

Annals of Kansas, volume one, 1886-1910

Section 10, Pages 271 - 300

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KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



THE ANNALS OF KANSAS, 1897

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME	Post Office	County
Will I. Stuart.....	Troy.....	Doniphan
John Seaton.....	Atchison.....	Atchison
Samuel Ernst.....	Arrington.....	Atchison
C. C. McCarthy.....	Nortonville.....	Jefferson
Millard F. Marks.....	Valley Falls.....	Jefferson
N. F. Graves.....	Springdale.....	Leavenworth
H. C. F. Hackbusch.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth
Horace A. Keefer.....	Wallula.....	Leavenworth
Frank J. Armstrong.....	Kansas City, Kas.....	Wyandotte
J. K. Cubbison.....	Kansas City, Kas.....	Wyandotte
Edwin Taylor.....	Edwardsville.....	Wyandotte
Joseph H. Hibner.....	Gardner.....	Johnson
George J. Barker.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas
A. Henley.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas
James C. Simmons.....	Wellsville.....	Franklin
Paul Russell.....	Paola.....	Miami
H. W. Dingus.....	Mound City.....	Linn
James Cassin.....	Girard.....	Crawford
Elmer Loomis.....	Girard.....	Crawford
George T. McGrath.....	Weir City.....	Cherokee
E. C. Weilep.....	Galena.....	Cherokee
Ben. Johnson.....	Mound Valley.....	Labette
Charles R. Walters.....	Oswego.....	Labette
Isaac B. Fulton.....	Neodesha.....	Montgomery
H. T. Jones.....	Chanute.....	Neosho
T. C. Davis.....	Benedict.....	Wilson
Warren W. Finney.....	Neosho Falls.....	Woodson
Otto O. Outcalt.....	Burlington.....	Coffey
W. P. Trueblood.....	Barclay.....	Osage
Wm. G. Jamieson.....	Burlingame.....	Osage
A. L. Brooke.....	North Topeka.....	Shawnee
Edwin D. McKeever.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
Harry G. Larimer.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee
M. C. Gates.....	Holton.....	Jackson
John M. Bacon.....	Soldier.....	Jackson
Henry A. Smith.....	Hiawatha.....	Brown
G. W. Johnson.....	Seneca.....	Nemaha
Richard B. Moore.....	Oketo.....	Marshall
J. F. Buell.....	St. Mary's.....	Pottawatomie
George T. Polson.....	Winkler.....	Riley
J. J. Muenzenmayer.....	Junction City.....	Geary
Louis Palenske.....	Alma.....	Wabaunsee
I. E. Lambert.....	Emporia.....	Lyon
J. W. Gray.....	Council Grove.....	Morris
B. F. Singleton.....	Eureka.....	Greenwood
Douglas M. Barkley.....	Howard.....	Elk
John Shouse.....	Niotaze.....	Chautauqua
Charles L. Brown.....	Arkansas City.....	Cowley
Edward Jaquins.....	Winfield.....	Cowley
F. P. Gillespie.....	Towanda.....	Butler
F. T. Johnson.....	Cottonwood Falls.....	Chase
E. R. Burkholder.....	Hillsboro.....	Marion
Z. T. Harvey.....	Council Grove.....	Morris
R. J. Bennett.....	Herington.....	Dickinson
John J. Marty.....	Longford.....	Clay
Sylvanus S. Longley.....	Greenleaf.....	Washington
J. M. Doyle.....	Belleville.....	Republic
C. C. Stoner.....	Rice.....	Cloud
J. S. Richards.....	Minneapolis.....	Ottawa
J. S. Bean.....	Salina.....	Saline
Eli P. Williams.....	McPherson.....	McPherson
Tom J. Jackson.....	Newton.....	Harvey
Harding I. Merrill.....	Furley.....	Sedgwick
C. M. Irwin.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick
Silas Rutledge.....	Colwich.....	Sedgwick
Ed. T. Hackney.....	Wellington.....	Sumner
Henry F. Harbaugh.....	Concord.....	Sumner
Ferris O. Mott.....	Harper.....	Harper
C. W. Fairchild.....	Kingman.....	Kingman
Frank T. Patton.....	Kiowa.....	Barber
Wm. F. Brown.....	Caven.....	Pratt
Theodosius Botkin.....	Hutchinson.....	Reno
Thomas Keddle.....	Huntsville.....	Reno
Parker F. Carr.....	Point View.....	Stafford

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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—Concluded

NAME	Post Office	County
James D. Stevens.....	Central City.....	Anderson
Grasson De Witt.....	Humboldt.....	Allen
I. N. Ury.....	Fort Scott.....	Bourbon
John D. Goodno.....	Bronson.....	Bourbon
Isom Wright.....	Great Bend.....	Barton
J. L. Feighner.....	Sterling.....	Rice
L. H. Seaver.....	Ellsworth.....	Ellsworth
J. G. Vogelgesang.....	Russell.....	Russell
J. J. Lambert.....	Sylvan Grove.....	Lincoln
James B. Ward.....	Cawker City.....	Mitchell
John A. Fouts.....	Osborne.....	Osborne
Joseph S. Farrell.....	Formosa.....	Jewell
W. H. Ingle.....	Tyner.....	Smith
Charles H. Turner.....	Agra.....	Phillips
Isaac Conger.....	Codell.....	Rooks
Joseph E. Basgall.....	Hays City.....	Ellis
D. M. Rothweiler.....	Bison.....	Rush
George A. Fell.....	Larned.....	Pawnee
James F. Malin.....	Lewis.....	Edwards
A. N. Reed.....	Mullinville.....	Kiowa
S. M. Jackson.....	Coldwater.....	Comanche
Lot Ravenscraft.....	Ashland.....	Clark
W. J. Fitzgerald.....	Dodge City.....	Ford
Elijah P. Bradley.....	Jetmore.....	Hodgeman
Albert M. Kelson.....	Bazine.....	Ness
Alfred Lawson.....	WaKeeney.....	Trego
R. J. Wallace.....	Hill City.....	Graham
A. C. Foley.....	Norton.....	Norton
W. D. Street.....	Oberlin.....	Decatur
Wesley M. Metzler.....	Macgraw.....	Sheridan
John Heckman.....	Buffalo Park.....	Gove
Joseph W. Clark.....	Oakley.....	Thomas
William Lewis.....	Ludell.....	Rawlins
Josiah Crosby.....	St. Francis.....	Cheyenne
Frank H. Smith.....	Goodland.....	Sherman
H. F. Giessler.....	Oakley.....	Logan
Lester Perry.....	Sharon Springs.....	Wallace
J. U. Brown.....	Tribune.....	Greeley
Frank E. Grimes.....	Leoti.....	Wichita
Elmer H. Epperson.....	Grigsby.....	Scott
Charles E. Lobdell.....	Dighton.....	Lane
A. H. Burtis.....	Garden City.....	Finney
W. P. Haywood.....	Lakin.....	Kearny
U. P. Tapscott.....	Coolidge.....	Hamilton
W. C. Montgomery.....	Fletcher.....	Stanton
C. A. Maxwell.....	Ulysses.....	Grant
A. P. Heminger.....	Santa Fe.....	Haskell
G. W. Hollembeak.....	Cimarron.....	Gray
John Wehrle.....	Meade.....	Meade
Leonard Aker.....	Plains.....	Seward
James T. Dalton.....	Hugoton.....	Stevens
J. L. Cox.....	.....	Morton

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

NAME	Office	Post Office
W. D. Street.....	Speaker.....	Oberlin
E. C. Weilep.....	Speaker pro tem.....	Galena
A. D. Gilpin.....	Chief Clerk.....	Lincoln
Wm. Ireland.....	Chaplain.....	Topeka
J. M. Dunsmore.....	Sergeant-at-arms.....	Thayer
Mrs. May Cox.....	Postmistress.....	Ness City

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INSURANCE. The 28th annual report of the State Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1897:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance	26	\$6,015,664.86	\$1,555,295.32	\$351,262.85
Stock Fire	60	141,786,257.63	1,782,501.61	632,084.38
Mutual Fire	13	7,670,348.25	109,258.71	59,487.76
Casualty	16	17,140,657.32	104,783.87	50,278.61

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. In 1897 there were 10,088 men and boys employed in Kansas coal mines. The mines produced 3,611,214 short tons of coal, valued at \$4,899,774. The output of zinc ore for 1897 was 151,106,000 pounds; the output of lead ore was 29,286,450 pounds. The total value of both products was \$2,034,988. Seventy-eight oil wells in five counties produced 90,000 barrels of petroleum valued at \$54,000. A total of 390 industries with an aggregate capital investment of \$17,206,456 reported payment of \$6,643,055 to labor. Annual earnings of employees averaged \$413.

POPULATION. The 11th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population of Kansas for 1897 as 1,366,789, an increase of 30,130 over 1896. For the year ending March 1, 1897, the State Board of Health reported 19,673 births, 7,214 deaths and 7,293 marriages from incomplete records.

RAILROADS. For the year ending November 30, 1897, single track mileage owned within the state totaled 8,832.89 miles. Railroads carried 3,793,824 passengers an average of 55.43 miles within the state for a total revenue of \$4,736,567.57. Freight totaling 12,627,873 tons was carried an average distance of 135.35 miles in Kansas for \$17,707,756.86 in revenue. Not including general officers, railroads employed 21,400 persons in Kansas. They received an average daily wage of \$1.58.

1898

JANUARY 1.—Contestants from Denver, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita and Guthrie, O. T., entered an interstate cakewalk at Wichita. The *Eagle* reported: "It was one of the most stylish audiences the city has seen in years."

JAN. 2.—It was said that four lines in Eugene F. Ware's *Song of the Washerwoman* kept him from the U. S. Senate. The lines were called "infidel poetry" by an influential preacher. They were:

It's a song I do not sing,
For I don't believe a thing
Of the stories that are told
Of the miracles of old.

—The population of Topeka was 31,842 according to the 1897 census.

JAN. 5.—Ben Mileham's painting, "The Battle of the Blue," was exhibited at the Shawnee county courthouse. [It now, 1954, hangs in the Memorial Building, Topeka.]

—The Phoenix Fire Assurance Co. of London withdrew from Kansas because of "onerous laws and regulations."

—"The Passing of the People's Party," by W. A. Pepper, was published in the *North American Review*.

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Manhattan.

—The Kansas Farmers' Alliance met at Topeka.

JAN. 7.—K. S. A. C.'s dairy school opened for a three-month session. It was equipped for purifying milk and separating and churning cream. Lectures were given on the principles of agriculture, bacteriology, feeds and feeding. Tuition was free.

—Pawnee county paid \$3 for coyote scalps.

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JAN. 8.—The Supreme Court settled a 20-year dispute over an island in the Arkansas river opposite the mouth of the Little Arkansas. The island, preempted in 1867, had changed hands several times, and the river had changed its course, so that the island was not the original. The court held that whether the river was navigable or not, the plaintiff's boundary extended no farther than the middle of the north channel.

JAN. 9.—Charles Haas, Topeka, made and flew a kite which had a lifting plane 24 by 16 feet, and a 16-foot balancing plane.

JAN. 10.—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 11.—The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 12.—*The Beef Steer and His Sister*, by F. D. Coburn, was adopted as a supplemental textbook by Leland Stanford University.

—K. U. girls engaged in a "lips-that-touch-liquor-shall-never-touch-mine" campaign.

—The Supreme Court held that the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York was excluded from Kansas until approved by the Superintendent of Insurance.

—A library was dedicated at Council Grove. The building had been a trading post known as the Pioneer Store.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 14.—A new gas well at Humboldt was the eighth within a mile. Their estimated total flow was 30,000,000 cu. ft. a day.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Overbrook Citizen*; Don Quillen, editor.

JAN. 15.—More land was sold in Dickinson county during the past three months than in the three preceding years. It brought \$20 to \$25 an acre.

JAN. 18.—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

JAN. 20.—Alexander Majors, of the old freighting firm, Russell, Majors & Waddell, visited in Topeka with Henry Inman.

JAN. 21.—Harrison Clarkson abandoned his rating bureau in Topeka and cancelled subscriptions of member insurance companies. The Superintendent of Insurance had ruled against the bureau under the anti-contract laws of the state.

—The New York Life Insurance Co. settled its part in the Hillmon case and paid \$24,000 into court. The Superintendent of Insurance permitted it to resume business.

—The Southern Kansas and Oklahoma Traffic and Export Assn. of Millers shipped flour abroad through the Hoffman mills at Enterprise. Ten carloads a day were sent to Belgium, England and other European countries.

JAN. 22.—Walker Whiteside presented *The Merchant of Venice* and *Hamlet* at Topeka.

JAN. 24.—Wichita named the city's new park "Riverside."

JAN. 25.—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Democratic Flambeau Club met at Topeka.

—The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

JAN. 27.—Machinery owned by the Fort Scott sorghum factory was sold for \$9,000, about one-third of its original value. The station, the first and largest

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established by the government, failed when the government bounty was removed.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Topeka.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 29.—At Cimarron 25,000 acres of an old Santa Fe land grant, which had been in the hands of receivers, was bought by the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe. The company until recently had supposed it acquired the land with the original purchase in 1895.

—The internal revenue collector listed 107 liquor licenses in Topeka. Thirty were held by druggists, the rest by joints. Government detectives found 100 places where liquor was sold in violation of the revenue statute.

—"Kansas Debts and Debt-Payers" was the subject of a series of articles in *Harper's Weekly*.

—The new chapel was dedicated at Fort Riley.

—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka. Arthur Capper was elected president.

JAN. 30.—G. G. Gillett, Dickinson county rancher, organized a band among his cowboys and bought instruments and uniforms. They accompanied him on cattle-buying trips.

FEBRUARY 1.—Frederick Hawn, a pioneer in western Masonry, author, engineer, meteorologist and geologist, died at Leavenworth. He was credited with having discovered coal in northeastern Kansas.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

FEB. 2.—A Methodist bishop urged the Kansas State Temperance Union convention at Topeka to crush the gum-chewing habit in Kansas.

FEB. 4.—Thomas Andrew Osborn, Governor, 1873-1877, died at Meadville, Penn., where he was born October 26, 1836. He came to Kansas in the 1850's, and worked on the *Herald of Freedom* at Lawrence. He was elected to the Legislature in 1859. In 1862 he was elected Lieutenant Governor. His regime as Governor had three major crises which he handled efficiently: an Indian uprising, the grasshopper plague, and misconduct in use of state funds by the Treasurer. In 1877, President Hayes appointed him minister to Chile where he was instrumental in settling the long-standing Patagonian border dispute. President Garfield appointed him minister to Brazil in 1881 where he received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose. He was a director of the Santa Fe, and also engaged in banking, real estate, and mining.

FEB. 5.—Members of the Topeka and Northwest Mining Co. started for the Klondike.

—Eugene V. Debs spoke at Topeka.

—Newton reported that property values had doubled in the past two years.

FEB. 7.—Garfield University, Wichita, a Christian Church school endowed in honor of President James A. Garfield, and erected at a cost of \$260,000, was sold to James M. Davis, a Quaker and former Kansan. He gave the school to the Society of Friends on condition that they raise a \$50,000 endowment fund. Citizens of Wichita gave 300 lots.

—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Kansas City.

FEB. 9.—Hervey B. Peairs, Lawrence, was appointed superintendent of Haskell Institute, succeeding J. A. Swett, resigned.

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FEB. 10.—A party of Emporia business men started for the Klondike.

—The Arkansas Valley Protective Assn., Wichita, was organized to protect water rights.

FEB. 12.—Lysander Houk, formerly of Hutchinson, judge of the ninth judicial district, 1883-1892, died at Chicago. He was president of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1889-1895.

—Cattlemen fenced large areas of school land in western Kansas. Much of the land would not bring the \$3 an acre required by law.

FEB. 14.—The Kansas Fraternal Aid Assn. met at Lawrence.

—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Wichita.

FEB. 15.—The *U. S. S. Maine* was sunk in Havana harbor.

FEB. 16.—J. S. Warner, A. G. Potter and W. B. Small patented a new model haystacker, invented by Al Buchey, Maple Hill.

—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Wichita.

FEB. 17.—The Eastern Division of the Union Pacific in Kansas was sold for \$4,500,000 to Winslow S. Pierce and Alvin W. Kreck of the reorganization committee.

FEB. 21.—The Kansas Barbers Assn. was organized at Topeka.

—The National Creamery Butter Makers Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 22.—A marble bust of Charles Robinson, first Governor of Kansas, by Lorado Taft, was unveiled at K. U.

—The Fred Harvey Hotel at Dodge City was formally opened.

—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Wichita.

FEB. 23.—The Kansas Women's Free Silver League met at Topeka.

FEB. 24.—William Jennings Bryan spoke at a fusion meeting at Topeka.

—The Kansas Creamery Assn. met at Topeka. A law against coloring oleomargarine was urged.

FEB. 25.—The price of bicycles dropped from \$100 to \$50.

MARCH 2.—A sale of 150 Herefords at Sunny Slope farm, Emporia, was attended by 3,000. An imported bull, Salisbury, brought \$3,000.

—Welsh citizens celebrated St. David's Day at Emporia.

—Evidence of State House building graft was in the hands of the Attorney General. A system of contracting and sub-contracting was described as "so intricate that it was nearly impossible to locate the responsibility." Work was paid for but not done. Inferior materials were used, and furnishings listed at high prices were said to be missing.

MAR. 4.—The Missouri river bridge at Atchison was foreclosed and sold for \$500,000.

MAR. 6.—A carload of walnut logs was shipped from Shawnee county to Liverpool.

MAR. 7.—The Santa Fe changed from a 60-hour week to a 40-hour week at Topeka. This cut wages of 1,600 employees 32 per cent.

MAR. 8.—The Superintendent of Public Instruction received many letters from irate school board members who had been swindled by chart salesmen.

MAR. 9.—The Superintendent of Insurance ordered 15 life insurance companies which had signed an anti-rebate contract in violation of the anti-trust law to withdraw or cease doing business in the state.

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- The Kansas Midland railroad was foreclosed.
- The Free Methodist Church conference met at Emporia.
- The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its 25th annual meeting at Ottawa.
- The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Lawrence.

MAR. 10.—Vigilance tax committees were formed to compel assessors to do their duties honestly.

MAR. 12.—Three batteries of artillery at Fort Riley were ordered to Atlantic and Gulf ports.

MAR. 13.—Topeka nurserymen shipped 25,000,000 apple tree seedlings to Eastern states in 1897. During the season 50 men were employed in the packing and shipping departments. Twenty-five carloads were shipped in the past week.

MAR. 14.—Fort Leavenworth was ordered to prepare traveling rations for troops.

- Ryan Bros., Leavenworth, sold 15,000 cattle for \$450,000.
- The River Brethren Church conference met at Abilene.

MAR. 15.—A G. A. R. committee in Wichita regarded businessmen who did not decorate their stores for the coming encampment as in sympathy with Spain.

MAR. 16.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Lyons.

MAR. 17.—Blanche K. Bruce, Negro registrar of the U. S. Treasury, died at Washington, D. C. Bruce had worked his way from Mississippi to Kansas and became a free man before the Emancipation. The Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* called him "the most conspicuous man of his race."

- Junction City raised \$200 and clothes and provisions for starving Cubans.
- The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Holton.

MAR. 21.—The Kansas Reform Press Assn. met at Manhattan.

MAR. 22.—William Jennings Bryan presented \$250 to K. U., the interest to be used annually as a prize for a student essay on government.

—H. V. Hinckley, superintendent of construction of the Melan bridge over the Kansas river at Topeka, submitted to Shawnee county commissioners a detailed account of the bridges which had spanned the river at that point.

- The Kansas Cattlemen's Assn. met at Abilene.

MAR. 23.—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Minneapolis.

MAR. 25.—Thomas W. Moonlight, U. S. minister to Bolivia since 1894, returned home to Leavenworth.

—Lillian Lewis was touring the country in *For Liberty and Love*. Co-authors of the play were Miss Lewis, Lawrence Marston and Albert Bigelow Paine, all Kansans.

MAR. 28.—O. A. "Jack" Curtis, father of Charles Curtis, U. S. Representative, died at his home near Newkirk, Oklahoma territory. He came to Topeka from Indiana in 1855 and fought in the border wars.

- The Kansas Master Plumbers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAR. 31.—The Emporia *Gazette* interviewed 50 men and found only three in favor of war as a means of freeing Cuba.

- Jacob Stotler, Emporia, wrote a history of Lyon county.

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—K. S. A. C. entomologists found a serious orchard pest, known as the cigar case-bearer, or colophora fletcherella, for the first time in Kansas.

APRIL 1.—A piece of mahogany from the *U. S. S. Maine* was presented to the Kansas State Historical Society.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Savonburg Record*; C. A. Reynolds, publisher.

APR. 2.—Lightning rod fakirs were tricking farmers into signing contracts to pay certain prices per foot excess. Usually there was excess.

APR. 3.—John Morgan, member of the Klondike party from Emporia, was killed by a snowslide in Alaska.

—The Ancient Order of Hibernians met at Leavenworth.

APR. 6.—The cruiser, *U. S. S. Diogenes*, purchased in England by the Naval Department, was renamed the *U. S. S. Topeka*.

—Handel's *Messiah* was sung at Lindsborg.

APR. 7.—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka. The women believed war with Spain was "justifiable."

APR. 11.—The Rev. John M. Whitehead, Topeka, was decorated by the War Department for gallantry in action at the Battle of Stone River, Tenn., under Act of Congress, March 3, 1863.

APR. 12.—The Patriarchs of America met at Fort Scott.

APR. 13.—Governor Leedy offered rewards of \$200 each for the capture of James Dalton, Ed Royal and Tom Taylor who had escaped from the Marysville jail.

—The Superintendent of Insurance demanded that insurance companies report the amount of money they spent influencing legislation.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Iola.

APR. 16.—High railroad freight rates caused the Leavenworth Coal Co. to buy a boat to ship coal to Kansas City.

APR. 18.—Congress declared war against Spain.

—The Manhattan, Alma and Burlingame railroad was sold to the Santa Fe for \$100,000.

APR. 19.—The Twentieth Kansas Infantry, four troops of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and a detachment of hospital corps left Fort Leavenworth.

—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of the Central Congregational Church, Topeka, reconsidered his decision to resign and asked for a vacation to regain his health. It was said some businessmen in the congregation objected to his insistence that his book, *In His Steps*, be used as a guide in daily life.

APR. 20.—F. D. Coburn published *The Plow, Cow and Steer*, another in a series of agricultural reports.

—J. D. Hewitt, president of the College of Emporia since 1893, died at Emporia.

—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Sons of Veterans met at Wichita.

APR. 21.—The Kansas Society for Child Study met at Emporia.

APR. 22.—Fred Funston was made colonel of the first regiment of Kansas volunteers. Under the President's call for 100,000 volunteers, Kansas' quota was 2,230 men. Capt. W. A. Harshbarger, Washburn College, enlisted student volunteers. Students burned General Weyler, Cuban general, in effigy.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Goodland Banner*; Krow and Denison, editors and publishers.

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APR. 24.—Topeka launched a state-wide temperance campaign, holding 36 meetings in 34 churches.

APR. 25.—First Lt. Andrew S. Rowan of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, under instant orders from the War Department, landed on the Cuban coast "somewhere west of Santiago." He was on his way to the camp of Gen. Calixto García, and was to represent the War Department in arranging for the cooperation of the insurgents in the invasion of eastern Cuba by the forces of the United States. [His service was later the subject of Elbert Hubbard's essay "A Message To García."] Rowan was married to Miss Ida Symns, of Atchison.

APR. 26.—A company of 109 old soldiers at Emporia tendered their services to President McKinley.

APR. 27.—George Fowler, Kansas City, gave \$18,000 to K. U. for the erection of machine shops.

—Cyrus W. Fields, Chicago, came to Topeka to organize a colony of the Social Democrats sponsored by Eugene Debs.

APR. 28.—At Wichita Governor Leedy was hanged in effigy by the National Guard because he did not accept them into volunteer service.

—Fred Buchan, Kansas City, was the first Kansan to enlist. Col. Fred Funston was recruiting his first company, made up of National Guard troops.

—Kansas dairymen organized the Kansas Creamery Protective Assn., a mutual insurance concern.

—The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature met at Topeka.

APR. 29.—The Kansas Classis of the Reformed Church met at Abilene.

MAY 2.—Anna Held, famous for her baths and kisses, appeared at the Crawford Opera House, Topeka, in *The Cat and The Cherub*.

MAY 3.—"Dewey," a poem by Eugene F. Ware, was published in the Topeka *Daily Capital*. It was sent out over the wire and was immediately published throughout the country. The next day Frank Jarrell, editor, rescued the original copy from a wastebasket, framed it and hung it in his office. [This original copy now hangs in the office of the Kansas State Historical Society.]

O Dewey was the morning
Upon the first of May;
And Dewey was the Admiral
Down in Manila Bay;
And Dewey were the Regent's eyes
Them orbs of Royal blue;
And Dewey feel discouraged?
I Dew not think we Dew.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Topeka.

MAY 4.—Emporia business houses, except restaurants and drugstores, closed at 6:30 p. m. "to give proprietors and employees a chance to become acquainted with their families."

—Thirteen companies of volunteers were training in Kansas.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Degree of Honor grand lodge met at Leavenworth.

MAY 5.—The Kansas Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

MAY 9.—The Secretary of War ruled against enlisting men who drew pensions. Governor Leedy had proposed to commission eight old soldiers.

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MAY 10.—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Topeka.
—The Kansas Social Science Federation met at Ottawa.
—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Abilene.
—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.
—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Walsburg, Riley county.

MAY 11.—Charles Pietro Adams, Topeka, wrote a *Dewey Victory March and Two Step*, and had it copyrighted and printed.

—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Topeka.

MAY 13.—Lt. Gov. A. M. Harvey was commissioned a major in the Twenty-Second Kansas Volunteer Regiment.

—Ware's *Dewey* was inscribed on many of the war badges being worn.

—The Livestock Sanitary Commission ordered that all cattle from Texas be brought by rail. Cattlemen of southern Kansas protested.

—The Twentieth Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Infantry was mustered in. It was the first Kansas volunteer regiment for the Spanish-American War.

—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Fort Scott.

MAY 14.—The Twenty-First Regiment of Kansas Volunteers was mustered in.

—Lt. A. S. Rowan, Kansan, brought the story of the occupation of Bayame to Key West.

MAY 15.—The Kansas Livestock Assn. met at Emporia.

MAY 16.—The Twentieth Kansas left Topeka for San Francisco.

MAY 17.—The Twenty-Second Regiment was mustered in.

—Mennonites of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma territory met at Newton to consider the church's attitude toward the war. They favored hospital corps service.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Fort Scott.

MAY 21.—The Attorney General began proceedings to compel railroads to make itemized statements of rolling stock for assessors.

MAY 23.—The Central Branch of the Union Pacific was sold at Atchison for \$2,350,000 to the Central Branch Union Reorganization Co. under a decree of the U. S. Circuit Court.

MAY 24.—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Atchison.

MAY 25.—A Jewell county literary society editor stated that the strawberry had paid more church debts than the oyster.

—Hays B. White, Jewell county, sold a carload of steers which averaged 1,080 pounds for \$4.35 per hundredweight. He fed them for two months on cut straw and molasses, and they gained 300 pounds each.

—The Kansas Republican League and the Kansas Women's Republican League met at Topeka.

MAY 26.—The Kansas Union of Social Democracy met at Topeka.

MAY 27.—President McKinley appointed J. K. Hudson brigadier general of the volunteer army.

MAY 28.—The Twenty-Second Kansas, ordered to Falls Church, Va., halted at Harper's Ferry and marched around the John Brown monument with the band playing and the boys singing "John Brown's Body." Thurlow W. Lieurance was chief musician.

MAY 30.—Baker celebrated its 40th anniversary at commencement by reviewing the early history of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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MAY 31.—The annual Kansas Musical Jubilee opened at Hutchinson.

—Mrs. Cora Lewis, associate editor of the *Kinsley Graphic*, published the paper while her husband served as secretary to the Governor. Mrs. R. F. Vaughan of the *Jewell County Monitor*, Mankato, and Mrs. L. C. Griner of the *McPherson Opinion* managed their newspapers while their husbands were at war.

JUNE 1.—The Union Pacific reorganized.

—Fifteen convicts escaped from the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth. One, the leader, was fatally wounded.

—The German Baptists state convention met at Woodbine.

JUNE 2.—Pittsburg coal mines prepared for war-time demands.

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

JUNE 7.—The Prohibition party state convention at Emporia nominated the following ticket: William A. Peffer, Topeka, Governor; R. T. Black, Lyon county, Lieutenant Governor; J. B. Garton, Neosho county, Secretary of State; John Biddison, Lyon county, Treasurer; Horace Hurley, Junction City, Auditor; Mrs. R. N. Buckner, Brown county, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—Col. Fred Funston left Florida for San Francisco en route to assume command of Kansas regiments in the Philippines.

—The volunteer fire departments of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas held a tournament at Pittsburg.

JUNE 8.—The Republican party state convention at Hutchinson nominated the following ticket: W. E. Stanley, Wichita, Governor; Harry E. Richter, Council Grove, Lieutenant Governor; George A. Clark, Junction City, Secretary of State; Frank Grimes, Leoti, Treasurer; George E. Cole, Girard, Auditor; Aretas A. Godard, Topeka, Attorney General; Frank Nelson, Lindsborg, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—The Liberty Party, Populist Prohibitionists, met at Emporia.

JUNE 9.—The Attorney General filed suit to compel the Santa Fe to list its property in other states for taxation.

—F. W. Giles, one of the founders of Topeka, died in that city. He was author of *Thirty Years in Topeka*.

—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Topeka.

JUNE 11.—A portrait of Isaac T. Goodnow, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1863-1867, was hung at the State House.

JUNE 13.—John H. Becker was hanged by a mob at Great Bend for the murder of Myrtle Huffmeister, 15.

—Moving pictures by the Edison projectoscope were shown on the opening day of the Ottawa Chautauqua.

JUNE 14.—The Kansas Millers Assn. held its 25th annual meeting at Ottawa.

—The Negro Free Silver League of Kansas met at Topeka.

—The Knights and Ladies of Security met at Topeka.

JUNE 15.—The Populist party state convention at Topeka renominated the Populist administration. The Democrats, hoping to defeat the Republicans with a fusion ticket, met at Atchison and also nominated the Populists.

—The Kansas Silver Republican League met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Board of Health met at Topeka.

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JUNE 17.—The Santa Fe installed electric fans in dining cars.

—One hundred tons of broomcorn, bought for \$60 a ton, were shipped from McPherson.

JUNE 19.—Governor Leedy suspended the metropolitan police law, putting about 150 men out of work in Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita, Leavenworth, Atchison and Fort Scott.

JUNE 20.—Governor Leedy received an order from the War Department to raise two battalions of infantry. He said he would enlist Negro troops.

JUNE 21.—Kansas banks had a surplus of \$12,000,000.

—Over \$4,000 worth of new war bond issues were subscribed by Dickinson county farmers. In Reno county farmers were buying more bonds than businessmen were.

JUNE 22.—The Kansas building at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha was dedicated.

—James Beck, Manhattan, and John Brown, Topeka, were named majors of Negro battalions.

—Gen. J. K. Hudson left Topeka to join his command at Mobile, Ala.

JUNE 23.—John L. Waller, former consul to Madagascar, was to head a company of Negro volunteers from Kansas City.

JUNE 24.—Ewing Herbert announced he would send his paper, the *Brown County World*, Hiawatha, to all volunteers from Brown county.

JUNE 27.—The New York French Tailor system, devised by "Mlle. Williams," Wichita dressmaker, which made uniform dress-cutting possible, was adopted for use in the 326 government schools in the Indian service.

JUNE 28.—The Kansas Socialist Labor party convention at Fort Scott nominated the following ticket: Caleb Lipscomb, Fort Scott, Governor; N. B. Arnold, Topeka, Lieutenant Governor; D. O'Donnell, Frontenac, Secretary of State; E. A. Cain, Cherokee, Auditor; W. H. Wright, Miltonvale, Treasurer; Mrs. Etta Semple, Ottawa, Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. L. Rose, Wichita, Attorney General.

—The Union Pacific sold Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, to the Kaw Valley Fair Assn.

—The Livestock Sanitary Commission said cattlemen would be subject to a maximum fine of \$2,000 if they continued to drive in cattle from the Southwest.

JUNE 29.—The Thomas Kirby Bank, oldest in Abilene, was closed by the State Bank Commissioner because it was not operating in conformity with the banking law.

—The Central Branch, Union Pacific, was incorporated.

JUNE 30.—"When Johnny Went Marching Out," by William Allen White, was published in *McClure's Magazine*.

JULY 1.—Excessive rains and rust cut the wheat yield in central and eastern Kansas.

JULY 3.—The State Treasurer said that \$45,000 in Quantrill raid claims had been received. With only \$5,000 available they would be paid in the order received.

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JULY 4.—News that the Spanish fleet at Santiago had been destroyed highlighted all Fourth of July celebrations.

—The Kansas League of American Wheelmen met at Salina.

JULY 7.—Reports by 24 creameries showed that the average pay of male employees was \$448 per year. Plants operated an average of 10.8 months. Eight per cent of the butter was sold in Kansas, 15 per cent exported to Europe.

JULY 8.—The Topeka *Daily Capital* said: "In 1878 the Hermann family left Russia and settled in Rush county. That year they put out ten acres of wheat and five acres of rye; . . . each year they increased the acreage, and this year they have in 4,000 acres from which they expect to harvest 80,000 bushels."

—During harvest many Kansas women drove binders, shocked grain, took milk to creameries, cooked, did chores, ran errands to town—and kept house in their spare time.

JULY 9.—Answers were overwhelmingly in the affirmative when F. H. Roberts, editor of the Oskaloosa *Independent*, asked Jefferson county farmers whether the country should keep the islands captured from Spain.

JULY 12.—Planters House at Leavenworth was sold at sheriff's sale for \$5,600. The historic hotel was built in 1855-1856 by Pro-slavery men, who ran it strictly Southern style, refusing Abolitionists as guests.

JULY 14.—Two battalions of Kansas Negro troops had been recruited.

—The assistant Attorney General ruled that Christian Science demonstrators had no right to charge for their services.

—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Commonwealth Club, Populist group, was organized at Topeka. Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, State Librarian, was one of the organizers.

JULY 15.—Miss Elsie Reasoner, Leavenworth, was a war correspondent in Santiago.

JULY 16.—The State Labor Commissioner questioned laborers about the eight-hour law; found that 852 out of 1,006 favored it.

JULY 17.—The Missouri Pacific bought from the U. P. the eastern 100 miles of the old Central Branch from Atchison to Waterville.

JULY 19.—At Downs the Boston Bloomer Girls' baseball team took in \$250. At Beloit 995 persons paid 50 cents each to see the game.

—The Negro Odd Fellows of Kansas met at Atchison.

JULY 20.—The *Osborne County Farmer* said the Quenemo cob-pipe factory failed because of prosperity. The corn crop was so big that only pure Havana cigars were good enough for a Kansas farmer.

JULY 21.—The Kansas State Baseball League was organized at Salina. Members included Wichita, Salina, Atchison and Topeka.

JULY 23.—The U. S. S. *Topeka* was one of four vessels which took possession of Nipe harbor in Cuba.

JULY 26.—C. V. Eskridge traded the Emporia *Daily Republican* to B. F. Coughenor, La Crosse, for the Fifth Street Opera House, Kansas City.

JULY 27.—Miami county dedicated a \$45,000 courthouse at Paola.

JULY 28.—State irrigation plants in Gray, Stanton and Hamilton counties were appraised at \$100 each and were to be sold to the highest bidders.

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JULY 30.—The St. Louis (Mo.) *Republic* said Eugene F. "Ironquill" Ware's *Dewey* was being sung in all the Atlantic states and was a "reigning sidewalk success."

JULY 31.—The Twenty-Third Kansas Infantry, Negro, was mustered into service at Camp Leedy. Lt. Col. James Beck was commanding officer.

AUGUST 1.—The Onondaga whisk broom factory, Syracuse, N. Y., shipped its equipment to Hutchinson to be near the broomcorn region. The plant employed 100 persons and manufactured 50 gross of brooms per day.

—Negroes at Nicodemus celebrated Emancipation Day.

AUG. 2.—The Santa Fe's gross earnings for the fiscal year were \$5,500,000 more than the preceding year.

AUG. 3.—The *Wichita Eagle* observed: "This is probably the greatest grass crop in the history of the state. If utilized by cutting and curing and marketed as hay, the output would equal in value all the other growing crops of the state."

—Many Kansas Democrats, meeting at Topeka, resolved to help defeat Fusion and Populism.

AUG. 4.—William Allen White offered to send the *Emporia Weekly Gazette* free until 1900 to "any man who will admit over his signature that he thinks Bryan would have made a better President in the war crisis at any stage of the game than McKinley has made."

AUG. 5.—Negro Baptists held a Chautauqua at Griswold Park, Wichita.

—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Wichita.

AUG. 6.—*Mineral Resources in Kansas* was published by Erasmus Haworth, professor of geology and mineralogy at K. U.

AUG. 8.—The Prince Hall Masons and the Prince Hall Knights Templar met at Fort Scott.

—The Sunflower Knights of Pythias met at Parsons.

AUG. 11.—The Kansas and Nebraska Log Rolling Assn., Modern Woodmen of America, 15,000 strong, picnicked at Marysville.

—*The Study of the Child*, by A. R. Taylor, president of Emporia Normal, was translated into Spanish.

AUG. 15.—The Court of Appeals, Wichita, affirmed the decision of the Crawford county district court upholding constitutionality of the law prohibiting issuance of scrip to miners in payment of wages.

AUG. 16.—The United Presbyterian Church Synod of Kansas met at Ottawa.

AUG. 17.—The Kansas Free Thinkers Assn. met at Ottawa.

—The Kansas Conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Atchison.

AUG. 18.—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Salina.

AUG. 19.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon refused a call from one of the largest churches in Boston.

—Wichita and Topeka baseball clubs, sued for playing Sunday ball in Potwin (Topeka), won their case.

—William Stryker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, declared there were too many small rural schools in Kansas and advocated consolidation.

AUG. 23.—George W. Martin sold the Fort Scott *Lantern* to a group of Populists.

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AUG. 25.—Blackleg in George W. Glick's herd of cattle was eradicated by Pasteur's vaccine.

—There were 2,485,319 acres of unoccupied land for sale or subject to homestead in Kansas and 1,044,503 acres of government land subject to homestead or preemption. The land was in Kearny and Morton counties. There were also 1,221,558 acres of Union Pacific land grants.

—A thousand Pennsylvania settlers held their annual reunion at Emporia.

—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Kansas City.

AUG. 26.—The River Brethren Church conference met at New Cambria.

AUG. 27.—The Wichita *Eagle* commented: "If Fred Funston goes to Manila, the chances are García will write Aguinaldo to keep his eye on him."

AUG. 30.—Joseph C. "Old Man" Swan, 74, died at Wichita. He was author of *The Future by the Past*, which held that seasons repeat in 20-year cycles.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Dr. James Naismith, inventor of basketball, was named director of physical culture at K. U.

—Kansas Day was celebrated at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha.

SEPT. 6.—William J. Trousdale, Harvey county "wheat king," threshed 19,500 bushels of wheat from 900 acres.

SEPT. 8.—Jack R. Grant, formerly of Coldwater and Wichita, who invented the famous air-bag system for raising ships, died at New York. At the time of his death he had a contract with the U. S. Navy to raise the *Cristobal Colon*, a Spanish ship sunk in Santiago harbor. He was offered \$1,000,000 for his invention which became famous when it raised a large ocean liner off the coast of Washington.

SEPT. 11.—The Twenty-Second Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. met at Topeka.

SEPT. 13.—Four persons were killed and six injured when a Rock Island passenger train struck a spring wagon at Wichita.

SEPT. 15.—L. W. Yaggy had a 500-acre catalpa farm west of Hutchinson. He grew the trees for fence posts.

—The Topeka State Musical Jubilee opened.

SEPT. 16.—Kansas raised \$1,000 by subscription for a monument to "commemorate the public and private virtues" of John Martin, former U. S. Senator.

—The Methodist Protestant Church state conference met at Uniontown, Bourbon county.

SEPT. 18.—"Buffalo Bill" Cody's Wild West Show and Congress of Rough Riders performed at Topeka.

SEPT. 19.—The Twentieth Kansas Volunteers stationed at San Francisco were ordered to Manila.

SEPT. 20.—The Wichita State Fair opened.

—The Kansas Saengerfest began at Junction City.

—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Willis, Brown county.

—The Colored Baptists of Kansas met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met at Le-compton.

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SEPT. 21.—Friends University, Wichita, was formally opened.

—The Kansas Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church met at Lawrence.

SEPT. 22.—The Ex-Slaves Reunion met at Wichita.

SEPT. 26.—Populist authorities decided to give the Socialist ticket a place on the official ballot. Populists had claimed the Socialist petition was signed by Republicans.

—Many Kansas Republicans signed petitions for the Prohibition state ticket; 2,500 signatures were necessary to get the ticket on the ballot.

—The G. A. R. reunion began at Topeka.

—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Topeka.

SEPT. 28.—Miss Anna Rose, Hilo, Hawaii, arrived in Topeka to reign as Topeka's carnival queen. A reception was held for her in the Senate chambers.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka.

SEPT. 29.—The Pawnee Historical Society of Republic county held its third annual flag-raising ceremony on the site of the Pawnee Indian village where Lt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike in 1806 is said to have persuaded the chiefs to lower the Spanish flag and raise the American flag.

—Kansans were aroused by the high rate of disease in Southern army camps. A special train arrived in Topeka carrying 86 volunteers with malaria and typhoid.

SEPT. 30.—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Topeka.

OCTOBER 1.—Thirty students organized the University of Kansas Band with Charles Osborne, director, and George Hood, secretary.

—The Kansas Turner Society met at Topeka.

—The Abbots Assn. of the United States met at Atchison. The Rev. Innocent Wolf, of St. Benedict's Abbey, Atchison, was president.

OCT. 3.—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Wellington.

OCT. 6.—The Eastern Coal and Coke Co. erected a plant for converting Cherokee county coal into hard coke. The rare type of coal necessary had been discovered near Columbus.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Lawrence.

OCT. 8.—Dr. C. H. Wetmore, superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, Topeka, resigned, charging that positions in the institution had been filled with drunkards and incompetents.

OCT. 10.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Newton.

OCT. 11.—Mme. Modjeska appeared at the Grand Opera House, Topeka, in the title role of *Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots*.

—The Central Protective Assn. of Kansas and Missouri met at Topeka.

OCT. 12.—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Coffeyville.

—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Topeka.

OCT. 13.—The wireworm destroyed wheat between planting and sprouting in Saline county. Chancellor Snow advised crop rotation, fall plowing and poison.

—C. S. Cross, Emporia, won more prizes for cattle at the Omaha Exposition than any other exhibitor. Kansas won 43 prizes for sheep—19 firsts.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Hutchinson.

OCT. 18.—*Pork Production* was F. D. Coburn's latest agricultural pamphlet.

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—*The Ranch on the Oxhide*, a child's adventure story by Henry Inman, Topeka, was published by Macmillan's.

—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Atchison.

OCT. 19.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Newton.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod met at Hutchinson.

OCT. 20.—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Lawrence.

OCT. 21.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Paola.

OCT. 22.—Emma Edmonds Seelye, Civil War spy and author of *The Nurse and the Spy*, died at LaPorte, Tex. She lived for many years at Fort Scott.

—The St. Louis, Kansas and Southwest railroad was sold at auction at Caldwell to Samuel Baker, Hamilton, Ontario, for \$150,000.

—The anniversary of the Battle of Blue Hill, a Civil War encounter, was celebrated at Topeka by survivors of the Second Kansas Militia.

OCT. 24.—The U. S. Supreme Court reversed the decision of the U. S. District Court which held that the Kansas City Livestock Exchange was an illegal body under the anti-trust laws.

OCT. 25.—Col. Frederick Funston of the Twentieth Kansas was married to Miss Edna Blankhart, Oakland, Calif.

—Scott and Whitman, Leavenworth, paid \$1,025 for True Lass, an imported Hereford cow.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Leavenworth.

OCT. 26.—The U. S. District Court ordered the Superintendent of Insurance not to interfere with the business of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.

OCT. 27.—Lutie A. Lytle, Negro woman lawyer, Topeka, became a teacher of law at Central Tennessee College, Nashville, her alma mater.

NOVEMBER 1.—All Santa Fe lands in Kansas, except coal lands, were sold to John E. Frost, who resigned as Land Commissioner for the railroad to dispose of them. Included were 50,000 acres in 17 counties.

Nov. 2.—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. had men at five Kansas City, Mo., elevators to check condition and weight of grain received from Kansas.

Nov. 8.—William Eugene Stanley, Wichita, Republican, was elected Governor; Harry E. Richter, R., Council Grove, Lieutenant Governor; George A. Clark, R., Junction City, Secretary of State; George E. Cole, R., Girard, Auditor; Frank E. Grimes, R., Leoti, Treasurer; A. A. Godard, R., Topeka, Attorney General; Frank Nelson, R., Lindsborg, Superintendent of Public Instruction; William R. Smith, R., Kansas City, Associate Justice. Populists elected Edwin R. Ridgely, Pittsburg, Representative from the third district. Soldiers of the Twentieth Kansas aboard the transports *Newport* and *Indiana*, en route to Manila, voted for county and state officers. This was believed to be the first balloting of its kind.

Nov. 10.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Emporia.

Nov. 11.—"Indian Summer Time in Kansas," by W. A. Blackburn, was published in the *Anthony Republican*. It later became known as "October in Kansas."

The very air is invigorant; fragrant from the harvest, spiced with wood smoke, bracing from the first frosts, scintillant with the glorious sunshine that fills the shortening autumn days with splendor and makes thin and luminous the attendant shadow. "Bob White" shrills of "more wet, more wet"; his Quakerish little wife,

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with half-grown brood, trimly speeds across the roadway into the ripened corn, or with musical "whir-r-r," rises, to dive into the distant sea of undulating brown.

Prairie larks trill and carol on the rusty wire, or perched on the infrequent posts that hold the cattle from the ripened field. Hawks fly low; frightened sparrows flutter into trees and hedge row; rabbits scurry from bare pastures to grassy covert, or sit erect and watch with distended eye, quivering nostril and rigid ear, the impending danger.

The murmur of voices, the morning cock crow, the lowing of cattle are as distant music, carried softly to the ear by the voluptuous air.

Corn shocks dot the field—tents of an army that stands nearby in whispering ranks; a multitude of peace and plenty; no arms; no equipment but a haversack of golden grain on hip or shoulder. Save a weary few, they stand expectant, awaiting to deliver their garnered wealth, but mustered out, and with empty pockets, light hearts and fluttering banners retrace their steps via a mouldering way to the place from whence they came, and rest. In rusty velvet fields, big dusky haystacks stand in herds, or gather in about the barn, shouldering one another in ponderous good humor.

From the inspiration of the caressing air, the peaceful, plenteous view, satisfied achievement of a summer's work, of goodly store from Nature's plenty, we look with brightened eye, bounding blood and defiant head, to the north, undaunted by the icy breath that tells of coming snow.

Nov. 12.—Seven persons died of diphtheria in the Wichita vicinity.

Nov. 13.—Theodore C. Sears, legislator, railroad director and one of the builders of Ottawa University, died at Seattle, Wash.

Nov. 14.—The Topeka Modoc Club, nationally known men's chorus, celebrated its 22nd anniversary.

—Topeka passed an ordinance to prevent adulteration of milk and to provide for labeling of skim milk.

—John J. Ingalls donated the library of his brother, the late Rev. F. T. Ingalls, to the Western Theological Seminary.

—Workmen digging a well near Fort Scott struck a valuable vein of zinc.

Nov. 15.—The First National Bank of Emporia was closed by order of the comptroller of currency. An hour later Charles S. Cross, president, shot and killed himself.

Nov. 21.—The output of zinc for the first 46 weeks of 1898 exceeded 1897 by \$2,000,000.

—A blizzard struck the state. Trains were delayed and cattlemen reported livestock suffering.

—The Western Pet Stock Assn. met at Topeka.

Nov. 22.—The vice-president of the First National Bank of Emporia made public a letter in which C. S. Cross took the blame for failure of the bank. Cross said he inherited a large debt which he tried to meet by speculation.

Nov. 23.—A *Pioneer From Kentucky*, by Henry Inman, was published.

Nov. 24.—K. U. defeated Missouri, 12 to 0, in the Thanksgiving Day football game at Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 25.—Attachment suits for \$40,000 were filed at Abilene against Grant C. Gillett, Woodbine, who had 200,000 head of cattle placed with feeders. Gillett disappeared after his failure became known.

—Private boxes in the vault of the State Treasury were robbed of \$1,055. Governor Leedy was one of the victims.

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Nov. 27.—The *Wichita Eagle* campaigned for an annual Kansas State Fair. It advocated “not a hoss-trot, or a city carnival, but an exhibit of livestock, grains and fruit.”

—E. W. Howe pointed to the Emporia bank failure and the Abilene cattle affair as a great advertisement of what a genial man can do in Kansas if he owns a farm and a cow and has credit.

Nov. 30.—The First National Bank of Newton bought the First State Bank of Newton.

—The monthly pay for an Army private was \$13.

Dec. 7.—Seven hundred rabbits, wolves and skunks were killed in the annual community hunt at Conway Springs. The hunters were divided into two groups with the losers serving dinner.

—At a Hereford sale in Kansas City, Mo., K. B. Armour paid \$2,250 for the show cow, Beau Real’s Maid.

—The Kansas State Sanitary Convention met at Lawrence.

Dec. 11.—Ice harvest began on Bean Lake, Atchison. The Swift Packing Co. sent 200 men to cut 80,000 tons.

Dec. 13.—Fire destroyed a block of Winfield’s business district. Loss was estimated at \$110,000.

—The Kansas Municipal League met at Fort Scott.

—The Kansas State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met at Overbrook.

Dec. 14.—Samuel Triplett, native Kansan aboard the *U. S. S. Marblehead*, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. He displayed extraordinary heroism in the disabling of 27 contact mines in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on July 26 and 27.

Dec. 15.—The *Ottawa Daily* and *Weekly Republican* and the *Ottawa Weekly Times* were purchased by a stock company of Democrats and Populists.

Dec. 20.—The Kansas Hotel Men’s Assn. met at Parsons.

Dec. 21.—A special session of the Legislature convened to enact a railroad regulation law.

Dec. 24.—John Collins, on trial at Topeka for killing his father, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Dec. 26.—Judge Nelson Case, Oswego, gave \$6,150 to Baker University to build a memorial library to his wife.

—Citizens of Woodbine dynamited the town’s newest joint, demolishing building and contents.

Dec. 27.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

—The triennial conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran synod of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri met at Atchison.

Dec. 29.—The Interstate Literary Assn. met at Lawrence.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Topeka.

Dec. 31.—The Kansas Stenographers Assn. was organized at Salina.

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THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1898:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Winter wheat	4,505,459	59,674,105	\$32,431,772.92
Spring wheat	119,272	1,116,556	505,269.36
Corn	7,237,601	126,999,132	30,298,097.93
Oats	1,054,900	21,702,537	4,268,861.10
Rye	153,933	2,153,050	761,970.01
Barley	122,712	2,771,514	620,871.87
Buckwheat	840	7,217	4,330.20
Irish potatoes	88,080	6,060,447	2,622,562.28
Sweet potatoes	3,443	323,233	145,454.85
Castor beans	7,648	68,679	55,798.25
Cotton	208	50,750†	2,537.50
Flax	220,177	1,598,539	1,278,831.20
Hemp	173	76,000†	3,800.00
Tobacco	121	32,300†	3,230.00
Broomcorn	29,930	13,411,600†	299,638.49
Millet and Hungarian	383,926	735,238†	2,074,819.75
Sorghum: for syrup	21,394	1,550,822*	501,754.25
Sorghum: for forage	388,259	.....	1,953,060.95
Milo maize	9,682	33,624†	100,872.00
Kafir corn	535,743	1,896,127†	5,688,381.00
Kafir	6,598	17,183†	53,439.00
Timothy	330,432	847,935†	3,179,756.25
Clover	180,146		
Bluegrass	182,967		
Alfalfa	231,548		
Orchard grass	2,790	1,248,140†	3,432,385.00
Other tame grasses	40,900		
Prairie grass, fenced	5,853,835	.....	.....
Totals	21,712,717	.....	\$90,287,494.16

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter .....	.....	\$49,123,517.00
Wool clip	654,708 lbs.	98,206.20
Poultry and eggs sold .....	.....	4,145,733.00
Cheese	1,418,965 lbs.	113,517.20
Butter	41,450,981 lbs.	5,320,144.86
Milk sold .....	.....	615,890.00
Garden products marketed .....	.....	717,413.00
Horticultural products marketed .....	.....	1,022,557.00
Wood marketed .....	.....	114,501.00
Wine manufactured	360,960 gals.	270,720.00
Honey and beeswax	626,352 lbs.	94,135.25
Total	\$61,636,334.51
Grand total	\$151,923,828.67

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A summary of livestock statistics for 1898:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	777,828	\$25,668,324.00
Mules and asses	84,223	3,200,474.00
Milk cows	605,925	19,389,600.00
Other cattle	1,998,140	51,951,640.00
Sheep	207,482	570,575.50
Swine	2,766,071	12,447,319.50
Total		\$113,227,933.00

BANKS. On December 31, 1898, 299 state banks in Kansas reported resources and liabilities totaling \$26,969,525.53. Seventy-four private banks reported resources and liabilities of \$5,019,506.27. On September 20, 1898, 101 national banks in Kansas reported resources and liabilities of \$37,820,795.17.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the Board of trustees of State Charitable Institutions gave the following statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka	\$112,410	784
State Insane Asylum, Osawatomie	142,925	1,029
State Reform School, Topeka	34,037	223
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Olathe	35,237	243
Institution for the Blind, Kansas City	18,118	98
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield	15,270	123
Industrial School for Girls, Beloit	18,580	100
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison	27,717	176

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1898:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies	68
Cemeteries	23
Churches and Affiliated Organizations	117
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies	44
Creameries	35
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations	18
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies	14
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies	13
Livestock, Poultry and Packing Companies	15
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies	67
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies	89
Music Organizations	7
Occupational Groups	2
Printing and Publishing Companies	6
Railroads	12
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies	26
Schools and Colleges	9
Scientific and Cultural Organizations	5
Street Railway, Telegraph and Telephone Companies	11
Total	581

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1898, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 9,100 organized school districts with 9,188 buildings and 12,513 teachers. The public school population was 370,240. Expenses during the year were \$3,760,426.46. The average salary of men teachers was \$39.03 per month, of women \$32.01. The average school term was 24.86 weeks.

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Statistics for the three state schools for 1897-98 were as follows:

	K. U.	K. S. A. C.	Emporia Normal
Enrollment	1,062	803	1,607
Counties represented	85	83	93
Out-of-state students	17	14	19
Faculty	57	24	....
Legislative appropriations	\$100,072	\$58,933	\$51,209

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1897, was \$358,653.24, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,413,695.08 from direct taxes and \$1,264,212.36 from other sources, or a total of \$3,036,560.68 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$2,641,940.48, which left a balance of \$394,620.20 in the treasury on June 30, 1898. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$163,296,148; value of town lots, \$56,606,286; personal property, \$45,-371,367. The State Board of Railroad Assessors valued railroad, telegraph and telephone property at \$58,371,663. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$325,889,747. The total state tax levy was \$1,336,109.

INSURANCE. The 29th annual report of the State Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1898:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance	20	\$10,938,320.75	\$1,246,889.23	\$375,275.44
Joint Stock Fire.....	60	147,502,149.00	1,768,909.23	765,779.21
Mutual Fire	14	9,821,614.00	138,748.77	51,147.54
Casualty and Miscellaneous..	12	16,842,345.40	117,179.74	71,999.78

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. The Kansas coal industry employed 8,122 workers during 1898. The mines produced 3,860,405 short tons of coal, valued at \$4,825,507. Seventy-two zinc and lead mills had an output of 165,541,270 pounds of ore, valued at \$2,347,029. The 84 factories inspected by the labor commissioner had 13,144 employees. The average working day was 10.4 hours. Forty-three labor organizations had 1,810 members.

POPULATION. The 11th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population of Kansas for 1898 as 1,390,969, an increase of 24,180 over 1897. The ten largest cities in the state were: Kansas City, 46,028; Topeka, 32,651; Wichita, 20,745; Leavenworth, 20,657; Atchison, 16,266; Pittsburg, 12,323; Lawrence, 11,391; Fort Scott, 11,305; Parsons, 8,969; Emporia, 8,909.

RAILROADS. For the year ending November 30, 1898, single track mileage owned within the state totaled 8,762.58 miles. Railroads carried 4,619,690 passengers an average of 57.45 miles each within the state for a total revenue of \$5,877,140.60. Freight totaling 16,817,561 tons was carried an average distance of 134.54 miles within the state for \$22,-957,198.86 in revenue. Not including general officers, railroads employed 24,006 persons in Kansas. They received an average wage of \$1.90 a day.

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JANUARY 3.—W. E. Stanley, Governor-elect, named Henry J. Allen, editor of the *Ottawa Herald*, his private secretary.

JAN. 4.—E. E. Faville, professor of horticulture at K. S. A. C., was made president of the National Farm School at Philadelphia.

JAN. 6.—Kedzie Hall, probably the first building planned solely for home economics, was dedicated at K. S. A. C.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Cawker City Ledger*; G. L. Hudkins, owner and publisher.

JAN. 7.—When Governor Leedy "usurped the rights of his successor" and sent 25 appointees to the Senate for confirmation, the Senate refused to consider them.

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—Highland University was awarded \$15,000 of a \$20,000 endowment by the late John P. Johnson, which had been contested.

JAN. 9.—The special session of the Legislature adjourned. Laws were passed to create a court of visitation; to regulate railroads; repeal the metropolitan police law; create a state society of labor and industry and a state association of miners.

—Work began at Iola on a Portland cement factory which would employ 100 to 150 men.

—Gov. William Eugene Stanley and other state officers were inaugurated.

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 10.—The regular session of the Legislature convened.

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Swine Breeders Assn. and the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Assn. met at Topeka and merged, taking the name of the latter.

JAN. 11.—Larned hunters defeated Pawnee county in a jackrabbit hunt, 409 to 266.

—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 12.—Governor Stanley ordered the Kansas National Guard disorganized. He said it was a "Pop machine" and proposed to keep it out of politics.

JAN. 15.—Towns with telephone systems were getting so common they were hardly worth bragging about, the Topeka *Daily Capital* commented.

—Arthur Capper said his endeavor to become State Printer was his "first offense" in that line and promised it would not be repeated.

—The Santa Fe at Topeka was building 100 freight cars with a capacity of 80,000 pounds each.

JAN. 16.—Shalor Winchell Eldridge, pioneer hotel man, died at Lawrence. He built the Eldridge House at Lawrence, the Coates House at Kansas City, Mo., the Oatis at Atchison and the Eldridge at Coffeyville.

JAN. 17.—William Yoast Morgan, Hutchinson, was elected State Printer by the Legislature.

—The Kansas State Historical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Topeka.

JAN. 18.—The Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at Topeka.

JAN. 20.—Basketball became popular at K. U. with the arrival of Dr. James Naismith. Tournaments were played between faculty members and the senior, junior and sophomore classes.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Norwich Herald*; J. A. Maxey, editor.

—The Kansas Reform Press Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 21.—The Kansas Southwestern railroad turned over to the Santa Fe the branch line between Arkansas City and Braman, O. T.

JAN. 22.—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. and the Divine Science Assn. objected to a Senate bill which would require all "healers" to pass a state examination.

JAN. 23.—P. C. Hesser, Fort Scott mayor, was publicly expelled from Grace M. E. Church because he made no effort to close saloons. Mrs. Hesser was president of the local W. C. T. U.

—The new Coffeyville pottery used 10,000 gallons of clay a week.

JAN. 24.—The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

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JAN. 26.—Republican members of the House resolved that "Puerto Rico and the Philippines be held and controlled by our government."

JAN. 27.—Lightning rod "sharks" were operating in Miami county. Some farmers drove them off with shotguns.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

JAN. 28.—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

JAN. 29.—Two Topeka doctors advertised they would cure catarrh, scrofula, early consumption, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, coughs, chronic throat disease, blood and skin diseases, heart diseases, pains and palpitations of the heart, liver, kidney and bladder troubles, diabetes, Bright's disease, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach and liver, constipation, nervous debility, sleeplessness, tired feeling, floating spots before the eyes, backache, shooting pains, despondency, melancholia, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, paralysis, imaginable fears, threatened insanity, dizziness, weakness, lack of endurance, bashfulness and lack of confidence and ambition.

JAN. 30.—W. V. Church, Marion county, was appointed Superintendent of Insurance.

JAN. 31.—Judge William C. Hook, Leavenworth, was appointed U. S. District Judge for Kansas to succeed Judge Cassius G. Foster, Atchison.

FEBRUARY 3.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Esbon Times*; H. S. Simpson and A. C. Cutler, publishers.

FEB. 6.—The Kansas Miners Assn. was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Society of Labor and Industry was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Barbers Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 7.—Thomas Moonlight, distinguished Civil War colonel and veteran Democratic leader, died at Leavenworth where he settled in 1858. In 1866 he was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket, but left the party in 1872. In 1886 he was Democratic nominee for Governor. He was appointed Governor of Wyoming territory in 1887 and served as U. S. Minister to Colombia and Bolivia, 1892-1898.

—The business section of Herington burned.

—Lt. A. C. Alford, Co. B., Twentieth Kansas Regiment, was killed in the Battle of Calocan, Manila, P. I. He was the first K. U. man to be killed in battle.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka.

FEB. 8.—Topeka birds won four of six fights and \$500 in prize money at the Leavenworth cocking main.

—The Modern Woodmen of America met at Topeka.

FEB. 10.—K. U.'s basketball team defeated the Topeka Y. M. C. A., 31 to 6, at Lawrence. The Topeka *Daily Capital* said the University surprised the Topekans with a "rolling game, keeping the ball on the floor and advancing it for steady gains."

FEB. 13.—The Royal Arch Masons grand chapter and the Royal and Select Masters grand council met at Leavenworth.

FEB. 14.—Kansas Wesleyan received a \$100,000 endowment from an unnamed Salinan, providing for three professorships, a woman's hall and a gymnasium.

—The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons grand lodge met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Kansas Fraternal Aid Assn. met at Lawrence.

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FEB. 16.—The Supreme Court upheld Governor Leedy's extra session of the Legislature. The Attorney General had ruled it unconstitutional and ordered the Auditor not to pay session bills.

FEB. 17.—Lanyon smelters at Iola and LaHarpe, and the leases of the Palmer Oil Co. on 39,000 acres of gas land in Allen county, were sold to the Lanyon Zinc and Smelter Syndicate.

FEB. 21.—S. M. Fox, Manhattan, was appointed Adjutant General.

—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod met at Lindsborg.

FEB. 22.—Theodore A. Hurd, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, died at Leavenworth.

FEB. 23.—Miss Maud Reese Davies, Topeka, was soloist with Sousa's band.

FEB. 24.—The Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. met at Ottawa.

FEB. 27.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen grand lodge met at Pittsburg.

MARCH 3.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Canton Pilot*; J. W. Ledbetter, editor.

MAR. 8.—The Legislature adjourned. Laws were passed making appropriations for an insane asylum at Parsons and a twine plant at the State Penitentiary; organizing volunteers in the Spanish-American War; fixing lines between Shawnee and Jefferson counties; creating the 36th judicial district; providing for a State Fish Warden and deputies; providing for escape shafts at coal mines; prohibiting restraint of trade and prescribing penalties for violation; establishing the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission.

MAR. 9.—A new \$6,000 building at the State Insane Asylum, Topeka, was formally opened.

—Dickinson county reported renters buying homes and mortgage companies selling properties they had foreclosed.

—The South Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Columbus.

—The River Brethren Church conference met at Abilene.

MAR. 10.—The Twenty-Third Kansas Regiment, Negro, returned from Cuba to Fort Leavenworth. It had lost 13 men.

—Atchison furnished free vinegar as a smallpox preventive. The mayor urged everybody to take it.

MAR. 11.—Governor Stanley removed Webb McNall, Superintendent of Insurance, when he refused to answer charges of misconduct in office.

MAR. 14.—The Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Hiawatha.

MAR. 15.—The Attorney General ruled that women could not vote for city court officers.

MAR. 16.—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Leonardville.

MAR. 17.—Harper reported a cyclone, a serene sunset, lightning, rain, ice, sleet and snow within 24 hours.

MAR. 22.—Wyandot Indians in Oklahoma decided to move their ancestors' graves from Huron Place cemetery, Kansas City, and sell the tract. W. E. Connelley was given power of attorney. He was to get 15 percent of the gross receipts. When he endeavored to sell it for a public building site, Kansas City Wyandots were aroused.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Downs.

MAR. 23.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Claffin Clarion*; O. E. O'Brien, proprietor.

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MAR. 25.—Dr. A. H. Thompson, Topeka, was the author of *Comparative Dental Anatomy*, published by the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia.

MAR. 27.—John Collins, Topeka, convicted of killing his father May 14, 1898, was sentenced to death.

MAR. 28.—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at El Dorado.

MAR. 29.—Bethany College gave its annual rendition of Handel's *Messiah* at Lindsborg with a chorus of 350.

MAR. 30.—The Senate unseated W. I. Stuart, judge of the 22nd judicial district, because he made gifts to electors.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

MAR. 31.—Since the bankruptcy law, August 1, 1898, 190 firms or persons had taken voluntary bankruptcy, and 12 had been sued by creditors.

—An Associated Press dispatch said: "Colonel Funston, always at the front, was the first man in Malolos, followed by a group of dashing Kansans."

APRIL 2.—There were 1,973 physicians in Kansas.

—The April issue of *Critic* said: "The most extraordinary success of the book world since *Uncle Tom's Cabin* . . . is that of *In His Steps* by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of which 2,000,000 copies have been sold. The author . . . neglected to have his book copyrighted in England, and the consequence is that 13 different publishers are issuing it in editions ranging in price from half a crown to one penny."

APR. 3.—The K. U. basketball team defeated William Jewell, 19 to 13, in the first intercollegiate game away from the campus.

APR. 6.—Governor Stanley appointed the following judges to the new Court of Visitation: L. C. Crum, Oswego; J. C. Postlethwaite, Jewell City, and William A. Johnson, Garnett.

—Emporia Normal restored salaries to amounts paid before 1897 reductions by the Legislature.

—Capt. William Crozier, Leavenworth, was one of five sent by President McKinley to the disarmament congress at The Hague.

—William Allen White, editor of the *Emporia Gazette*, was attacked with a cane by Luther Severy, because White had criticized Severy when he was running for mayor.

—The Jetmore *Western Herald* said sod houses in Kansas were almost a thing of the past. "They may be found yet, but are mostly used as a chicken house, stable or tool house. . . . Nothing more clearly shows the progress . . . made by settlers during the past 10 or 12 years than the little original dwellings standing in contrast with the spacious and comfortable homes."

APR. 7.—K. U., taking the negative, won a debate from Missouri at Columbia on whether the U. S. should adopt the British colonial policy in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

APR. 11.—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. met at Kansas City.

APR. 13.—Potwin Place became a part of Topeka.

—The Kansas Women's Press Assn. met at Topeka.

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APR. 14.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Jefferson County Tribune*, Oskaloosa; D. V. Harman, editor; J. A. Zimmerman, manager.

—The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Kansas City.

APR. 18.—Eli Thayer died at his home in Worcester, Mass. He helped organize the Emigrant Aid Society to send Abolitionists to Kansas.

APR. 23.—The Indian population of Kansas was 1,682. Over 700 were self-supporting taxpayers.

APR. 24.—Andrew Carnegie requested permission of Mrs. John Byars Anderson, Manhattan, to place a statue of Mr. Anderson in the free library at Philadelphia. The statue was to honor Anderson for permitting Carnegie to use his private library when the philanthropist was a poor boy.

APR. 25.—The *Chicago Record* published a series of stories by William E. Curtis about Kansas. Curtis said: "It is habitual for Kansas to overdo things. If it is a cyclone or a drought, a crop of corn or a plague of grasshoppers, a stack of mortgages or a gas well, a great moral reform or a sorghum mill, a race horse or a regiment of fighting men, Kansas always excels, or at least she thinks she does, and that is the same thing."

APR. 26.—The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans and the Ladies of the G. A. R. met at Hutchinson.

APR. 30.—*On the South African Frontier*, by William Harvey Brown, native Kansan and graduate of K. U., was published by Scribner's.

MAY 1.—Emporia held a jubilee week with a Dewey Day parade.

MAY 2.—Frederick Funston, Iola, was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers.

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Social Science Federation met at Junction City.

MAY 3.—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Degree of Honor met at Salina.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 4.—Cullison paid off indebtedness and celebrated with a bonfire of cancelled bonds.

—The Order of the Loyal Legion, Kansas commandery, met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Allopathic Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 5.—Governor Stanley promoted Wilder S. Metcalf, Lawrence, to colonel and appointed him commander of the Twentieth Kansas.

MAY 9.—A tornado at Coldwater killed one man and demolished 19 buildings.

—The Kansas State Sunday School Assn. met at Hutchinson.

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Topeka.

MAY 10.—The Order of the Eastern Star grand chapter met at Wichita.

MAY 11.—The Kansas Society for Child Study met at Topeka.

—The General Assn. of Congregational Ministers and Churches of Kansas met at Topeka.

MAY 12.—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Wichita.

MAY 13.—The State Charter Board ruled that literary, musical and social organizations desiring charters must insert a clause stating there would be no liquor at club meetings. The Free Thinkers' Club of Wichita, chartered as a "literary organization," had turned out to be "a plain every-day drinking resort."

MAY 16.—The State Board of Agriculture said Kansas excelled in sheep production. Secretary Coburn's books on the subject were used as texts in America and abroad.

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—Governor Stanley announced a conditional pardon plan for first offenders. They must sign contracts not to drink or visit gambling houses, to abide by all laws, and to report to a designated authority each month.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Superintendents of Schools met at Hutchinson.

—The Kansas Musical Jubilee began at Hutchinson.

MAY 18.—A steamship, *The Shady Brook*, operated between Abilene and Enterprise on the Smoky Hill river. It carried 60 persons and made the 12-mile trip in an hour and a half.

MAY 19.—G. G. Gage, 64, died at Topeka where he had lived since 1856. He erected a \$10,000 monument at the Topeka cemetery for his dead comrades of the Battle of the Blue.

MAY 20.—The Missouri & Kansas Coal Co. secured Negro miners at Leavenworth to work in southern Kansas and Indian territory strike districts.

—“General Frederick Funston,” by William Allen White, was published in *Harper's Weekly*.

MAY 21.—J. Y. Waugh and George G. Waugh, Eskridge, and J. S. McIntosh, Kansas City, bought the 19,000-acre Wiser ranch south of Eskridge. Included were buildings worth \$30,000, 2,700 steers, 180 pure-bred white-face cows, and 40 horses and mules. The price was “something over \$120,000.”

MAY 22.—Five Topeka jointists were fined for selling liquor on Sunday.

MAY 23.—Mine operators at Pittsburg granted an eight-hour day to striking miners.

—Four jointists at Arkansas City who paid a monthly “fine” of \$100 were fined an additional \$100 for “keeping a building where profane and boisterous conduct is permitted.”

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Lawrence.

MAY 25.—Charles Henry James, U. S. Minister to Liberia, 1885-1887, died at Kansas City. Born a slave, he became editor, teacher, author and lawyer. He advocated manual training to improve the Negro's economic condition.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Pleasanton Enterprise*; Holmes and Craig, publishers.

MAY 26.—Judge A. H. Skidmore at Pittsburg enjoined the Kansas & Texas Coal Co. from importing undesirable persons to replace striking miners.

—Askey, trotting stallion raised in Elk county, sold at Cleveland, O., for \$7,500.

MAY 31.—The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress opened at Wichita.

JUNE 1.—Parsons was chosen as the site of the new State Insane Asylum.

—A reception was held at Atchison for Lt. Andrew S. Rowan, Spanish-American war hero, who carried “the message to García.”

—A lottery and three concerts helped raise money for an opera house at Hutchinson.

JUNE 3.—Yates Center was building a \$30,000 courthouse and jail.

JUNE 6.—The state's general revenue fund was exhausted. Warrants totaling \$125,000 could not be paid.

JUNE 7.—The Kansas Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met at Wichita.

JUNE 8.—Judge James Stanley Emery, 72, died at Lawrence. He came to Kansas in 1854 with the second party sent by the New England Emigrant Aid

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Society. In 1863 he was appointed U. S. District Attorney for Kansas. For several years he was lecturer for the National Irrigation Assn.

JUNE 9.—The River Brethren Church began a two-day love feast and foot-washing at Bethel Church, Abilene.

JUNE 10.—K. S. A. C. regents removed President Thomas E. Will and four professors "in the best interests of the institution."

—South-central Kansas had the worst floods since 1883, with much damage to crops and stock. North Wichita was flooded.

JUNE 12.—The 80-acre farm of the late G. G. Gage, west of Topeka, was presented to Topeka and was to be known as Gage Park.

JUNE 14.—The U. S. District Court enjoined striking miners in the Pittsburg area from trespassing and molesting workers. A trainload of Negroes had arrived to replace strikers.

JUNE 16.—Elk county repudiated an 1899 law to create a county high school at Howard. A petition with 1,903 signatures supported commissioners. The county attorney began mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court.

JUNE 21.—Pittsburg coal mine operators, except the Western Coal & Mining Co., Kansas & Texas Coal Co., Central Coal and Coke Co., and the Southwestern Improvement Co., reached an agreement with striking miners. The "big four" refused to recognize the miners' union.

—Cassius G. Foster, U. S. District Judge, 1874-1899, died at Topeka. He was a member of the Senate, 1863-1864, and mayor of Atchison in 1867.

JUNE 22.—The Kansas Assn. of Local Insurance Agents was organized at Topeka.

JUNE 23.—Dr. J. W. Oliver, 85, first chancellor of K. U., died at Philadelphia.

JUNE 25.—*Forty Years of Adventure*, the autobiography of C. J. "Buffalo" Jones, was published by Crane & Co., Topeka. It was compiled by Henry Inman.

JUNE 26.—The Kansas Turner Society met at Lawrence.

JUNE 29.—Walter T. Swingle, Kansan employed by the Department of Agriculture, had completed a tour in Southern Europe, Northern Africa and the Orient seeking plants for America. His findings included date palms, grapes, wheat, artichokes, pistachios and St. John's bread.

—The Dodge City *Reporter* described a country wedding with 300 guests in Cloud county. "One large beef was cooked, three hogs were roasted, 75 pies and 50 cakes baked, 15 gallons of peas prepared, 10 gallons of pickles set before the throng, and 30 chickens cooked. Besides, there was bread, ham and vegetables in proportion."

JUNE 30.—John Stanton, Topeka, was appointed State Architect.

—"Victory For The People," a story of Kansas politics by William Allen White, was published in June *Scribner's*.

JULY 1.—Proprietors of Topeka cigar and drug stores brought slot machines out of storage. The district court had held that the law did not prohibit use of the machines when customers received a cigar for every nickel they played and had a chance of getting more cigars if the right number came up.

—James H. Chase gave a collection of Spanish relics to the State Historical Society, including armor, horses' gear and weapons.

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—Vol. I, No. 1, Topeka *Daily Herald*; Joseph K. Hudson and Dell Keizer, publishers.

—The Kansas Traveling Library Commission was organized at Topeka.

JULY 4.—The Neosho valley was flooded with six feet of water after a 20-hour rain. Crops were destroyed; 70 hogs drowned on one farm.

JULY 5.—Coffeyville passed an ordinance providing a "fine" of \$100 a month for jointists.

—Fred Beeler, Jewell county, paid \$47,000 for 9,440 acres of pasture in Mitchell county.

JULY 8.—The Atchison, Colorado and Pacific, the Atchison, Jewell County and Western, and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific railroads were consolidated into the Central Branch Railway Co.

JULY 9.—Mrs. George Johnson, White Rock, deeded the site of the chief Pawnee village in Republic county to the State Historical Society on condition that the state erect a monument there within four years.

JULY 10.—Thomas E. Will, former president of K. S. A. C., accepted the presidency of the new Social Science College at Boston, Mass.

JULY 11.—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Wichita.

JULY 13.—Henry O. Tanner, Negro artist of Kansas City, painted "The Infant Christ" for the Paris Exposition of 1900. His "The Resurrection of Lazarus" was purchased by the French government, which also awarded him a gold medal.

—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Wichita.

JULY 15.—Noble L. Prentis' *History of Kansas* was published by Greer, Winfield. It was adopted as a state text.

JULY 17.—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened.

JULY 19.—Balie Waggener, Atchison lawyer, gave his first annual picnic for Atchison county children.

JULY 21.—Twelve homeless boys from New York, aged 10 to 15, arrived at Howard to find homes with Elk county farmers.

JULY 23.—Joseph K. Hudson assumed editorial management of the Topeka *Daily Capital*. A Topeka syndicate had purchased it from David W. Mulvane for a reported \$60,000. F. O. Popenoe was said to hold controlling interest.

JULY 26.—The H. H. Clark Linseed Oil Co., Dubuque, Ia., was building a \$60,000 factory near Armourdale, equipped with five presses and a large flax-seed elevator.

JULY 27.—The Attorney General ruled that the Atchison Underwriters Assn. was a trust and demanded it cease doing business.

—The State Livestock Sanitary Commission extended the quarantine against bovine tuberculosis to include all states east of the Mississippi and Minnesota, Iowa, Arkansas and Louisiana.

AUGUST 1.—Joe Patchen, Kansas-bred pacer, was sold to Hi Harrison, Johnstown, Pa., for \$20,000.

—The Missouri and Kansas Log Rolling Assn. of the Woodmen of the World met at Fort Scott.

AUG. 2.—The bodies of seven of John Brown's raiders were disinterred at Harper's Ferry for burial near the grave of their leader at North Elba, N. Y.