast in a timbered ravine. The first cannon shot passed through the blacksmith shop and killed Charles G. Newhall. Finding it impossible to dislodge the pro-slavery men, Col. Harvey ordered a wagon load of hay backed up to the shop and set on fire. Some of the men were fired upon but got away under cover of the smoke. Soon after a white flag was sent out from the shop asking permission for some of the non-combatants to leave the buildings. Messages were sent back and forth and a compromise was reached by which each party agreed to give up its plunder and all non-residents of each party were to leave the country. One pro-slavery man was killed and 4 were wounded. Three free-state men were shot in the legs, 1 through the lungs, and 1 had a bruised head. This ended the battle of Hickory Point.

Highbridge, a hamlet in the southeastern part of Atchison county, about 10 miles south of Atchison. Cummings is the nearest railroad station. Mail is delivered by rural route from Atchison.

Highland, one of the important towns of Doniphan county, is located in Iowa township 14 miles north of Troy, the county seat, and is the terminus of a branch of the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. It is the seat of Highland University (q. v.), founded in the early days by the

Presbyterian church. It is an incorporated city with 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the *Vidette*), telegraph and express offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 825.

The site of Highland was first occupied by missionaries in 1837. In 1855 J. P. Johnson took a claim at this point and drove stakes to locate a town. A year later he was joined in the enterprise by Gen. John Bayless. In 1857 the town company was organized and the site laid out in blocks. The first buildings were erected by the town company. In the spring of 1858 Campbell & Bonesteel erected two buildings. The postoffice was established that year with E. M. Hubbard as postmaster. The first store was opened by Devine & Stevenson, the first drug store by Dr. J. Leigh, and Dr. Palmer was the first physician. The city records begin with the year 1871, when Fred J. Close was elected mayor and J. S. Martin city clerk. A destructive fire occurred in Feb., 1887. Six buildings were destroyed and the town was only saved by a sudden change of the wind.

In May, 1863, two Missourians—Melvin and Shannon by name—stole a span of mules from Thomas Martin near Iowa Point and a set of harness from John Beeler near Highland. They were persued by a party of Highland men, overtaken and wounded near Kennekuk in Brown county. The property was taken from them and they were later caught and brought to Highland. After a speedy trial they were hung in a brutal manner in the presence of a large crowd.

Highland University.—Of all the educational institutions in Kansas, this is the oldest. Its origin may be said to date back to 1837, when the Presbyterian board of foreign missions started a mission among the Iowa and Sac Indians in what is now Doniphan county. Rev. S. M. Irvin was the first missionary sent out. He was soon joined by Rev. William Hamilton and they worked together in establishing an Indian school. The country was opened to white settlement in 1854, and in 1855 the town of Highland was laid out, 2 miles west of the old mission. As early as 1856 a school for white children was commenced in a log cabin, the first house on the premises. This cabin was replaced by a frame building, the management of the school was transferred to the "Highland Presbytery," and it became known as the "Highland Presbyterian Academy." At this time it was a classical academy, not large but quite well organized. In Nov., 1857, the Highland Presbytery appointed a board of nine trustees to take charge of the institution, with a request that they apply to the legislature for a charter. In response to their petition the legislature of 1857, granted a charter under the name of the "Highland University."

By this charter the control of the institution was given to the presbytery, but an act passed in 1866 transferred the control to the synod of Kansas, thus securing it to the Presbyterian church. The synod was to appoint nine trustees, who were to assume the active management of the school. The first college building, a substantial brick structure, was located on a tract of 8 acres, and in addition to this the university owned

some 200 lots in the town. In 1868 the property was valued at \$15,000 and the school had over 100 students. Since then the institution has grown until it now has a preparatory and an academic department. The endowment has been increased and it is one of the leading denominational schools in the state.

High Schools.—(See Public School System.)

Highways.—(See Roads.)

Hill City, the county seat and largest town of Graham county, is located in the central part, on the Union Pacific R. R. and on the Solomon river. It is in the midst of a prosperous farming country, has 2 banks, 2 opera houses, 3 newspapers (the New Era, the Reveille and the Republican), 2 hotels, a mill and elevator, which is one of the best plants of its kind in the state, a county high school, a number of churches and retail stores dealing in all lines of merchandise. The town is supplied with express and telegraph offices and has an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 983. Hill City was founded in 1876 and was the first town in Graham county. The postoffice was established in 1878. In 1880 it was made the county seat. Business and professional men came in and soon made a town, which was incorporated as a city of the third class before the close of the year.

Hill, Joseph Henry, educator, son of Joseph and Betsey (Moffatt) Hill, was born at Stockton, Pa., May 21, 1858. He came to Kansas in his boyhood and at the age of 18 years graduated at the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia and began teaching. In 1886 he received A. B. from the Northwestern University and the A. M. degree from the same institution in 1889; was professor of Latin from 1887 to 1906; married Frances Meldrum of Austin, Kan., in 1892; received the degree of D. D. from Baker University at Baldwin, Kan., in 1906, and the degree of LL. D. from the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1909; was vice-president of the Kansas State Normal College at Emporia from 1901 to 1906; and has been president of the state normal schools of Emporia, Hays and Pittsburg since 1906. Dr. Hill was president of the Kansas Teachers Association in 1901; vice president of the National Educational Association in 1907, and in 1909 was chairman of the normal school department of that organization. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities.

Hillsboro, one of the thriving little cities of Marion county, is located in Risley township on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and on French creek, 10 miles west of Marion, the county seat. The surrounding country is devoted to agriculture and stock raising. There are 2 banks, and all lines of business pursuits. Most of the people are German and the Hillsboro Journal, which is the weekly newspaper, is printed in that language. The town is supplied with express and telegraph offices and has an international money order postoffice with five rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,134.

Hillsboro was laid out in 1879. In 1882 one of the best steam mills in

the west was established here. The Phonograph, the first paper, was started by J. T. Groat.

Hillsdale, one of the largest villages of Miami county, is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 7 miles north of Paola, the county seat. It was surveyed and laid out as Columbia in 1869. Late in the year, when the railroad was completed to this point, the name Columbia was changed to Hillsdale. In 1871 a postoffice was located in the town, and the same year the first public school was opened. It grew rapidly until the middle of the '70s, since which time the population has been about the same; there was an estimated population of 300 late in 1879 and the population for 1910 was 270. There are several general stores, a drug store, harness shop, blacksmith and wagon shop, hotel, grain elevator, two churches, and a good school building. It is the supply town for a rich agricultural district, has a money order postoffice with one rural route, express and telegraph offices, telephone connections, etc.

Hilltop, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. in Greenwood county, is located in Shell Rock township 29 miles northeast of Eureka, the county seat. It is merely a country trading point, having a population of 50 according to the 1910 census. express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice.

Hilton, a hamlet in McPherson county, is a station on the Union Pacific R. R. 5 miles north of McPherson, the county seat, from which place its mail is distributed by rural delivery.

Hinton, Richard J., journalist, who was for many years intimately connected with Kansas affairs, was born in London, England, Nov. 26, 1830. His early life was a struggle with poverty. He learned the stone-cutter's trade, and notwithstanding the hardships to which he was subjected, managed to secure through his own efforts a good, practical education. He became interested in social and political problems, with the result that he wanted to be a citizen of a republic, and in 1851 he came to the United States. In New York he learned the printer's trade and studied medicine and topographical engineering. On Aug 31, 1856, he arrived in Lawrence, Kan., and for some time after that was engaged as a correspondent for various newspapers in New England, New York and Cleveland, Ohio. Early in 1862, he was commissioned first lieutenant to recruit and drill colored troops, being the first man in the United States to receive such a commission. Mr. Hinton held several positions of trust and responsibility. He was the reporter of the Leavenworth constitutional convention and of the impeachment court of 1862. In 1867 he was appointed commissioner of immigration; was later made inspector of United States consulates in Europe, and in 1873 he was President Grant's special agent at Vienna. He wrote a great deal on subjects relating to Kansas, and was the author of a historical work entitled "The War on the Border." About the beginning of the present century Mr. Hinton returned to his native land and died in London on Dec. 20, 1901.

Historical Society.—This was the first incorporated society in Kansas. At the first session of the territorial legislature an act was passed incorporating the "Historical and Philosophical society of Kansas," which had for its subject "the collection and preservation of a library, mineralogical and geological specimens, historical matter relating to the history of the territory, Indian curiosities and antiquities, and other matters connected with and calculated to illustrate and perpetuate the history and settlement of Kansas." By the provisions of the act the incorporators were to organize within a year, but the time was afterwards extended three years. The incorporators were William Walker, chairman, D. A. N. Grover, David Lykins, John Donaldson, James Knydenhall, Thomas Johnson, William Vaughn, L. J. Eaton and A. J. Isaacks.

The turbulent condition of Kansas interfered with the development of the society. In Feb., 1860, after the close of the pro-slavery regime, a "Scientific and Historical Society of Kansas" was organized at Lawrence, with Judge S. A. Kingman as president. William Hutchison, a member of the executive committee was a moving spirit. This organization was prosperous for a time, but its library and collections were destroyed in Quantrill's raid, Aug. 21, 1863. Still another attempt that did not prove permanent was made in the formation of the Kansas Historical Society at Topeka, in March, 1867. Chief Justice Kingman was also president of this society. Editors were made exempt from the \$5 membership fee, but even with these provisions the society did not prosper, and with its last meeting in Feb., 1868, it ceased to exist.

On April 7 and 8, 1875, the Kansas state editorial convention met at Manhattan. At this meeting, D. W. Wilder offered a resolution providing for the organization of a State Historical Society, and F. P. Baker, D. R. Anthony, John A. Martin, Sol Miller, and George A. Crawford were appointed to carry it out. The committee met and organized on Dec. 13, 1875. "The society was organized on non-partisan lines, independent of changing administrations, subject to the control of those who had a taste for the work, with a single purpose of gathering the records and results of all classes, elements, associations and sympathies." The first appropriation was \$1,000 made by the legislature of 1877. This policy has been affirmed by each succeeding legislature, until the society is one of the most important departments of the state. In 1879 the legislature passed a law governing the historical society, which read in part:

"Section 1: The State Historical Society heretofore organized under the incorporation laws of the state, shall be a trustee of the state, and as such shall faithfully expend and apply all money received from the state to the uses and purposes directed by law, and shall hold all its present and future collections and property for the state, and shall not sell, mortgage, transfer, or dispose of in any manner or remove from the capital any article thereof, or part of the same thereof, without authority of the law; provided this shall not prevent the sale or exchange of the duplicates that the society may have or obtain.

"Section 2. It shall be the duty of the society to collect books, maps, and other papers and materials illustrative of the history of Kansas in particular, and the west generally; to procure from the early pioneers narratives of events relative to the early settlement of Kansas, and to the early explorations, Indian occupancy and overland travel in the territory and the west; to procure facts and statements relative to the history and conduct of our Indian tribes and to gather all information calculated to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and the past and present condition, resources and progress of the state; to purchase books to supply deficiencies in the various departments of the collection, and to procure by gift and exchange such scientific and historical reports of the legislatures of other states, of railroads, reports of geological and other scientific surveys, and such other books, maps, charts, and materials as will facilitate the investigation of historical, scientific, social, educational and literary subjects, and to cause the same to be properly bound; to catalogue the collections of said society for the convenient reference of all persons who may have occasion to consult the same; to prepare biennially for publication a report of its collections, and such other matters relating to its transactions as may be useful to the public; and to keep its collections arranged in convenient and suitable rooms, to be provided and furnished by the secretary of state, as the board of directors shall determine; the rooms of the society to be open at all reasonable hours on business days for the reception of the citizens of the state who may wish to visit the same, without fee, provided, that no expenditure shall be made under this act or expense incurred except in pursuance of specific appropriations therefor, and no officer of said society shall pledge the credit of the state in excess of such appropriations."

Section 3 has to do with the duties of the directors who are appointed by the society, and provides for the exchange and collection of the publications of the state, and of its societies and institutions. The society is not permitted to duplicate the publications in the state library. In 1901 a state law was passed prohibiting the secretary "from permitting or allowing any of the files, documents or records of said society to be taken away from the building where its office and rooms are or shall be located: Provided, "that the secretary in person, or by any duly authorized deputy, clerk or employee of his office, may take any of said files, documents or records away from said building for use as evidence or for literary or historical purposes; the same to be left while so away in the personal custody of said secretary, deputy, clerk, or employee."

The constitution of the society as amended in 1902 decrees that "this society shall consist of active, life and honorary and corresponding members, who may be chosen by the board of directors of the society at any regular or special meeting of the society—the active members to consist of citizens of the state, by the payment of \$1 annually; the life members by the payment at any one time of \$10; the honorary and corresponding members, who shall be exempt from fee or taxation, shall be chosen from persons in any part of the world distinguished for their scientific

and literary attainments, and known especially as friends and promoters of history. County or city historical societies may elect one delegate member, who shall have all the privileges of the state society, and who shall be exempt from the payment of annual dues."

There is a board of 99 directors of the society, elected from the members. No member of the board of directors, or other officer, except the secretary receives pay for his services. The secretary aside from preserving a record of all meetings and conducting the correspondence of the society, collects all moneys and has charge of all books, manuscripts and collections of the society. George W. Martin has occupied this position since 1897. The society has published 11 volumes of Historical Collections, biennial reports, and 1 volume extra in 1886, as well as many pamphlets and circulars. Its collections in 1910 consisted of 36,868 books, 38,816 newspapers and magazines, 115,242 pamphlets, 44,265 manuscripts, 7,555 pictures, 6,428 maps and 9,230 relics.

Hoch, Edward W., governor of Kansas from 1905 to 1909, was born at Danville, Ky., March 17, 1849. After attending the common schools he entered Central University at Danville, but did not graduate, leaving the institution to enter a newspaper office, where he spent three years in learning the printer's trade. He then came to Kansas and preëmpted 160 acres of land near Florence, Marion county, where he engaged in farming. The fascinations of the newspaper office were too strong to be resisted, and in 1874 he gave up farming and bought the Marion Record. Mr. Hoch now had a taste of the troubles of the country editor. That was the great grasshopper year and for some time his paper had a struggle for existence. With the passing of the grasshopper plague times began to improve, and by 1876 he had paid his debts. On May 23, 1876, he celebrated his success by marrying Miss Sarah L. Dickerson of Marion. Mr. Hoch soon became one of the active editors of the state in proclaiming Republican doctrines, which brought him into prominence in the councils of that party. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1892 was again elected a member of that body. That was during Gov. Lewelling's administration, when there were two houses of representatives, and Mr. Hoch was an influential factor in the settlement of the vexed question, so that the state supreme court recognized the Republican house. His conduct on this occasion won him many friends within his party, and in 1894 he received considerable support in the state convention for governor. In 1904 he was elected governor, and at the close of his first term was reëlected. He retired from the office in Jan., 1909, when he was succeeded by Gov. Stubbs. Since that time Gov. Hoch has devoted the greater part of his time to the lecture platform. He is a pleasing and forcible speaker, and is in demand by Chautauqua assemblies, etc. The active management of his paper has devolved upon his son, Homer Hoch.

Hoch's Administration.—Gov. Hoch was inaugurated on Jan. 9, 1905, and on the 10th the general assembly met in regular biennial session

The senate organized with Lieut.-Gov. David J. Hanna as the presiding officer, and Walter R. Stubbs was elected speaker of the house. As soon as the two houses were organized the governor's message was submitted through his private secretary, Thomas A. McNeal. In the introductory paragraph of his message the governor referred to the prosperity of the state by saying:

"The mortgage debt, which fifteen years ago aggregated 240 million dollars, has been liquidated with remarkable rapidity, until now it is no longer a serious burden upon our people. Our banks are overflowing with money, largely the accumulation of our prosperous farmers. Our laborers command remunerative wages, and all of our business interests are prosperous. That your legislative labors may advance rather than retard this upward movement, I am sure will be your highest ambition, as it is my most earnest desire."

He urged the passage of a primary election law, and called attention to the primary law recently enacted by the legislature of Wisconsin, particularly that feature of it which provided that candidates for the United States senate should run for the nomination at the primary election and the one who received a majority of the votes would be recommended to the legislature as the party's nominee. "Of course," said he, "this recommendation is not compulsory, because the constitution of the United States provides that senators shall be chosen by the legislature, but it is hardly probable that a legislature would be found which would disobey the wishes of the people thus expressed. I sincerely trust that this subject will receive your careful attention, and that a wise bill will be finally agreed upon and promptly enacted into law."

Another matter upon which he dwelt at some length was the reapportionment of the state into eight Congressional districts. The census of 1890 allotted eight members of Congress to Kansas, but the state had never been divided into eight districts. "Successive legislatures," said the governor, "have failed to perform their duty in the reapportionment of the state into eight Congressional districts, and I earnestly hope that this legislature will not neglect this duty. The people expect it, and will be greatly disappointed if it is not done." The legislature disappointed the governor in the enactment of a primary law, but on March 9, one day before the final adjournment, Gov. Hoch approved a bill dividing the state into eight Congressional districts. (See Congressional Districts.)

Gov. Hoch expressed himself in favor of a public depository—or a system of depositories—where the public funds might be placed upon interest for the benefit of the state, and suggested two plans: 1st, the establishment of a state depository, where interest upon funds would accrue to the state, and 2nd, that the semi-annual remittances from the various county treasurers be held in a county depository until the state treasurer might need the money, the counties to have the benefit of the interest. "The State of Missouri," said he, "received in interest from

its state depository last year the handsome sum of \$42,768.61. To the wisdom of the legislature this subject is confidently submitted."

The act of March 4 provided for a board of treasury examiners, consisting of the governor, secretary of state and state auditor, which should meet on the first Monday in July, 1905, and each two years thereafter, in the office of the treasurer of state, and issue a notice giving the date when the board would receive sealed proposals from the incorporated banks of the state for the use and care of the state funds, and the bank or banks selected should be designated as state depositories. (See Finances, State.)

On the subject of civil service the governor said: "The platform upon which a majority of the members of this legislature were elected favored the application of reasonable civil service rules to the employees of the state institution. In the national government, civil service rules have been gradually extended to all departments, until now the tenure of office of thousands of governmental employees no longer depends upon the caprice of petty politicians. This movement for the betterment of the public service was at first bitterly opposed, but no statesman who values his reputation now opposes it. It is a distinct advance in intelligent government. With the principle involved I am in hearty accord, and will be glad to coöperate with the legislature in any reasonable enactment along this line."

Two acts relating to the civil service (q. v.) were passed during the session. One of them was approved by Gov. Hoch on Feb. 25, and the other on March 10, which was the last day of the session.

The governor imparted to the legislature the information that there were yet unsold about 1,000,000 acres of the school lands, most of which lay in the western part of the state. Under the law these lands were on the market at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, notwithstanding the value of such lands had advanced far beyond that figure in the preceding five years. "These school lands," said he "should either be withdrawn from market or the price at which they will be sold increased commensurate with the growth and development of that country. I believe \$1,000,000 can be saved to the state school fund by prompt action on the part of the legislature in this matter."

The members of the assembly evidently did not concur in the views of the executive on this subject, or if they did concur they were not particularly desirous of saving the \$1,000,000 to the school fund, as no legislation of that character was enacted.

Other recommendations of the governor were in favor of juvenile courts, the establishment of a state printing plant, a pure food law, no backward step on the subject of prohibition, and a thorough revision of the tax laws. With regard to the last named, he called attention to the fact that "the entire assessed value of all personal property in the state aggregates only \$66,000,000, while the bank commissioner reports over \$100,000,000 in the banks alone, and the secretary of the state board of agriculture reports the value of farm products and live-

stock for the year at \$367,301,000; and there are many other forms of personal property not included in these figures. Not only does this assessment make our aggregate statistics look insignificant abroad, but it makes our rate of taxation so enormously high as to frighten home-seekers, and to deter investments by those unfamiliar with the facts. In addition to these absurd valuations, purposely made by the various assessors, which belittle the state, many millions of dollars' worth of personal property escapes taxation altogether."

Among the remedies suggested by the governor for this condition of affairs were a county assessor, with deputies in each of the several townships, some provision for the taxation of franchises of car-lines, telegraph and telephone companies at their full value, and "some simple amendment to the present law fixing a severe penalty for failure to assess at the full value all property in the state."

About the time that Gov. Hoch came into office there was a war going on between the oil producers of Kansas and the Standard Oil company, and a movement was on foot to pipe the natural gas outside the state. Consequently, the discussion of these subjects occupied a considerable portion of the executive message. Said he:

"The marvelous development of the gas and oil resources of the state, placing this commonwealth in the front rank of those endowed by the Creator with this kind of wealth, imposes a duty upon this legislature which no former legislature has had to meet. Monopoly threatens to rob our people of the chief benefits of this great endowment and appropriate the profits to itself. How to save this wealth to the state and to its people, and secure to them its greatest benefits, is a serious problem.

"Whatever may be the limitations of power of the state in reference to piping the gas beyond its borders, one duty clearly within its power demands immediate performance. Vast amounts of gas are constantly going to waste in all the gas-fields of the state—a condition which Indiana and other states have learned to their sorrow, should not be permitted to continue. Stringent laws to prevent this waste should be immediately enacted.

"Our oil interests are also in jeopardy. I am a firm believer in the competitive system, and entertain with caution any proposition tending to the centralization of governmental power over commercial enterprises which should, as far as possible, be left to individual control. I have been a student of these subjects for years, and am grounded in the philosophy of the competitive system in contradistinction to the socialistic idea of government absorption of business enterprises. . . . But while profoundly imbued with this conviction, I refuse to be blinded by a theory, however sound, if confused by misleading terms. If an arrogant and almost omnipotent monopoly is to control in any business circle, the competitive system is slaughtered in the house of its friends, for monopoly is but one form of socialism masquerading under the name of competition. Monopoly destroys compe-

tition, and that is all socialism does, considered from an industrial standpoint. Rather, therefore, than permit the great monopolies to rob us of the benefits of the vast reservoirs of oil which have been stored by the Creator beneath our soil, I am inclined to waive my objection to the socialistic phase of this subject and recommend the establishment of an oil refinery of our own in our state for the preservation of our wealth and the protection of our people."

In harmony with this attitude of the governor, and pursuant to his recommendation, the act of Feb. 17, 1905, directed the warden of the state penitentiary to establish at Peru, Chautauqua county, an oil refinery to be operated as a branch of the penitentiary "for the refining of crude oil, and to market the same and its by-products, and to keep such refinery in repair, and furnish therefor requisite machinery and equipment, and necessary facilities and instrumentalities for receiving, manufacturing, storing and handling crude and refined oil and its by-products." To carry out the provisions of the act the sum of \$410,000 was appropriated. Of this appropriation \$200,000 was for the construction and equipment; \$200,000 to be used as a "revolving fund" for the purchase of crude oil and operating expenses until returns from sales came in, and \$10,000 for the erection of suitable quarters for the convicts to be employed in the refinery. A supplementary act, approved on March 7, appropriated \$58,800 to pay the interest on the refinery bonds for the fiscal years 1906 and 1907. A resolution was also adopted urging the Kansas representatives and senators in Congress to use their influence to perfect legislation to control the Standard Oil company and protect the oil industry in Kansas.

Although the state supreme court subsequently held the refinery act to be unconstitutional, this exhibition of the "Kansas spirit" had the effect of curbing the monopolies referred to by the governor in his message, and in an indirect way resulted in conferring substantial benefits upon the oil industry in the state.

Of the 541 acts passed at this session of the legislature, a large majority of them were of local significance only, such as defining or changing county boundaries; legalizing acts of county and town authorities; conferring power on municipalities to issue bonds, etc. A long act of 59 sections provided for the organization of drainage districts for the construction and repair of levees, the removal of obstructions from the channels of water courses, etc. An appropriation of \$1,000 was made for marking by suitable monuments the Santa Fe trail; county commissioners were given authority to appoint inspectors of natural gas wells and pipe lines; a board of control for certain state institutions was created; a child labor bill was passed which prohibited the employment in factories, mines and packing-houses of persons under the age of fourteen years, and regulated the employment of persons under the age of sixteen; provision was made for the appointment of state fish and game wardens, and their powers and duties were defined; the office of county inspector of bees was established; several acts were passed

relating to railroads, extending the power of the railroad commission; the governor was authorized to appoint a parole officer for the state penitentiary; provision was made for the establishment of juvenile courts and for the care of neglected, dependent or delinquent children; and by resolution the board of directors and warden of the penitentiary were authorized to enter into a contract with the Territory of Oklahoma for the care of her convicts for a period not exceeding ten years, and at a rate of not less than 40 cents a day for each convict.

Three constitutional amendments were submitted to the people to be voted upon at the general election in Nov., 1906. The first made a change in section 2, article 12, relating to corporations; the second amended section 17, article 2, relating to laws and their construction by the courts; and the third amended section 8, article 3, relating to probate courts. All three were ratified by the people by substantial majorities.

In an article on "Bailey's Administration" mention is made of a resolution passed by the Kansas legislature requesting the Kansas delegation in Congress to make efforts to have one of the new battleships named for the state. They were successful in carrying out the wishes of the legislature, and on Aug. 12, 1905, the battleship *Kansas* (q. v.) was launched at Camden, N. J., Gov. Hoch and several other distinguished citizens of Kansas being present.

When Joseph R. Burton resigned his seat in the United States senate on June 4, 1906, Gov. Hoch tendered an appointment to F. D. Coburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture. Mr. Coburn declined and the governor then appointed Alfred W. Benson to serve as senator until the legislature convened. Judge Benson left for Washington on June 11.

In the summer of 1906 the Santa Fe trail was marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and from Sept. 26 to 29 was held the first centennial celebration in Kansas. This celebration marked the 100th anniversary of the raising of the American flag for the first time on Kansas soil by Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike. It was held on the site of the old Pawnee village near Republic City, Republic county. Sept. 26 was "Woman's Day." An address of greeting was delivered by Mrs. Edward W. Hoch, wife of the governor. Addresses were also delivered by Mrs. Noble L. Prentis, Mrs. Charles E. Adams, Mrs. Lilla D. Monroe and others. The 27th was "Historical Day," when papers by Prof. John B. Dunbar, James R. Mead and William E. Connelley were read, and an address was delivered by George W. Martin, secretary of the State Historical Society. On the 28th the principal orators were Capt. Patrick H. Coney, commander of the Kansas department of the Grand Army of the Republic, Capt. Charles E. Adams and Congressman W. A. Calderhead. On the 29th—the real anniversary of the raising of the flag—the speakers were Gov. Hoch and United States Senator Chester I. Long. The ceremonies were accompanied by artillery salutes and enlivened by music of bands, etc.

The political campaign of 1906 was opened by the Democratic party, which held a state convention at Topeka on April 25. William A. Harris was nominated for governor; Hugh P. Farrelly, for lieutenant-governor; Louis C. Ahlborn, for secretary of state; W. F. Bowman, for auditor; Patrick Gorman, for treasurer; David Overmeyer, for attorney-general; A. B. Carney, for superintendent of public instruction; J. W. Murphy, for superintendent of insurance; A. M. Jackson, D. M. Dale, W. S. Glass and Lorenz Hawn, for associate justices; Harry McMillan, C. A. Cooper and James Humphrey, for railroad commissioners, and W. F. Feder, for state printer. This was the first time the state printer was ever elected by the people. The platform indorsed and reaffirmed the national platforms of the party for 1896, 1900 and 1904; demanded of the board of railroad commissioners "an honest and earnest enforcement of all provisions of existing laws against rebates and all manner of discriminations; and of the legislature intelligent, fair supplementary legislation to the end that both the railroads and the public may have justice;" congratulated the country upon the triumphant vindication of the quantitative theory of money; declared in favor of the initiative and referendum and the enforcement of all laws, and demanded the abolition of the free pass system on railroads.

On May 2 the Republican state convention met at Topeka. Gov. Hoch was renominated by acclamation, and the balance of the ticket was as follows: Lieutenant-governor, W. J. Fitzgerald; secretary of state, Charles E. Denton; auditor, James M. Nation; treasurer, Mark Tulley; attorney-general, Fred S. Jackson; superintendent of public instruction, Edward T. Fairchild; superintendent of insurance, Charles W. Barnes; associate justices, William A. Johnston, R. A. Burch, Silas Porter and C. B. Graves; railroad commissioners, C. A. Ryker, George W. Kanavel and Frank J. Ryan; state printer, Thomas A. McNeal. The platform approved the administrations of President Roosevelt and Gov. Hoch; commended the juvenile court and state depository laws passed by the last legislature; favored a pension of not less than \$12 per month for every surviving soldier and sailor of the Civil war; approved the action of the legislature regarding oil and gas, and declared that "The Republican party enacted the first railroad law in Kansas. It has uniformly stood for consistent and efficient regulation of these great public corporations. The last legislature, without any specific platform promises previously made, enacted a general railroad law conceded to be the best in the United States."

The Populist state convention assembled at Topeka on July 4. An effort to effect a fusion with the Democratic party failed, after which the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for state officers with the following result: Governor, Horace A. Keefer; lieutenant-governor, Joseph A. Wright; secretary of state, Robert Hauserman; auditor, E. C. Fowler; treasurer, D. C. Kay; attorney-general, George H. Bailey; superintendent of public instruction, D. O. Kempfhill; superintendent of insurance, C. N. Mungenbach; associate

justices, W. A. Eyster and H. C. Root, leaving two places to be filled by the state central committee; railroad commissioner, G. R. Sallyard, two places to be filled by the committee; state printer, Charles A. Southwick. For some reason the state central committee never supplied the vacancies on the ticket for justices of the supreme court and railroad commissioners. The platform adopted by the committee declared in favor of governmental ownership of railroads and the initiative and referendum; demanded that all money be issued by the general government, a rigid enforcement of all laws, and railroad legislation in the interest of the man who "pays the freight;" and urged the adoption of an amendment to the state constitution which would make it possible for the state to establish an insurance department that would supply fire and life insurance at cost.

The Prohibition party nominated J. B. Cook for governor; W. B. Jones, for lieutenant-governor; William Martin, for secretary of state; T. D. Talmage, for auditor; C. F. Wolfe, for treasurer; W. C. Wolfe, for attorney-general; O. W. Newby, for superintendent of public instruction; P. J. Thwaites, for superintendent of insurance; G. W. Martin, J. D. M. Crockett, W. C. Fogle and E. B. Greene, for associate justices; Wallace Gibbs, G. C. McFadden and A. L. Evers, for railroad commissioners, and F. B. Sweet, for state printer.

The Socialist party also nominated a full state ticket, to wit: For governor, Harry Gilham; lieutenant-governor, T. A. Curry; secretary of state, Arthur E. Welch; auditor, E. N. Firestone; treasurer, John J. Price; attorney-general, C. R. Mitchell; superintendent of public instruction, Grace D. Brewer; superintendent of insurance, Niels P. Larsen; associate justices, A. M. Morrison, F. L. McDermott, Myron F. Wiltse and William E. Pierce; railroad commissioners, Charles A. Brannon, P. B. Moore and James O. Smith; state printer, Frank W. Cotton.

At the November election the entire Republican ticket was elected, the vote for governor being as follows: Hoch, 152,147; Harris, 150,024; Gilham, 7,621; Cook, 4,453; Keefer, 1,131.

On Jan. 8, 1907, the legislature began its 15th biennial session. The senate was called to order by Lieut.-Gov. David J. Hanna, who presided until the 14th, when Gov. Hoch was inaugurated for his second term and Lieut.-Gov. W. J. Fitzgerald was also inducted into office, succeeding Mr. Hanna as president of the senate. John S. Simmons was elected speaker of the house. The message submitted by the governor at the opening of the session was a long one, covering almost every phase of state affairs. He congratulated the people of the state upon their prosperity; announced that the state's wheat crop for the year 1906 was over 93,000,000 bushels, and the value of farm products and live stock aggregated \$424,222,277, an increase of over \$15,000,000 over the year 1905, and on the subject of bank deposits said:

"The total deposits in Kansas banks, state and national, ten years ago aggregated only \$32,031,780.39, of which the national banks held \$16,811,672.97 and the state banks \$15,220,107.39. For eight years there-

after the deposits increased at the enormous rate of an average of \$10,000,000 per year, and on Sept. 1, 1904, reached the highest point in the history of banking in the state up to that time, showing total deposits amounting to \$110,325,895.90. . . . But during the past two years the increase has been greater than during any biennial period in the history of the state. During this biennial period the increase exceeded \$30,000,000, or more than \$15,000,000 each year, the total deposits at this time being \$140,185,283.62. This is an average of over \$90 per capita—nearly three times the average in the United States. . . . The population of the state increased 66,000 during the past year, the greatest annual increase in twenty years. Surely every Kansan has a right to be proud of the wonderful progress and prosperity which characterize the state of his birth or adoption."

He then reviewed with more or less detail the condition of the state institutions; again urged the passage of a primary election law and a law providing for a better and more uniform system of assessment of property for tax purposes; discussed the oil interests of the state, the good roads movement, equal suffrage, the sugar beet industry, the subject of grain inspection, the fish and game laws, the bureau of labor statistics and the work it had accomplished, the state depository law, school lands, the National Guard and the state museum, and commended the state board of health for its efforts "to improve the sanitary conditions of the state and promote the health of the people."

He also urged the appropriation of a larger contingent fund for the board of railroad commissioners, pointing out the fact that the states of Texas and Minnesota allowed their boards of railroad commissioners \$43,000 and \$40,000 respectively, while Kansas allowed her board but \$5,000. He congratulated the state upon the establishment of juvenile courts, the board of control and the state printing plant, all of which he had recommended in his message of 1905. With regard to the last named institution he said:

"The legislature responded to the suggestion by providing for the election of a state printer by the people, to be given a salary of \$2,500, and for the erection of a printing house to be owned by the state. It also provided for the appointment of a commission by the governor to erect the proposed building and equip it with material. In harmony with this statute, I appointed Mr. C. S. Glead, Mr. George E. Tucker and Mr. E. P. Harris as such commission. It now gives me pleasure to report the completion of a three-story brick printing office, 50 by 130 feet in dimension, handsome in external appearance and modern in internal arrangement, equipped with modern material and in successful operation, at a total cost of about \$68,000, all of which will be paid for out of the saving of less than three years' operation."

On Jan. 29, 1906, a convention of delegates from commercial clubs, county commissioners, city councils, etc., met at Topeka to consider the question of having some sort of a semi-centennial celebration of the admission of Kansas into the Union on Jan. 29, 1911. The pro-

posal to have the celebration take the nature of an industrial exposition met with favor, both by the press and the people, and the subject was submitted to the legislature of 1907 by the governor. No action was taken by the assembly in the way of an appropriation or other encouragement, and the exposition project was abandoned.

One duty that devolved upon the legislature of 1907 was the election of a United States senator to fill the unexpired term of Joseph R. Burton, and also for the full term of six years beginning on March 4, 1907. On Jan. 23 Charles Curtis was elected for both the short and the long terms.

At this session a state tax commission was created, to take the place of the board of railroad assessors and the state board of equalization, and was authorized to assess property at its actual value. State boards of embalming and veterinary registration, and a state entomological commission were also created; the office of commissioners of forestry was created; provisions were made for the display of the United States flag upon the public school buildings of the state; Lincoln's birthday (Feb. 12) was made a legal holiday; free kindergartens were authorized in connection with the public school system, and a law was passed forbidding railroad companies to issue free passes.

Resolutions were adopted asking Congress to pass a bill granting pensions to the survivors of the battle of Beecher's island and to the widows of those killed in that action, and to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Federal constitution, particularly one authorizing the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Two amendments to the state constitution were adopted and submitted to the people, to be voted on at the general election in Nov., 1908. One amendment proposed to strike out section 3, article 2, relating to the compensation of members of the legislature, and insert a new section giving each member a salary of \$500 for regular and \$100 for special sessions, with three cents for each mile traveled in going and returning. The other proposed to amend section 13, article 3, relating to the salary of justices of the supreme court and prohibiting them from accepting any fees or perquisites, or from holding any other office during the term for which they might be elected, except they were to be eligible to appointment as judge of some Federal court. Both were defeated at the election.

On July 18, 1906, right in the midst of the political campaign, a number of Republicans met at Topeka, adopted a declaration of principles, effected a permanent organization, and raised a fund to circulate a petition to the legislature praying for the enactment of laws fixing the passenger rate on railroads at two cents a mile; prohibiting the issuance of free passes by railroad companies; compelling political parties to nominate candidates by a primary election instead of a convention; and providing for the assessment of railroad property on the same basis as other property. They soon became known as "Square

Deal" Republicans. The movement spread to all parts of the state and thousands signed the petition. However, the legislature elected that year failed to pass all the laws asked for by the petitioners, which may have had some influence upon Gov. Hoch in issuing his proclamation of Jan. 7, 1908, calling the legislature to meet in special session on the 16th.

In his message at the commencement of the special session the governor first asked for a short session, then urged the passage of a primary law that would give the people an opportunity to express their choice for United States senator. Much of his message was devoted to the depositors' guaranty law. (See Banking.) He called attention to the fact that while the new tax law provided for the assessment of property at its actual value, it made no provision for a reduction in the levy. He recommended the amendment of the pure food law, the National Guard law, the passage of an act establishing railroad fares at two cents a mile, and one giving women the right to vote in 1908. With regard to a two-cent fare on railroads, he announced that such a rate had been obtained on all the railroads in the state since the adjournment of the last regular session of the legislature, through the work of the railroad commission. "Counsel for the corporations contend that the board of railroad commissioners had no legal right to change a statutory passenger rate, and this proposition will no doubt be seriously argued in the courts." It was to avoid this litigation that he suggested a law on the subject. (See Railroads.)

Most of the governor's recommendations were observed by the legislature. The banking laws, the pure food law, the twine plant law and the new tax law were amended along the lines suggested by the governor, and a comprehensive primary election law was passed. Under its provisions the first primary election was held on Aug. 3, 1908, all parties nominating their tickets on the same day. (See Primary Election Laws.)

The Republicans nominated Walter R. Stubbs, for governor; W. J. Fitzgerald, for lieutenant-governor; Charles E. Denton, for secretary of state; James M. Nation, for auditor; Mark Tulley, for treasurer; Fred S. Jackson, for attorney-general; Edward T. Fairchild, for superintendent of public instruction; Charles W. Barnes, for superintendent of insurance; Alfred W. Benson, Henry F. Mason and Clark A. Smith, for associate justices; George W. Kanavel, Frank J. Ryan and Charles A. Ryker, for railroad commissioners; Thomas A. McNeal, for state printer. Joseph L. Bristow received the indorsement of the people for United States senator.

The Democratic ticket was as follows: Governor, Jeremiah D. Botkin; lieutenant-governor, Harry McMillan; secretary of state, Willis D. Kemper; auditor, Louis D. Eppinger; treasurer, Conway Marshall; attorney-general, George W. Freerks; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. Ella G. Burton; superintendent of insurance, Milton F. Belisle; associate justices, A. E. Helm, Isaac O. Pickering and Joseph

P. Rossiter; railroad commissioners, Oscar O. Ayers, Frank C. Field and J. E. Howard; state printer, J. S. Cobb, and Hugh P. Farrelly was indorsed for United States senator.

Under the operation of the primary law fusion between parties was impossible. The Populists therefore nominated a ticket of their own, to-wit: Governor, John W. Northrop; lieutenant-governor, John S. Beecher; secretary of state, J. H. Stevenson; auditor, Edgar C. Fowler; treasurer, Thaddeus Knox; attorney-general, I. F. Bradley; superintendent of public instruction, Samuel Talley; superintendent of insurance, N. J. Waterbury; railroad commissioners, C. A. Thompson and T. F. Farrell; state printer, William R. Eyster. No nominations were made for supreme court justices, and only two candidates were named for railroad commissioners.

The Prohibitionists nominated Alfred L. Hope for governor; A. L. Evers, for lieutenant-governor; George Avery, for secretary of state; E. A. Kennedy, for auditor; William Volkland, for treasurer; W. C. Wolfe, for attorney-general; Elizabeth K. J. Carpenter, for superintendent of public instruction; W. E. M. Oursler, for superintendent of insurance; R. W. Shaw, M. C. Werner and R. A. Williams, for associate justices; L. A. Benson, J. M. Laird and Henry Roelfs, for railroad commissioners; A. G. Carruth, for state printer, and E. G. Shouse was indorsed for United States senator.

A Socialist ticket was also placed in the field. It was made up of the following candidates: For governor, George F. Hibner; lieutenant-governor, M. G. Porter; secretary of state, Frank Curry; auditor, F. S. Welsh; treasurer, L. D. Barrett; attorney-general, D. E. Crossley; superintendent of public instruction, Grace D. Brewer; superintendent of insurance, F. M. Lutschg; associate justices, W. J. McMillin, C. R. Mitchell and M. F. Wiltse; railroad commissioners, D. Beedy, D. C. Moore and Moses Whitcomb; state printer, E. N. Firestone. The Socialist candidate for United States senator was S. A. Smith.

At the election in November the Republican presidential electors carried the state by a plurality of over 36,000 votes. For governor, Stubbs received 196,692 votes; Botkin, 162,385; Hibner, 11,721; Hope, 3,886; Northrop, 68. The entire Republican state ticket was elected by similar pluralities. Gov. Hoch's administration came to an end on the second Monday in Jan., 1909, when Gov. Stubbs was inaugurated.

Hodgeman, a village of Marena township, Hodgeman county, is located on the Pawnee river, near the northeast corner of the county, about 18 miles from Jetmore, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and is a trading center for the neighborhood. The population in 1910 was 52. Burdett is the nearest railroad station.

Hodgeman County.—The territory now included in Hodgeman county was first embraced in Hageman county (q. v.), which was erected by the act of Feb. 26, 1867. By the act of March 6, 1873, Hodgeman county was called into existence with the following boundaries: "Commencing at a point where the 4th standard parallel inter-

sects the east line of range 21 west; thence south along range line to its intersection with the north line of township 25 south; thence west along township line to where it intersects the east line of range 27 west; thence north along range line to its intersection with the 4th standard parallel; thence east along the line of the 4th standard parallel to the place of beginning."

The county was named for Amos Hodgman, captain of Company H, Seventh Kansas cavalry, who was wounded at Wyatt, Miss., Oct. 10, 1863, and died on the 16th. The original act gave the name as "Hodgman," but a subsequent legislature placed the letter "e" at the end of the first syllable, and that form has remained. In 1883 the county was enlarged, but in 1887 the original boundaries as established in 1873 were restored.

The first settlement in the county was made at Duncan's ranch on the Pawnee river, in the northeast corner, in 1871. Soon afterward a party came from New York on a buffalo hunt and built a hunting house and stockade not far from Duncan's, but made no permanent settlement. Bowman, Adair and other cattle men established ranches along the Pawnee river and Buckner creek in 1873, and the following year T. W. Pelman located at the junction of Buckner and Saw Log creeks, being at that time the most western settler in the county. From that time until 1878 there was a steady influx of settlers, among whom were James Gilland, J. W. Harlan, S. J. Eakin, L. E. Carter, J. R. Wilson, S. A. Sheldon, Samuel Townsend, J. R. Baird and Clawson Parker. Early in 1879 a census was taken by S. A. Sheldon. It showed that the county had the number of inhabitants required by law for an independent county organization. The people selected John W. Hunter, Samuel Townsend and D. McCarty for county commissioners, E. M. Trimble for county clerk, and petitioned the governor to issue a proclamation declaring the county organized.

Accordingly, Gov. St. John issued a proclamation to that effect on March 29, 1879, but, with the exception of John W. Hunter, he did not appoint any of the officers recommended by the people. The commissioners named by the governor were Jonathan R. Wilson, John W. Hunter and S. A. Sheldon, and the clerk was W. W. Wheeland. Hodge-man Center, 2½ miles east of the present town of Jetmore, was designated as the temporary seat of justice. The first meeting of the commissioners was called for April 14, 1879, but one of the commissioners and the clerk were absent and nothing was done at that meeting.

In the meantime two newspapers had been started in the county. The Hodge-man Center Agitator began its career in March, and the first number of the Fordham Republican was issued on April 9, 1879, by Guy F. Carleton. The former lived until Jan., 1880, and the latter suspended in Oct., 1879. The governor's appointments evidently failed to give satisfaction. When the first meeting of the commissioners resulted in failure the Fordham Republican said: "We presume that Mr. Wheeland, the governor's county clerk, will be on hand at the

next meeting, providing by that time he establishes a residence in the county. It looks as though the governor was straining a point somewhat when he ignored the fact that we had competent material for county officers and went to Edwards county for a clerk."

On July 7, 1879, the commissioners appointed the other county officers, who served until the general election the following November, when the following were elected: Samuel Townsend, representative; George Curtis, sheriff; E. M. Prindle, county clerk; A. O. Dickinson, clerk of the district court; James Whiteside, Jr., register of deeds; W. A. Frush, treasurer; E. R. Fuller, county attorney; G. A. Curtis, superintendent of schools; C. E. Boughton, Philip Best and Lewis Stroud, commissioners. At the same time the people voted on the question of a permanent location for the county seat. Buckner (now Jetmore) received 199 votes; Marena, 107; Hodgeman Center, 40, and Fordham, 5. The county offices were established at Buckner soon after the election.

Hodgeman county is bounded on the north by Ness county; on the east by Pawnee and Edwards; on the south by Ford, and on the west by Gray and Finney. It has an area of 864 square miles and an elevation of about 2,500 feet above the sea level. The general surface is undulating prairie. Along the streams are belts of timber, the principal varieties being ash, oak, cottonwood, box-elder and hackberry, the total area of natural timber being about 5,000 acres. The Pawnee river flows through the northern part; Buckner creek rises near the southwest corner and flows in a northeasterly direction through the county, and the southeastern part is watered by the Saw Log creek. These streams with their tributaries form an abundant natural water supply. The climate is healthful and invigorating, there being neither swamps nor marshes to breed malaria. The bottom lands average nearly a mile in width and constitute about one-tenth of the entire area. Limestone and a soft sandstone are found in the bluffs along the streams, native lime is plentiful, and there is some gypsum near the center of the county.

The county is divided into the following townships: Benton, Center, Hallet, Marena, North Roscoe, Saw Log, South Roscoe, Sterling and valley. It has only about 20 miles of railroad, the western part of the Larned & Jetmore division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system. In 1910 the U. S. census reported a population of 2,930. The assessed valuation of property was a little over \$6,500,000, and the value of agricultural products for the year was \$1,158,560. Wheat, corn, sorghum, Kafir corn and hay are the leading crops.

Hoecken, Christian, an early Catholic missionary, came to what is now the State of Kansas as a missionary to the Kickapoo Indians some time prior to the year 1837. In the fall of that year he founded the Pottawatomie mission on Sugar creek, in what is now Miami county, near the eastern line of the state. He accompanied one of the first parties to the new mission and reservation on the Kansas river in 1847.

Here he continued his labors until 1851, when he joined Father De-Smet for missionary work among the Indian tribes farther up the Missouri river. While on board the steamboat *St. Ange*, bound for his new field, he was attacked by cholera and died on June 19, 1851. His body was encased in a cottonwood log, which had been hollowed out for the purpose, the seams being hermetically sealed with pitch, and buried on the bank of the river. On the return trip the rude coffin was exhumed and taken to St. Louis, where the body was interred according to the rites of the Jesuit fathers.

Hoge, a hamlet in the central part of Leavenworth county, is 15 miles southwest of Leavenworth on the Union Pacific R. R. It has rural free delivery from Tonganoxie. The population was 26 in 1910.

Hoisington, the second largest town of Barton county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 11 miles north of Great Bend, the county seat, with which it is connected by a branch of the Missouri Pacific. There are 2 banks, a weekly newspaper (the *Dispatch*), mills and elevators, electric lights, good hotels, well stocked mercantile establishments, an automobile livery, which makes daily trips to Great Bend and other towns, 4 churches, a public library and good schools. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with two rural routes. Hoisington is a growing town, the population in 1910 being 1,975, as against 789 ten years before.

Holcomb is a little village of Finney county on the Arkansas river and is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 6 miles west of Garden City, the county seat. It has a postoffice and in 1910 reported a population of 75. It is a trading point for the neighborhood, and does some shipping.

Holidays.—Section 5444 of the General Statutes of 1909 reads as follows: "The following days of each year shall be made and the same are hereby declared to be legal holidays for the purposes of this act: (1) The 1st day of January, known as New Year's day; (2) the 22nd day of February, known as Washington's birthday; (3) the 30th day of May, known as Decoration or Memorial day; (4) the 4th day of July, known as Independence day; (5) the first Monday in September, known as Labor day; (6) the 25th day of December, known as Christmas day; (7) any day appointed and recommended by the governor of this state, or the president of the United States, as a day of fast or thanksgiving; (8) any other day which may hereafter be made a legal holiday shall, for the purposes of this act, be a holiday. If any of said days be the first day of the week, known as Sunday, the next succeeding secular or business day shall be a holiday."

This section was enacted as part of the "negotiable instruments act," which was approved by the governor on March 7, 1905, and took effect upon the 7th day of the following June. Prior to the passage of this act the State of Kansas recognized but three days in the year as legal holidays, viz.: May 30, which was made a legal holiday by the act.

of Feb. 19, 1865; the first Monday in September, which was declared a legal holiday by the act of May 20, 1891; and the 22nd of February, which was made a legal holiday by the act of Feb. 6, 1895.

Under the provisions of Section 5444, above quoted, that "any other day which may hereafter be made a legal holiday shall, for the purposes of this act, be a holiday," must be added the 12th day of February, known as Lincoln's birthday, which was declared to be a legal holiday in Kansas by the act of March 9, 1907, two years after the "negotiable instrument act" became a law. The legislature of 1911 made Oct. 12, "Columbus day," a legal holiday, that being the date on which Christopher Columbus first sighted land on the Western Hemisphere in 1492.

Holland, a little village of Dickinson county, is situated on Holland creek, about 14 miles southwest of Abilene, the county seat, and 3 miles north of Carlton, the nearest railroad station. It is a trading center for the neighborhood and in 1910 reported a population of 41.

Hollenberg, a village of Franklin township, Washington county, is located on the Little Blue river 12 miles northeast of Washington, the county seat, and is a station on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. The town was laid out in the spring of 1872 by G. H. Hollenberg, who built the first store. The postoffice was established the same year with R. T. Kerr as postmaster. In 1896 Hollenberg came into notice through the report that gold had been found in the immediate vicinity, but the report was without foundation. (See Gold.) The town has a bank, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telegraph and express offices, grain elevators, a flour mill, graded public schools, churches of various denominations, a number of mercantile houses, and in 1910 reported a population of 250.

Holliday, a village in the extreme northern part of Johnson county, is located on the south bank of the Kansas river at the junction of two lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 11 miles southwest of Kansas City and about 13 miles north of Olathe, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice, telegraph and express facilities, general stores, and in 1910 had a population of 150.

Holliday, Cyrus K., capitalist and railroad builder, was born at Carlisle, Pa., April 3, 1826. He was educated for the legal profession at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., but being of a commercial turn of mind turned his attention in another direction. His first venture was the building of a short line of railroad in his native state, in which he accumulated some \$20,000, which was the foundation of his success in later life. Deeming the West a better field for the exercise of his peculiar talents, he left Pennsylvania and in Oct., 1854, located at Lawrence, Kan. He took an active interest in the free-state cause; was one of the founders of Topeka and the first president of the town company that laid out that city; and was for many years the largest landowner and heaviest taxpayer there. Mr. Holliday's greatest achievement was in projecting and building the first portion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. He was the first man to dream of a line of railway along the old Santa Fe trail to the Pacific coast.

In 1864 he prepared a map showing the line of the proposed road and tried to interest capitalists in the scheme. Everywhere he was met by rebuffs and sneers, but nothing daunted him, and he lived to see the realization of his dreams. He secured a charter from the Kansas legislature, and through the purchase and sale of Pottawatomie Indian lands raised money enough to build the first 20 miles of the road—from Topeka to Carbondale—an event that was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. Mr. Holliday always took an active interest in public affairs. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Kansas; was elected state senator in 1861; served as adjutant-general during the Civil war; was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1866; was nominated for Congress in 1874, but was defeated; was president of the Excelsior Coke and Gas company and the Merchants' National bank of Topeka; served as president of the State Historical Society, and was a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company from the time it was organized until his death on March 29, 1900.

Holling, a hamlet of Douglas county, is located in the southern portion 8 miles from Lawrence and 3 miles from Vinland, the nearest railroad town. It has rural free delivery of mail from Baldwin.

Hollis, a village of Cloud county, is situated in Lawrence township at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Union Pacific railroads, 8 miles northeast of Concordia, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, a telegraph office, a good local trade, does some shipping, and in 1910 reported a population of 50.

Holman, a little hamlet of Bourbon county, is located near the northwest corner, about 18 miles from Fort Scott, the county seat. Bronson is the most convenient railroad station, from which mail is delivered by rural carrier.

Holmes' Raid.—Soon after Gov. Geary entered upon the duties of the office in the fall of 1856, the free-state citizens appealed to him for protection. He disbanded the territorial militia assembled near Lawrence, and early in October proclaimed a peace. Richard J. Hinton, writing from Lawrence under date of Nov. 6, 1856, says that some of the free-state settlers, "finding the governor did not give them justice, determined to administer it themselves." Almost immediately after the governor had proclaimed peace in the territory and left the house of one Capt. E. Brown, a strong pro-slavery partisan, J. H. Holmes, with 7 others, surrounded the house, took Brown prisoner and looted his dwelling. A detachment of dragoons chased Holmes and his men across the border into Missouri. Thus forced by circumstances into "the enemy's country," Holmes decided to turn the affair to his advantage. He penetrated some 15 miles into the state, plundering known pro-slavery men. In the course of his march he met a man who had taken part in the burning of Osawatimie and stripped him of everything except his clothing.

Hinton says: "This is the first foray into Missouri, and having led the way it will not probably be the last. The bands are not generally beneficial to our cause, but men around Osawatomic who had suffered so much are filled with a determination never to rest till their foes or themselves are crushed out. It was bad for Homes (Holmes) to have plundered in Missouri at the present moment, but it is not to be wondered at when we consider what provocation they have endured."

Raids were common occurrences during the territorial period, but the raid of Holmes into Missouri is of historic interest because, as Hinton says, it was the first incursion of free-state men into that state. Holmes died at Red Bank, N. J., Nov. 21, 1907.

Holton, the county seat of Jackson county, is located on a slight eminence to the northeast of the central part of the county. It is one of the substantial towns of northeastern Kansas having local manufacturing establishments and other institutions which insure a good income to the town. There is a large brick yard, soda and mineral water factories, cigar factory, planing mill, patent medicine factory, 4 banks, 3 grain elevators, telegraph and express offices and an international money order postoffice with six rural routes. The educational facilities of Holton are exceptionally good for a town of its size. Besides good graded and high schools there is a higher institution of learning known as Campbell College, which has 4 good buildings and 8 departments. The population of Holton in 1910 was 2,842.

Holton was founded in 1856 by a colony of free-state people from Milwaukee, Wis. The party left Milwaukee in May of that year with 6 wagons drawn by cattle. The expedition was financed by the Hon. E. D. Holton, for whom the town was afterward named. The members of the company included J. B. Coffin and family, Edmund G. Ross and family, J. B. Hutts and family, the Lathrop family, six unmarried men and eight other persons, making a total of 34 persons. At Janesville, Wis., they were joined by Andrew Smith's family of five, Mr. Lyme's family of five, and another Ross family consisting of five persons. When they reached Missouri they were robbed and warned to turn back. They altered their course and went to Nebraska City, the rendezvous of free-state men, where they met James H. Lane with 200 men who joined them taking the Lane road to Kansas. The train now included 82 wagons. The party received additions by Capt. Shombre of Indiana with 17 men, Doc Weed of Leavenworth with 20 men, Col. Harvey of Illinois with 60 men, and Capt. Stonewall with 75 men. The second day out they met S. C. Pomeroy with a small party. The next day they met John Brown with a few men who had come to inform Lane that a price had been set upon his head, and to urge him not to go to Topeka, which advice was not heeded and they continued on their way. When they came to Elk creek they cut timber and built a bridge upon which to cross, and located where the Holton central high school now stands. The town site was surveyed and a log cabin 20 feet square was built in such a manner that it could be used for defense and was called "Jim

Lane's Fort." The depredations of the Kickapoo rangers in the fall caused the fort to be abandoned for a short time. A new company was organized in Dec., 1856, and a survey made.

In 1857 several buildings were erected, one being the Holton House by T. G. Walters, and another the Banner Hotel by E. M. Parks. A school house was built by contributions, Squires & Stafford put in a small stock of goods, and J. W. Gordon & Bro. started a general store. The next year Holton was made the county seat. The first child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Walters and named Holton Walters. He was presented with a town lot.

Factional differences were closely drawn in early times, the free-state men and Republicans doing business on the north side of the public square and the pro-slavery men and Democrats on the south side. There were two flag poles, one Republican and the other Democratic. Their differences often came to blows and sometimes to shots, Maj. Thomas J. Anderson being attacked at a convention at one time and injured by a blow on the head. He was also fired upon several times.

The town was incorporated in 1859 by Maj. T. J. Anderson, who was then probate judge. Dr. James Waters was the first mayor and George L. Hamm, city clerk. It became a city of the third class in 1871, and some years later was made a city of the second class.

Holy Cross, a hamlet of Pottawatomie county, is located in Emmett township, 21 miles southeast of Westmoreland, the county seat, and about 2 miles south of Emmett, from which place it receives daily mail by rural route. The population in 1910 was 43.

Holyrood, an incorporated city of the third class in Ellsworth county, is situated in Valley township, about 15 miles southwest of Ellsworth, the county seat. It is the terminus of a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. which connects with one of the main lines of that system at Little River, Rice county. Holyrood is one of the active, thriving towns of the county. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with two rural routes, telegraph and express offices, telephone connections with the surrounding towns, a grain elevator, a weekly newspaper (the Banner), Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist churches, graded and high schools, a hotel, several well stocked mercantile houses, etc., and is a shipping point for a large agricultural district. It was incorporated in 1904 and in 1910 had a population of 361.

Home, a village of Marshall county, is located in Franklin township 7 miles east of Marysville, the county seat. It is on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. and is a shipping point for grain and live stock. All the main lines of trade are represented. There are banking facilities, schools and churches, express and telegraph offices and a postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1900 was 450. Locally, it is called "Home City."

Homeopathic Medical Society.—(See Medical Societies.)

Homestead, a country postoffice in Chase county, is located 15 miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls, the county seat, and 12 miles southeast

of Clements, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., the nearest shipping point and railroad station. The population according to the census of 1910 was 40.

Homestead Laws.—An act of Congress “to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant preëmption rights” (approved Sept. 4, 1841), may be considered as the basis of all subsequent legislation in regard to the matter of disposing of the public domain to actual settlers. It provided that anyone settling in person on the public lands to which the Indian title had been extinguished, and who improved the same and erected a dwelling thereon, should be authorized to enter any number of acres not exceeding 160, to include the residence of such claimant, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of such land. But this act contained many limitations and exceptions, and notwithstanding subsequent amendments seemed to be wholly unsatisfactory to those who earnestly desired to see Kansas developed and her population increased. At the Democratic territorial convention, held at Leavenworth, Nov. 25, 1858, the following resolution was passed:

“That in view of the many hardships to which settlers upon public lands are subjected, and the enhanced value which they confer upon the lands held by the government, we would most respectfully but urgently press upon Congress the justice and propriety of selling a quarter-section of land to every actual settler who shall remain and improve the land for three consecutive years, at the actual cost of survey and issuing a patent, and that all public lands in this territory be withdrawn from the market for three years, and left open to preëmptors.”

On May 11, 1859, a Democratic convention at Tecumseh adopted a resolution declaring, “That the objects of the preëmption law would be better effected by giving a homestead to every bona fide settler and cultivator of the public land, without limit as to time, and that we respectively urge upon the president of the United States the propriety of postponing the public sales of the government lands in Kansas for at least twelve months.”

At the convention at Osawatomie, May 18, 1859, at which time and place the Republican party in Kansas was organized, it was resolved, “That the passage of a liberal homestead bill, giving 160 acres of land to every citizen who will settle upon and improve it, would be a measure just in principle, sound in policy, and productive of the greatest good to the people of the nation; and that we regard the defeat of Mr. Grow’s bill in the senate, by the Democratic party, as a direct blow at the laboring classes of the country, and as unworthy of the liberality of a great government.”

Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, as a member of the lower house of Congress, had been for years the champion of a homestead law, and such a bill was finally passed by Congress in 1860. It was vetoed, however, by President Buchanan. The bill was entitled “An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and for other purposes:” and it gave to every citizen of the United States “who is the head of a

family," and to every person of foreign birth residing in the country who has declared his intention to become a citizen, though he may not be the head of a family, that privilege of appropriating to himself 160 acres of government land, of settling and residing upon it for five years; and should his residence continue until the end of this period, he should then receive a patent on the payments of 25 cents per acre, or one-fifth of the established government price. During this period the land was to be protected from all the debts of the settler. The bill also contained a cession to the states of all the public lands within their respective limits "which have been subject to sale at private entry, and which remain unsold after the lapse of thirty years."

This provision embraced a donation to the states of 12,229,731 acres and as to the actual settler, while the bill did not make an absolute donation, the price was so small that it could scarcely be called a sale, being nominally 25 cents an acre, to be paid at the end of five years.

President Buchanan expressed a decided opinion in his veto message that Congress did not have the power, under the constitution, to give away the public lands, either to states or to individuals. He declared that the point was more clear in regard to the public lands in the states and territories within the Louisiana and Florida purchases, for these lands were paid for out of the public treasury with money raised by taxation; and as Congress had no power to appropriate the money with which these lands were purchased, he contended that it was clear the power over the lands was equally limited. He further objected to the bill upon the ground that it would prove unequal and unjust in its operation among the actual settlers themselves. Those who had already settled in the new countries had paid for their lands the government price of \$1.25 per acre, and if the new settlers were given their land for a comparatively nominal price, he contended upon every principle of equality and justice, that the government would be obliged to refund out of the common treasury the difference which the old paid above the new settlers for their lands.

Another objection was that the bill would do great injustice to the old soldiers who had received land warrants for their services in fighting the battles of their country, as it would greatly reduce the market value of these warrants. The magnitude of this interest to be affected, he said, appeared in the fact that there were outstanding unsatisfied land warrants reaching back to the war of 1812, and even Revolutionary times, amounting, in round numbers, to 7,500,000 acres. It was further asserted by the president that the bill would prove unequal and unjust in its operation, because, from its nature, it was confined to one class of people, being exclusively conferred upon the cultivators of the soil. The numerous body of mechanics in our large cities could not, even by emigrating to the west, take advantage of the provisions of the bill without entering upon a new occupation, for which their habits of life had rendered them unfit. Another objection was that the bill was unjust to the old states of the Union in many respects. An individual in the older

states would not pay its fair value for land when, by crossing the Mississippi, he could go upon the public lands and obtain a farm almost without money and without price. It was further asserted that the bill would open one vast field for speculation, and it was claimed that in the entry of graduated lands the experience of the land office justified that objection. The president further said that it was not, in his opinion, expedient to proclaim to all the nations of the earth that whoever should arrive in this country from a foreign shore and declare his intention to become a citizen should receive a farm of 160 acres, if he would only reside on it and cultivate it. Other objections cited by the president were that it would reduce the increase of public revenue from that source; that it would destroy the present admirable land system; and that it might introduce among us those pernicious social theories which have proved so disastrous in other countries.

An effort was made to pass the bill over the president's veto, but it failed in the senate. Renewed efforts were then made to enact such legislation, and on May 20, 1862, the "Homestead Bill" became a law with the signature of President Lincoln, and with the amendments since enacted it is now a part of the United States Revised Statutes (Sections 2289-2317). The policy of these laws is to give portions of the public lands to those who will settle, cultivate, and make permanent homes upon them. Any person who is the head of a family, or who is twenty-one years of age and is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration of intention to become such, may acquire a tract of unappropriated public land, not exceeding 160 acres, on condition of settlement, cultivation, and continuous occupancy as a home by him for the period of five years, and of the payment of certain moderate fees. It is expressly declared that no lands acquired under this statute shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor by the government to the settler. This provision was inserted for the purpose of protecting debtors and of inducing them to settle upon the public domain. Its constitutionality was questioned, but was sustained by the courts. It would be difficult to point to any enactment of Congress more wise in conception, just in policy and beneficial in its results than this homestead statute and its amendments.

Under their provision it is safe to say that 100,000,000 acres of unoccupied public lands have been transferred by the United States to homestead settlers. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the commissioner of the general land office reported that "the original homestead entries aggregated 111,390, and embarked 15,455,057.46 acres for actual bona fide homes to American settlers."

The term "original entry" refers to the proceedings by which a person enters a tract of land as his homestead. Its important features are the filing of an affidavit, prescribed by statute, with the register of the land office in which he is about to make the entry, and the payment of a fee of \$5 if his entry is for not more than 80 acres, or of \$10 if it is for more than

that amount. The "final entry" refers to the proceedings connected with the issue of a certificate of title or patent by the United States to the person making the original entry, or to his widow, heirs, or devisees. Ordinarily the patent does not issue until the expiration of five years from the date of the original entry, and then only upon furnishing the evidence required by statute of the actual occupancy of the land and its cultivation by the claimant during that period. Provision is made, however, for shortening this term by "commuting," that is, paying the minimum government price for the land. Upon such payment, the homesteader may obtain a patent at any time. It also provided that the term which a homestead settler served in the United States army, navy or marine corps, "during the Rebellion," or in the "Spanish war," or "in suppressing the insurrection in the Philippines," may be deducted from the five years required to perfect his title and to receive a patent for his original entry.

The effect of the passage of the homestead law upon the settlement of Kansas was marvelous. During the first year following its enactment there were 1,149 entries, with a total of 173,725.70 acres. In the eight years ending with 1870 there were 13,168 entries for 1,661,894.23 acres, and at the next decade, in 1880, there had been made 79,961 entries, calling for 10,762,353.69 acres of land. The mind of the reader will more readily grasp the immensity of these transactions when it is stated that in these eighteen years there was taken up in Kansas, by actual settlers under the homestead law, an area of land equal to more than three times the area of the State of Massachusetts. The homestead act is now the approved and preferred method of acquiring title to the public lands. It has stood the test of fifty years, and it stands as the concentrated wisdom of legislation for the disposition of the public domain. It has protected the government, it has filled the state with homes, and it has built up communities by giving ownership of the soil, in small tracts, to the occupants thereof.

Homesteaders' Union Association.—This association was formed in Sherman county (q. v.), shortly after settlement began there in 1884. A county seat contest arose, several towns claiming to be the seat of justice, and the settlers did not know where to pay their taxes. The homesteaders also had trouble with the cattle men, who resented the breaking up of their ranges, and as a step toward the adoption of some protective measure, an informal meeting was held to consider what was best to do. The first actual meeting, for the purpose of organization, was held at Eustis on June 18, 1887, when a committee was appointed to frame a constitution. Prior to that time protective societies had been formed in thirteen different neighborhoods, and the committee was made to consist of one member from each society or lodge. The committee met on June 25, 1887. A. M. Curtis was chosen president; E. E. Blackman and W. J. Colby, secretaries, and a constitution was drafted.

Article I provided that the association be known as the "Home-

steadlers Union Association" of Sherman county, Kan., and that the association "shall be to protect the laboring classes in our county, and for the advancement of their interests financially, morally and socially." Article II provided for the usual officers and defined their duties. Article IV provided that "every male citizen over the age of twenty-one years shall be eligible to membership;" and every member was required to take the following obligation: "I do solemnly pledge my sacred word and honor that I will not divulge any of the signs, grips, passwords, or any of the secret workings of this order, and that I will not vote against any case at issue on personal grounds and that I will in all my acts do that which I believe to be to the best interests of Sherman county, and that I will do all in my power to promote justice, equity and morality."

The constitution was accepted at the first meeting of the grand lodge, composed of three delegates from each of the thirteen lodges, held at Eustis July 12, 1887. At the first election of officers J. N. McDaniels was chosen president; Alexander Martin, vice-president; E. E. Blackman, recording secretary; W. J. Cobby, treasurer; David Robinson, chaplain, and S. Poff, captain. The second meeting of the grand lodge was held on Aug. 30. It was devoted chiefly to organization and education, and it developed that the living issue of the association was not so much the protection of the settlers as the settlement of the county seat contest, and, as a matter of fact, it did wield considerable influence in the final adjustment of that question.

The secret work of the order was never written, and after the election which decided the location of the county seat a meeting was held to celebrate the result. Another meeting was called for Dec. 10, 1887, but few responded, and the Homesteaders' Union Association evidently died a quiet death, as no further record of it can be found.

Homewood, a village in the southwest part of Franklin county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 11 miles southwest of Ottawa, the county seat. It has general stores, a public school, a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph and express facilities, and in 1910 had a population of 100. Situated in a rich agricultural district, it is the supply and shipping point for the vicinity.

Hooker, a little settlement of Decatur county, is located on Sappa creek, 8 miles southwest of Oberlin, the county seat and nearest railroad station, whence mail is delivered by rural route.

Hooser, a village of Dexter township, Cowley county, is a station on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 27 miles southeast of Winfield, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice with one rural route, telegraph, express and telephone facilities, some general stores, and in 1910 reported a population of 23.

Hope, an incorporated city of Dickinson county, is located in the township of the same name and is an important railway town, being situated at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe lines, 22 miles south of Abilene, the county seat. It is

equipped with electric lights, has well kept streets and sidewalks, 2 banks, an international money order postoffice with four rural routes, a weekly newspaper (the Dispatch), telegraph and express offices, two telephone companies, a hospital, flour mills, a gypsum plaster works, and in 1910 reported a population of 567. The business buildings are substantial structures and the residences are better than the average usually found in cities of similar size. Excellent educational facilities are afforded by the graded public schools and a high school.

Hopewell, a discontinued postoffice of Pratt county, is located in the Rattlesnake creek valley, about 18 miles northwest of Pratt, the county seat, and 10 miles south of Macksville, which is the nearest railroad station. A rural route from Haviland supplies the people with mail.

Hopkins' Battery.—When Capt. Crawford's company captured a Confederate battery at old Fort Wayne on Oct. 22, 1862, Company B of the Twelfth Kansas cavalry was detached to man the captured guns and became known as "Hopkins' Battery." It took part in the engagements at Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, and some minor actions, and was then stationed at Fort Gibson until July 17, 1863, when it participated in the fight at Honey Springs. On Oct. 1, 1863, by order of the war department, it was made the Third Kansas battery. (See War of 1861.)

Horace, an incorporated town in Greeley county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 2 miles west of Tribune, the county seat. It has a number of mercantile establishments, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 189. The town was founded in June, 1886, and soon had 300 inhabitants. In 1888 it had a newspaper and a bank. It was one of the rival towns for the county seat.

Horners, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., in Marion county, is located between Florence and Peabody, 10 miles south of Marion, the county seat. It receives its mail from Peabody by rural route.

Horse Thieves.—(See Anti-Horse Thief Association.)

Horticultural Society, State.—In the early part of 1867 a letter appeared in the Kansas Farmer, written by a man who signed himself "Pomologist." The writer suggested that the fruit growers and vine dressers of the state form a society to be known as the "Kansas Pomological Society." John S. Brown, the editor of the Farmer, recommended the organization of such a society and asked all who favored it to respond immediately. Twenty-five persons sent in their postoffice addresses and 25 cents each to the editor to assist in the organization. Their names appeared in the April issue of the Farmer. An organization was soon after effected with the following officers: William Tanner, Leavenworth, president; William Maxwell, Lanesfield, vice-president; William E. Barnes, Vinland, treasurer; John S. Brown, recording secretary; and S. T. Kelsey, Ottawa, corresponding secretary. In the May number of the Farmer was published the president's address,

in which he asked every member to collect all the information upon fruit culture in the different counties of his district, and send to the corresponding secretary, to be submitted at the first meeting. The society was organized and incorporated under a charter from the state on Dec. 15, 1867.

The State Horticultural Society, an outgrowth of the Pomological Society, was formed at Ottawa, Franklin county, with George T. Anthony, William M. Hansley, J. Stagman, William Tanner, G. C. Brackett, S. T. Kelsey and Charles B. Lines as charter members. Its object was the advancement of the art and science of horticulture. It consisted of annual members, who paid a fee of \$1; of life members, who paid a fee of \$10; and honorary members, who were distinguished as horticulturists.

By article V, of the constitution, annual meetings were to be held in December and semi-annual meetings in June of each year, "at such time and place as the society may direct." An appropriation was made in 1869, for the society to use in making a complete collection of the fruits grown in Kansas and exhibiting them at the Pomological Congress, held at Philadelphia, Pa., in Sept., 1869. At that Congress Kansas was awarded the gold medal for the best display of fruit.

The society has been active in improving the species of fruits in the state; in introducing improved methods of horticulture; in the scientific care of orchards; and the cause and treatment of diseases of trees. The officers of the society for 1911 were: E. G. Hoover of Wichita, president; J. T. Tredway of La Harpe, vice-president; O. F. Whitney of Topeka, treasurer; and Walter Wellhouse of Topeka, secretary.

Horticulture.—Literally, the word horticulture means the art of cultivating gardens. In its broader sense it includes the cultivation of all varieties of fruits, flowers, vegetables and nursery stock. Consequently horticulture embraces the divisions of pomology, or fruit culture; floriculture, or the raising of flowers and decorative plants; gardening, or the cultivation of vegetables; and nursery culture, or the cultivation of fruit-bearing plants and trees until they are ready for transplanting.

Before white men came to Kansas the Indians made use of the wild native fruits, gathering and drying for domestic purposes cherries, plums, and grapes. Of these native fruits there are several varieties of plums, the wild plum or sloe being the most common. In the western part of the state, the sand-hill plum, a shrub rarely over six feet in height, grows in abundance upon the sand hills along the Arkansas and Smoky Hill rivers. The wild blackberry is found in the skirts of timber which border the streams and the northern dewberry grows in some localities. Grapes are common in the eastern part of the state and are found in many places on the sand hills in the central and western part of the state. The wild gooseberry is found in every part of Kansas, and in the western part of the state may be found the wild currant, of which there are three varieties. The wild strawberry is found

in moist places and is sweeter than some of the cultivated species. A little known fruit, called the Juneberry, grows in rocky, hilly places. The persimmon, cherry and paw paw also grow wild.

The first orchard in the state was planted by Rev. Thomas Johnson at the Methodist Episcopal mission, near Shawneetown in 1837, when 12 acres were planted to fruit trees. The part played by the horticulturists in the early history of Kansas was unimportant, because of the great agitation which preceded and accompanied the birth of Kansas, and practically little fruit tree planting was done before the war except along the eastern border, where in the early '60s it was noticeable that scarcely a settler had neglected to plant and cultivate a small orchard, usually of peach trees, though some planted grape vines and berry bushes. Farther west the settlers planted orchards, but as they selected varieties of fruit that had flourished in the east, the result was that, owing to the difference in the soil, climate and altitude, most of these early orchards died. About this time the Kansas State Horticultural Society came forward and introduced varieties of peaches, pears, apples and small fruits which could successfully be propagated in Kansas. Following the influx of immigration at the close of the Civil war, came a greater interest in the subject of fruit growing, and it is safe to say that within five years after Kansas took the gold medal for the fruit displayed at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1869, over 1,000,000 fruit trees were planted in the state. By 1875 it was estimated that there were 2,500 different varieties of apples alone to be found in the orchards of Kansas.

In 1910 the vast acreage planted to apple trees in eastern and central Kansas was almost incredible to people of the eastern states, and a Kansas apple specialist has "grown more apples on trees of his own planting than any other man in the world."

One of the first commercial orchards was planted in the spring of 1876, in the southern part of Leavenworth county by Frederick Wellhouse, who became the largest apple grower in the world, having at one time 1,600 acres in orchards in Leavenworth, Miami and Osage counties, and was widely known as the "Apple King." He died on Jan 10, 1911.

According to the report of the state horticultural society for 1909, there were in the State of Kansas 7,216,853 apple trees; 287,929 pear trees; 4,929,688 peach trees; 732,102 plum trees; 900,806 cherry trees; 16,715 quince trees; and 194,903 apricot trees. The estimated number of bushels of fruit grown in 1909 was 5,669,274 of apples; 82,929 of pears; 1,287,835 of peaches; 44,512 of plums; and 59,331 of cherries. Of small fruits there were 3,487 acres in strawberries; 1,626 acres in raspberries; 4,505 acres in blackberries; and 467 acres in gooseberries. There were 6,197 acres of land planted to vineyards, and 25,300 acres occupied by gardens. (See Entomological Commission.)

Horton, the largest town in Brown county, is an incorporated city of the second class, located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

14 miles south of Hiawatha, the county seat. It has electricity for power and lighting purposes, waterworks, fire department, opera house, 3 banks, 2 weekly newspapers (the Headlight and the Commercial), good hotels and about 250 business establishments. The Rock Island shops are located here. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with three rural routes. The population according to the census of 1910 was 3,600.

Horton is one of the newer towns in this part of the state. It was founded in Sept., 1886. A weekly paper was started the next month. In Sept., 1887, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific shops, the largest owned by that road in the west, were completed, and Horton had grown large enough to be incorporated as a city of the second class. The next month a daily paper was established. A fire department was organized in November of the same year. In May, 1888, the street railway line was completed and put into operation. In July the electric light plant began business, and when the city was two years old it claimed a population of 4,600. The main cause of the rapid growth was the railroad shops, which were built to employ 2,500 men. The waterworks went into operation in 1889. In 1891 there was a disastrous fire which destroyed the best business blocks in town, the loss aggregating \$120,000.

Horton, Albert Howell, chief justice of the Kansas supreme court from 1876 to 1895, was born near Brookfield, N. Y., March 12, 1837. The ancestry of his family runs back in a direct line to Robert de Horton, who lived in the 12th century. The first American ancestor of the family was Barnabas Horton, born at Mausly, Leicestershire, England, July 16, 1600, and came to Hampton, Mass., about 1633. In 1640 he removed to New Haven, Conn., and subsequently to Southold, L. I. Albert was the son of Dr. Harvey and Mary (Bennett) Horton. He received his elementary education in the public schools; attended an academy at Goshen, N. Y.; entered the law department of the University of Michigan in 1855, but during his sophomore year was compelled to leave college because of an affection of his eyes. He was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1860, and the same year he removed to Atchison, Kan., where he was soon appointed city attorney. In April, 1861, he was elected to that office on the Republican ticket, and in September Gov. Robinson appointed him judge of the Second judicial district. Later he was elected to the position twice without opposition, but resigned to resume his law practice. From 1861 to 1864 he was a member of the editorial staff of the Atchison Weekly Champion. In 1868 he was a Republican presidential elector and was elected as messenger to carry the vote of the state to Washington. In May, 1869, President Grant appointed him United States district attorney for Kansas. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in 1872, and state senator in 1876, but resigned Jan. 1, 1877, to accept the appointment of chief justice tendered him by Gov. Osborn. The same year he was elected to fill the unexpired term. In 1878 he was reelected for a term of six years and was reelected in 1884 and 1890. In 1885

his name was presented to the joint session of the legislature for United States senator, and on the first ballot the vote stood 86 for John J. Ingalls and 83 for Judge Horton. For many years Judge Horton was president of the Alumni Association of the University of Michigan, for the Southwest and in June, 1889, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. On April 30, 1895, he resigned his position on the supreme bench to resume his law practice at Topeka, as a member of the firm of Waggener, Horton & Orr. In 1864 Judge Horton married Anna A. Robertson, of Middletown, N. Y., who died in 1883, leaving four children, and on Nov. 13, 1887, he married Mrs. Mary A. Prescott of Topeka. Judge Horton died on Sept. 2, 1902, at Topeka.

Howard, the judicial seat and largest town in Elk county, is located in the center of the county on a beautiful eminence overlooking the valleys of the Elk river, Paw Paw and Rock creeks, and is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. It has 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers, an opera house, a county high school, and an ample number of good church buildings. It is a shipping point for agricultural products and live stock. A good quality of limestone is found in the vicinity. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has an international money order postoffice with six rural routes. The population in 1910 was 1,163.

Howard City, as it was called in earlier times, was established in 1870 by a town company, of which Samuel McFarland was president and T. A. Dodd was secretary. The management of affairs was soon left to private individuals, and the principal promoters were, John McBee, S. B. Oberlander, C. T. Adams, P. C. Tapping, Alexander Bruce, Perry and Milton Vincent and T. A. Dodd. The first business enterprise was undertaken by Oscar McFarland, who built a store in 1870. The second was a livery stable belonging to a Mr. McClure. The Howard House was built in 1871, by John Barnes and John Parrett. The third building was a saloon, and the fourth a printing office, installed by Kelley & Turner. The postoffice at Paw Paw creek was brought to Howard in 1871. T. J. Barnes was postmaster at the time. The first school was taught in 1873 by W. S. Kent, with 19 pupils in attendance. An \$8,000 building was erected in 1882. The first newspaper—the Howard County Messenger—was established by Kelley & Turner in 1872.

In Oct., 1877, Howard was incorporated as a city of the third class, and the following officers were chosen at the first election: Mayor, A. B. Steinberger; police judge, A. M. Bowen; city clerk, H. A. Lanman; city treasurer, William Crooks; city attorney, J. A. Oliphant; city marshal, William M. Vinson; councilmen, N. Momma, William Driscoll, J. Q. Burchfield, S. Lucas and James Howell.

Howard County.—On Feb. 26, 1867, Gov. Crawford approved an act creating a number of new counties in the territory recently acquired from the Osage Indians. One of these counties was Howard, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Greenwood county, thence south to the 37th degree of north

latitude, thence west 31 miles to the center of range 8 east, thence north to the southwest corner of Greenwood county, thence east to the place of beginning."

Owing to a county seat fight, the county was divided by the act of March 11, 1875, into the counties of Elk and Chautauqua, and Howard county passed out of existence.

Howe, Edgar Watson, journalist and author, was born in Wabash county, Ind., May 3, 1854, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Irwin) Howe. When he was about three years of age the family removed to Bethany, Harrison county, Mo., where the father, a Methodist preacher, published a newspaper of strong abolition sentiments. Edgar served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in his father's office and in 1868 started out for himself. He visited various cities, working at the case to earn money to pay his way from one place to another, and at the age of eighteen began the publication of the *Weekly Globe* at Golden, Col. From there he went to Falls City, Neb., where he published a newspaper, and where in 1873 he married Miss Clara L. Frank. In 1877 he located in Atchison, Kan., and established the *Daily Globe*, which soon came to be widely quoted. Mr. Howe is the author of several works of fiction, the best known of which are, "The Story of a Country Town," "The Mystery of the Locks," and "A Moonlight Boy."

Hoxie, the county seat of Sheridan county, is situated almost in the exact geographic center of the county on the Union Pacific R. R. The town was laid out in the early part of 1886 by a company composed of E. E. Parker, W. P. Rice, J. W. Huff, J. H. Huff, H. R. Stimson, H. P. Churchill, William Mellen, E. H. McCracken and Isaac Mulholland. The *Kenneth Sentinel* of March 11, 1886, says: "On last Saturday evening a meeting of the citizens of Kenneth was held at the school house for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition from the Hoxie town company looking to a consolidation of the two places, and a removal of the buildings to the Hoxie town site." At that meeting the Hoxie interests were represented by W. P. Rice, J. W. Huff and William Mellen, who agreed to give new lots to those who owned property in Kenneth, and to pay the expense of removing their buildings to the new town, which was about 3 miles south of Kenneth. These men by their courtesy and diplomacy won the day, and "after mature deliberation, extending far into the night, a vote was finally reached on a motion to consolidate the two towns by moving Kenneth to the Hoxie town site, and it was adopted without a dissenting voice."

This absorption of the town of Kenneth, which was at that time the county seat, gave Hoxie a good start toward becoming a city. On June 6, 1886, a Presbyterian church was organized, and the town company made a contract with George Forgue, of Clifton, Kan., to establish a brick yard. Hoxie now has 2 banks, 2 grain elevators, a weekly newspaper (the *Sentinel*), good hotels, an international money order postoffice with four rural routes, telegraph and express offices, a telephone exchange, and a number of well stocked stores which handle

all lines of merchandise. The county high school is located at Hoxie, and there are also graded public schools. The population in 1910 was 532.

Hoyt, a town of Jackson county, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. in Douglas township, 14 miles south of Holton, the county seat, and about the same distance north of Topeka. It is an important hay market, and is noted for large shipments of live stock. It has banking facilities, a newspaper, all the general lines of business, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice with two rural mail routes. The town was founded in 1886 by a company of Holton men, of which I. T. Price and A. D. Walker were members. The promoters made a free dinner and sale, but no lots were taken. Later W. B. McKeage laid out on his farm 20 lots, which he sold at \$100 each. A street of frame buildings was built by the town company fronting the railroad. Joseph Burns built a store for general merchandise. About 1895 the new street, which is the present business section, was built up of stone and brick buildings by the citizens. The population in 1910 was 400.

Hudson, an incorporated town of Stafford county, is situated in Hayes township on the Missouri Pacific R. R., about 10 miles northeast of St. John, the county seat. It has a bank, a money order postoffice with one rural route, a weekly newspaper (the Patriot), grain elevators, a flour mill, a creamery, a cement stone works, telephone connections with the surrounding towns, telegraph and express offices and a large retail trade in all lines of merchandise. Hudson was incorporated in 1908 and in 1910 reported a population of 253.

Hudson, Thomas J., lawyer and member of Congress, was born Oct. 30, 1844, in the State of Indiana and reared on a farm. He was an ambitious boy and wished to go to school, but was forced to earn the money for his expenses himself. When he was twenty-one years of age he decided to go West and located in Kansas in the spring of 1866. He engaged in farming for four years, then studied law and commenced practice in 1870. Mr. Hudson took an active part in the political life of the community and was elected to the Kansas state legislature. He was elected county attorney three times and served several terms as mayor of his city. In 1892 he was nominated for Congress by the Democratic and Populist parties, though he was elected as a Populist and always acted with that party. After serving one term he resumed his law practice at Fredonia, where he still lives.

Huffaker, Thomas Sears, one of the pioneer teachers of Kansas, was born in Clay county, Mo., March 30, 1825, a son of Rev. George Huffaker, who had come from Kentucky five years before. He was educated in the common schools and the Howard high school, and in 1849 came to Kansas in connection with the manual training school for the Shawnee Indians at the mission in what is now Jefferson county. The following year he went to Council Grove, where he took charge of the Indian mission school which had been established on the Kaw reserva-

tion there by the Methodist Episcopal church South. He remained at the head of this school until it was abandoned in 1854. On May 6, 1852, Mr. Huffaker married Miss Eliza A. Baker, who was born in Illinois in 1836. About the time the Indian mission school was abandoned, Mr. and Mrs. Huffaker organized a school for white children, which was probably the first school of the kind in Kansas. Mr. Huffaker was one of the incorporators of the Council Grove town company; was the first postmaster at Council Grove; was elected to the state legislature in 1874 and again in 1879; was a regent of the State Normal School from 1864 to 1871; was frequently a delegate to Republican conventions, and as late as May, 1906, was a member of the state convention of that party. Mr. Huffaker died on July 10, 1910.

Hugoton, the county seat and only incorporated city in Stevens county, is located a little southwest of the center of the county, about 28 miles northwest of Liberal and 23 miles north of Hooker, Okla., which is the nearest railroad town. Hugoton was founded in the latter part of 1885 and for a time had a promising growth. In 1887 bonds were voted for the construction of the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic railroad on condition that the line pass through Hugoton and that the road should be completed and in operation by June, 1888. In August of the same year an effort was made to build the Meade Center, Cimarron Valley & Trinidad railroad, the organizers of the company being Stevens county men. Both these projects failed of realization and consequently Hugoton failed to meet the anticipations of its promoters. In the summer of 1887 a stage line was started to Garden City. There are now daily stages to Liberal, Ulysses and Hartland. Hugoton has a bank, a money order postoffice, a weekly newspaper (the *Hermes*), telephone connections, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and a number of general stores. It is one of the smallest county seats in the state, the population in 1910 being only 105.

Hull, a hamlet of Marshall county, is located on the Big Blue river and the Union Pacific R. R. in Marysville township, 7 miles north of Marysville, the county seat. It has express and telegraph offices, a postoffice and some local trade. The population in 1910 was 25.

Humana, Juan De.—(See Bonilla's Expedition.)

Humboldt, one of the principal cities of Allen county, is on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, 8 miles south of Iola, the county seat. The place was first visited by B. M. Blanton, a Methodist missionary, who told his brother, N. B. Blanton, and J. A. Coffey, of Lawrence, of the advantages of the location for a town. In March, 1857, the town site was located by Mr. Coffey, who returned to Lawrence, where he found some German colonists looking for a location and induced them to settle in his new town, which was named for Baron von Humboldt. In the spring of 1870 the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad was completed through that portion of Allen county, and the following October the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston was run through Humboldt. Since then the growth of the city has been steady,

until at the present time Humboldt is one of the busiest cities of its size in the state. It was organized as a village in 1866 and incorporated as a city of the second class by the act of Feb. 28, 1870. Being located in the gas and oil fields, it is a good manufacturing center. It has large cement and brick works, an oil refinery, flour mills, elevators, two banks, express and telegraph offices, and the press is well represented. The city is supplied with waterworks and electric lights, and in 1910 reported a population of 2,548.

Hummer, one of the inland hamlets of Smith county, is located 6 miles southeast of Smith Center, the county seat, from which place its mail is distributed by rural route. The population in 1910 was 25.

Humphrey, Lyman Underwood, eleventh governor of the State of Kansas, was born at New Baltimore, Stark county, Ohio, July 25, 1844. At the age of seventeen years he left high school at Massillon, Ohio, to enlist in Company I, Seventy-sixth Ohio infantry, which was mustered into the United States service on Oct. 7, 1861. Subsequently he was a member of Companies D and E of the same regiment, but was mustered out on July 15, 1865, as first lieutenant of Company I. His regiment was first attached to the First brigade, First division, Fifteenth army corps, commanded first by Gen. William T. Sherman and later by Gen. John A. Logan. He was with his command in the engagements at Fort Donelson, Chickasaw Bluffs, Jackson, Vicksburg, about Chattanooga in the fall of 1863, and in numerous battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign of 1864. After the fall of Atlanta he was with Sherman in the famous "March to the sea," and up through the Carolinas, taking part in the battle of Bentonville and being present at the surrender of the Confederate army under Gen. J. E. Johnston. After the war he attended Mount Union College, at Alliance, Ohio, for a short time, and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1867. The succeeding year he was admitted to the Ohio bar, but soon afterward removed to Shelby county, Mo., where he engaged in teaching and newspaper work. In 1871, with his mother and brother, John E. Humphrey, he came to Kansas, locating at Independence, which city has since been his home. He was one of the founders of the Independence Tribune, and during the early years of its existence took an active interest in its career. On Christmas day, in 1872, Mr. Humphrey was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Leonard of Beardstown, Ill., and in 1873 he engaged in the practice of law. Always a Republican, he soon became an influential factor in the councils of that party in Kansas, and in 1876 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the state legislature. While a member of that body he served with ability on the judiciary committee, one of the most important of the house. In 1877 he was elected lieutenant-governor for the unexpired term of Melville J. Salter, who had resigned, and the following year was elected to the office for a full term of two years. In 1884 he was elected to the state senate, and in the ensuing session of the legislature introduced the reso-

lution to strike the word "white" from the constitutional provision relating to the state militia. Mr. Humphrey was nominated for governor by the Republican state convention at Topeka on July 26, 1888, and at the election the following November was victorious by a plurality of over 73,000 votes. At the expiration of his first term he was reelected, holding the office for four years altogether. Upon retiring from the office of governor he resumed the practice of law. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Congress in his district, but was defeated by Thomas J. Hudson, the Populist candidate. Mr. Humphrey is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and several other fraternal and benevolent societies.

Humphrey's Administration.—Gov. Humphrey was inaugurated on Jan. 14, 1889. The regular session of the legislature had been convened on the 8th and organized with Lieut.-Gov. A. P. Riddle as the presiding officer of the senate, and Henry Booth as speaker of the house. Six days later, when the new administration was installed, Mr. Riddle was succeeded by the new lieutenant-governor, Andrew J. Felt. In his inaugural address Gov. Humphrey said:

"Kansas, in her career thus far, covers what has been aptly characterized a focal period in history, toward which the lines of progress have converged, and beautifully exemplifies, in her present conditions, the philosophy of De Tocqueville that the growth of states bears some marks of their origin; that the circumstances of their birth and rise affect the whole term of their being. In Kansas this may be observed in the liberal spirit of her laws and in the genius of her institutions. . . . For Kansas was but the first born child of Republican supremacy on American soil; the triumph of an idea; the idea of the Pilgrim as against that of the Cavalier; the idea of the founders of Lawrence over the idea of the settlers of Leecompton. . . . And the idea which thus triumphed in a free Kansas, and the influences going out from our early settlement, are a living, energizing force in all our moral, social and material progress."

Two days after the delivery of this address, he submitted to the general assembly his first official message, in which he referred to the fact that, for the first time in the history of the state, the legislature met six days before the new executive was inaugurated. (See Martin's Administration.)

"This unanticipated state of affairs," said he, "is suggestive of the need of constitutional revision, and prompts the inquiry, whether it would not be well to provide by law that the outgoing governor shall, in all cases, prepare and leave with his successor, to be delivered to the legislature, a message reviewing the condition of state affairs since the last preceding session of that body, with such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem expedient. His experience necessarily gives him a familiarity with the various interests of the commonwealth, and accurate knowledge of the condition and business

requirements of its institutions and thoroughness of information in all matters of public concern. This information should be communicated to the legislature as early as possible after its organization, and it would seem appropriate to devolve that duty upon the retiring governor."

He then mentioned the fact that Gov. Anthony had left such a message, and expressed his belief that the precedent thus established should have the sanction of law. Gov. Glick, at the time of his inauguration, made a similar suggestion.

Gov. Humphrey next reviewed the promises in the platform upon which he had been elected, to-wit: 1st—The enactment of legislation friendly to the interest of the wage-workers, especially laws to prevent unfair competition; 2d—An amendment to the law relating to apprentices so as to protect skilled labor; 3d—To provide for the weekly payment of wages; 4th—To reduce the legal rate of interest to six per cent. per annum, and the maximum contract rate to ten per cent.; 5th—The passage of a law to regulate trusts; 6th—The fulfillment of the assurance that the state would provide liberally for the soldiers' orphans' home; 7th—The promise that the railroad commissioners should protect farmers against excessive charges in the removal of crops; 8th—The protection of the home against the saloon, in which he reminded the legislature that the state was fully committed to the policy of prohibition; 9th—With regard to woman's rights, which subject "is entitled to your serious consideration."

The legislature of 1887 had submitted to the people an amendment to section 17 of the Bill of Rights of the state constitution. This section as originally adopted was as follows: "No distinction shall ever be made between citizens and aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property." The object of the amendment was to make possible the enactment of a law prohibiting aliens from owning land in the state. It was ratified by the people at the general election in 1888, and the governor admonished the legislature that it was now their duty to place such a law on the statute books as would give the new provision full force and effect. He also recommended the amendment of the law relating to the assessment of property, imposing a penalty upon the assessor who failed to perform his duty; a revision of the law governing corporations so each business corporation would have to pay into the state treasury a stipulated per cent. of its capital stock as an incorporation fee; the placing of all public officials on a salary basis and doing away with the fee system; the continuance of the supreme court commissioners, and that the law imposing the death-penalty for murder in the first degree should be either abolished or amended in such a way as to make it effective.

Like some of his predecessors, he pointed out the necessity for a radical revision of the constitution. Said he: "It detracts nothing from the acknowledged wisdom of the framers of our constitution to say that it is now very defective. Our marvelous development and changed conditions, impossible of anticipation when it was devised, call now for

revision. . . . At the time of admission the population of the state did not exceed 120,000. . . . The Kansas of today has reached the vast proportions of an empire, requiring a readjustment of her organic law to suit the present needs."

Especially did he call attention to the inequalities in representation in the legislature through the constitutional provisions for apportionment; some districts with a population of less than 2,000 having a representative, while in others there were only one representative for a population of 12,000 or more. Then, too, the time of making the apportionment was such that every few years a special session would be necessary to carry out the provisions of the constitution. He pointed out several other weaknesses in the constitution, and discussed the advisability of a constitutional convention. "I am sure," said he, "that such a convention would afford the most satisfactory means of curing the many infirmities that have crept into the constitution by the lapse of time. I am further persuaded, however, that a call for a convention can never receive the endorsement of a majority of the people of Kansas, unless some assurance could be given that neither of several important features of the present constitution should in any wise be altered, impaired or put in peril, of which I may mention the prohibitory amendment and the homestead exemption. . . . As no restrictions respecting these features could be imposed upon a convention that would necessarily bind that body when once called into existence, it is doubtful if such a call would meet with popular favor; and the surest, cheapest and speediest mode of relief would seem therefore to be through carefully prepared amendments." (See Constitutional Amendments.)

The governor announced the appointment of delegates to represent the state at the centennial of Washington's inauguration, to be celebrated in New York City, and recommended an appropriation to defray the expenses of such delegates. He also recommended appropriations to pay the expenses of the Kansas delegates to the Farmers' Congress, which in 1889 met in Alabama, and for the support of the state militia.

On Jan. 22 each house of the legislature took a vote for United States senator. In the senate Preston B. Plumb received 35 votes—all that were cast—and in the house 118 votes. The next day the two branches met in joint session, when Mr. Plumb received 153 votes and was declared elected for the full term of six years, beginning on March 4, 1889.

During the session there were passed a large number of acts legalizing the actions of individuals or municipalities. Among the appropriations made was one of \$36,000 for a Grand Army building at Ellsworth; one of \$18,658.30 for bounties on sugar manufactured in the state during the years 1887-88; one of \$9,700 for the encouragement of silk culture; one of \$9,733.54 for the benefit of the Kansas National Guard; one of \$14,367.67 for the payment of interest on the Quantrill raid scrip, and one of \$5,000 for a commissioner to the Paris exposition.

Six new judicial districts were created; the consent of the state was given for the purchase of the Haskell Institute by the United States; jurisdiction over the Fort Riley military reservation was ceded to the Federal government; a law was passed for the prevention of cruelty to animals; the supreme court commissioners were continued; the office of oil inspector was created; the sale of tobacco to minors was prohibited; additional power was given to the railroad commissioners; the name of Davis county was changed to Geary; provision was made for the erection of a building and the equipping of a girls' industrial school at Beloit; the establishment of a state soldiers' home on either the military reservation of Fort Hays or Fort Dodge was authorized, provided Congress would donate the land for that purpose; an act to encourage the growth of timber was passed, and also one for the regulation of trusts.

On April 4, 1889, Thomas Ryan, the Congressman from the Fourth district, resigned to become minister to Mexico, and a special election was ordered for May 21 to choose his successor. The Republicans nominated Harrison Kelley, and the Democrats nominated John Heaston. Several others were voted for, the result being as follows: Kelley, 10,506 votes; Heaston, 1,530; David Overmyer, 77; John A. Martin, 54; John Martin, 28; scattering, 121.

At the municipal elections in the spring of 1889 the cities of Argonia, Cottonwood Falls, Rossville, Oskaloosa and Baldwin elected women to the office of mayor.

Kansas participated in several conventions of national importance in the year 1889, and in some instances was the originator of the movement that culminated in the convention. Prior to the legislative session of that year, the governor had been in communication with the chief executives of other states, with regard to the advisability of holding a convention to protest against, and formulate some plan of opposing, the avaricious policy of the "beef and pork combine." In the Kansas legislature a resolution was adopted appropriating \$2,500 to pay the expenses of delegates to such a convention, and aid in defraying the general expenses of the meeting. By this resolution the governor of Kansas was authorized to designate March 12 as the time, and St. Louis, Mo., as the place of holding the convention, provided such an arrangement was satisfactory to the governors of other states that had signified a willingness to take part in the movement. The convention met in accordance with the spirit of this resolution, and after several daily sessions drafted a bill providing for state inspection as the best means of accomplishing the desired result. It was ascertained later, however, that such a law would violate the interstate commerce provisions of the Federal constitution, and the work of the convention was therefore in vain.

In August Gov. Humphrey issued a call for a convention, which met at Topeka on Oct. 1, 1889, having for its object to lend assistance to the project of securing deep water harbors on the gulf coast of Texas. Twenty-one states were represented in this convention, the work of

which was successful, in that it was followed by Congressional legislation in aid of the work.

On Nov. 27, 1889, a national silver convention was held in the city of St. Louis, Mo. Gov. Humphrey appointed delegates to represent the State of Kansas, and in his message of 1891 said: "A very interesting account of the proceedings is embodied in the report of Hon. H. B. Kelly, one of the delegates, on file in this office. It is believed that the action of the convention did much to create the sentiment resulting since in Congressional legislation, providing for increased silver coinage, to be followed, it is hoped, by still more liberal legislation on the subject."

The Farmers' Alliance (q. v.) and kindred organizations came into prominence in 1889-90. The corn crop of 1889 was unusually large—over 270,000,000 bushels—and at the beginning of the year 1890 the price of corn was so low that many of the Kansas farmers refused to sell. On Feb. 8, 1890, Gov. Humphrey held a conference with the representatives of a number of railroad companies, and succeeded in obtaining a reduction of ten per cent. in freight rates. This had the effect of bringing a large quantity of corn into the market, but it also encouraged the agitation in favor of a general reduction in freight rates. In April the Alliance sent to the board of railroad commissioners a petition bearing 20,000 signatures, asking for a reduction in freight rates from all points in Kansas to the Missouri river. The commissioners responded with a new schedule, to take effect on Sept. 1, 1890, reducing the rates on grain over thirty per cent.

Throughout the year 1889 quite a number of persons kept up a persistent agitation in favor of the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment. A convention was held at Wichita in Jan., 1890, which resulted in the organization of the "Republican Resubmission League." Resolutions adopted by the convention declared the prohibitory law a failure and invited the people to work for the resubmission of the whole question to the voters of the state. The movement received some impetus from the celebrated "original package" case, which was decided by the United States supreme court in April, 1890, the decision being followed by the opening of a number of "original package" shops for the sale of liquor. (See Prohibition.)

McCray, in a review of Gov. Humphrey's administration, published in the Kansas Historical Collections (vol. ix, p. 424), says: "Although the state government inaugurated in Jan., 1889, had run smoothly, and the actual practical business of the state was never more efficiently or satisfactorily managed, the campaign of 1890 was perhaps the most angry and stormy in the history of Kansas politics."

Much of this storminess was due to appearance of a new element in the political arena. The Farmers' Alliance, encouraged by the victory won in the reduction of freight rates, decided to invite other organizations to join in independent political action as a remedy for all the ills which afflicted the body politic. Accordingly, on June 12, 1890, dele-

gates representing the Alliance, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Industrial Union, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Knights of Labor, and a number of Single Tax clubs, met in Topeka and launched the People's—or Populist—party. A second convention was held at Topeka on Aug. 13, when the following state ticket was nominated: For governor, John F. Willits; lieutenant-governor, A. C. Shinn; secretary of state, R. S. Osborn; auditor, E. F. Foster; treasurer, W. H. Biddle; attorney-general, J. N. Ives; superintendent of public instruction, Miss Fannie McCormick; chief justice, W. F. Rightmire. The platform demanded the abolition of national banks; free and unlimited coinage of silver; government ownership of railroads and telegraphs; legislation to prevent dealing in options or futures, and the prohibition of alien land ownership.

A month before the nomination of the Populist ticket, July 3, the Prohibitionists held a state convention at McPherson and nominated A. M. Richardson for governor; E. Leonardson, for lieutenant-governor; Charles Fairfield, for secretary of state; H. T. Potter, for auditor; J. A. Myers, for treasurer; S. S. Weatherby, for superintendent of public instruction. No candidates were named for attorney-general and chief justice of the supreme court.

On Sept. 3 the Republican state convention met in Topeka. Gov. Humphrey was renominated, as were all the state officers except the auditor and treasurer. Charles M. Hovey was nominated for auditor, and S. G. Stover, for treasurer. The Republican platform declared in favor of the election of the railroad commissioners by the people; a uniform system of text-books in the public schools of the state; the establishment of a state board of arbitration; a revision of the laws relating to the assessment of property for taxation; weekly payment of wages; the prohibition of child labor in mines and factories; but it was silent on the subject of resubmitting the prohibitory amendment.

The Democratic state convention was held in Wichita on Sept. 9. Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson was nominated for governor; D. A. Banta, for lieutenant-governor; S. G. Isett, for secretary of state; Joseph Dillon, for auditor; Thomas Kirby, for treasurer; M. H. Wood, for superintendent of public instruction; M. B. Nicholson, for chief justice, and for attorney-general indorsed J. N. Ives, the Populist candidate. The most important features of the platform were the expression in favor of the regulation of railroads by the state; the declaration in opposition to all sumptuary legislation; the demand for the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, and, in case of its rejection, the enactment of laws providing for high license and local option.

James W. Hamilton, the treasurer of state, had resigned and Gov. Humphrey had appointed William Sims to the vacancy. At the election on Nov. 4, the candidates for state treasurer on the several tickets were voted for to finish the unexpired term, as well as for a full term of two years. The vote for governor was as follows: Humphrey, 115,025; Willets, 106,972; Robinson, 71,357; Richardson, 1,230. The unusually

light vote received by Mr. Richardson was due largely to the fact that many conscientious Prohibitionists deemed the nomination of a state ticket ill-advised, as Gov. Humphrey had consistently enforced the prohibitory law, and by doing so had incurred the displeasure of the so-called "liberal element" in the larger cities. This class of persons repudiated the action of the McPherson convention and supported Gov. Humphrey.

During the first term of Gov. Humphrey he was frequently called upon to exercise the appointing power. Besides the treasurer of state, already mentioned, the creation of six new judicial districts, and the establishment of new courts in several cities of the state, made it necessary for him to appoint a number of judges. The legislature of 1887 had passed an act placing the police affairs of all cities of the first class in the hands of a board of commissioners, appointed by the governor and subject to removal by him at will. Gov. Humphrey, as a member of the state senate, had supported the measure, not thinking, perhaps, that within two years he would be called on to make the appointments. When he came into the office of governor he found that Gov. Martin had appointed commissioners only in the cities of Wichita and Leavenworth, and announced his intention of making appointments in all cities subject to the provisions of the act, on the ground that "if good for one, it should be good for all." Accordingly, he selected police commissioners for the cities of Atchison, Fort Scott, Kansas City and Topeka. There was some dissatisfaction, not so much over the men appointed by the governor as against the law, which took the control of local affairs out of the hands of the citizens. Gov. Humphrey also appointed a board of railroad commissioners, an insurance commissioner, and the heads of various departments. In the game of politics, officials vested with the power to make appointments frequently become unpopular through the petty jealousies aroused in the defeated applicants for positions. Gov. Humphrey escaped this fate by the great care with which he selected his appointees, making no attempt to build up an organization to further his personal ambitions. Some of the judges he appointed were afterward elected to the office and held their judicial positions for several years.

Gov. Humphrey was inaugurated for the second time on Jan. 12, 1891. The next day the eighth regular biennial session of the legislature was convened, with Lieut.-Gov. Riddle again presiding over the senate and P. P. Elder as speaker of the house. Much of the governor's message to this legislature was devoted to the subjects of the state's financial condition and municipal indebtedness. (See Finances, State.)

"Kansas," said he, "has rounded out the third decennial period, and her growth in the last decade is certainly gratifying, as shown by the following vital statistics from the reports of the state board of agriculture.

For convenience of comparison and conciseness of statement the statistics referred to by the governor are arranged in the form of a table, given on the next page.

	1885	1890
Population	996,096	1,427,096
Acres of field crops.....	8,868,884	12,844,921
Value of field crops.....	\$63,111,634	\$79,268,081
Value of all farm products....	\$85,500,244	\$129,144,909
Value of all live stock.....	\$61,563,956	\$113,533,342
Assessed value of property....	\$160,570,761	\$347,717,218
Capital invested in mfrs.....	\$11,192,315	\$45,000,000
Number of school districts.....	6,134	9,022
Number of children of school age	340,647	509,614
Value of school property.....	\$4,633,044	\$10,617,149
Number of church edifices.....	964	2,339
Value of church property.....	\$2,430,385	\$8,801,870
Miles of railroad.....	3,400	8,866

The growth of cities had been especially marked during the decade. The five years from 1880 to 1885 were marked by general prosperity in all lines of industry. Large additions were made to the population; new farms were opened in all parts of the state; cities issued bonds in liberal amounts for the construction of public improvements, water-works, electric lighting plants, new school buildings, etc.; railroad lines were constructed to hitherto unsettled districts; speculation ran rife, and it seemed almost as though the magic power of some Aladdin's lamp was being exerted for the development of Kansas. Then came the reaction. The years 1885-86 fell far below the acreage in production, and in 1887 there was a severe drought. Many farmers having mortgages upon their homes were unable to meet payments when they fell due, and a large number of people left the state. The year 1888 was more fruitful, and as previously mentioned, the corn crop of 1889 was unusually large. During these two years the people regained fresh courage, as well as some of the losses sustained, debts incurred in speculation were liquidated, and everything wore a more encouraging aspect. There was still much suffering, however, among the settlers on the frontier, and Gov. Humphrey said in his message: "Practical legislation, designed to encourage these people in western Kansas, should have early and favorable attention. In this connection your consideration is invited to the report of a convention held in Oberlin, Decatur county, in December last, to consider the subject of irrigation, and to ask state and national legislation in aid of the movement." (See Irrigation.)

On Jan. 27 the two houses cast a ballot for United States senator, and the following day met in joint session to decide the result. On the joint ballot William A. Peffer received 101 votes; John J. Ingalls, 58; Charles W. Blair, 3; H. B. Kelley, 1, and E. N. Morrill, 1. Mr. Peffer, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected for the term of six years, beginning on March 4, 1891.

Pursuant to a recommendation of the governor, an act was passed

at this session declaring the first Monday in September to be a legal holiday, known as "Labor Day." The state was redistricted for legislative purposes into 40 senatorial and 125 representative districts; an act for the regulation of alien land ownership was passed; the office of bank commissioner was created; jurisdiction was ceded to the United States for a site for a Federal building in the city of Atchison; a board of public works was created; the sum of \$60,000 was appropriated for the completion of the state-house; a similar sum for the benefit of those who had lost their crops by the drought, and \$3,500 for an experiment station at the state university to propagate the infection for the destruction of chinch bugs—a discovery of Chancellor Snow in 1888. A law regulating banks was also passed at this session, and a proposition to hold a constitutional convention was submitted to the people at the general election in 1892.

Gov. Humphrey was again called upon to make several important appointments during his second term. Among these were supreme court commissioners; the bank commissioner, which went to Charles F. Johnson of Jefferson county; commissioners for the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893, and a number of district court judges. The death of Preston B. Plumb on Dec. 20, 1891, left Kansas with but one United States senator, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Bishop W. Perkins on Jan. 1, 1892.

The Populists were the first to hold a convention for the nomination of state candidates in 1892. Their convention met at Wichita on June 16 and nominated Lorenzo D. Lewelling for governor; Percy Daniels, for lieutenant-governor; Russell S. Osborn, for secretary of state; Van B. Prather, for auditor; W. H. Biddle, for treasurer; J. T. Little, for attorney-general; Henry N. Gaines, for superintendent of public instruction; S. H. Allen, for associate justice.

On June 30 the Republican state convention met in Topeka. Abram W. Smith was nominated for governor; Robert F. Moore, for lieutenant-governor; William C. Edwards, for secretary of state; Blanche K. Bruce, for auditor; John B. Lynch, for treasurer; Theodore F. Garver, for attorney-general; James C. Davis, for superintendent of public instruction; D. M. Valentine, for associate justice.

A week later, July 6, the Democratic party held a state convention in Topeka, and after a stormy session indorsed the Populist ticket. On July 13 the Prohibitionists held their state convention and nominated the following candidates: For governor, I. O. Pickering; lieutenant-governor, H. F. Douthart; secretary of state, H. W. Stone; auditor, C. W. Howlett; treasurer, Joel Miller; attorney-general, Robert L. Davidson; superintendent of public instruction, Alice M. Henderson; associate justice, C. P. Stevens.

The United States census of 1910 showed a sufficient increase in the population of Kansas to entitle the state to eight Congressmen, but as new districts could not be created in time for the election of 1892, the different parties nominated candidates for representatives in

each of the old districts, and each state convention nominated a candidate for Congressman-at-Large. For this office the Populists named W. A. Harris; the Republicans, George T. Anthony, and the Prohibitionists, J. M. Monroe.

At the election on Nev. 8 the Populists carried the state by pluralities ranging from 5,000 to 6,000 votes. The highest vote for presidential elector on each of the three tickets was as follows: W. N. Allen, Populist, 163,111; E. G. Dewey, Republican, 157,241; Charles Fairfield, Prohibitionist, 4,553. The electoral vote of the state was cast for Gen. James B. Weaver, the People's party candidate. The vote for governor was as follows: Lewelling, 163,507; Smith, 158,075; Pickering, 4,178. The proposition for holding a constitutional convention was defeated by 466 votes.

Gov. Humphrey retired from the office upon the inauguration of Gov. Lewelling in Jan., 1893. Concerning his administration McCray, in the review above mentioned, says: "Be it said to his credit that he did not run his administration with a brass band and fireworks. He did not consider that the people elected governors for grand stand purposes, but honestly, faithfully and modestly to conduct the business of the state. Gov. Humphrey's ambition was to make a record that should be meritorious rather than notorious, useful rather than spectacular; that should be remembered as a quiet and faithful endeavor to perform each day's duties aright, rather than a noisy display of the brief authority vested in the chief executive."

Hunnell, one of the smaller of the incorporated towns of Sumner county, is located in South Haven township, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 18 miles south of Wellington, the county seat. It has a number of retail stores, a mill, an elevator and a bank. The town has gained considerable newspaper notoriety lately by having elected a woman mayor, who got into trouble with the council, which was made up of men.

Hunnell was founded in 1880, and the first house was erected by Ford & Leonard. Within a month a number of buildings had been erected and the town had practically reached its growth. Two marshals and a police judge were hired by the railroad company and the citizens prior to the organization of the town. The postoffice was established in Aug., 1880, and Frank Shiffdaner was appointed postmaster. The organization of the city government took place in April, 1881. The following were the first officers: Mayor, J. A. Hughes; police judge, T. G. Ricketts; city clerk, Thomas T. Ivers; councilmen, A. B. Smith, F. Hoolcroft, T. B. Sullivan, J. Dickerson and B. F. Hall. The town is supplied with telegraph and express offices and has a money order postoffice with two rural routes. The population in 1910 was 208.

Hunter, a country postoffice in Mitchell county, is located in Custer township in the southwest corner of the county, 25 miles southwest of Beloit, the county seat, and 16 miles from Lucas on the Union Pacific, the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 50.

Hunter County, now extinct, was one of the counties created in 1855, by the first territorial legislature. It was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Butler county; thence south to the southern boundary of the territory; thence west 30 miles; thence north to a point west of the place of beginning; thence east 30 miles to the place of beginning." In 1857, the county was enlarged by extending the western boundary to the line between ranges 4 and 5 east. In 1860 Irving county was created out of the northern part of Hunter, and in 1864 Butler county was enlarged to include both Irving and Hunter, which disappeared. The greater portion of what was once the county of Hunter is now included in Cowley county.

Huntsville, a little inland hamlet in Reno county is located between Salt and Peace creeks 24 miles west of Hutchinson, the county seat, and 6 miles north of Plevna, from which place its mail is distributed by rural delivery. Plevna is also the nearest railroad station and shipping point. The population, according to the government census of 1910, was 60.

Huron, the fourth largest town in Atchison county, is located near the northern boundary on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 16 miles northwest of Atchison, the county seat. The immediate site and vicinity was owned by D. R. Anthony (q. v.) of Leavenworth, who donated the railroad company 20 acres of land and the right-of-way for a mile. Within six weeks after the town was surveyed and named five dwellings had been completed or were under way; stores were erected; the village was well started toward prosperity; a postoffice was established within the year and before the close of 1882 there were at least 50 houses in the town. Two churches were built before 1883, one by the Baptists, the other by the Presbyterians, on ground donated by Col. Anthony. Huron soon became an important shipping and supply town, and its growth has been steady. At the present time it has good schools, banking facilities, a money order postoffice, several general stores, a blacksmith shop, lumber yard, hardware and implement house, express and telegraph offices, etc. In 1910 the population was 300.

Hurt, a country postoffice in Colony township, Greeley county, is located 16 miles from Tribune, the county seat, and 9 miles northwest of Astor, the nearest shipping point. The population in 1910 was 15.

Huscher, a post-village of Nelson township, Cloud county, is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 6 miles southeast of Concordia, the county seat, with which it is connected by telephone. It has a local trade, does some shipping, and in 1910 had a population of 50.

Hutchinson, the "salt city," is one of the important cities of the first class in Kansas. It is the judicial seat of Reno county, in the central part of the state, and is 168 miles southwest of Topeka. It is at the outlet of a great corn and wheat raising district, and has one of the largest salt works in the world. Hutchinson is a city of active, wide-

awake business men, excellent railroad facilities, fine hotels, extensive manufacturing and jobbing interests, shady streets, beautiful buildings, and plenty of automobiles. A home owned electric street railway system extends all over the city. The Hutchinson salt plants have been yielding from 2,500 to 5,000 barrels of salt per day for the last twenty years and the source still seems inexhaustible. The vein of rock salt is 400 feet thick and is found at a depth of 375 feet. The Hutchinson salt is unsurpassed as a table salt. The amounts of money spent in running these plants is enormous, the cost of fuel alone being more than the amount received for salt sold within the state, the profits coming from export sales—and that with natural gas for fuel at 10 cents per 1,000 feet. The various flour mills have a combined capacity of 3,000 barrels per day, most of which is shipped out of the country by way of Galveston. The elevators have a storage capacity of 6,500,000 bushels. The soda ash plant, which is probably the largest institution of its kind in the country, manufactures the raw material or base of all soda products. The wholesale business aggregates \$11,500,000 annually and 400 traveling salesmen, representatives of Hutchinson firms, have their homes here. There is a meat packing establishment and the poultry and egg business is extensive and brings large returns. There are foundries, a straw board factory, canning factory, paint factory, creamery, blank book manufactory, machine shop, furniture factory and boiler works. The five Hutchinson banks have a combined capital of over \$500,000, and they were among the few banks in the country which did not in some manner restrict cash payments during the panic of 1907.

The city is paved, lighted with electricity, has a good sewer system, waterworks, an efficient fire department and police force. The finest hotel between the great lakes and the Pacific coast, and the best retail stores between the 6th principal meridian and the Continental divide are located here. This is the seat of the state reformatory. Hutchinson has a live commercial club, which is continually inducing new factories and new commercial enterprises to locate there. The railroad facilities are greatly to their advantage, in these matters, and have been one of the principal factors in the growth of the city into an important commercial and manufacturing center. The main lines of both the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pass through the city; the Missouri Pacific line from Ellsworth to Wichita runs through Hutchinson, and there are two additional lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, one running south and the other running west to Kinsley, where it meets the main line. The freight hauled from Hutchinson by the Santa Fe alone amounts to more tons per month than that of any town on the line, except Kansas City and the terminals. Hutchinson ranks sixth among all the towns on the road, terminals included. A state fair is held annually at Hutchinson by a fair association owning large grounds and buildings. Exhibits of live stock and agricultural products come from all over Kansas and neighboring states.

Aside from her money making interests Hutchinson has other valuable assets, not the least of these being her large and beautiful shade trees, which money cannot buy and which time alone can produce. A Carnegie library, many fine churches, and the best of schools make the town attractive from an intellectual and religious standpoint. The population in 1910, according to the government census, was 16,364. It is rapidly increasing, as a great deal of labor is needed in the factories. In 1900 the population was but a little over 9,000.

The town was founded by C. C. Hutchinson in 1871. The first building on the site was erected in the fall of that year and in early days was the stopping place for newcomers and travelers. It was also the grocery store, the meat market, and contained the real estate office of C. C. Hutchinson. In Aug., 1872, the new town having sufficient population, it was incorporated as a city of the third class. The first officers were: Mayor, Taylor Flick; police judge, J. B. Brown; councilmen, John McMurray, G. A. Brazee, E. Wilcox, R. C. Bailey and D. M. Lewis. The founder of the town and the city officers from the first tried to eliminate the selling of intoxicants in or about the town. In spite of this some of it was sold outside the limits, and as there was no county government at the time the offenders could not be molested by the city. However, they were arrested by the United States marshal. Among the first to open stores were W. Bailey, general store; T. F. Leidigh, grocery; Jordan & Bemis, general store; E. Wilcox, hardware and farm implements; J. S. Fay opened a hotel, and J. & C. McMurray, a livery stable. The year 1872 was an eventful one. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. was built past this point; the first bank was started by the founder of the town; the Hutchinson News was founded on July 4, and the first school was taught by Miss Jennie Hodgson in a small frame building on Main street. Mr. Hutchinson was elected to the legislature, and through his efforts Hutchinson became the county seat.

Hymer, a hamlet of Chase county, is located on Diamond creek, in the township of the same name, and is a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 13 miles northwest of Cottonwood Falls, the county seat. It has telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 30.

I

Iatan Flag.—Early in 1861, before war had been declared, a Confederate flag was raised at Iatan, Mo., a small village about 12 miles above Leavenworth. Col. D. R. Anthony of Leavenworth, one day happened to be a passenger on a boat that was carrying regular troops from Fort Leavenworth to St. Joseph, and when the boat tied up at the landing near Iatan, he and a companion decided to visit that village

and make inquiries regarding the flag. They found the town loafing place was a small grocery, at which place they made their inquiry. About a dozen men were in the store at the time, and one of them pointed to the flag that was folded and lying on the counter. "I'll take that with me," said Anthony, whereupon every individual in the store drew a revolver, and the colonel changed his mind. The story reached Leavenworth and the pro-slavery element had considerable fun out of the incident.

Shortly after the organization of the First Kansas infantry a few members of Companies A and I learned that the flag still defiantly floated, and also that a force of Confederate cavalry had been organized and armed at the place. A spy was sent to Iatan to make investigations and upon his return reported that the flag pole had been erected within a few feet of the railroad track, that a company of "rangers" had been organized and was then encamped, 140 strong, within the town. On June 3, 1861, a portion of the First Kansas received arms, and a few of them resolved to lower the Iatan flag. The members of the proposed expedition, through the kindness of friends among the other companies, secured rifles enough to arm their crowd, together with a limited supply of ammunition. That night 17 men stole quietly out of camp and midnight found them hunting up and down the river for boats to enable them to cross. A small skiff capable of holding 5 persons was found and the first load crossed. In the meantime another small boat had been found and pressed into service. When the first boat returned for the others, 5 men concluded to withdraw from the expedition, leaving but 12 to carry out the plans. The balance of the members were taken across the river, whereupon they started on a long march for their destination, arriving at the outskirts of Iatan about daybreak. The spy originally sent to make investigations was again delegated to make a reconnoissance, which he did, reporting that the flag would not be hoisted that day and that it was kept at the rear of a small store. Determining to have the flag at any cost, the party advanced on the town and when turning a corner within a hundred yards of the flag pole discovered that the stars and bars were being run up. The members of the expedition charged and surrounded the flag pole just as the cord had been tied. A demand was made for the flag, which resulted in a little parleying, whereupon "Mell" Lewis, one of the expedition, whipped out a knife, cut the rope, and the flag fell at their feet. It was gathered up and a retreat ordered, when some one inside the store opened fire on them at a distance of less than 100 feet, three of the expedition being wounded by buckshot, two of them quite severely. The retreat was much slower than was hoped for on account of the wounded men, but at last all were safely landed on the Kansas side with their trophy.

The men taking part in the capture of the flag were Frank H. Drenning, Thomas Merrick, Frank M. Tracy, G. Mellen Lewis, Fred Amerime, William Smart and James Liddle, of the Elwood Guards, and Emil

Umfried, Theo. Kroll, ——— Voeth, Richard Lander and Henry Laurenzier, of the Steuben Guards. The boys reached camp about dusk and intended to keep the matter quiet, but the story got out and was printed in the Leavenworth Conservative the next morning. This noted flag now reposes in the museum of the Kansas State Historical Society at Topeka.

Idana, a village in Clay county, is located in Five Creeks township on the Union Pacific R. R., 8 miles west of Clay Center, the county seat. It has about 25 business establishments, among which is a bank. There is a telegraph office and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 225.

Idell, a small hamlet in the western part of Crawford county, is 12 miles southwest of Girard, the county seat and most convenient railroad station, from which point mail is delivered by rural carrier.

Idenbro, a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. in Labette county, is located in Labette township, 5 miles southwest of Parsons and 15 miles northwest of Oswego, the county seat. It receives its mail from Parsons. The population in 1910 was 104.

Idylwild, a hamlet in Clay county, is located 11 miles north of Clay Center, the county seat and postoffice from which its mail is delivered by rural route. The population in 1910 was 15.

Igo, a hamlet in Rooks county, is located on Big Medicine creek, 10 miles southeast of Stockton, the county seat, and 5 miles south of Woodston, the nearest shipping point and postoffice whence mail is distributed by rural route.

Imes, a village in the eastern part of Franklin county, is located on the Missouri Pacific R. R. 7 miles southeast of Ottawa, the county seat. It has a money order postoffice and is a shipping point for the rich agricultural district by which it is surrounded. In 1910 it had a population of 40.

Immigration.—The United States census of 1860 showed the population of Kansas to be 107,206. Early the following year the state was admitted into the Union with a population of less than two persons to the square mile. Almost immediately came the great Civil war, which for four years overshadowed everything else. The people and authorities of Kansas felt the need of increasing the population with an intelligent and industrious citizenship for the development of the state's vast and varied resources. In his message to the legislature in Jan., 1864, Gov. Carney said:

"The subject of immigration is one which attracts the attention of the whole country. Near 200,000 of the young men of the republic sleep in the soldier's grave, or are disabled for life, and a million of kindred spirits are in the field. This drain upon the labor of the country taxes it heavily, and will tax it still more, unless we supply it with alien labor. The president of the United States, in his annual message, foreseeing this result, urges upon Congress the policy of facilitating, by every means in its power, a rapid immigration, and the secretary

of state, anxious to ward off its consequences, has sent a special agent to Europe to stimulate it. Every western state, acting upon this theory, has its bureau of immigration, or its agents abroad, laboring especially for their interests. . . . These are plain and simple facts; but plain and simple as they are, none more important could be brought to your attention. You will weigh them and weigh them well, and after doing so, will determine which is the best course to pursue, or the wisest policy to adopt. Whether you will establish a bureau of foreign immigration, or send commissioners abroad or do both. . . . I am so convinced of the necessity of prompt, systematic and thorough action, that I would gladly coöperate with you in any practical measure you may adopt."

In response to this message, the legislature passed an act, which was approved by Gov. Carney on Feb. 26, 1864, "to establish a bureau of immigration and appoint agents therefor." By the provisions of the act the governor was authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, two commissioners, who, with himself, should constitute the bureau of immigration. The bureau was given power to appoint one or more agents to visit Europe for the purpose of encouraging and directing immigration to the state; to make contracts with railroad and packet companies for the purpose of securing a low rate of fare to immigrants, and to perform such other duties as might be necessary to secure the ends aimed at in the act. The higher educational institutions of the state were directed to preserve a meteorological record and other scientific facts, which were to be forwarded to the bureau for publication. An appropriation of \$5,000 was made to carry out these provisions, and the bureau was directed to try to effect the organization of county immigration societies to coöperate with it.

The Congress of 1864 passed an act organizing a national bureau of immigration in the department of agriculture. Agents were sent abroad or stationed at all the leading coast cities of the United States. In his message to the legislature in Jan., 1865, Gov. Crawford recommended that the law of 1864 "be so amended as to provide simply for a Kansas state agent in the city of New York, whose duty it should, in part, be to visit the principal cities of the Union, and make such arrangements with the railroad and steamboat companies as will lessen the rate of fare, and otherwise facilitate the passage of emigrants to Kansas."

The general assembly failed to adopt the governor's advice, and, in fact, no legislation supplementary to the act of 1864 was enacted until 1870. Immediately after the close of the Civil war there was a tide of immigration to Kansas, many of the newcomers being discharged soldiers seeking to establish homesteads in the West. In the spring of 1868 Rev. S. G. Larsen, a Swedish minister, visited Kansas with a view to locating some of his countrymen in the state. Adjt.-Gen. McAfee, in his report at the close of that year, said: "The great

famine in Sweden has been causing tens of thousands to immigrate to this country; a great portion of them might, with proper effort, be secured to this state. Large purchases have already been made in Republic, Jewell, Cloud, Mitchell, Ottawa, Lincoln, Saline and McPherson counties." (See Swedish Settlements.)

In his message to the legislature of 1869 Gov. Harvey complained that the general assembly had "persistently refused to appropriate any money to induce immigration, throwing the burden upon those public spirited citizens, who, together with the governors, have constituted the board of immigration." He recommended that the legislature "at least make provision for the compilation, publication and dissemination of a large number of pamphlets in the English, German and Scandinavian languages, showing the advantages and resources of the state," but again the legislature declined to make any appropriation. The following year he again called attention to the subject and mentioned the fact that railroad companies, auxiliary organizations and enterprising real estate firms were doing good work, while the state sat idly by and did nothing. Gov. Harvey joined with other governors in calling an immigration convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 23, 1870, and in 1871 he submitted a report of this convention to the legislature, which provided for the preparation and publication of some pamphlets. These were distributed by the governor.

In Aug., 1873, the Catholic Publication Society of New York issued a book on "Irish Emigration to the United States," which gave a good description of Kansas. About that time the military laws of Russia drove many of the inhabitants of that country to the United States. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company had about 3,000,000 acres of land which it desired to dispose of to settlers. A. E. Touzalin, general passenger agent and land commissioner of the company, and Carl B. Schmidt, immigration agent, succeeded in attracting some of these Russian immigrants to Kansas. Mr. Schmidt conducted a party of them to the vicinity of Great Bend and Larned, and A. Rodelheimer, of the Kansas (now Union) Pacific, showed them lands in Rush, Ellsworth and Ellis counties. A large Russian settlement was planted in Ellis county.

The Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 was of great benefit in stimulating immigration to the state. In presenting this matter to the legislature of 1877, Gov. Anthony announced that letters of inquiry were coming in by scores and that colonies had already been located in various sections of the state. In Jan., 1878, a German immigration convention was held in Topeka, and the same year the "Kansas Hand Book" was issued by J. S. Boughton. The year 1878 witnessed the largest influx of settlers of any year in the history of the state up to that time. Concerning this tide of immigration the Atchison Champion said: "By every railroad train and along every highway leading to Kansas, immigrants are pouring into the state. It is an immense immigration that is now pouring into and over Kan-

sas—the largest known for at least four years. And it is swelling in volume every week, and bids fair to continue for a year or more to come.”

By 1880 the population of the state had reached almost to the million mark, and the subject of immigration dropped to a position of secondary importance. Since that time the railroad companies, land companies, commercial clubs and business men's associations have been somewhat active in advertising their respective localities, but the state has passed no additional laws for the promotion of immigration.

Imperial, a country postoffice in Finney county, is located in Garfield township, 23 miles northeast of Garden City, the county seat, and 19 miles southwest of Dighton, Lane county, which is the nearest railroad station. It has tri-weekly mail. The population in 1910 was 20.

Independence, one of the important cities of southeastern Kansas, and from a manufacturing standpoint, one of the most important in the state, is located in the central part of Montgomery county, of which it is the judicial seat. It is on the Verdigris river in the midst of the great natural gas and oil fields, and the gas, which is furnished for commercial purposes for 3 cents per 1,000 feet, has been a great factor in developing the local mineral deposits. Coal, limestone, cement stone, clay shale and sand for glass are found in considerable quantities in the immediate vicinity. The manufacturing establishments include a rubber factory, 3 glass factories, 2 ice factories, 2 iron plants, vitrified brick plant, paper mill, cracker factory, cotton twine factory, shirt factory, machine shops, foundries, candy factory, several oil refineries, extensive cement works and an electric light plant. The city is one of the best equipped in the state so far as public improvements are concerned. It has a good system of waterworks, a \$50,000 opera house, more miles of paved streets than any other city in the gas belt, a fine sewerage and drainage system, a \$25,000 Carnegie library, and an auditorium seating 3,000 people. It claims to have the best band and the finest high school building in the state. All the business houses are of brick and stone with plate glass fronts, and some of the finest lodge buildings in the state are located here. There are 4 banks, 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers, flour mills and elevators. A hospital and nurses training school is maintained in a building erected for the purpose at an expense of \$20,000. Independence is connected with Cherryvale and Coffeyville by interurban electric railway. It is supplied with telegraph and express offices, and has an international money order postoffice with seven rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 10,480.

The site of Independence was bought from the Indians by George A. Brown in Sept., 1869, before the land had been acquired by the government. The town was promoted by Oswego men, and a paper was started in Oswego called the "Independence Pioneer," through which the new town was extensively advertised. In October the first colony, consisting of 18 families from Indiana, settled on the town

site. They built temporary huts of prairie hay, and it is said that no less than 40 hay huts stood on the Independence town site that winter. The next spring building began. The town company erected a hotel called the Judson House. The first store was opened in Oct., 1869, by E. E. Wilson and F. D. Irwin. In May, 1870, Independence became the county seat, and in July the postoffice was established. A government land office was established there in 1872. In January of that year the branch railway called "Bunker's Plug" was completed. At this time over 200 houses had been built, the population numbered 2,300, mills had been put up and other business enterprises established. Independence now became a city of the second class, having been first organized as a village in July, 1870, and made a city of the third class in November of that year. The trustees of the village were: J. H. Pugh, J. E. DonLavy, E. E. Wilson, R. F. Hall and O. P. Smart. The first officers elected after the incorporation as a city of the third class were: Mayor, J. B. Craig; clerk, C. M. Ralstine; treasurer, J. E. DonLavy; councilmen, Thomas Stevenson, A. Waldtschmidt, W. T. Bishop, G. H. Brodie and F. D. Irwin. Independence was made a city of the second class March 20, 1872.

The first school was taught by Miss Mary Walker in 1870. The first religious services were held in the hay-shed residence of Mrs. McClurg in 1869. The south Kansas Tribune, which is still published, was the first newspaper and was established in 1871 by L. U. Humphrey & W. T. Yoe. The first banking house, known as Hull's Banking company, was established in Dec., 1871. It was the only one that continued in business during the subsequent hard years. In 1881 a company was organized to mine coal. The discovery of gas and oil followed.

Independent Churches.—Under this head are presented the religious organizations which are not identified with any ecclesiastical body and which have no affiliation with other churches that would entitle them to be included under a specific name. There is no general classification but certain distinct types appear. First, there are the churches which call themselves independent or unassociated, which originally were missions established in newly settled or outlying districts by people belonging to different denominations. The second class are churches that use a denominational name, but decline to have ecclesiastical connection with any denominational body. The third class are union churches where members of two or more denominations have united to hold service but refuse to become identified with any of the regular religious body. The fourth class includes a number of religious organizations generally known as Holiness churches. They represent a definite church life but no denominational organization.

Independent churches were established in Kansas in the '80s. In 1890 there were 2 in Cherokee county, 2 in Wyandotte county and one each in Johnson, Miami, Montgomery, Riley and Shawnee counties, having a total membership of 271. During the next fifteen years the

Independent churches more than doubled, as there were 28 organizations reported in 1906, with a total membership of 685.

Indianola, a discontinued postoffice in Butler county, is located 12 miles southwest of Eldorado, the county seat, and 8 miles northwest of Augusta, the usual shipping point and the postoffice from which its mail is distributed by rural route.

Indians.—At the time Columbus discovered America, the continent north of Mexico was inhabited by four great groups of aborigines, to whom was given the general name of "Indians," the discoverers believing they had circumnavigated the earth and arrived at the eastern border of India. In the extreme north were the Eskimo tribes, who have never played a conspicuous part in the country's history. The Algonquin group, probably the most important of the four, inhabited a triangle which may be roughly described by a line drawn from the mouth of the St. Lawrence river to the Rocky mountains, thence by a line from that point to the Atlantic coast near the Neuse river, and up the coast to the place of beginning. Also within this triangle lived the Iroquoian group, whose habitat was along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, extending to the lower Susquehanna and westward into Illinois. South and east of the triangle were the tribes of the Muskogean stock, the Creeks, Choctaws, etc. West of all these lay the Siouan group.

When the first white men visited the region now comprising the State of Kansas, they found it inhabited by four tribes of Indians: the Kansa or Kaw, which occupied the northeastern and central part of the State (Morehouse, *Kansas Historical Collections*, vol. X, p. 327, says they owned the larger part of Kansas); the Osage, located south of the Kansa; the Pawnee, whose country lay west and north of the Kansa; and the Padouca or Comanche, whose hunting grounds were in the western part of the state.

A hand-book issued by the bureau of American Ethnology in 1907 defines the Kansa as "A southwestern Siouan tribe; one of five, according to Dorsey's arrangement, of the Dhegiha group. Their linguistic relations are closest with the Osage, and are close with the Quapaw. In the traditional migration of the group, after the Quapaw had first separated therefrom, the main body divided at the mouth of the Osage river, the Osage moving up that stream and the Omaha and Ponca crossing the Missouri river and proceeding northward, while the Kansa ascended the Missouri on the south side to the mouth of the Kansas river."

The 15th annual report of the bureau (p. 191) says: "According to tribal traditions collected by Dorsey, the ancestors of the Omaha, Ponca, Kwapa, Osage and Kansa were originally one people dwelling on the Ohio and Wabash rivers, but gradually working westward. The first separation took place at the mouth of the Ohio. Those going down the Mississippi became the Kwapa or 'down stream people,' those who went up became the Omaha or 'up stream people.'"

After the Kansa separated from the Omaha and Ponka and established themselves at the mouth of the Kansas river, they gradually extended their domain to the present northern boundary of Kansas, where they were met and driven back by the Iowa and Sauk tribes, who had already come in contact with the white traders from whom they had received fire arms. The Kansa, being without these superior weapons, were forced back to the Kansas river. Here they were visited by the "Big Knives," as they called the white men, who persuaded them to go farther west. The tribe then successively occupied some twenty villages along the Kansas valley before they were settled at Council Grove, whence they were finally removed to the Indian Territory in 1873.

Probably the first white man to acquire a knowledge of the Kansa Indians was Juan de Oñate, who met them on his expedition in 1601, and who refers to them as the "Escansaques." In this connection it is well to note that the name of the tribe is spelled in various ways. Morehouse, in the article already alluded to, says: "In the 9th volume of the Kansas Historical Collections Prof. Hay's article on the name Kansas, prepared in 1882, gives 24 ways of spelling the word. The editors of volume 9, in a footnote, add some 20 additional forms, and for several years past I have been gathering similar data coupled with authority for the same. At present (1907) I have all of the 44 forms mentioned and twice as many besides, or, in all, over 125 ways used in the past to spell the name designating this tribe of Indians, the verbal forerunners of the word Kansas."

Although Marquette's map of 1673 showed the location of the Kansa Indians, the French did not actually come in contact with the tribe until 1750, when, according to Stoddard, the French explorers and traders ascended the Missouri "to the mouth of the Kansas river, where they met with a welcome reception from the Indians. Their success in this quarter obliterated from their minds the reverses they had experienced on the upper Mississippi as likewise the very existence of the copper mines."

These early Frenchmen gave the tribe the name of Kah or Kaw, which, according to the story of an old Osage warrior, was a term of derision, meaning coward, and was given to the Kansa by the Osage because they refused to join in a war against the Cherokees. Another Frenchman, Bourgmont (q. v.), who visited the tribe in 1724, called them the "Canzes," and reported that they had two villages on the Missouri, one about 40 miles above the mouth of the Kansas and the other farther up the river, both on the right bank. These villages were also mentioned by Lewis and Clark nearly a century later. As the Lewis and Clark expedition ascended the Missouri a daily journal was kept, in which were recorded the events of each day as they proceeded. On June 28, 1804, referring to the Kansas river, the journal states that:

"This river receives its name from a Nation which dwells at this

time on its banks & (has) 2 villages one about 20 leagues and the other 40 leagues up, those Indians are not verry noumerous at this time, reduced by war with their neighbors, &c. they formerly lived on the south banks of the Missourie 24 leagues above this river in an open and butifull plain, and were verry noumerous at the time the french first Settled the Illinois."

The journal for July 2 says: "We camped after dark on the S. Side above the Island and opposit the 1st old village of the Kanzes, which was Situated in the valley, between two points of high Land, and immediately on the river bank, back of the village and on a rising ground at about one mile." Two days later (July 4) the journal contains this entry: "The right fork of Creek Independence meandering thro the Middle of the Plain a point of high Land near the river givs an ellivated Situation. at this place the Kansas formerly lived, this Town appears to have cov'd a large space, the Nation must have been noumerous at the time they lived here, the Cause of their moving to the Kansas River, I have never heard, nor can I learn," etc.

On Sept. 14, 1806, as the expedition was returning, the journal tells of a custom of the tribe to rob boats passing up the river. "We have every reason," says the narrator, "to expect to meet with them, and agreeably to their common custom of examining every thing in the perogues and takeing what they want out of them, it is probable they may wish to take those liberties with us, which we are deturmined not to allow of and for the Smallest insult we shall fire on them."

George J. Remsburg, who is regarded as an authority on matters relating to the Kansa Indians, says the grand village of the tribe, the one visited by Bourgmont in 1724, was located where the town of Doniphan now stands, and was known as "the village of the Twenty-four." After the Big Knives induced them to remove farther west the principal village of the tribe was near the southwest corner of Pottawatomie county. In the spring of 1880 Franklin G. Adams, secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, had the site of this village surveyed. In his report he states that the old village was "about two miles east of Manhattan, on a neck of land between the Kansas and Big Blue rivers. The rivers here by their course embrace a peninsular tract of about two miles in length, extending east and west. At the point where the village was situated the neck between the two rivers is about one-half mile wide, and the village stretched from the banks of the Kansas northward for the greater part of the distance across toward the Blue."

The 15th annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology says there was a Kansa village at the mouth of the Saline river, and that the first treaty between them and the United States was concluded there. After the treaty of 1825 the tribes moved east again and in 1830 had two villages near the mouth of Mission creek a short distance west of Topeka. The village of American Chief, containing some 20 lodges and 100 followers, was on the west side of the creek

about two miles from the Kansas river. Hard Chief's village, nearer the river, had some 500 or 600 inhabitants, and a third village, that of Fool Chief, was located on the north side of the Kansas, not far from the present station of Menoken on the Union Pacific railroad.

In 1847 the several remnants of the tribe were ordered to what was known as the "diminished reserve" at Council Grove. Concerning this movement on the part of the government of the United States, Morehouse says: "It was not only a blunder, but it was criminal after cheating them out of their Kansas valley homes, to remove them to Council Grove. Here they were placed near a trading center on the Santa Fe trail, where their contact with *piejene* (fire-water), the whisky of the whites, and other vices, proved far more injurious than any knowledge of civilization received could overcome. Here they were totally neglected in a religious way, and only experiments of a brief nature undertaken for their education."

Among the Kansa the gentile system prevailed. Dorsey reports seven phratries or tribal subdivisions, and these were still further divided into sixteen clans or gentes, viz.: Manyinka (earth lodge), Ta (deer), Panka (Ponca), Kanze (Kanza), Wasabe (black bear), Wanaghe (ghost), Kekin (carries a turtle on his back), Minkin (carries the sun on his back), Upan (elk), Khuga (white eagle), Han (night), Ibaché (holds the firebrand to the sacred pipe), Hangatanga (large Hanga), Chedunga (buffalo bull), Chizhuwashtage (peacemaker), Lunikashinga (thundering people).

Ethnologically the Osage were closely allied to the Kansa. Geographically they were divided into three bands—Pahatsi (great), Utsehta (little), and the Santsukhdi band which lived in Arkansas. Dorsey thinks these divisions were comparatively modern in their origin. Marquette's map of 1675 showed the tribe located on a stream believed to be the Osage river, and other explorers and writers locate them in the same place. In 1686 Donay made mention of 17 villages of the Osage, but Father Jaques Gravier eight years later wrote from the Illinois mission that the tribe had but one village, the other 16 being mere hunting camps occupied only at intervals. Iberville, in 1701, gave an account of a tribe of some 1,500 families living in the region of the Arkansas river, near the Kansas and Missouri, and like them speaking a language that he took to be Quapaw. La Harpe says the Osage were a warlike tribe which kept the Caddoan tribes in a state of terror, also the Illinois Indians, though once when the latter were driven across the Mississippi by the Iroquois they found shelter with the Osage nation. Friendly relations must have been established between the Osage and Illinois in the 18th century, as Charlevoix met some Osages at Kaskaskia in 1721, and Bossu reports some at Cahokia in 1756.

Early in the 18th century French traders visited the Osage and succeeded in making peace treaties with the tribe that lasted for years. In 1714 some of the Osage warriors assisted the French against the

Fox Indians at Detroit, and in 1806 a Little Osage chief named Chtoka (Wet Stone) told Lieut. Pike that he was at the defeat of Gen. Braddock in 1755, with all the warriors of his tribe that could be spared from the village. It is said that some of the Kansa Indians also marched to the assistance of the French on that occasion, but did not arrive in time to take part in the action. When Dutisne (q. v.) visited the tribe in 1719 he found on the Osage river a village consisting of about 100 cabins and 200 warriors, while southwest, on the Little Osage was another village. Dutisne's account was the first mention of the Osage tribe in the white man's history of America.

Mention has been made of Dorsey's belief that the Osage nation was originally one people, and that the division into three bands happened in at a comparatively recent period. According to Lewis and Clark about one-half of the Great Osage, under a chief named Big Track, migrated to the Arkansas river about 1802 and laid the foundation of the Santsukhdi band. Two years after this separation Lewis and Clark found the Great Osage, numbering 500 warriors, in a village on the south side of the Osage river, and the Little Osage, numbering 250 or 300 warriors, about 6 miles distant on the Arkansas river and one of its tributaries called the Vermilion river. The present Osage reservation was established in 1870.

The Indian name of the tribe was Wazhaze, which was corrupted by the French into Osage. A tribal tradition relates that originally the nation consisted of two tribes—the Tsishu or peace people, and the Wazhaze or true Osage. The former lived on a vegetarian diet and kept to the left, while the latter, being a war people, ate meat and kept to the right. After a time the two tribes began to trade with each other. The Tsishu came into possession of four kinds of corn and four kinds of pumpkins, which were dropped from the left hind legs of as many different buffalo, and this increased their importance as a tribe. Subsequently they met a warlike people called the "Hangda-utadhantse," with whom they made peace, and all three were then united under the general name of Wazhaze. After the consolidation the tribe was divided into 14 gentes—7 of the former Tsishu, 5 of the Hangda, and 2 of the Wazhaze, so that the number of gentes of the peace people and the war people were equal. In forming their camps it was the custom to locate the entrance on the east side, to the left of which were the gentes of the peace people, while the gentes of the war people were on the right, in harmony with the old tradition.

The Pawnee nation was a confederacy of tribes belonging to the Caddoan family, and called themselves Chahiksichahiks, "men of men." As the Caddoan tribes moved northeast the Pawnees separated from the main body somewhere near the Platte river in Nebraska, where their traditions say they acquired a territory by conquest, and where they were subsequently found by the Siouan tribes.

There is some question with regard to the origin of the name "Pawnee." The word Pani, which has become synonymous with Pawnee,

means slave. As it was from this tribe that the Algonquian tribes about the great lakes obtained their slaves, some writers maintain that the word Pawnee is equivalent to the word slave, and that the tribal name resulted from the fact that so many members of it were subjected to a



FULL-BLOOD PAWNEE INDIANS—FATHER AND SON.

state of bondage. Hamilton says: "As most of the Indian slaves belonged to the nation of Panis (English Pawnees), the name Panis was given in the 18th century to every Indian reduced to servitude." Others, among whom is Prof. John B. Dunbar, think the name Pawnee was

probably derived from "pariki" (a horn), a term used to describe their manner of dressing the scalp lock, which they stiffened with paint and grease and bent it into a shape resembling a horn.

The tribal organization of the Pawnees was based on the village communities, which represented subdivisions of the tribe. Each village had its name, its hereditary chiefs, a shrine, priests, etc. The dominating power in their religion was Tirawa (father), whose messengers were the winds, thunder, lightning and rain. Pawnee lodges were of two types—the common form of skins stretched over a framework of poles, and the earth lodge. The latter was circular in form, from 30 to 60 feet in diameter, partly under ground, and its construction was usually accompanied with elaborate religious ceremonies. Among the men, the only essential articles of wearing apparel were the breechcloth and moccasins, though these were supplemented by a robe and leggings in cold weather or on state occasions. After marriage a man went to live with his wife's family, though polygamy was not uncommon.

Juan de Oñate, in his account of his expedition in 1601, says the Escansagues and Quivirans were hereditary enemies, and Prof. Dunbar has demonstrated almost to an absolute certainty that the Quivirans mentioned by Oñate were the Pawnees, who were also the inhabitants of the ancient Indian province of Harahey. The first Pawnee to come in contact with the white man was the one whom the Spaniards of Coronado's expedition (q. v.) called "the Turk." Soon after the expedition of Oñate the Spanish settlers of New Mexico became acquainted with Pawnees through their raids into the white settlements for horses, and for two centuries the Spaniards tried to establish peaceful relations with the tribe, but with only partial success. Consequently the Pawnee villages in the 17th and 18th centuries were so remote from the white settlements that they escaped the influences generally so fatal to the aborigines.

In 1702 Iberville estimated the Pawnee population at 2,000 families. When Louisiana was purchased from France by the United States a century later the Pawnee country was south of the Niobrara river in Nebraska, extending southward into Kansas. On the west were the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, on the east were the Omahas, and south were the Otoes and Kansa. Soon after the Louisiana purchase, the Pawnees came in contact with white traders from St. Louis. In Sept., 1806, at the Pawnee village in what is now Republic county, Kan., Lieut. Pike lowered the Spanish flag and raised the flag of the United States. (See Pike's Expedition.) In 1838 the number of Pawnees was estimated at 10,000, but in 1849 the tribe was reduced to about 4,500 by a cholera epidemic. Five years before this, however, they ceded to the United States their lands south of the Platte and were removed from Kansas. Between the years 1873 and 1875 what remained of the tribe were settled upon a reservation in the Indian Territory. At that time there were about 1,000, representing four tribes of what was once the great Pawnee confederacy.

The Comanches or Padoucas, who inhabited western Kansas in the early part of the 18th century, were an offshoot of the Shoshoni of Wyoming, as shown by their language and traditions. The Siouan name was Padouca, by which they were called in the accounts of the early French explorers, notably Bourgmont, who visited the tribe in 1724. As late as 1805 the North Platte river was known as the Padouca fork. At that time the Comanche roamed over the country about the headwaters of the Arkansas, Red, Trinity and Brazos rivers in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. According to a Kiowa tradition, when that tribe moved southward from the country about the Black-hills, the Arkansas river formed the northern boundary of the Comanche country. The hand-book of the Bureau of American Ethnology says: "It must be remembered that from 500 to 800 miles was an ordinary range for a prairie tribe, and that the Comanche were equally at home on the Platte and in the Bolson de Mapimi of Chihuahua."

For nearly two centuries the Comanches were at war with the Spaniards of the southwest and made frequent raids as far south as Durango. They were generally friendly with the Americans, but did not like the Texans. The Comanche was probably never a large tribe, as they did not settle down in villages, but lived as nomadic buffalo hunters, following the herds as they grazed from place to place. They were fine horsemen, the best riders on the plains, full of courage, had a high sense of honor, and considered themselves superior to the tribes with which they associated. In 1867 they were given a reservation in southwestern Oklahoma, but they did not go to it until after the outbreak of the plains tribes in 1874-75. (See Indian Wars.)

The Cheyennes (people of strange language) belonged to the Algonquian group. They are first mentioned in history by the name of "Chaa," some of them visiting La Salle's fort on the Illinois river to invite the French to their country where beaver and other fur-bearing animals were plentiful. At that time they inhabited the region bounded by the Mississippi, Minnesota and upper Red rivers. According to a Sioux tradition, the Cheyenne occupied the upper Mississippi country before the Sioux. When the latter appeared in that locality there was some friction between the two tribes, which resulted in the Cheyenne crossing the Missouri river and locating about the Black-hills, where they were found by Lewis and Clark in 1804. From there they drifted westward and southward, first occupying the region about the headwaters of the Platte and next along the Arkansas river in the vicinity of Bent's fort. A portion of the tribe remained on the Platte and the Yellowstone and became known as the northern Cheyennes.

The Cheyenne have a tradition that when they lived in Minnesota, before the coming of the Sioux, they lived in fixed villages, practiced agriculture, made pottery, etc., but everything was changed when the tribe was driven out and they became roving hunters. About the only institution of the old life that remained with them was the great tribal ceremony of the Sun dance.

In 1838 the Cheyenne and Arapaho attacked the Kiowas on Wolf creek, Okla., but two years later peace was established between the tribes, after which the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche and Apache were frequently allied in wars against the whites. The northern Cheyennes joined the Sioux in the Sitting Bull war of 1876. In the winter of 1878-79 a band of the northern Cheyenne was taken as prisoners to Fort Reno to be colonized with the southern Cheyenne in Oklahoma. The chiefs Dull Knife, Wild Hog and Little Wolf, with about 200 followers, escaped and were pursued to the Dakota border, where most of the warriors were killed.

In Feb., 1861, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes relinquished their title to lands in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado and northwest Kansas, and in 1867 the southern Cheyenne were given a reservation in western Oklahoma. They refused to occupy it, however, until after the surrender of 1875, when some of their leaders were sent to Florida as a final means of quelling the insurrection. In 1902 the southern Cheyenne were allotted lands in severalty. Two years later the Bureau of Ethnology reported 3,300 members of the tribe—1,900 southern and 1,400 northern.

The Arapaho (our people), a plains tribe of the Algonquian group, was closely allied with the Cheyenne for almost or quite a century. They were called by the Sioux and Cheyenne "Blue sky men" or "Cloud men." An Arapaho tradition tells how the tribe was once an agricultural people in northwestern Minnesota, but were forced across the Missouri river, where they met the Cheyenne, with whom they moved southward. Like the Cheyenne, they became divided, the northern Arapaho remaining about the mountains near the head of the Platte and the southern branch drifting to the Arkansas. In 1867 the southern portion of the tribe was given a reservation with the southern Cheyenne in Oklahoma. By 1892 they had made sufficient progress to justify the government in allotting them lands in severalty, the rest of the reservation being thrown open to white settlement. The northern branch was established in 1876 on a reservation in Wyoming.

Between the years 1825 and 1830, the Kansa and Osage tribes withdrew from a large part of their lands, which were turned over to the United States. This gave the national government the opportunity of establishing the long talked of Indian territory west of the Mississippi. Congress therefore passed a bill providing that the country west of the Mississippi, and not included in any state or organized territory of the United States, should be set apart as a home for the Indians. This Indian territory joined Missouri and Arkansas on the west and was annexed to those states for judicial purposes. During the decade following the passage of the bill, a number of eastern tribes found what they thought were permanent homes within the present State of Kansas. Among them were the Shawnees, Delawares, Ottawas, Miamis, Chippewas, Kickapoos, Sauks and Foxes, Wyandots, and a few others of less importance.

The Shawnees (southerners) were the first to seek a home in the new territory. The early history of the Shawnee tribe is somewhat obscure,

though it was known to be an important tribe in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, South Carolina, and along the Savannah river in Georgia, which stream Adair says was named for the tribe. Some writers claim that the Shawnees were identical with the Erics of the early Jesuits, and attempts have been made to show that they were allied to the Andaste or Conestoga of the Iroquois family. Their language was that of the central Algonquian dialects—similar to that of the Sauks and Foxes—and the Delawares had a tradition that made the Shawnee and Nanticoke one people.

The recorded history of the Shawnee or Shawano begins about 1670, when there were two bodies, some distance apart, with the friendly Cherokee nation between. In 1672 the western Shawnee were allied with the Andaste in a war against the Iroquois. Twelve years later the Iroquois made war on the Miamis because they were trying to form an alliance with the Shawnees for the purpose of invading the Iroquois country. About the middle of the 18th century the eastern and western Shawnees were united in Ohio, and from that time to the treaty of Greenville in 1795 were almost constantly at war with the English. They were driven from the head of the Scioto river to the head of the Miami, and after the Revolutionary war some of them went south and formed an alliance with the Creeks, with which tribe Bartram says they were closely connected, their language being almost identical. Others joined with a portion of the Delaware tribe and accepted a Spanish invitation to occupy a tract of land near Cape Girardeau, Mo.

In the early part of the 19th century the Shawnees in Indiana and Ohio, with some of the Delawares, joined the movement of the Shawnee chief Tecumseh and his brother, Tenskawata (the Prophet), to unite the tribes of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys in a general uprising against the whites. The conspiracy was effectually crushed by Gen. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 4, 1811. In the war of 1812 some of the Shawnees fought with the British until Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames. The fall of their great war chief broke the warlike spirit of the tribe and the Shawnees sued for peace. In 1825 the Missouri Shawnees sold their lands and received a reservation in Kansas south of the Kansas river and bordering on the Missouri. The Ohio Shawnees sold their lands near Wapakoneta in 1831 and joined their brethren in Kansas, the mixed band of Shawnee and Seneca coming in about the same time. Some of the tribe in 1845 withdrew from the Kansas reservation and went to the Canadian river in Oklahoma. They became known as the "absentee Shawnee." In 1867 those with the Senecas removed to the Indian Territory, and in 1869 the main body was incorporated with the Cherokee nation.

The Shawnee tribe consisted of five divisions, which were further divided into 13 clans, the English names of which were the wolf, loon, bear, buzzard, panther, owl, turkey, deer, raccoon, turtle, snake, horse and rabbit. Of these the clan of the turtle was the most important, especially in their mythological traditions. About all that is left of this once

great tribe are the names of rivers and towns that have been adopted by the white race, such as Chillicothe, Tippecanoe, Shawneetown, Wapakoneta, etc.

The Delawares, formerly the most important confederacy of the Algonquian stock, occupied the entire valley of the Delaware river. They called themselves the Lenape or Leni-lenape (real men). The English gave them the name of Delawares, and the French called them Loups (wolves). Morgan divides the Lenape into three phratries—the Munsee, Unami and the Unalachtigo—though it is probable that some of the bands in New Jersey may have formed a fourth phratry. The Tammany society in New York, the best known political society in the country, takes its name from Tamenend, the great chief of the Delawares.

About 1720 the Iroquois assumed authority over the Delawares and forbade them to sell their lands. This condition lasted until after the French and Indian war. Then they were gradually crowded westward by the white men and began to form settlements in Ohio, along the Muskingum river with the Hurons. Here they were supported by the French and became independent of the Iroquois. They opposed the English with determination until the treaty of Greeneville in 1795. Six years before that treaty was consummated the Spanish government of Louisiana gave the Delawares permission to settle in that province, near Cape Girardeau, Mo., with some of the Shawnee tribe. In 1820 there were two bands—numbering about 700—in Texas, but by 1835 most of the Delawares were settled upon their Kansas reservation between the Kansas and Missouri rivers. Their title to this reservation was finally extinguished in 1866, and on April 11, 1867, President Johnson approved an agreement by which the Delawares merged their tribal existence with the Cherokee nation.

In 1820 there was found an ancient hieroglyphic bark record giving the traditions of the Delaware tribe. This old record was translated and published by Brinton in 1885. It gives an account of the creation of the world by great Manito; and of the flood, in which Nanabush, the Strong White one, grandfather of men, created the turtle, on which some were saved. This book is known as the "Walam Olum."

The Munsees (where stones are gathered together), one of the three principal divisions of the Delawares, originally occupied the country about the headwaters of the Delaware river. By what was known as the "walking purchase," about 1740, they were defrauded out of the greater portion of their lands and forced to remove. They obtained lands from the Iroquois on the Susquehanna, where they lived until the Indian country was established by the act of 1830, when they removed to what is now Franklin county, Kan., with some of the Chippewa. The report of the Bureau of Ethnology for 1885 says the only Munsees then recognized officially by the United States were 72, living in Franklin county, Kan., all the others having been incorporated with the Cherokee nation.

The Ottawas (traders), according to one of their traditions, were once part of a tribe to which belonged also the Chippewa and Pottawatomi,

all of the great Algonquian family. They moved as one tribe from their original habitat north of the great lakes, and separated about the straits of Mackinaw. Another account says that when the Iroquois destroyed the Hurons in 1648-49, the remnant of the Hurons found refuge with the Ottawa, which caused the Iroquois to turn on that tribe. The Ottawas and the Hurons then fled to Green bay, where they were welcomed by the Pottawatomi, who had preceded them to that locality.

The tribe is mentioned in the Jesuit Relations as early as 1670, when Father Dablon, superior of the mission at Mackinaw, said: "We call these people Upper Algonkin to distinguish them from the Lower Alkonkin, who are lower down in the vicinity of Tadousac and Quebec. People commonly give them the name of Ottawa, because, of more than 30 different tribes which are found in these countries, the first that descended to the French settlements were the Ottawa, whose name afterward attached to all the others."

After a time the Ottawas and Hurons went to the Mississippi and established themselves on an island in Lake Pepin. They were soon driven out by the Sioux and went to the Black river in Wisconsin, where the Hurons built a fort, but the Ottawas continued east to Chaquamegon bay. In 1700 the Hurons were located near Detroit and the Ottawas were between that post and the Saginaw bay. The Ohio Ottawas were removed west of the Mississippi in 1832. The following year, by the treaty of Chicago, those living along the west shore of Lake Michigan ceded their lands there and were given a reservation in Franklin county, Kan., the county seat of which bears the name of the tribe. In 1906 there were about 1,500 Ottawas living in Manitoulin and Cockburn islands, Canada; 197 under the Seneca school in Oklahoma; and nearly 4,000 in the State of Michigan.

The Chippewa or Ojibway (to roast till puckered up) formerly ranged along the shores of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, extending across Minnesota to the Turtle mountains in North Dakota. Warren says that at the time America was discovered the Chippewa lived at La Pointe, Ashland county, Wis., on the south shore of Lake Superior, where they had a village called Shangawaumikong. Early in the 18th century the Chippewa drove the Foxes from northern Wisconsin, and also drove the Sioux west of the Mississippi. Other Chippewa overran the peninsula lying between Lake Huron and Lake Erie and forced the Iroquois to withdraw from that section. Warren says there were ten principal divisions of the tribe scattered through Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, and Morgan gives a list of 23 gentes. Prior to 1815 the Chippewa were frequently engaged in war with the whites, but after the treaty of that year they remained peaceful. In 1836 what were known as the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewa sold their lands in southern Michigan and removed to the Munsee reservation in Franklin county, Kan. In 1905 the Bureau of Ethnology estimated the number of Chippewa in the United States and Canada at 30,000, about one-half of which were in the United States.

The Miamis (peninsular people), one of the most important of the Algonquian tribes, was called by some of the early chroniclers the "Twightwees." The region over which they roamed was once outlined in a speech by their famous chief, Little Turtle, who said: "My fathers kindled the first fire at Detroit; thence they extended their lines to the headwaters of the Scioto; thence to its mouth; thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and thence to Chicago over Lake Michigan."

The men of the Miami tribe have been described as "of medium height, well built, heads rather round than oblong, countenances agreeable rather than sedate or morose, swift on foot and excessively fond of racing." The women spun thread of buffalo hair, of which they made bags in which to carry provisions when on a march. Their deities were the sun and the thunder, and they had but few minor gods. Six bands of the Miami were known to the French, the principal ones being the Piankeshaw, Wea and Pepicokia. The Piankeshaw was first mentioned by La Salle in 1682 as one of the tribes that gathered about his fort in the Illinois country. Chauvignerie classed the Piankeshaw, Wea and Pepicokia as one tribe, but inhabiting different villages. The Miami were divided into ten gentes—wolf, loon, eagle, buzzard, panther, turkey, raccoon, snow, sun and water—and the elk and crane were their principal totems. Early in the 19th century the Piankeshaw and Wea were located in Missouri, and in 1832 they agreed to remove to Kansas as one tribe. About 1854 they were consolidated with the Peorias and Kaskaskias, and in 1868 the consolidated tribe was removed to a reservation on the Neosho river in northeastern Oklahoma. Numerous treaties were made between the main body of the Miamis and the United States, and in Nov., 1840, the last of the tribe was removed west of the Mississippi. Six years later some of them were in Linn county, Kan., and others had been confederated with the Peorias and other tribes. In 1873 they were removed to the Indian Territory.

The Sauks and Foxes, usually spoken of as one tribe, were originally two separate and distinct tribes, but both of Algonquian stock. The Sauks, when first met by white men, inhabited the lower peninsula of Michigan and were known as "yellow earth people." At that time the Foxes lived along the southern shore of Lake Superior and were called the "red earth people." There is a tribal tradition that before the Sauks became an independent people they belonged to an Algonquian group composed of the Pottawatomies, Foxes and Mascoutens. After the separation the Sauks and Foxes moved northwest, and in 1720 were located near Green bay, but as two separate tribes. Trouble with the Foxes led to a division of the Sauks, one faction going to the Foxes and the other to the Pottawatomies. In 1733 some Foxes pursued by the French took refuge at the Sauk village near the present city of Green Bay, Wis. Sieur de Villiers made a demand for the surrender of the refugees, but it was refused, and in trying to take them by force several of the French were killed. Gov. Beauharnois, of Canada, then gave orders to make

war on the Sauks and Foxes. This led to a close confederation of the two tribes, and since then they have been known as the Sauks and Foxes.

In the early days of the confederacy there were numerous gentes, but in time these were reduced to 14, viz: trout, sturgeon, bass, great lynx or fire dragon, sea, fox, wolf, bear, potato, elk, swan, grouse, eagle and thunder. Black Hawk, the Sauk chief, was a member of the thunder clan. After several treaties with the United States, the Sauks and Foxes in 1837 ceded their lands in Iowa and were given a reservation in Franklin and Osage counties, Kan. In 1859 the Foxes returned from a buffalo hunt to find that in their absence the Sauks had made a treaty ceding the Kansas reservation to the United States. The Fox chief refused to ratify the cession and with some of his trusty followers set out for Iowa, whither a few of the Foxes had previously returned. They purchased a small tract of land near Tama City, adding to it by subsequent purchases, until the tribe owned some 3,000 acres. From that time this faction of the Foxes had no further political connection with the Sauks. In 1867 the Kansas reservation passed into the hands of the United States government, the Indians accepting a reservation in the Indian Territory, and in 1889 they were allotted lands in severalty.

The Iowas (sleepy ones), according to Dorsey, were a southwestern Siouan tribe belonging to the Chivere group, composed of the Iowas, Otoes and Missouris, all of which sprang from Winnebago stock, to which they were closely allied by language and tradition. Old Iowa chiefs told Dorsey that the tribe separated from the Winnebago on the shores of Lake Michigan, and at the time of the separation received the name of "gray snow." After the separation they lived successively on the Des Moines river, near the pipestone quarry in Minnesota, at the mouth of the Platte, and on the headwaters of the Little Platte in Missouri. In 1824 they ceded their lands in Missouri, and in 1836 removed to a reservation in the northeast corner of Kansas. When this reservation was ceded to the United States the tribe removed to central Oklahoma, where in 1890 they were allotted lands in severalty.

The Kickapoos, a tribe of the central Algonquian group, is first mentioned in history about 1670, when Father Allouez found them living near the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Ethnologically the Kickapoos were closely related to the Sauks and Foxes, with whom they entered into a scheme for the destruction of Detroit in 1712. When the Illinois confederacy was broken up in 1765, the Kickapoos had their headquarters for a time at Peoria. They were allied with Tecumseh in his conspiracy early in the 19th century, and in 1832 took part in the Black Hawk war. Five years later they aided the government in the war with the Seminoles. After ceding their lands in central Illinois, they removed to Missouri and still later to Kansas, settling on a reservation near Fort Leavenworth. About 1852 a number of Kickapoos joined a party of Pottawatomies and went to Texas. Later they went to Mexico and became known as "Mexican Kickapoo." In 1905 the

Bureau of Ethnology reported 434 Kickapoo—247 in Oklahoma and 167 in Kansas.

Among the Kickapoos the gentile system prevailed and marriage was outside of the gens. The principal gentes were water, tree, berry, thunder, man, bear, elk, turkey, bald eagle, wolf and fox. In summer they lived in houses of bark, and in winter in oval lodges constructed of reeds. They practiced agriculture in a primitive way. Their mythology was characterized by many fables of animals, the dog being especially venerated and regarded as an object of offering always acceptable to the great Manitou.

The Pottawatomies belonged to the Algonquian group and were first encountered by white men in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wis. They were originally associated with the Ottawa and Chippewa as one tribe, the separation taking place about the head of Lake Huron. Subsequently the three tribes at time formed a confederacy for offense or defense, and when removed west of the Mississippi asked to be united again. They sided with the French until about 1760, took part in the Pontiac conspiracy, and fought against the United States in the Revolution. The treaty of Greeneville put an end to hostilities, but in the war of 1812 they again allied themselves with the British. Between the years 1836 and 1841 they were removed west of the Mississippi, those in Indiana having to be removed by force. Some escaped to Canada and this band or their descendants still live on Walpole island in the St. Clair river. In 1846 all those in the United States were united on a reservation in Miami county, Kan. In Nov., 1861, this tract was ceded to the United States and the tribe accepted a reservation of 30 miles square near Holton, Jackson county, Kan., where some of the tribe still live. From government reports in 1908, it is ascertained that there were then about 2,500 Pottawatomies in the United States, 676 of whom were in Kansas.

The 15 gentes of the tribe were the wolf, bear, beaver, elk, loon, eagle, sturgeon, carp, bald eagle, thunder, rabbit, crow, fox, turkey and black hawk. Their most popular totems were the frog, tortoise, crab and crane. In early days they were sun-worshippers. Dog flesh was highly prized, especially in the "feast of dreams," when their special manitou was selected.

The Kiowas (principal people) once inhabited the region on the upper Missouri and the Yellowstone rivers. Next they formed an alliance with the Crows, but were driven southward by the Cheyenne and Arapaho to the country about the upper Arkansas and Canadian rivers in Colorado and Oklahoma. They are first mentioned in history by Spanish explorers about 1732, and in 1805 Lewis and Clark found them living on the North Platte. About 1840 they formed an alliance with the Comanches, with whom they were afterward frequently associated in raids on the frontier settlements of Texas and Mexico. In 1805 they joined with the Comanche in a treaty which ceded to the United States a large tract of land in Colorado, Texas and southwest Kansas, and three years later they were put on a reservation in northwest Texas and the western part of the Indian Territory.

The Quapaws, or Kwapa, a southwestern tribe of the Siouan group, is frequently mentioned by early writers, such as Joutel, Tonti, Du Pratz, etc. Mention has previously been made of their separation from other tribes at the mouth of the Ohio river. In 1833 they ceded their lands in Arkansas, the map of the session showing a small strip in southeastern Kansas, extending from the Missouri line to the Neosho river.

The Otoes, one of the three Siouan tribes forming the Chiwere group, were originally part of the Winnebago, from whom they separated near Green Bay. Moving southwest in quest of buffalo, the Otoes went up the Missouri, crossed the Big Platte, and Marquette's map of 1673 shows them on the upper Des Moines or upper Iowa river. Lewis and Clark in 1804 found them on the south side of the Platte, 30 miles from its mouth, where, having become decimated by war and small-pox, they lived under the protection of the Pawnees. The Otoes were never an important tribe in Kansas history, though in March, 1881, they ceded to the United States a tract of land, a small portion of which lies north of Marysville, Marshall county.

In Jan., 1838, several New York tribes were granted reservations in Kansas, but they refused to occupy the lands, only 32 Indians coming from New York to the newly established Indian territory. Some 10,000 acres were allotted to these 32 Indians in the northern part of Bourbon county. In 1857 the Tonawanda band of Senecas relinquished their claim to the Kansas reservations, and in 1873 the government ordered all the lands sold to the whites, including the 10,000 acres in Bourbon county, because the Indians had failed to occupy them permanently.

By the treaty of New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835, the Cherokee nation ceded the lands formerly occupied by the tribe east of the Mississippi and received a reservation in southeastern Kansas. The tribe never assumed an important status in Kansas affairs, and in 1866 the land was ceded back to the United States. (See Neutral Lands.) The Cherokee tribe was detached from the Iroquois at an early day and for at least three centuries inhabited Tennessee, Georgia, southwestern Virginia, the Carolinas and northeastern Alabama. They were found by De Soto in the southern Alleghany region in 1540, and were among the most intelligent of Indian tribes.

Last but not least of the Indian tribes that dwelt in Kansas at some period or other were the Wyandots, or Wyandot-Iroquois, who were the successors to the power of the ancient Hurons. Champlain says the habitat of the Hurons was on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. About the middle of the 18th century the Huron chief Orontony, or Nicholas, removed from the Detroit river to the lowlands about Sandusky bay. Nicholas hated the French and organized a movement for the destruction of their posts and settlements, but a Huron woman divulged the plan. The hand-book of the Bureau of Ethnology says: "After this trouble the Hurons seem to have returned to Detroit and Sandusky, where they became known as Wyandots and gradually acquired a paramount influence in the Ohio valley and the lake region."

During the French and Indian war the tribe was allied with the French, and in the Revolutionary war they fought with the British against the colonies. For a long time the tribe stood at the head of a great Indian confederacy and was recognized as such by the United States government in making treaties in the old Northwest Territory. At one time they claimed the greater part of Ohio, and the Shawnee and Delaware tribes settled there with Wyandot consent. In March, 1842, they relinquished their title to lands in Ohio and Michigan and agreed to remove west of the Mississippi. On Dec. 14, 1843, they acquired by purchase 39 square miles of the east end of the Delaware reserve in Kansas. Connelley says: "They brought with them from Ohio a well organized Methodist church, a Free Masons' lodge, a civil government, a code of written laws which provided for an elective council of chiefs, the punishment of crime and the maintenance of social and public order."

Soon after the Wyandots came to Kansas efforts were made in Congress to organize the Territory of Nebraska, to include a large part of the Indian country. The Indians realized that if the territory was organized it meant they would have to sell their lands, notwithstanding the treaty promises of the government that they should never be disturbed in their possessions, and that their lands should never be incorporated in any state or territory. A congress of the Kansas tribes met at Fort Leavenworth in Oct., 1848, and reorganized the old confederacy with the Wyandots at the head. At the session of Congress in the winter of 1851-52 a petition asking for the organization of a territorial government was presented, but no action was taken. The people then concluded to act for themselves, and on Oct. 12, 1852, Abelard Guthrie was elected a delegate to Congress, although no territorial government existed west of the Missouri. At a convention on July 26, 1853, which had been called in the interest of the central route of the proposed Pacific railroad, a series of resolutions were adopted which became the basis of a provisional territorial government, with William Walker, a Wyandot Indian, as governor. (See Connelley's Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory.)

On Jan. 31, 1855, tribal relations among the Wyandots were dissolved and they became citizens of the United States. At the same time the 39 sections purchased in 1843 were ceded to the government, with the understanding that a new survey was to be made and the lands conveyed to the Wyandots as individuals, the reserves to be permitted to locate on any government land west of Missouri and Iowa.

In the social organization of the Wyandots four groups were recognized—the family, the gens, the phratry and the tribe. A family consisted of all who occupied one lodge, at the head of which was a woman. The gens included all the blood relations in a given female line. At the time the tribe removed to Kansas it was made up of eleven gentes which were divided into four phratries. The first phratry included the bear, deer and striped turtle gentes; the second was composed of the black turtle, mud turtle and smooth large turtle gentes; the third

included the gentes of the hawk, beaver and wolf, and the fourth had but two gentes—the sea snake and the porcupine.

Mooney says the Wyandots were “the most influential tribe of the Ohio region, the keepers of the great wampum belt of union and the lighters of the council fire of the allied tribes.” But, like the other great tribes that once inhabited the central region of North America, the Wyandots have faded away before the civilization of the pale-face. The wigwam has given way to the school house, the old trail has been supplanted by the railroad, and in a few generations more the Indian will be little more than a memory.

(Works consulted: Beach’s Indian Miscellany, Brinton’s Aboriginal American Literature, Cutler’s, Hazelrigg’s and Prentis’ Histories of Kansas, Kansas Historical Collections, Drake’s North American Indians, Gregg’s Commerce of the Prairies, Lewis and Clark’s Journal, Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Brownell’s Indian Races, etc.)

Indian Brigade.—Although the United States government had not always treated the western Indians fairly, at the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861 most of them promptly took sides with the North. On Jan. 15, 1862, a party of Union Indians was defeated in the Indian Territory and driven across the line into Kansas. They encamped on Fall river and later in the year these refugee Indians, with some of those living in Kansas, were organized into the “Indian Brigade,” or, as it was sometimes called, the “Indian Home Guard.”

The First Indian regiment was organized at Leroy on May 22, 1862. The Second and Third were organized on Big Creek and Five-mile creek in June and July, and the three regiments were then organized into a brigade, which was commanded successively by William A. Phillips, A. Engleman, C. W. Adams and John Edwards. A fourth regiment was commenced, but was never completed, the men enlisting for service in it being distributed among the other regiments.

The brigade served in the Departments of Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, and in the Army of the Frontier. It participated in the operations about Fort Gibson, Fort Blount and old Fort Wayne; was at Cane Hill and the Boston Mountain engagements in Arkansas; fought at Newtonia and Honey Springs, and in a number of minor actions, and about 500 of the Indians were with Col. James M. Williams and his First Kansas colored regiment at Cabin creek. Much of their service consisted of scouting, in which they were particularly adept, and throughout their entire term of service the Indians proved themselves to be good soldiers. The brigade was mustered out on May 31, 1865.

Indian Floats.—(See Floats.)

Indian Treaties.—Prior to the beginning of the 19th century, when the white settlements were few in number and scattered over a wide expanse of country, the pressure of the white race upon the domain of the native population was so slight that the question of land acquisition was hardly considered. While Kansas was a part of the province of

Louisiana, the French and Spanish authorities found it expedient to enter into more or less formal agreements with the various tribes with which they came in contact, but these early treaties were merely for the purpose of establishing friendly relations with the natives, the question of land cession rarely, if ever, entering into the negotiations. Treaties of this character were made by Iberville, Bienville and Cadillac as governors of the colony, and by such early explorers as Dutisne and Bourgmont, but in many instances the records regarding these treaties are incomplete.

East of the Mississippi river, it was the policy of the British government, especially after the peace of 1763, to prohibit the whites from settling on the Indian lands, and after the Revolution the same policy was pursued by the United States for several years, the Federal government during this time recognizing the several tribes and confederacies as quasi-nationalities, devoid of sovereignty, but having a right to the soil, with power to dispose of the same, etc. But almost immediately after the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States the government began the inauguration of a different policy, looking to the removal of some of the eastern tribes west of the Mississippi. The act of 1804, which divided Louisiana into two territories, provided for the removal of those tribes that could be persuaded to make the change, but made no provision for defraying the expenses of such removals. A few of the weaker tribes accepted the invitation and removed to their new domain, but it was not until some thirty years later that the removal policy assumed any considerable proportions. By the act of Congress of May 20, 1834, a large territory, extending from the Platte and Missouri rivers to the Mexican possessions and estimated to contain over 132,000,000 acres, was set apart for the exclusive occupancy of the Indians. The house committee, in reporting this bill, said:

"The territory is to be dedicated to the use of the Indian tribes forever by a guaranty, the most sacred known among civilized communities—the faith of the nation. . . . Our inability to perform our treaty guarantee [heretofore] arose from the conflicts between the rights of the states and the United States. Nor is it surprising that questions arising out of such a conflict, which have bewildered wiser heads, should not be readily comprehended or appreciated by the unlettered Indians."

Some removals had been effected before the passage of this act, but after it became a law the transfer of the Indians was more rapid, and by 1837 over 50,000 Indians had been located in the domain west of the Mississippi, a few of them coming into Kansas. Of the treaties of amity made with the western tribes by representatives of the United States, little need be said, as they were generally made for temporary purposes and were often unofficial, or at least partially so, in their character. Treaties of this nature were made by Lewis and Clark, Lieut. Pike, Maj. Stephen H. Long and others. The treaties of cession played a more important part in the history of Kansas, as it was through

them that tribes east of the Mississippi were assigned homes in the new Indian Territory, and in the end the domain was acquired by the government and opened to white settlers. Following is a list of the principal treaties of this character that had an influence upon Kansas lands, given by tribes in the order, as nearly as possible, in which they were negotiated.

Osage.—The first cession of Osage lands in Kansas was made by the treaty of June 2, 1825, at St. Louis, Mo., William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, acting as commissioner for the United States. By this treaty the Great and Little Osage ceded to the United States all their lands in Missouri and Arkansas, and all lands "west of the State of Missouri and the Territory of Arkansas, north and west of the Red river, south of the Arkansas river, and east of a line to be drawn from the head sources of the Kansas southwardly through the Rock Saline," except certain reservations, etc. The northern boundary of the ceded lands was the divide between the Kansas and Arkansas rivers; the line drawn through the Rock Saline crossed the southern boundary of Kansas near the western line of Clark county, after running due south from the Arkansas river not far from Dodge City. In the treaty the boundaries of the general tribal reservation are thus described:

"Beginning at a point due east of White Hair's village and 25 miles west of the western boundary line of the State of Missouri, fronting on a north and south line so as to leave 10 miles north [south?] and 40 miles south [north?] of the point of said beginning and extending west, with the width of 50 miles to the western boundary of the lands ceded and relinquished."

In addition to this general reservation, 42 square miles were reserved to certain half-breed members of the tribe and 54 square miles were set apart to be sold and the proceeds used to establish a school fund for the Osage children. For the lands ceded and relinquished the government agreed to furnish the tribe immediately with 600 cattle, 600 hogs, 1,000 domestic fowls, 10 yoke of oxen, and such farming utensils as the superintendent of Indian affairs might direct: to erect four comfortable dwellings for the four principal chiefs at their respective villages; and to pay the tribe an annuity of \$7,000 for 20 years.

On Aug. 10, 1825, at Council Grove the Osage nation granted a right of way through the reservation for the Santa Fe trail (q. v.), and by a treaty concluded at Fort Gibson on Jan. 11, 1839, the tribe ceded all interest in any reservation claimed by another tribe and reaffirmed the cession of 1825, the government agreeing to pay them an annuity of \$20,000 for 20 years, erect a saw and grist mill and furnish millers for 15 years, furnish 1,000 cows and calves, 2,000 hogs, certain farming utensils, and pay all claims against the Osages for depredations, not exceeding \$30,000, and was given the right to buy the 42 individual reservations of the Osage half-breeds at a price not exceeding \$2 an acre.

The next treaty with the Osage nation was at Canville, Kan., Sept. 29, 1865. Owing to the fact that the annuities granted by the government under the treaties of 1825 and 1839 had expired, the tribe was in an impoverished condition and readily consented to sell 30 miles off the east end of their reservation and a strip of 20 miles wide off the north side of the remainder, the latter to be sold in trust for their benefit. The government agreed to place \$300,000 to the credit of the Osages, that sum being the purchase price agreed upon for the 30 miles off the east end of their lands, and to pay the tribe five per cent. upon that amount semi-annually, in money or goods as they might choose. The Indians promptly gave possession of the ceded lands, but the government was not so prompt in placing the \$300,000 to their credit or in paying the interest. Consequently, in 1877 the Osage nation employed Charles Ewing, an attorney, to look after their interests in the matter. On June 16, 1880, President Hayes approved an act of Congress providing that the sum of \$1,028,785 be placed to the credit of the tribe. Ewing's fee in this case was over \$70,000. In the meantime Congress had, on July 15, 1870, passed an act providing for the sale of the remaining Osage lands in Kansas, and on March 27, 1871, the secretary of the interior was authorized to designate a new reservation in the Indian Territory.

Kansa.—On June 3, 1825, the day following the treaty with the Osage nation, the chiefs and head men of the Kansa tribe entered into a treaty with William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis, Mo., by which the tribe ceded to the United States all claim to lands in and west of the State of Missouri, the boundaries of the cession being described as follows: "Beginning at the entrance of the Kansa river into the Missouri; thence north to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; thence westwardly to the Nodewa river, 30 miles from its entrance into the Missouri; thence to the entrance of the Big Nemahaw river into the Missouri, and with that river to its source; thence to the source of the Kansas river, leaving the old village of the Pania Republic to the west; thence on the ridge dividing the waters of the Kansas river from those of the Arkansas to the western boundary line of the State of Missouri, and with that line to the place of beginning."

This cession included all the northern half of Kansas east of the Araphoe and Cheyenne lands, except a triangular tract of the Pawnee country lying northwest of the divide between the Prairie Dog creek and the north fork of the Solomon river, and a reservation "beginning 20 leagues up the Kansas river and to include their village on that river; extending west 30 miles in width through the lands ceded."

The east line of this reserve was about 10 miles west of the present city of Topeka, and it included westward from that line townships 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, the northern boundary of the reserve being 35 miles from the Nebraska line. At that time the sources of the Kansas river were not definitely known, and from government maps of Indian ces-

sions it appears that the Kansa cession extended no farther west than the headwaters of the Solomon, the country farther up the Republican fork belonging to the Pawnees.

A second treaty with the Kansa Indians was concluded at the Methodist mission in Kansas on Jan. 14, 1846. By its provisions the tribe ceded 2,000,000 acres off the east end of their reserve, the full 30 miles in width and extending west until the designated quantity of land was obtained. The government agreed, in the event there was not sufficient timber on the remaining portion of the reservation, to lay off a new reservation near the western boundary of the 2,000,000 acres ceded. Pursuant to this stipulation, when it was found that there was a scarcity of timber on the diminished reserve, the government assigned to the tribe an additional tract in the vicinity of Council Grove. Part of this tract was claimed by the Shawnees, but that tribe relinquished its claim in 1854, giving the Kansa Indians a clear title.

On Oct. 5, 1859, at the Kansas agency, a treaty was negotiated with that tribe by which the reservation was reduced to a tract 9 by 14 miles in the southwest corner of the reservation near Council Grove and the remainder of the reserve was ceded to the United States in trust, to be sold for the benefit of the tribe. An act of Congress on May 8, 1872, provided for the sale of the remaining "trust" lands and the "diminished reserve," and the removal of the tribe, to the Indian Territory. Another act, approved on June 5, of the same year, confirmed a reservation selected in the Indian Territory, and by the act of June 23, 1874, the lands acquired from the Kansa Indians were ordered to be sold to actual settlers.

Shawnee.—Contemporaneous with the Osage and Kansa cessions, which gave to the United States about five-sixths of the present State of Kansas, other tribes ceded lands in Nebraska, thus giving the nation a large tract of territory to be set apart for the use and occupancy of the Indian tribes farther east. And almost immediately upon the acquisition of these western lands the government began negotiations for the removal of the eastern tribes to the new territory. On Nov. 7, 1825, at St. Louis, Mo., a treaty was concluded with the Shawnee tribe living near Cape Girardeau upon a tract of land acquired by Spanish grant, signed by Baron de Carondelet, governor of Louisiana, and dated Jan. 4, 1793. By the St. Louis treaty this tract was ceded to the United States, and the Shawnees were assigned another tract, equal to 50 square miles, "Commencing 2 miles northwest of the southwest corner of Missouri; thence north 25 miles; thence west 100 miles; thence south 25 miles; thence east 100 miles to the place of beginning."

This tract happened to overlap the Osage lands in the Indian Territory and was not acceptable to the Shawnees, who were then assigned another reservation, "Beginning at a point in the western boundary of the State of Missouri, 3 miles south of where said boundary crosses the mouth of the Kansas river; thence continuing south on said boundary 25 miles; thence due west 120 miles; thence due north until said line

shall intersect the southern boundary of the Kansas reservation; thence due east coinciding with the southern boundary of said reservation to the termination thereof; thence due north coinciding with the eastern boundary of said reservation to the southern shore of the Kansas river; thence along said southern shore of said river to where a line from the place of beginning drawn due west shall intersect the same."

As thus established the Shawnee reservation included the present counties of Johnson and Douglas, a little of the northern portions of Miami, Franklin and Lyon, the northern part of Osage, the southern part of Shawnee, the greater part of Wabaunsee, and portions of Morris and Geary, the northwest corner of the reserve being about 3 miles southeast of Junction City.

By a treaty concluded with the Shawnee chiefs at Washington, D. C., May 10, 1854, all the above described reservation was ceded to the United States except 200,000 acres, which also included about 25,000 acres to be allotted to the "absentee Shawnees" upon their return to the tribe. Many of these never returned and the land was ordered to be sold to actual settlers by an act of Congress, approved by President Johnson on April 7, 1869. Another act, approved by President Hayes on March 3, 1879, provided for the disposition of the entire reserve and the removal of the Shawnees to a new reservation outside the state.

Delawares.—As early as Oct. 3, 1818, the Delawares of Ohio, by a treaty at St. Mary's in that state, ceded their Ohio lands to the United States and were promised peaceable possession of reservation west of the Mississippi. The Ohio Delawares first joined their tribesmen near Cape Girardeau, Mo., but by the treaty of Sept. 24, 1820, the Missouri lands were ceded to the United States and the tribe was assigned a reservation "in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, extending up the Kansas river to the Kansa line and up the Missouri river to Camp Leavenworth, and thence by a line drawn westwardly, leaving a space of 10 miles wide north of the Kansas boundary line for an outlet," etc. These lands were surveyed the following year, and by the treaty at Castor Hill, Mo., Oct. 26, 1832, the cession and reservation were reaffirmed. The Delaware lands in Kansas included the present county of Wyandotte, the greater part of the counties of Leavenworth and Jefferson, and small portions of Jackson and Shawnee.

By a treaty concluded at Washington, D. C., May 6, 1854, the Delawares granted the right of way for certain roads and railroads through their reservation, and ceded to the United States all their reserve except 30 square miles which had been sold to the Wyandots (q. v.) and "excepting that part of said country lying east and south of a line beginning at a point on the line between the land of the Delaware and half-breed Kansas, 40 miles in a direct line west of the boundary between the Delawares and Wyandots; thence north 10 miles; thence in an easterly course to a point on the south bank of Big Island creek,

which shall also be on the bank of the Missouri river where the usual high-water line of said creek intersects the high-water line of said river."

By the same treaty 4 square miles were to be confirmed to the Munsees or Christian Indians upon payment of \$2.50 per acre. This tract was sold by the Christian Indians to A. J. Isaacs and the sale was confirmed by act of Congress on June 8, 1858.

Under the provisions of the treaty of May 30, 1860, which was concluded at Sarcoxieville, on the Delaware reservation, a portion of the reservation was allotted to them in severalty and the remainder was sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad company. This sale was confirmed by a treaty at Fort Leavenworth on July 2, 1861, and by a supplementary treaty at the Delaware agency on July 4, 1866, the entire reservation passed from the hands of the Delawares, whose tribal existence was at that time merged with the Cherokee nation.

Ottawa.—Two bands of this tribe—the Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf—met with representatives of the United States at the Miami bay of Lake Erie, near the city of Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1831, and entered into a treaty by which they ceded their lands in Ohio and accepted a reservation in Kansas. The Roche de Boeuf band received 40,000 acres and the Blanchard's fork band 34,000 acres. The present city of Ottawa, the county seat of Franklin county, stands near the center of this reserve. After the removal to Kansas the two bands became confederated. On June 24, 1862, the reservation was ceded to the United States under certain conditions, one of which was that the tribal relations of the Ottawas were to be dissolved at the end of five years, when they were to become citizens of the United States and receive allotments of land in severalty. By a treaty on Feb. 23, 1867, which was concluded at Washington, D. C., a portion of the reservation was sold to the Ottawa University and the tribe was assigned lands in the Indian Territory. Thus matters stood until June 10, 1872, when Congress passed a law providing for the sale of the unsold portions of the Ottawa reserve, including the lands sold to the Ottawa University under the treaty of 1867.

Illinois Confederacy.—At Castor Hill, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 27, 1832, a treaty was concluded with the Kaskaskias, Peorias and some minor tribes of the Illinois confederacy, by which they ceded certain lands in Missouri and Illinois and were assigned a reservation in Kansas, to consist of 150 square miles of land "to include the present Peoria village, west of the State of Missouri, on the waters of the Osage river, to be bounded as follows, to-wit: North by the lands assigned to the Shawanoes; west by the western line of the reservation made for the Piankeshaws, Weas and Peorias; and east by the lands assigned the Piankeshaws and Weas."

Prior to the negotiations of this treaty the government had made preparations for quartering the Piankeshaws and Weas in Kansas, and some had actually taken up their abode there. On Oct. 29, 1832, a

treaty was concluded with these bands at Castor Hill, whereby they accepted a reservation "within the limits of the survey of the lands set apart for the Piankeshaws, Weas and Peorias, bounded east by the western boundary line of the State of Missouri for 15 miles; north by the southern boundary of the lands assigned to the Shawanoes; west by the lands assigned to the Peorias and Kaskaskias, and south by the southern line originally surveyed for the Piankeshaws, Weas and Peorias, said tract being intended to include the present villages of the Piankeshaws and Weas."

The reservation of the tribes of the Illinois confederacy embraced a tract 14 miles wide by 32 miles long, 250 sections of which were assigned to the Piankeshaw and Wea bands. The present city of Paola is not far from the center of the old reservation, the northern boundary of which is nearly represented by the third standard parallel. By the treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, these lands were ceded back to the United States and the confederated tribes were given another reservation in the Indian Territory.

Kickapoo.—By a treaty concluded with this tribe at Castor Hill on Oct. 24, 1832, certain lands were ceded to the United States and the tribe was given a reservation of 1,200 square miles in Kansas. The boundaries as described in the treaty were not satisfactory to the Indians, and on Nov. 26, 1832, a supplementary treaty was entered into fixing the boundaries as follows: "Beginning on the Delaware line where said line crosses the left branch of Salt creek; thence down said creek to the Missouri river; thence up the Missouri river 30 miles when measured on a straight line; thence westwardly to a point 20 miles from the Delaware line, so as to include in the lands assigned the Kickapoo at least 1,200 square miles."

Near the northeast corner of this reserve as thus established now stands the little city of Troy, and the city of Hiawatha, the county seat of Brown county, is very near the north line of the old Kickapoo reservation. The southern boundary ran from the Missouri river near Fort Leavenworth in a northwesterly direction to a point not far from the southeast corner of Nemaha county.

At Washington, D. C., May 18, 1854, a treaty was made with the Kickapoos by which they ceded a portion of their reserve, retaining 150,000 acres in the western part, and they also granted right of way for roads and railroads to pass through their lands. A further diminution of the reserve was made by the treaty of June 28, 1862, which was concluded at the Kickapoo agency in Kansas, and which set apart a certain tract to be held in common and authorized the sale of the remainder of the reserve to the Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad company. The tract reserved for the Indians is in township 4 south, ranges 15 and 16 east, a little west of the city of Horton. By an act of Congress, approved on July 28, 1882, the sale of the tracts reserved by the treaty of 1862 for a mill site, mission and agency was authorized, and by an executive order of Aug. 15, 1883, President Arthur set apart a Kickapoo reserve in the Indian Territory.

Quapaw.—A treaty with the Quapaws at Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., May 13, 1833, assigned that tribe a reservation of 150 square miles "west of the state line of Missouri and between the lands of the Senecas and Shawnees not previously assigned to any other tribe." Of this reservation a strip about half a mile wide in the southeast corner of Kansas extended from the Missouri line to the Neosho river. It was ceded to the United States by the treaty concluded at Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1867, except 320 acres which were reserved and patented to Samuel G. Vallier.

Pawnee.—From the time of the Louisiana purchase the Pawnees never manifested hostility toward the United States, and their lands in Kansas and Nebraska were acquired with little difficulty. On Oct. 9, 1833, at the Grand Pawnee village on the Platte river, the confederated Pawnee bands ceded to the nation all right and title to lands claimed by them south of the Platte river. That portion of the cession lying in Kansas is a triangular tract, bounded on the north by the line separating Kansas from Nebraska, on the west by a line running near the center of range 36 west (near the western boundary of Rawlins and Thomas counties), and on the south, or southeast, along the divide between the Solomon river and Prairie Dog creek, extending eastward to the state line in range 11 west.

Cherokee.—By the treaties of May 6, 1828, and Feb. 14, 1833, this tribe had been granted lands west of the Mississippi, but in the negotiation of the treaty of New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835, the Indians set up the claim that the lands thus granted were insufficient for their use and the United States assigned to them an additional tract of land "situated between the west line of the State of Missouri and the Osage reservation, beginning at the southeast corner of the same and running north along the east line of the Osage lands 50 miles to the northeast corner thereof; thence east to the west line of the State of Missouri; thence with said line south 50 miles; and thence west to the place of beginning."

The tract above described is situated in the southeast corner of Kansas, embracing approximately the present counties of Cherokee and Crawford, and was known as the "Cherokee Neutral Lands." By the treaty of July 19, 1866, the Neutral Lands were ceded in trust to the United States, with the condition that they be sold for the benefit of the Cherokee nation, and at the same time the Delaware, Chippewa and other tribes were merged with the Cherokee. The lands were sold to James F. Joy, and on April 27, 1868, at Washington, D. C., a treaty with the Cherokees reaffirmed the sale. (See Neutral Lands.)

Chippewa.—Henry R. Schoolcraft, acting as commissioner for the United States, negotiated a treaty with the chiefs and head men of the Swan Creek and Black River bands of the Chippewa tribe at Washington, D. C., May 9, 1836, when these bands ceded their lands in Michigan, and the government agreed to give them a reservation of 13 square miles west of the Mississippi river or northwest of St

Anthony's Falls, to be located by an agent of the government. The reservation selected was situated south of the Shawnee lands, between the lands assigned the Ottawas and Sauks and Foxes, near the western line of Franklin county. When the tribal existence of the Chippewa was merged with the Cherokee nation by the treaty of July 19, 1866, their reservation reverted to the United States and was opened to white settlers.

Sauk & Fox.—In most of the treaties made with the Sauk and Fox, especially the earlier treaties, the Iowa Indians were also interested. At Fort Leavenworth Sept. 17, 1836, William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, concluded a treaty with the Sauks and Foxes and Iowas, by which those tribes ceded their lands in Missouri to the United States. By article 2 of the treaty the United States granted to these tribes "the small strip of land on the south side of the Missouri river, lying between the Kickapoo northern boundary line and the Grand Nemahar river, and extending from the Missouri back and westwardly with the said Kickapoo line and the Grand Nemahar, making 400 sections to be divided between the Ioways and the Missouri band of Sacks and Foxes, the lower half to the Sacks and Foxes and the upper half to the Ioways."

This reservation included an irregular shaped tract of land in the northeast corner of Kansas and the southeast corner of Nebraska. The west line of the reserve was about the middle of range 15 east, and the city of Hiawatha stands near the southern border.

By a treaty concluded at Washington, D. C., May 17, 1854, the Iowas relinquished their title to the reservation established by the treaty of Sept. 17, 1836, except a tract "Beginning at the mouth of the Great Nemehaw river, where it empties into the Missouri; thence down the Missouri to the mouth of Noland's creek; thence due south one mile; thence due west to the south fork of the Great Nemehaw river, and thence with the meanders of said river to the place of beginning."

The tract of land thus excepted from the cession lies partly in Kansas and partly in Nebraska. At the same time a half-section was set apart for the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, and another half-section was reserved for John B. Roy.

On Oct. 1, 1859, at the Sauk and Fox agency, Kan. Ter., the tribe reserved 153,600 acres of their lands in Osage and Franklin counties and ceded the remainder to the United States to be opened to white settlers. The boundaries of the portion reserved were described in the treaty as follows: "Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of their reservation 6 miles west of the northeast corner of the same; running thence due south to the southern boundary of the same; thence west along the southern boundary 12 miles; thence due north to the northern boundary of said reserve 20 miles; thence east along the said boundary 12 miles to the place of beginning." The city of Lyndon, the county seat of Osage county, is near the center of this diminished reserve.

By a treaty concluded at the Great Nemaha agency in Nebraska on March 6, 1861, the Iowas ceded to the Sauks and Foxes all that part of the reserve in northeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska lying south of Robert's creek, after which the Sauks and Foxes ceded the reservation to the United States. Congress, by the act of Aug. 15, 1876, provided for the sale of 10 sections off the west end of this reserve—partly in Kansas and partly in Nebraska—and by the act of March 3, 1885, the secretary of the interior was directed to survey and sell all the Sauk and Fox and Iowa lands in Nebraska and Kansas.

Pottawatomie.—The lands held by this tribe in the State of Indiana were ceded to the United States by the treaty of Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1837, and the Indians agreed to remove to a reservation in Kansas within three years. The lands assigned to them were situated between the Shawnee reservation and that of the New York Indians, just west of the Miami reserve. The city of Garnett, the county seat of Anderson county, stands near the center of the original Pottawatomie reservation. In 1842 the Sauks and Foxes were granted a reserve which overlapped the Pottawatomie lands. This led to a controversy, and by the treaties of June 5 and 17, 1846, concluded near Council Bluffs, the Pottawatomies ceded their claims to lands in Iowa and were given a new reservation including the southern half of Jackson county, the greater part of Shawnee, the southeastern part of Pottawatomie and the northeastern part of Wabaunsee—a tract 30 miles square, embracing the lands in ranges 11 to 15 and townships 8 to 12, inclusive.

On Nov. 15, 1861, at the Pottawatomie agency in Kansas, was made a treaty by which 576,000 acres of this reserve were to be held in common, 77,357 acres were set apart for the "Prairie Band," a portion was sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad company, and a portion was allotted in severalty to certain individuals. The part set apart to be held in common is located in Jackson county, now known as the Pottawatomie reserve, and is inhabited by what is left of the Prairie Band. On Feb. 27, 1867, the tribe was assigned a tract 30 miles square in the Indian Territory, but with the understanding that this arrangement was not to affect the rights of those holding their lands in common under the previous treaty.

New York Tribes.—At Buffalo creek, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1838, the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Senecas, Cayugas and some minor tribes entered into an agreement by treaty to relinquish all their lands in the State of New York and accept a reservation in Kansas. Accordingly a tract of land was set apart for their use and occupancy, embracing practically the counties of Bourbon, Allen, Woodson and the greater part of Greenwood, but they refused to occupy it. A few of the New York Indians came to Kansas and were assigned a small reservation in the northeastern part of the present Bourbon county, but the lands were all finally sold by order of Congress under the provisions of the acts of Feb. 19, 1873, June 23, 1874, and April 17, 1878.

Miami.—At the forks of the Wabash river in Indiana, Nov. 11, 1838, a treaty was negotiated with the Miamis by which they agreed to relinquish their claims to certain lands in Indiana and accept in exchange therefor a reservation in Kansas. The tract assigned to them lay between the lands of the Illinois tribes on the north and the New York tribes on the south, extending from the Missouri line to the Pottawatomie reservation, in what is now Linn and Miami counties, and contained 500,000 acres. By a second treaty at the forks of the Wabash on Nov. 28, 1840, the reserve was to be held in trust for the chief Meshing-go-me-sia and his band, and by the treaty of Washington, D. C., June 5, 1854, the reservation, except 70,000 acres for the use of the tribe, 640 acres for school purposes and 50 sections reserved to individuals, was ceded to the United States. By an act of Congress, approved by President Grant on June 1, 1872, the reserve was partitioned among the members of the band and patents issued in severalty, and by the act of March 3, 1873, the remainder of the reserve was ordered to be sold, the Miamis at that time being merged with the Kaskaskias, etc.

Wyandot.—At Upper Sandusky, Ohio, March 17, 1842, the Wyandot Indians ceded their lands in Ohio, and on Dec. 14, 1843, they purchased 39 square miles off the east end of the Delaware reservation in Kansas, where Kansas City, Kan., now stands. The purchase of this tract was approved by act of Congress on July 25, 1848. By the treaty of Washington, D. C., April 1, 1850, the 39 sections were ceded to the United States for a consideration of \$1.25 per acre, and by the treaty of Jan. 31, 1855, the lands were ordered to be subdivided and reconveyed to the Wyandots as individuals. On Feb. 27, 1867, a portion of the Wyandot tribe was assigned lands in the Indian Territory.

Arapaho and Cheyenne.—A few years before the organization of Kansas as a territory some of the western tribes became involved in a dispute as to their respective domains. To settle this controversy and fix definitely the boundaries of the Sioux, Gros Ventres, Mandan, Blackfoot, Crow, Arickaree, Cheyenne and Arapaho, a treaty was arranged with these tribes at Fort Laramie Sept. 17, 1851. By this treaty the boundaries of the Cheyenne and Arapaho were thus described: "Commencing at the Red Butte, or the place where the road leaves the north fork of the Platte river; thence up the north fork of the Platte river to its source; thence along the main range of the Rocky mountains to the headwaters of the Arkansas river; thence down the Arkansas river to the crossing of the Santa Fe road; thence in a northwesterly direction to the forks of the Platte river; and thence up the Platte river to the place of beginning."

Within these boundaries lies that portion of Kansas north of the Arkansas river and west of the cessions of the Osage, Kansa and Pawnee tribes. This tract was ceded to the United States by the Cheyenne and Arapaho in a treaty concluded at Fort Wise, Kan. Ter., Feb. 18, 1861.

Oto and Missouri.—These two tribes never cut much figure in Kansas history. By a treaty concluded at Washington, D. C., March 15, 1854, they were given a reserve consisting of a strip 10 miles wide on the Big Blue river. About 3 miles of this strip was in the northern part of Marshall and Washington counties, extending from about the middle of range 4 to the middle of range 8 east. After several supplementary treaties their reserve was ordered to be sold by act of Congress of May 3, 1881, and the Oto and Missouri Indians were given a new reserve in the Cherokee nation.

Munsee.—This tribe, known also as the "Christian Indians," was allowed to purchase 4 square miles from the Delawares by the treaty of May 6, 1854. (See Delawares.) This tract was sold to A. J. Isaacs on June 8, 1858, when a new home was found for the Munsees with the Chippewas a little south of Leavenworth, and on July 16, 1859, the tribe was merged with the Chippewas.

Comanche and Kiowa.—The United States came into possession of the lands claimed by these tribes, including that portion of Kansas west of the Osage reservation as established by the treaty of June 2, 1825, and south of the Arkansas river, by a treaty concluded at a camp on the Little Arkansas river, Oct. 18, 1865. At the same time the two tribes were given a reservation in the Indian Territory. With the exception of the reservations previously established, this was the last Indian cession of Kansas lands.

Indian Wars.—During the early years of settlement, while Kansas was a territory, but little trouble with the Indians was experienced. A few depredations were committed by some of the tribes, but none of them was of sufficient magnitude to cause serious alarm. Col. Sumner led an expedition into the Indian country in 1857 (see Cheyenne expedition), and in the spring of 1859 a battle was fought on Crooked creek, near the southwest corner of the present Ford county. The action was an incident of the Washita expedition, which was under command of Maj. Earl Van Dorn, who afterward became a general in the Confederate army. These two affairs were the most important events in connection with Indian warfare during the territorial period.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil war, while the Federal government was engaged in conflict with the so-called Southern Confederacy, the Indians took advantage of the opportunity to harass the white settlements in the states west of the Mississippi river. The first notable instance of this character was the Sioux uprising in Minnesota in the summer of 1862. The following year the Comanches, Cheyennes and Kiowas became troublesome in Colorado, requiring the presence of troops to protect the people. On Nov. 27, 1863, Col. Chivington's command attacked a camp of Cheyennes and Arapahoes on Sand creek and killed a large number of Indians, for which Col. Chivington was subjected to an investigation. In 1864 Gen. Samuel R. Curtis was sent to Fort Riley, Kan., by the war department to raise a force of militia for the relief of some trains corralled on Cow creek on the Santa Fe trail

on account of the hostility of the Indians. The same summer Capt. Henry Booth and Lieut. Hallowell, escorted by their company—Company L, Eleventh Kansas—while on a tour of inspection, became separated from their escort and were chased for some distance by a large body of Indians, but succeeded in escaping. Some of the Indians in the Indian Territory acted with the Confederate armies and caused some apprehension among the settlers of southeastern Kansas. (See War of 1861-65.)

In the years 1865-66 several expeditions were led against the hostile Indians of the northwest, the storm centers being at Fort Laramie and in the Black Hills of Dakota. The massacre by the Sioux at Fort Phil Kearny in the fall of 1866 increased the prestige of the chief Red Cloud, who planned a general uprising for Aug., 1867. But by that time the government was in a position to send sufficient military forces into the Indian country to forestall the movement. None of these conflicts was in Kansas, but the successive defeats of the Indians in the northwest caused the tribes to break up into small bands which gradually worked their way southward, raiding the settlements as they went.

On June 27, 1867, Gen. W. T. Sherman called upon the governor of Kansas for volunteers, and on July 1 Gov. Crawford issued a proclamation authorizing the organization, "as speedily as possible, one regiment of volunteer cavalry, to be mustered into the United States service for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged." A full regiment was not organized, but a battalion, known as the Eighteenth Kansas, was mustered in on July 15, "for the purpose of guarding the employes on the Union Pacific railroad, the western settlements and the emigrant trains bound westward." The battalion was commanded by Maj. Horace L. Moore, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Arkansas cavalry. It consisted of four companies, to-wit: Company A, Capt. Henry Lindsey; Company B, Capt. Edgar A. Barker; Company C, Capt. George B. Jenness; Company D, Capt. David L. Payne, the entire battalion numbering 358 officers and enlisted men. It served in western Kansas until Nov. 15, when it was mustered out. Companies B and C were engaged in a fight with Indians on Prairie Dog creek on Aug. 21, though the action is known as the battle of Beaver creek (q. v.).

The summer of 1868 witnessed considerable activity on the part of hostile Indians. Early in June the Cheyennes made a raid as far as Council Grove, ostensibly for the purpose of revenging themselves on the Kansas Indians for injuries received through that tribe the fall before near Fort Zarah, but they robbed settlers, killed cattle, and committed other outrages on the whites. On Aug. 4 some 225 Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Sioux left Pawnee fork and a few days later were on the Saline river. They repaid the kindness of the white settlers with treachery, raided the valleys of the Saline and Solomon, captured trains, killed the escorts and burned the wagons, and carried two women—Miss White and Mrs. Morgan—into captivity. They finally extended

their field of operations to within 20 miles of Denver, their numbers increasing by the addition of other bands until a formidable force was gathered together. The governors of both Kansas and Colorado reported the outrages to the authorities at Washington, urging that something be done with the Indians, and threatening to call out the state troops. The national government tried to induce the savages to return to their reservations, and failing in this, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding the Department of the Missouri, was ordered to take the field against the Cheyennes under Roman Nose and Black Kettle. It was in this campaign that Col. George A. Forsyth's band of scouts, armed with revolvers and repeating rifles, scouted the country about the headwaters of the Solomon and Fort Wallace, and in September fought the battle of Arickaree. (See Arickaree, Battle of.)

On Oct. 9, 1868, Gen. Sheridan called upon Gov. Crawford for a regiment of mounted volunteers "to serve for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged, against the hostile Indians on the plains." The regiment consisted of twelve companies of 100 men each, and was officered as follows: Colonel, Samuel J. Crawford; lieutenant-colonel, Horace L. Moore; majors, W. C. Jones, Charles Dimon, Richard W. Jenkins and Milton Stewart. On Nov. 4 Gov. Crawford resigned his office to take command of the regiment, which left Topeka the next day for the Indian country, under orders to join Gen. Sheridan's command at Camp Supply. The march took 24 days, and was made on 9 days' subsistence and 7 days' forage, the regiment reaching Camp Supply on the 29th.

In the meantime, upon the approach of winter, Black Kettle's band moved southward to the Washita river. Gen. George A. Custer was sent out from Camp Supply in pursuit, and late on Nov. 26 the scouts came within sight of Black Kettle's village. Bivouac was made for the night, and at daybreak the next morning his bugles sounded the charge. With the band playing the Seventh regiment's fighting tune of "Garry Owen," Custer's men swept like a tornado through the village. Black Kettle was killed early in the fight and the command of the Indians fell on Little Rock, a Cheyenne chief almost as well known as Black Kettle himself. The village was destroyed, but Custer soon learned that this band was only one of many, and that there were in the vicinity about 2,000 warriors—Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches and a few Apaches. He dismounted his men and assumed the defensive. The Indians were led by Little Raven (an Arapaho), Satanta (a Kiowa), and Little Rock. The ammunition ran low, but the quartermaster, Maj. Bell, charged the line and brought in a wagon loaded with a fresh supply, after which the Indians grew more wary and finally began to retreat. Custer threw out flankers and followed, his object being to make the savages think his command was but the advance of a large army, until he could withdraw with safety. The ruse succeeded, and as soon as the Indians were in full retreat Custer started for Camp Supply, where he arrived on Dec. 1, two days

after the Nineteenth Kansas. Official reports give the number of officers, soldiers and citizens killed during the year 1868 as 353.

From Dec. 18, 1868, to Jan. 6, 1869, the Nineteenth was in camp at Fort Cobb. It then moved 28 miles southward and established Fort Sill. Col. Crawford resigned on Feb. 12, and on March 23 Lieut.-Col. Moore was made colonel, Maj. W. C. Jones at the same time being promoted to lieutenant-colonel. On March 2, 1869, the command left camp at Fort Sill, dismounted, and moved along the southern base of the Wichita range "to stir up the Cheyennes." Salt fork was crossed on the 6th, and after a hard march the Indians were overtaken on the 20th. The men of the Nineteenth were ready to open fire, when Col. Moore received an order from Gen. Custer not to fire. For a short time there was almost mutiny in the ranks. The men begged, argued, swore, and some even shed tears in their disappointment, but the principal object was to recover the two women (Mrs. Morgan and Miss White) who had been captured in Kansas the year before. A parley was held, which resulted in the chiefs Dull Knife, Big Head, Fat Bear and Medicine Arrow being left with Custer as hostages until the women were safely delivered to their friends, which was done on the 22nd. No battles were fought by the Nineteenth, but its presence in the hostile regiment was mustered out at Fort Hays on April 18, 1869.

Early in May, 1869, predatory bands of Indians began to lurk around the settlements on the frontier. On the 21st they attacked a party of hunters on the Republican river and drove them and the settlers on White Rock creek, in Republican county, down to Lake Sibley. Five days later B. C. Sanders of Lake Sibley wrote to Adj.-Gen. W. S. Morehouse that 6 men had been killed, and that 1 woman and 2 boys were missing. On the 30th the Indians made a raid on the settlements along the Saline river, killed and wounded 13 persons, and carried Mrs. Allerdice, Mrs. Weichell and a child into captivity. Mrs. Weichell was recaptured, but the other prisoners were killed during a fight between the savages and the white troops under Gen. Carr. For the protection of the settlers, the adjutant-general mustered a battalion of four companies—311 men and officers. Company A, commanded by Capt. A. J. Pliley, was stationed at a blockhouse on Spillman creek; Company B, under Capt. W. A. Winsell, was placed on Plum creek; Company C, commanded by Capt. I. N. Dalrymple, was located near the mouth of Spillman creek, with detachments from Minneapolis to Fisher creek; Company D, commanded by Capt. Richard Stanfield, was stationed near the forks of the Republican river and Beaver creek. Lieut. Stinson, with 30 men, was placed on Turkey creek 10 miles from the mouth. The expense of this battalion was a little over \$83,800, but its presence in the menaced districts held the Indians at bay and no doubt saved several times the cost in property, to say nothing of the preservation of human life.

The year 1870 was comparatively quiet. According to the report of

the adjutant-general, some 20 or 30 Indians early in May attacked the settlements on Limestone creek, Mitchell county, and killed 3 unarmed men. These were the only persons killed in the state by Indians during the year.

No further Indian troubles of consequence occurred in Kansas until 1874. In the spring of that year some roving bands began to molest the settlers in Ford, Barber and Comanche counties, and Gov. Osborne sent a small body of state troops into that section. In August about 20 or 30 Osages belonging to Black Dog's and Big Chief's bands came into Kansas, under pretense of hunting on their old hunting grounds. Capt. Ricker, with some 40 men, was occupying a stockade near Kiowa, Barber county. Knowing that the Indians were off their reservation without permission or authority, he marched out to their camp to learn their intentions. The chief came out and met him a short distance from the camp. When Ricker told him to order the others to come up the chief gave orders in the Osage language to fire upon the whites. Lieut. Mosely understood the order. He promptly seized the chief and informed him that any more evidence of treachery would result in his having the top of his head blown off. The action of the leader probably incensed Ricker's men to a degree that made them more vindictive than they would otherwise have been in dealing with the Indians. The camp was broken up, the ponies and camp equipage carried off by the whites, and in the fight that ensued 4 of the Osages were killed. Edward P. Smith, Indian commissioner, wrote to the interior department that Ricker acted without authority, but that after the outrage, as he called it, Gov. Osborn had the company mustered as militia and the order of muster antedated, in order to make it appear the act was committed by authority of the state. Gov. Osborn commissioned Capt. Lewis Hanback to investigate the affair and report. The conclusion reached by Capt. Hanback was that "The attempt made by the Indian authorities to fasten the charge of murder and robbery on the whites, is wholly and utterly without foundation. It arises either from a misconception of the facts, or a willful desire to malign and misrepresent." (See Osborn's Administration.)

Following this event came four years of peace, and then came the last Indian raid in Kansas. That raid has been deemed sufficiently important to receive separate treatment in this work. (See Cheyenne Raid, 1878.)

Industrial Schools.—John Howard, who died in 1799, was the first man to advocate a system of prison reform that would separate young persons, convicted for the first time, from hardened criminals—a system that has since found expression in the establishment of reform schools. As early as 1803, Edward Livingston, while mayor of New York city, suggested legislation in favor of such separation, and in 1821 he incorporated his ideas in the Louisiana code. The first organized effort for the reformation of juvenile offenders was in England in 1817. Seven years later the city of New York established a "House

of Refuge" in what is now known as Madison square: Boston followed with a similar institution in 1826, and Philadelphia opened a reform school in 1828. In 1900 there were 56 such schools in the United States.



MAIN BUILDING, BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Kansas has two schools of this character, viz.: the "State Industrial School for Boys," at Topeka, and the "State Industrial School for Girls," at Beloit. The former was established under the provisions of an act passed by the legislature of 1879, which appropriated \$35,000 for the erection of buildings, etc. The control and supervision of the school was placed in the hands of the board of trustees of the state charitable institutions, which was directed to select a site within 5 miles of the state house, provided the city of Topeka would donate a tract of not less than 160 acres of land for the purpose. Shortly after the passage of the act, the board appointed Dr. J. L. Wever, A. T. Sharpe and C. E. Faulkner as a committee to visit other states and examine into the workings of their reform schools. The committee reported in favor of founding an institution that should be educational rather than penal; that cells, bolts and bars should be omitted; that none over sixteen years of age should be admitted; that forms of trial in making commitments should be omitted as far as possible, and that there should be a complete separation of the sexes. The report was adopted and the school was founded upon that basis. It is located 3 miles north of the capitol building, on a tract of 170 acres which was

given by the city of Topeka, and to this has been added 70 acres by purchase. The west wing of the main building was completed in time to open the school on June 1, 1881, with J. G. Eckles as superintendent. Mr. Eckles was succeeded on March 1, 1882, by J. F. Buck, who served to the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1891. Since then the superintendents have been as follows: W. E. Fagan, 1891-92; E. C. Hitchcock, 1893-94; W. H. Howell, 1895-96; J. M. Hart, 1897 to May 1, 1899; W. S. Hancock, May 1, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1902; H. W. Charles, Jan. 1, 1902 —————.

In his report for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1900, Supt. Hancock stated that upon assuming the management of the institution he found a number of boys whose conduct merited a discharge, but could not be discharged because they had no suitable homes to which they could go. He consulted with Gov. Stanley and the board of trustees, with the result that the parole system was adopted. That year 31 boys were sent out on parole and only two came back. They were again sent out—to different places—and that time remained. Since then the parole system has been made a permanent feature of the institution.



GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BELOIT.

On Feb. 1, 1888, the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Beloit opened a school of a reformatory character for girls. This school was kept up by private contributions until the meeting of the legislature

in 1889, when a law was passed appropriating \$25,000 for the establishment of a reform school for girls at Beloit, provided that city would "secure a suitable tract of land, without cost to the state, not less than 40 acres, within 3 miles of said city, as a site for said school," the site to be approved by the state board of charitable institutions. The people of Beloit donated a tract of 80 acres within half a mile of the city, and on March 18, 1889, the state took over the school that had been started the year previous by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. A building capable of accommodating 100 inmates was erected, and the first commitment was from Butler county on May 10, 1889.

The act creating the school gave courts of record and probate courts the power to commit: 1. Any girl under the age of sixteen years who might be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the state. 2. Any girl under sixteen, with the consent of her parent or guardian, against whom any charge of violation of law might have been made, the penalty for which would be imprisonment. 3. Any girl under sixteen who is incorrigible and habitually disregards the commands of her father, mother or guardian, and who leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, and neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to her years, and to attend school. Every girl so committed to the institution was required to remain until she reached the age of twenty-one, unless sooner discharged upon the superintendent's recommendation, though girls might be apprenticed or dismissed upon probation, to be returned to the school if they proved untrustworthy. Biennial reports have been made by the superintendents as follows: Mary Marshall, 1890; Martha P. Spencer, 1892; Tamsel F. Hahn, 1894; Mrs. S. V. Leeper, 1896; Phoebe J. Bare, 1898; Hester A. Hanback, 1900; and since that time to 1910 by Mrs. Julia B. Perry.

The aims and objects of the industrial schools are to surround wayward boys and girls with an atmosphere of refinement and morality which will aid in their reformation, and to teach them the rudiments of some useful employment that will place in their hands the means of supporting themselves after being discharged from the institution. The boys are taught tailoring, shoe and harness making, woodworking of various kinds, baking, printing, etc., and the girls are taught sewing, weaving, cooking, gardening and horticulture, wood carving, clay modeling, and the general duties of the household. Music is taught in both schools, which are provided with libraries. A printing press has been installed in the boys' school, and a monthly paper called the "Boys' Chronicle" is issued and circulated throughout the state and mailed to similar schools elsewhere.

Industry, a village in Clay county, is located on Chapman creek, 16 miles south of Clay Center, the county seat, and 9 miles southwest of Wakefield, the postoffice from which it receives its mail. There are several business establishments, among which are 2 flour mills. The population in 1910 was 250.

Ingalls, a little town in Gray county, is located in the township of the same name, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 6 miles west of Cimarron, the county seat. There are a number of stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order postoffice. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 250. Ingalls was one of the candidates for county seat in the latter '80s, and at one time had the county offices.

Ingalls, John James, United States senator, was born at Middletown, Mass., Dec. 29, 1833, a son of Elias T. and Eliza (Chase) Ingalls. He was a descendant of Edmond Ingalls, who, with his brother Francis, founded the town of Lynn, Mass., in 1628. In 1855 he graduated at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and two years later was admitted to the bar in his native county of Essex. In 1858 he came to Kansas; was a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention in 1859; and was secretary of the territorial council in 1860. While secretary of the state senate in 1861, at the first session of the state legislature, he submitted a design for a state seal (see Seal of State), and in 1862 was elected to the state senate. During the Civil war he served as judge advocate on the staff of Gen. George W. Deitzler, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in 1864 was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the "Anti-Lane" ticket. Mr. Ingalls married Miss Anna L. Cheeseborough of Atchison, Kan., in 1865, and in 1873 was elected to the United States senate to succeed Samuel C. Pomeroy. He was twice reelected and served in the senate for 18 years, part of that time being the presiding officer. He was a great reader, a close student of men and events, a fine parliamentarian, and was probably the readiest man in debate that ever represented Kansas in the upper house of Congress. Senator Harris of Tennessee said of him: "Mr. Ingalls will go down in history as the greatest presiding officer in the history of the senate." Mr. Ingalls was possessed of fine literary talent, and had he turned his attention in that direction instead of entering politics, his name would no doubt have been among the great writers of the country. His poem entitled "Opportunity," which has been widely quoted, is a classic. He died at Las Vegas, New Mex., Aug. 16, 1900. The writings, including essays, addresses and orations of Mr. Ingalls, were published in 1892 by Mrs. Ingalls. The book is dedicated to the people of Kansas.

Inman, one of the important little towns of McPherson county, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 11 miles southwest of McPherson, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Inman Review), telegraph and express offices, and an international money order postoffice with four rural routes. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 484. Inman is one of the newer towns of the county, and was named in honor of the famous pioneer character, Henry Inman. It is on the route of the old Santa Fe trail.

Inman, Henry, soldier and author, was born in the city of New York on July 3, 1837, of Dutch and Huguenot ancestry. In 1857 he was

commissioned second lieutenant in the United States army and was sent to the Pacific coast. On Oct. 22, 1861, he married Eunice C. Dyer of Portland, Me., where her father, Joseph W. Dyer, was a well known ship builder. During the Civil war Lieut. Inman served as an aide on the staff of Gen. George Sykes, and on Feb. 11, 1869, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. After the war he won distinction as a magazine writer. In 1895 he published "The Old Santa Fe Trail," which was widely read. This was followed by "The Great Salt Lake Trail," "The Ranch on the Oxhide," and the "Delahoyd Boys." For several years before his death Mr. Inman was in feeble health and he left a number of unfinished manuscripts. He died at Topeka, Kan., Nov. 13, 1899.

Insane Asylums.—The three Kansas institutions for the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind are the "Topeka State Hospital," the "Osawatomie State Hospital," and the "Epileptic Hospital," each of which is treated under its own title.

Internal Improvements.—Section 8, Article XI, of the state constitution of Kansas, reads: "The state shall never be a party in carrying on any works of internal improvements."

By this provision Kansas escaped the heavy burden of indebtedness that fell on some of the Western and Southern states through the adoption of a so-called "liberal policy" in the construction of railroads, canals, etc. But, while the state as a unit was thus prohibited from aiding in the work of internal improvement, the legislature has repeatedly given authority to county commissioners and to municipal authorities in incorporated cities to issue bonds for internal improvements. The General Statutes of 1868 (Chapter 52) provides the method in which counties and cities might issue bonds for building bridges and erecting buildings for public purposes, said bonds to be made payable in not less than ten nor more than twenty years, but before being issued the question was to be submitted to a vote of the people.

Since that time there has been scarcely a session of the general assembly at which bills have not been introduced providing for bond issues by counties or municipalities for bridges, school houses, court-houses, waterworks, electric light plants, poor houses, jails, etc. Many of these bills have become laws, and much of the improvement of Kansas counties and cities is due to such legislation.

Invasion of the 2,700.—Early in the forenoon of Sept. 14, 1856, a messenger rode into Lawrence and announced that a large body of Missourians, which had been in camp on the Wakarusa, were advancing on the town. They were the territorial militia called into service by the order of acting Gov. Woodson, and the plan was to destroy Lawrence before any contrary instructions could be received from the newly appointed governor, Geary. Brinton W. Woodward, in his address before the Kansas Historical Society in 1898, said: "The actual number of the enemy was unknown to us, but we had reason to believe that it was overwhelming in comparison with our depleted remnant. There has always been some latitude in its estimate—whether 2,500 or 2,800;

but supplied as they were with the best of arms, 4 pieces of cannon, officered by the men of most military experience among our bitter foes, and led by John W. Reid, ex-colonel of the Mexican war, there were surely enough of them to wipe us out utterly."

Including all the defenders, old and young, there were probably not more than 200 men in Lawrence. The three forts located near Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island streets, bearing east and west from each other in a line coinciding to that of Henry street, were first manned. These earthworks were rudely constructed and about 4 feet high. A second detachment, about 40 in number, was stationed in the fort on Mount Oread, south of where North College now stands. It occupied a commanding position but without cannon was in no condition to put up a strong defense, yet some historians believe that this fort had much to do with saving Lawrence. John Brown was among the defenders, and while he had no command gave the defenders council and advice. Anxiety increased as the day wore on and no news or relief came from Gov. Geary. At length—between 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.—the enemy was seen advancing toward Franklin, about 3 miles southeast of Lawrence, having fired Stroup's mill on the way. The defenders realized that the enemy must be repulsed or they would all perish in the city. Col. O. E. Learnard, who had been commanding a little force of horsemen, left the town with what few men he could gather, and started down the road toward Blanton's bridge. Two other parties were also sent out, one under Capt. Cracklin, but the leader of the second party, sent out by John Brown, is not known. The party in command of Col. Learnard went about 2 miles from town, and finding no enemy in that direction, turned eastward and joined the other parties upon an elevated ridge of land which commanded the road from Franklin, where they intercepted the advance of the Missourians about 300 strong. The free-state men, seeing that the southerners were attempting to cut them off, began to retreat up the road toward town, keeping up a running fire for some distance. When the Missourians had advanced some distance they left the road, approached much nearer the town and circled around northward on the prairie. It is thought the pro-slavery men believed that there was a cannon in the fort on Mount Oread, and that this idea prevented them from making a dash into the town, as the men in the fort deployed in a manner to present quite a formidable array. The Missouri force evidently concluded that they had not sufficient strength to take the town and retired to their main body. That evening Gov. Geary arrived with the United States troops, the crisis was passed and Lawrence was saved from the sack, burning and plunder which was some few years later to be her fate. (See Geary's Administration.)

Iola, the seat of justice and largest city of Allen county, is situated a little northwest of the center of the county, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Missouri Pacific railways. Duncan's History of Allen County says that a meeting was held in Jan., 1859, at the residence of J. C. Clark, near the

mouth of Deer creek, to locate a new town with a view to making it the county seat. A town company was organized with John W. Scott, president; John Hamilton, vice-president; J. M. Perkins, secretary; and James McDonald, treasurer. The town was named for Mrs. Iola Colborn, the wife of J. F. Colborn, who erected the first frame house, a log house having been previously put up by Bolivar B. Bayne. In 1860 James Faulkner and Aaron Case removed their stores from the old town of Cofachique to Iola. Little progress was made during the war, but in the few years immediately following the growth was more rapid. In 1866 W. H. Johnson began the publication of the Neosho Valley Register, which was the first newspaper. The first bank was started by the King Bridge company, but when the bridge company went out of business the bank also ceased to exist. L. L. Northrup then started a private bank, which later developed into the present Northrup National bank. The city also has two state banks and a savings bank. Iola is well equipped with paved streets, a good waterworks system, electric lights, a street railway system, a fire department, gas for both heating and illuminating purposes, an opera house, two daily and three weekly newspapers, a public library, five fine graded public schools and a high school, and various religious denominations are represented by handsome houses of worship. Eight large cement factories turn out about 25,000 barrels a day, employing about 3,000 men; the 9 zinc smelters produce about one-third of the world's supply; and a large spelter employs some 1,800 persons. There are also flour mills, brick and tile works, iron works, planing mills, ice factory and cold storage plant, rug factory, bottling works, creamery, broom factory, and a number of smaller manufacturing enterprises. Iola is connected by an electric railway with La Harpe, the line passing through the gas field, with branches to Bassett and Concrete. On Feb. 28, 1870, Iola was incorporated as a city of the second class by an act of the legislature. The population in 1910, according to the U. S. census, was 9,032, and the city was at that time composed of six wards. Four rural delivery routes emanate from the Iola post-office and supply mail to a large agricultural district and a number of smaller villages.

Ionia, a village of Jewell county, is located in Ionia township, 12 miles southwest of Mankato, the county seat, and 9 miles west of Jewell City, on the middle branch of Limestone creek and the Smith Center and Jewell City road. It has banking facilities, postoffice and telegraph. It was homesteaded in 1869 and settled in 1870. The population in 1910 was 250.

Iowa Point, an old town in Doniphan county, is located on the Missouri river and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. in Iowa township 14 miles northwest of Troy, the county seat. It has express and telegraph offices and a money order postoffice. The population in 1910 was 150. This is one of the important towns of the county, historically. It was founded in 1855 by H. W. Forman, J. W. Forman and J. S. Pemberton on land formerly belonging to Rev. S. M. Irwin, the missionary.

The first two buildings were erected by members of the town company in 1854. The first store was occupied by Beeler & Williams. A hotel was opened by B. Beeler. The first drug store was opened by Leigh & Brown, the former being the first physician. In 1856 the town took a decided boom. Fine brick buildings went up, among them a \$10,000 hotel, a sawmill and a grist mill. One of the earliest Masonic lodges in the state was moved to the town in 1857, and the first lodge of Good Templars was organized. The town soon out-stripped Atchison in size and became second in the state in point of population and first in business. Several wholesale houses were in operation by 1858, a brick yard was started, and a ferry boat was put in operation on the Missouri. With the beginning of the war the citizens promptly organized a company of militia under Capt. C. J. Beeler, which took part in the war during the entire four years. In 1862 a company of the Eighth Kansas was stationed at Iowa Point for the protection of the river front. In that year a great fire destroyed the main part of town (the big hotel had already been burned), the ferry boat sunk, and the newspapers suspended. The town never recovered from the effects of these disasters. It was southern in its sympathies and the only slave ever offered for sale was sold at auction in the street in 1857.

Irene, a country postoffice in Hamilton county, is located in Bear Creek township, 15 miles southwest of Syracuse, the county seat. It has mail tri-weekly. The principal occupation in the vicinity is farming and stock raising. The population in 1910 was 25.

Ironquill.—(See Ware, Eugene F.)

Irrigation.—In the late '70s and early '80s a general interest in irrigation spread throughout the western states. The settlers of western Kansas realizing the extreme fertility and richness of their soil, if only sufficient moisture could be obtained, received the irrigation idea with enthusiasm, which resulted in much speculation about the possibilities of irrigating from the Arkansas river, and its ultimate trial. One company, organized at Garden City in 1879, dammed a channel in the river between an island and the main land. From the reservoir thus formed was dug a ditch 8 feet wide, 2 feet deep and 10 miles long. This was successful enough to induce many other companies to organize irrigation projects, and in 1883, not less than five large ditches had been constructed in that vicinity. All of these ditches when first made had an ample flow of water from the river and would, if the flow had been uninterrupted, have supplied water for all of the lands below the ditches. About 1887 and 1888, Colorado people began an extensive system of irrigation from the Arkansas river. The great area watered from the stream diverted so much water, that by 1891-92 the ditches in the Kansas valley were practically abandoned. Litigation between Kansas and Colorado followed in the supreme court of the United States. The case was settled somewhat indefinitely, but practically against Kansas.

In 1895 the state took up the question, created a board of irrigation and defined its object and duties, as is seen in Section 5, Chapter 162,

the Session laws of 1895, which reads: "In order that there may be made a practical test of the water supply on the uplands of western Kansas for irrigation purposes said board shall cause to be constructed twenty irrigation wells and pumping stations, or more if possible under this appropriation, not more than one of which shall be located in the same county, which shall be constructed and operated under the direction of said board in such manner that correct data of the depth of wells, quality of water supply, kinds of pumps and power employed, and the capacity of each of said wells, and said board are hereby empowered to make a practical test of the so-called underflow water for irrigation purposes, to make a fine and complete examination of said underflow water as they may be enabled to do with the means placed at their command, to demonstrate the best method of raising water to the surface and storing it for irrigation purposes, making as full and complete report of their investigation in detail." etc.

Full provision was made in the bill for directing all phases of the work and an appropriation of \$30,000 was made to carry it on. This law is supplemented in Chapter 21, Session laws of 1897, by "an act relating to forestry and irrigation," combining both lines of investigation under one commissioner, manner of appointment, length of time, defining duties of said commission, and disposing of irrigation plants established by the state irrigation commission. In 1900 the commissioner reports that owing to lack of water and too heavy machinery, the irrigation plant at Ogallah station had not been as successful as had been hoped. The irrigation plants in Kansas had not met with the results anticipated when F. H. Newell, of the U. S. geological survey, reviewed the conditions in western Kansas and recommended wells as the best solution of the water supply problem.

In April, 1905, the United States geological survey announced to the public that preparation was being made to install an irrigation plant near Deerfield, Finney county, Kan., Prof. Schlichter, an engineer of the reclamation service, having demonstrated that there is a great underflow at that point which, by the use of pumps, could be utilized for irrigation. This plant was immediately constructed at a cost of \$250,000 and used water from wells and from the Arkansas river for its canals. Up to this time the idea of irrigating from wells had existed in a limited way, but the discovery of an inexhaustible supply of underground water in Finney and other western counties along the Arkansas river, which can be found at a depth of 16 to 200 feet, created a system of windmill irrigation that is both extensive and successful. The water is pumped by the windmill into reservoirs, and from these it is carried by ditches leading to different fields. One windmill and one reservoir 75 by 150 feet and 6 feet deep will irrigate from 10 to 20 acres. While irrigation in the valley of the Arkansas river is the most extensive and important, there are other sections where different modes of irrigation have been employed advantageously. As early as 1877 a Mr. Allman, who supplied Fort Wallace with provisions, felt the necessity

of artificial watering of crops, and built a satisfactory ditch from the Smoky Hill river, which ditch has been in continual use since that time. In Scott county, a Mr. Jones has a fully developed system of hillside irrigation, the water being obtained from springs. Mr. Warner, in the same county, has installed a system of flumes through which to convey spring water to his fields. In many parts of western Kansas are never failing springs, from which individual irrigation may be made. As they are located at different elevations, sometimes on the bed of an arroyo, at other times on the side of a high bluff, different engineering methods have to be used to control the water. In Meade county is an artesian area of about 20 miles in length by 6 miles in width. In this area wells have been drilled from 50 to 250 feet in depth. The flow of these wells varies from a pailful in five minutes to over 1,000 gallons per minute. (See Artesian Wells.) The water obtained is used for irrigation purposes. The accessible water supply of western Kansas has been of untold value, not only to its immediate territory, but to Kansas as a whole.

Irrigation, State Board of.—This board was created by the legislature of 1895 to be known as a board of Irrigation Survey and Experiment, and to be composed of five members, the geologist of the State University at Lawrence, the president of the agricultural college at Manhattan, and three others to be appointed by the governor. (See Irrigation ante.) The men appointed on this board were George T. Fairchild, president of the Agricultural College, Erasmus Haworth, professor of geology in the State University, D. M. Frost, of Garden City, M. B. Tomblin, of Goodland, and William B. Sutton, of Russell. The board organized March 13, 1895, with D. M. Frost as president and William B. Sutton as secretary. The board considered it impossible to accomplish all the act embraced with the appropriation made, but determined to carry out the principal provisions of the law as far as was practicable. As a preliminary step the territory to be investigated was divided into three districts under the supervision of Mr. Tomblin, Mr. Sutton and Mr. Frost. Stations were located in Rawlins, Sherman, Rooks, Trego, Logan, Wallace, Greeley, Wichita, Lane, Hodgeman, Hamilton, Grant, Haskell, Gray, Ford and Seward counties. In 1897 the legislature reorganized the irrigation work, created the office of commissioner of forestry and irrigation, thus doing away with the board of irrigation. In this act relating to irrigation all stations established by the state irrigation commission were ordered to be sold.

Irvin, Samuel M., an early missionary and teacher to the Sac and Fox Indians, was born in Pennsylvania in 1812. In 1835 the Presbyterian foreign board appointed him missionary to the Iowa Indians, or rather to act as superintendent of the mission, which was established in April, 1837, on what is known as the "Platte Purchase," in northwestern Missouri. The next year it was moved across the Missouri river and located near the present town of Highland, Doniphan county, Kan. Here Mr. Irvin and his wife continued their labors until the mission

was discontinued, after which he was for several years connected with the Highland University. At the time he came to Kansas the nearest postoffice was at Liberty, Mo. On Feb. 12, 1879, Mr. Irvin delivered an address before the Kansas State Historical Society. He died in 1887.

Irving, an incorporated city of Marshall county, is located in Blue Rapids township 15 miles south of Marysville, the county seat, at the junction of the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads, and on the Big Blue river. All lines of business enterprise is represented. There are good banking facilities, a weekly newspaper, telegraph and express offices, graded schools, public library, churches of all denominations, and three rural routes extend from the Irving postoffice. In 1910 the population was 403.

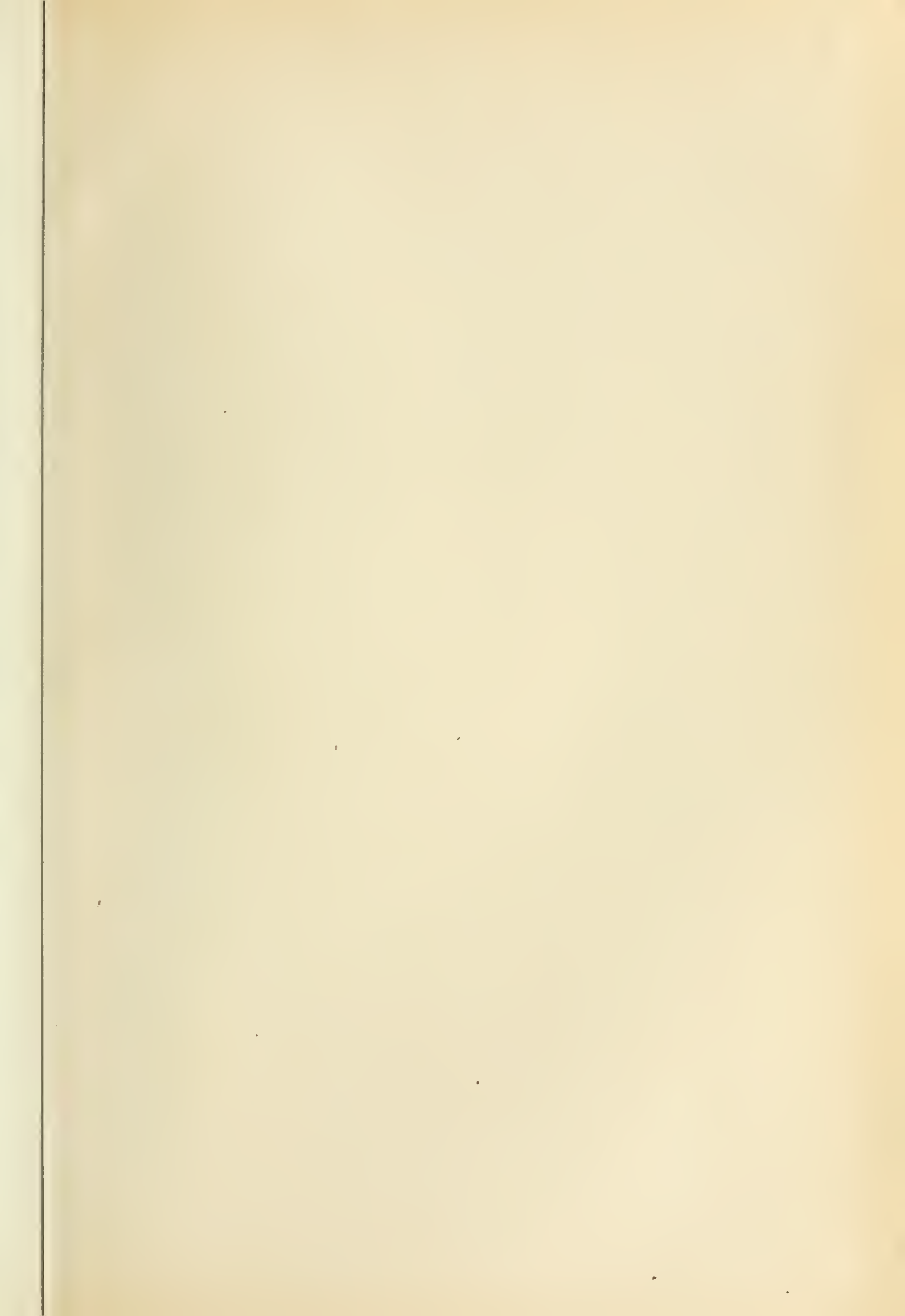
Irving County, which has disappeared from the map of Kansas, was created by the act of Feb. 27, 1860, and named in honor of Washington Irving. The territory included in the county was taken from Hunter, and it was bounded as follows: "Commencing at the point where the guide meridian crosses the 5th standard parallel, between ranges 8 and 9; thence due west 36 miles; thence due south 24 miles; thence due east to a point due south of the first named point; thence north to the place of beginning." The territory included within these boundaries now embraces the southern part of Butler county, the northern tier of Congressional townships of Cowley, a little of the southwest corner of Greenwood, and the northwest corner of Elk county.

Isabel, an incorporated town in Barber county, is located on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 13 miles north of Medicine Lodge, the county seat. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper (the Herald), over a score of mercantile establishments, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 222.

Island, an inland hamlet of Neosho county, is located in Lincoln township, about 12 miles southeast of Eric, the county seat, and about 8 from St. Paul, from which place it receives daily mail by rural route.

Iuka, an incorporated city of the third class in Pratt county, is located in the township of the same name on the Missouri Pacific R. R., 5 miles north of Pratt, the county seat. It has a bank, 2 elevators, a hotel, a number of mercantile establishments, churches and schools, express and telegraph offices, and a money order postoffice with one rural route. The population in 1910 was 223. The town was settled in 1877, and was at one time the county seat. (See Pratt County.)

Ivanhoe, a hamlet in Haskell county, is located 6 miles north of Santa Fe, the county seat, and 7 miles northwest of Jean, the postoffice from which its mail is distributed by rural route.



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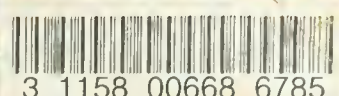
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