

Annals of Kansas, volume one, 1886-1910

Section 12, Pages 331 - 360

Volume one of Jennie Owen's Annals of Kansas covers 1886-1910. The annals is a chronological listing of significant events in Kansas history. Kirke Mechem edited this work. Published by the Kansas State Historical Society, this work continues the work of Daniel W. Wilder's Annals of Kansas, 1541-1885.

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CARRY NATION'S CRUSADE

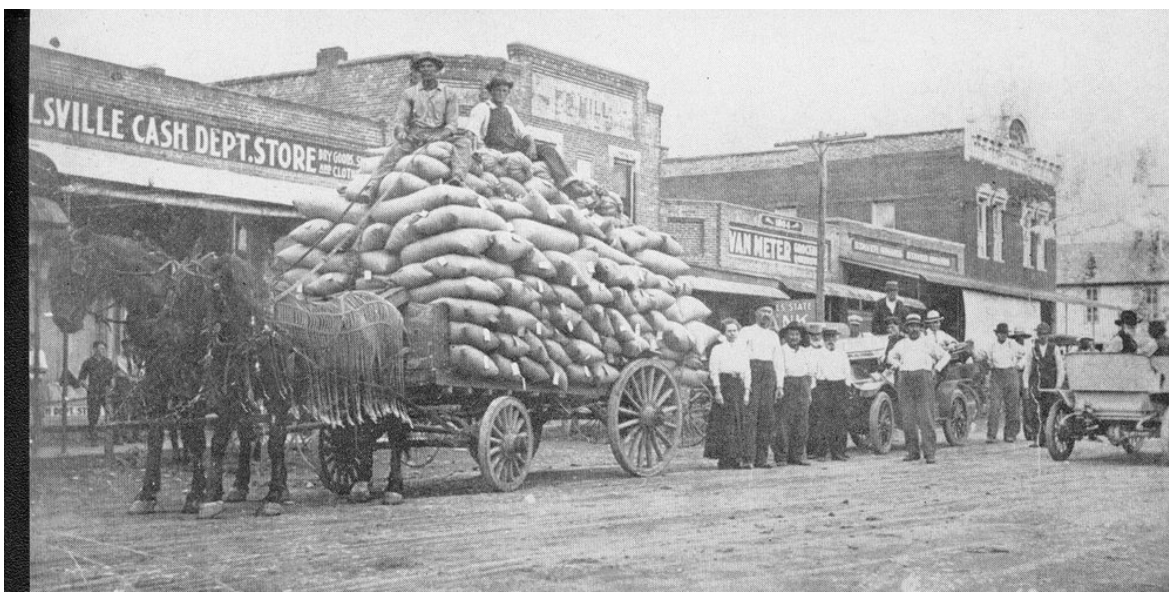
Upper: Saloon at Enterprise after a visit from Carry Nation; *lower:* the Carey Hotel saloon, Wichita, where Mrs. Nation began her war against liquor, December 27, 1900. She threw a rock into the mirror and attempted to destroy the picture, "Cleopatra at the Bath," which is seen in the reflection. *Inset, lower right:* Carry Nation about 1901.



The first cars on the electric railway between Junction City and Fort Riley.
The line was built in 1901.



York and Voltz Senate Saloon, Junction City, 1899. *From the J. J. Pennell collection.*

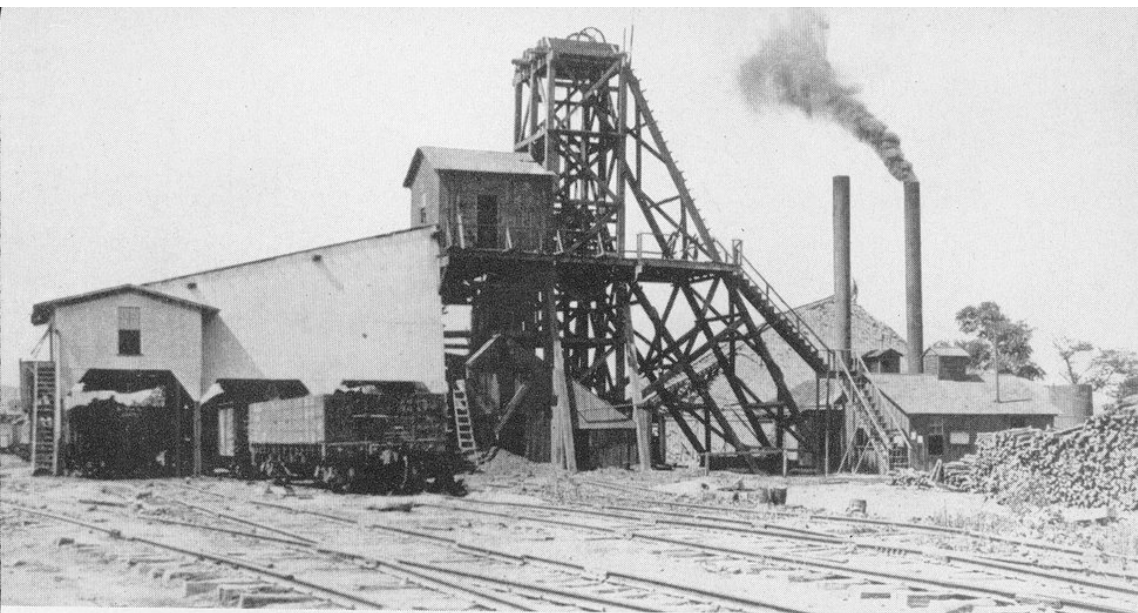


This load of English bluegrass seed grown near Wellsville sold for \$1,710.
Courtesy Wes Smith and the Wellsville Globe.

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Watermelon patch in Washington county. Watermelon parties have always been popular in Kansas.





Deep-shaft coal mine in the Pittsburg area typical of the period 1890-1910. *Courtesy Fred Brinkerhoff, Pittsburg Headlight and Sun.*

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Plowing and packing wheat stubble at the Fort Hays experiment station in the 1900's. Traction steam engines were also used for threshing grain. The word "tractor" did not come into use until about 1906.



Milking on a farm near
Manhattan in 1903.

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Hayrack party near Hill
City, early 1900's. Cour-
tesy Mrs. Hester Gordon.



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—Leavenworth and Wyandotte county apples won first place at the Paris Exposition.

OCT. 13.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, spoke at Topeka on "Ethics of Human, Social and Political Rights."

—More than 100 convicts at the State Penitentiary signed total abstinence pledges.

OCT. 14.—The cornerstone of the "Carl Browne flying-machine factory" was laid at the Freedom Labor Exchange Colony 18 miles northwest of Fort Scott. Dinner served to the guests represented products of the colony. A sketch of Browne's machine was sealed in the cornerstone.

—*Quicksand*, by Hervey White, Plainville, was published by Small, Maynard and Co. White's novel, *Differences*, was published in 1899.

OCT. 15.—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Topeka and censured the millers of the Northwest who were selling Kansas hard wheat as "genuine spring wheat."

OCT. 16.—Kansas corn received a grand prize at the Paris Exposition.

—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at McPherson.

—The Luther League of Kansas met at Topeka.

OCT. 18.—Western Kansas farmers were selling buffalo grass seed at \$12 a pound to Eastern cities and Australia.

OCT. 19.—Brinton W. Woodward, pioneer Kansan, died at West Chester, Pa. He came to Lawrence in 1855 and established the first drugstore in Kansas. He was a member of the Free-State territorial convention and was author of *Old Wine in New Bottles*.

—*John Brown*, by William E. Connelley, Topeka, was published by Crane & Co., Topeka.

OCT. 23.—The Rev. John W. Roberts, minister, editor and author, died at his home in Oskaloosa.

—Opie Read, novelist and anti-Bryan Democrat, made a speaking tour over Kansas, accompanied by Henry J. Allen of the *Ottawa Herald*.

OCT. 25.—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

OCT. 28.—The Kansas Assn. of County Treasurers met at Topeka.

OCT. 29.—Albert Magnus College, a Catholic school for higher studies, opened at Wichita.

OCT. 30.—The Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas met at Kansas City.

NOVEMBER 6.—A heavy vote was cast on election day. The amendment to the state constitution increasing the number of Supreme Court justices from three to seven was adopted. The Republicans won all state offices and several congressional seats. William McKinley, Republican, Ohio, was elected President. W. E. Stanley, Wichita, was elected Governor; Harry E. Richter, Council Grove, Lieutenant Governor; George A. Clark, Junction City, Secretary of State; Frank E. Grimes, Leoti, Treasurer; George E. Cole, Girard, Auditor; A. A. Godard, Topeka, Attorney General; Frank Nelson, Lindsborg, Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. A. Johnston, Minneapolis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Nov. 8.—The U. S. Government made its final payment to the Chippewas and Muncies on the reservation near Ottawa of tribal funds on which the Indians had drawn interest since 1860. All Indians 18 years old and over received \$491.48. Patents to the reservation lands were issued.

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Nov. 10.—The Washburn football team defeated K. U., 29 to 0, at Topeka.

Nov. 11.—Cresceus, the stallion which won the five-heat race at Readville, Mass., and a purse of \$20,000, was sired by Robert McGregor, a trotter owned by R. I. Lee, Topeka.

Nov. 14.—Kansas millers met at Wichita and formed the Kansas Hard Wheat Millers Information Bureau.

Nov. 16.—City attorneys and mayors of first class cities met at Topeka to "write bills" for the 1901 Legislature.

—*Economics*, by Frank W. Blackmar, K. U., was published by Crane & Co.

Nov. 20.—Wichita voted \$30,000 in bonds for the Orient railroad.

Nov. 22.—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Wichita.

Nov. 23.—The *Mail and Breeze*, Topeka, said: "The great marine lizard dug out of Kansas chalk two years ago has been mounted in the American Museum of Natural History, New York."

—William A. Johnston, Minneapolis, was named Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Nov. 29.—K. U. and Missouri played a 6 to 6 tie in their annual football game at Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 30.—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Correction met at Topeka.

DECEMBER 1.—The Haskell football team returned after playing at Cincinnati and Columbus, O. The team won nine games during the season, losing only to Washburn.

DEC. 5.—The Kansas Municipal League met at Topeka.

DEC. 6.—H. G. Toler & Son, Wichita, sold their stock of 75 high-bred horses at public auction in Wichita. Famous racers bred by Toler included John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen.

—The Kansas Auctioneers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 7.—Ninety per cent of the apple seedlings used in the U. S. were grown near Topeka. Eight hundred acres produced 60,000,000 seedlings in 1900.

—The Eleventh Kansas Cavalry held a reunion at Emporia.

DEC. 8.—Manhattan women raised \$5,000 for a public library.

DEC. 11.—The Law and Order League, Topeka, raised \$25,715 in pledges to prosecute violators of the liquor law.

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

—The National Aid Assn. of Kansas met at Salina.

DEC. 14.—The Rev. Peter Anderson, who went from Abilene to Nome, Alaska, as a missionary, had made \$200,000 in the mines and was buying land in Dickinson county.

DEC. 15.—The Kansas Osteopathic Assn. was organized at Topeka.

DEC. 16.—Among best-selling novels in Wichita were: *Alice of Old Vincennes*, by Maurice Thompson; *The Lane That Had No Turning*, by Gilbert Parker; *Eleanor*, by Mrs. Humphrey Ward; *Tommy and Grizel*, by James M. Barrie; *The Reign of Law*, by James Lane Allen, and *The Mantle of Elijah*, by Israel Zangwill.

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DEC. 18.—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at Olathe. The Suffragists resolved to petition the Legislature for an act authorizing women to vote at municipal bond elections.

DEC. 21.—The Silver Republicans held a convention at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Historical Society had 23,051 books, 67,518 pamphlets and 23,907 bound volumes of newspapers.

DEC. 23.—Frank Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Co. had a 14,000-acre ranch near Belvidere, Kiowa county.

DEC. 26.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 27.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, Medicine Lodge, walked into the Carey Hotel saloon, Wichita, and damaged fixtures, plate glass and John Noble's painting, "Cleopatra at the Bath." The next day she refused her liberty when offered release from jail.

—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

DEC. 28.—*Tom McNeal's Fables*, illustrated by Albert T. Reid, was published by Crane & Co. They had first been published in the *Topeka Mail and Breeze*. An example is *The Jack Rabbit Who Had Profited by Example*:

A Jack Rabbit which had been captured in its infancy, afterward escaped and returned to its native haunts. It was noticed thereafter that no other jack rabbit on that stretch of prairie was in it with the first-mentioned when it came to dodging and doubling and getting out of tight places. An interested contemporary called on the first-mentioned rabbit and besought him to tell where he had acquired his skill. "That is easy," said the first jack rabbit as he fanned himself gently with his left ear; "I was captured while young, and trained by a Kansas politician, who tried to keep on both sides of the prohibition question."

—*Early Days of Fort Scott*, by C. W. Goodlander, was published.

—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Assn. of Probate Judges was organized at Topeka.

—The Kansas Library Assn. was organized at Topeka.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1900:

Crop	Acres	Bushels	Value
Winter wheat	4,268,704	76,595,443	\$41,624,096.85
Spring wheat	109,829	743,648	350,048.12
Corn	7,369,020	134,523,677	39,581,835.13
Oats	1,058,259	31,169,982	6,626,443.82
Rye	132,250	1,945,026	753,158.15
Barley	176,528	3,319,333	972,358.29
Buckwheat	465	4,400	3,300.00
Irish potatoes	99,096	7,141,806	2,685,297.95
Sweet potatoes	4,499	432,156	187,156.51
Castor beans	2,857	25,968	25,968.00
Cotton	163	48,400†	2,420.00
Flax	186,480	1,693,238	2,201,209.40
Hemp	46	9,200†	460.00
Tobacco	90	18,000†	1,800.00
Broomcorn	47,776	18,674,385†	655,344.60
Millet and Hungarian	449,853	796,985†	2,585,267.00
Sorghum: for syrup	21,041	1,622,963*	551,807.42
Sorghum: for forage	542,622		2,833,118.00
Milo maize	5,228	13,263†	41,859.00
Kafir	645,186	1,966,217†	5,756,285.00
Jerusalem corn	2,253	5,460†	16,245.00

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<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Timothy	317,039	1,227,349†	5,829,907.75
Clover	219,834		
Bluegrass	209,722		
Alfalfa	276,008		
Orchard grass	2,960		
Other tame grasses	71,608	1,689,455‡	5,913,092.50
Prairie grass, fenced	6,988,358		
Totals	23,207,774		\$119,198,478.49

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter		\$54,321,888.00
Wool clip	1,081,176 lbs.	172,988.16
Poultry and eggs sold		5,060,332.00
Cheese	1,441,174 lbs.	144,117.40
Butter	41,745,759 lbs.	6,641,692.06
Milk sold		673,884.00
Garden products marketed		818,663.00
Horticultural products marketed		457,725.00
Wood marketed		135,562.00
Wine manufactured	118,053 gals.	88,539.75
Honey and beeswax	548,552 lbs.	82,537.05
Total		\$68,597,928.42
Grand total		\$187,796,406.91

A summary of livestock statistics for 1900:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses	786,888	\$39,344,400.00
Mules and asses	89,064	5,343,840.00
Milk cows	712,582	23,515,206.00
Other cattle	2,443,043	60,933,000.00
Sheep	200,301	600,903.00
Swine	2,286,734	13,720,404.00
Total		\$143,457,753.00

Total value, farm products and livestock..... \$331,254,159.91

BANKS. On December 13, 1900, the biennial report of the State Bank Commissioner listed 340 state banks with resources and liabilities of \$36,946,564.44. Fifty-two private banks reported resources and liabilities of \$4,700,733.45. On December 13, 111 national banks doing business in Kansas reported resources and liabilities of \$50,133,692.40.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. The biennial report of the board of trustees of State Charitable Institutions gave the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1900:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
State Insane Asylum, Topeka	\$140,568	842
State Insane Asylum, Osawatomie	149,811	1,026
State Reform School, Topeka	11,704	166
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Olathe	50,128	247
Institution for the Blind, Kansas City	20,233	103
Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, Winfield	33,976	No report
Industrial School for Girls, Beloit	23,353	122
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison	No report	146

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CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1900:

	No.
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies.....	56
Cemeteries, Monument and Funeral Companies.....	20
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	87
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	18
Construction Companies.....	1
Co-operatives.....	2
Creameries.....	17
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations.....	8
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	15
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	8
Livestock, Poultry and Packing Companies.....	7
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	21
Libraries.....	3
Lumber Companies.....	5
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	34
Parks.....	1
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	5
Railroads.....	4
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	5
Schools and Colleges.....	3
Scientific and Cultural Organizations.....	9
Street Railway, Telephone and Telegraph Companies.....	12
Ice and Cold Storage Companies.....	3
Total.....	344

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1900, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 8,927 organized school districts with 9,256 buildings and 11,513 teachers. The public school enrollment was 389,582. Expenses during the year were \$4,622,363.76. The average salary of men teachers was \$42.05 per month, of women \$35.20. The average school term was 25.25 weeks.

Statistics for the three state schools for 1899-1900 were as follows:

	K. U.	K. S. A. C.	Emporia Normal
Enrollment.....	1,150	1,094	1,772
Counties represented.....	80	81	93
Out-of-state students.....	99	48	45
Faculty.....	78	46	41
Legislative appropriation.....	\$157,809	\$117,939	\$65,596

FINANCIAL. The balance in the treasury on June 30, 1899, was \$498,450.37, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,715,731.22 from direct taxes and \$2,084,833.61 from other sources, or a total of \$4,299,165.20 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$3,788,353.84, which left a balance of \$510,711.36 in the treasury on June 30, 1900. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$163,361,613; value of town lots, \$61,377,091; personal property, \$56,628,244; railroad property, \$59,244,150. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$328,729,008. The total tax levy was \$1,807,898.

INSURANCE. The 31st annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance gave the following statistics for 1900:

Type	No.	Risks Written	Premiums Collected	Losses Paid
Life Insurance.....	31	\$15,347,652.00	\$2,052,307.00	\$620,105.29
Joint Stock Fire.....	76	187,248,075.00	2,009,853.45	1,241,413.26
Mutual Fire.....	23	16,679,611.00	321,893.00	132,363.00
Casualty and Fidelity.....	20	32,570,198.00	181,206.95	86,846.21

LABOR AND INDUSTRY. The Kansas coal industry employed 10,673 workers during 1900 and produced 4,269,716 tons of coal, valued at \$5,500,709.58. There were 20 fatal

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accidents in coal mines. The total output of lead and zinc was 114,388,575 pounds, valued at \$1,665,159.75.

The state factory inspector reported that 222 factories employed 21,129 persons. Nineteen factories employed children under 14 years of age. The average yearly income for wage earners was \$636.32.

POPULATION. The 12th biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture gave the population of Kansas as 1,444,708, an increase of 19,589 over 1899. The ten largest cities were: Kansas City, 47,864; Topeka, 36,782; Wichita, 23,786; Leavenworth, 21,556; Atchison, 16,617; Pittsburg, 12,381; Lawrence, 11,436; Fort Scott, 10,973; Galena, 10,511; Hutchinson, 9,135.

RAILROADS. The State Board of Railroad Assessors reported a total of 8,717 miles of main track and 1,477 miles of side track in the state. The total assessed value of rolling stock was \$7,862,772.

1901

JANUARY 1.—Four thousand Kansans, representing 125 towns and cities, enrolled in the Twentieth Century Total Abstinence Union.

JAN. 2.—The Kansas-Missouri Hotel Men's Assn. was organized at Kansas City, Mo. The Kansas organization started in 1895 and was merged with the new association.

JAN. 7.—The Kansas Dairy Assn. met at Topeka.

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

—The Kansas Poultry Assn. exhibit began at Topeka.

—The Kansas Opticians Assn. was organized at Topeka.

JAN. 8.—The Legislature convened.

—The Kansas Grocers Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Independent Telephone Assn. was organized at Salina.

JAN. 9.—The Kansas State Board of Agriculture met at Topeka.

JAN. 10.—The Kansas Postmasters Assn. met at Topeka.

—Vol. I, No. 1, *Psychic Century*, Topeka; Laura B. Payne, editor.

JAN. 12.—Hutchinson opened a free public library.

JAN. 13.—The Atchison *Globe* suggested that the Legislature change Carrie A. Nation's name to Helen D. Nation.

JAN. 14.—State officers were inaugurated.

JAN. 15.—Governor Stanley appointed John C. Pollock, Winfield; Abram H. Ellis, Beloit; Edwin C. Cunningham, Emporia, and Adrian L. Greene, Newton, as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

—Fred Alexander, Negro, suspected of assaulting and murdering two girls, was burned at the stake at Leavenworth by a mob.

—W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson, was elected State Printer.

—David Overmyer, Topeka, was nominated for U. S. Senator by the Populist and Democratic members of the Legislature.

—The Kansas Good Roads Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas State Historical Society held its 25th annual meeting at Topeka. The Society was organized by the Kansas Editors and Publishers Assn. in 1875 at Manhattan. Its first library was donated by the first president, Chief Justice Samuel A. Kingman, and was kept in a bookcase in the State Auditor's office. The annual report of 1876 listed 480 volumes; in 1901 there were 119,121. Items of interest in the 1901 meeting were the appointment of a committee to memorialize the Legislature asking that the old state capitol at Pawnee be ceded to the state, and the gift from T. D. Bancroft, Kansas City, of a Ford Theater program which bears stains of Lincoln's blood.

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JAN. 16.—The Legislature condemned the burning of Fred Alexander at Leavenworth and demanded that leaders of the mob be punished. Governor Stanley held local officers responsible.

- The Commercial Clubs of Kansas met at Topeka.
- The Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met at Topeka.
- The Kansas Assn. of County Clerks met at Topeka.
- The Kansas Sheriffs Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 18.—Elbert Hubbard, author of *Message to García*, talked to the Saturday Night Club, Topeka, on the life of Stradivarius.

- The Kansas Assn. of Hay Dealers met at Topeka.

JAN. 21.—Mary Elizabeth Lease filed suit for divorce at Wichita.

—Carrie Nation wrecked two more saloons at Wichita. The pieces were sold for souvenirs.

JAN. 22.—David C. Fairchild, formerly of Manhattan, completed a trip around the world for the Department of Agriculture. He brought seeds and plants from 30 countries.

- J. R. Burton, Salina, Republican, was elected U. S. Senator.
- The Kansas experiment station was authorized to distribute free through the mails sugar beet seed furnished by the Department of Agriculture.
- The Missouri and Kansas Lumber Dealers Assn. met at Kansas City, Mo.

JAN. 23.—Carrie Nation was egged out of Enterprise when she destroyed a joint. Her assailants, wives of jointkeepers, were fined \$1 each.

—K. S. A. C.'s experiment station showed that buffalo grass was more digestible and had more protein than bluegrass.

- The Kansas Reform Press Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 24.—Carrie Nation refused an offer of \$75 a week for a part in *Ten Nights in a Bar Room*.

- Eureka women held a turkey raffle to raise money for a library.

JAN. 25.—Root diggers in Rooks and other counties made as high as \$3.50 a day. Pioneers in the work were Elam Bartholomew and his sons. They dug snakeroot and shipped it to a Cincinnati drug firm. Later, R. E. Jackson employed a number of men and dug the root on a much larger scale covering several counties. Fred Lawson, Stockton, employed eight or ten persons to dig the root and bought the product of many others. In 18 months he bought and shipped 35,000 pounds. Prices ranged from three to seven cents a pound. The digging season was from September to March. The root was an astringent. Indians used it for snakebite.

- The Kansas Assn. of Clerks of the District Courts met at Topeka.

JAN. 26.—Carrie Nation was hit over the head with a broomstick when she visited Topeka joints. She walked through a "howling mob" to the office of the Topeka *Daily Capital* to tell her story, the "most self-possessed person in the room."

—Jacob Stotler, pioneer newspaperman and legislator, died at Kansas City. He came to Kansas in 1857.

JAN. 27.—Windbreaks in Gray county were made from yucca, or soapweed. Posts were set two feet apart, wire strung across, and the space woven with soapweed tops. Cattle would not eat them. They lasted as long as the posts.

JAN. 28.—Three hundred miners struck at the Home Coal Co., Leavenworth, because 30 non-union men were employed.

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—Fred J. V. Skiff, formerly of the *Lawrence Journal*, was decorated with the Legion of Honor by the French government for his services with the American exhibit at the Paris Exposition. He had been a director of the Chicago World's Fair and the Field Museum.

—The Kansas State Temperance Union met at Topeka and adopted Carrie Nation's slogan, "Agitate and Chop."

JAN. 29.—Topeka jointists bought a gold breastpin for the woman who had hit Carrie Nation over the head with a broomstick.

—J. L. Stuckey, Sedgwick county farmer, won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition for his display of white ear corn.

—The Kansas Day Club met at Topeka.

JAN. 30.—The Kansas Editorial Assn. met at Topeka.

JAN. 31.—*The Cottonwood Story*, by Margaret Hill McCarter, Topeka, was published by Crane & Co.

—The Bar Assn. of Kansas met at Topeka.

FEBRUARY 2.—The last link necessary for the establishment of a transcontinental railway was established when control of the Southern Pacific interests were transferred to a syndicate in which Union Pacific interests dominated. The deal represented an outlay of \$70,000,000 which was paid in cash.

FEB. 4.—The Kansas Society of Labor and Industry met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Miners Assn. met at Topeka.

FEB. 5.—Carrie Nation, with a group of "home defenders," demolished the Senate saloon at Topeka.

—Harper women visited town saloons and insisted they be closed. At Winfield pressure was put on the city council. At Hollenberg several joints were closed after a revival meeting.

FEB. 6.—At a special election held in the eighth district John M. Kinkel was elected to the House of Representatives.

—Frank M. Stahl, Topeka chief of police, demanded that joints close their doors for "the sake of peace and for their own safety." Professional and business men sided with Mrs. Nation. Topeka was described as a "powder magazine."

FEB. 7.—Followed by a crowd, Carrie Nation visited the Legislature. Both houses permitted her to speak.

—The Post Office Department had 400 petitions for rural routes in Kansas.

FEB. 9.—Frederick H. Harvey, who founded the Fred Harvey eating houses known from coast to coast, died at his home in Leavenworth. Harvey was born June 27, 1836, at London, England. He came to Kansas in 1865 and became ticket agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Leavenworth. He began his great system by purchasing the Kansas Pacific House at Wallace in 1876. Harvey then went to the Santa Fe and bought a small restaurant in the depot at Topeka. Later he purchased a hotel-restaurant at Florence. In 1896 he added the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad to his service. He "set and maintained a standard of excellence."

—Citizens smashed joints at Holton.

—A thousand men were recruited at Topeka "to purge the city of crime." The organization was military and secret.

FEB. 10.—Three thousand attended a temperance meeting at Topeka. Jointists were ordered to get out of town.

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FEB. 12.—The Kansas State Temperance Union and the W. C. T. U. urged a general uprising. Six hundred Wichita citizens signed resolutions urging officials to close saloons. At Winfield a barrel containing 20 gallons of whisky was smashed at the freight depot.

—William Allen White said the late Fred Harvey was one of the great men of the country because he did so much for good cooking. "Hereafter I shall pay more attention to great men out of politics," he wrote, "and less to politicians who can't use 'done' or 'did' correctly, nor write a lodge notice without wiggling their toes or running out their tongue."

—The Kansas Sons and Daughters of Justice met at Topeka.

FEB. 13.—Temperance workers demanded that joints be closed at Osage City. Officers arrested four alleged saloon owners at Coffeyville. Fifty Smith Center citizens gave jointkeepers 24 hours to get out of town. Jointists at Solomon were warned to get their fixtures out of town. Fifteen Goff women started wrecking saloons but stopped when the sheriff promised to act. Several persons were injured in a liquor raid at Winfield. One hundred armed men destroyed the Last Chance Saloon at Arkansas City. Saloons were ordered closed at Sterling, Garden City, Wellington, Perry and Paola.

—The Kansas Millers Assn. imported seed wheat from Turkey.

—The Modern Woodmen of Kansas met at Wichita.

FEB. 14.—Pike's Pawnee Indian village site near Republic was accepted by the state as a gift from Mrs. Elizabeth A. Johnson and Mr. George Johnson.

FEB. 16.—Five thousand horses had been shipped to New Orleans from W. S. Tough's barn at Lawrence for use by the British Army in South Africa.

—The Armour Packing Co. was cutting eight-inch ice at Sugar Lake to fill its icehouses. The Missouri Pacific was cutting ice at Downs.

FEB. 17.—Carrie Nation and 500 followers at Topeka destroyed one joint, six bars and a cold storage house.

FEB. 18.—The War Department ordered the canteen at Leavenworth closed. Hutchinson druggists turned in their liquor permits. Lawrence women helped police break confiscated bottles of beer. Herington and Silver Lake jointists "got their orders." Eureka citizens called on city officers. Carrie Nation was in the Topeka jail and refused to give \$2,000 peace bond.

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

FEB. 19.—Twenty masked farmers raided a saloon at Millwood, near Leavenworth. Mrs. Hudson, wife of the bartender, was killed.

—The Rev. J. D. Ritchey of the Wichita Episcopal Church was opposed to prohibition. He said the saloon was part of the American social system and that regulation was the best that could be done with the problem.

—The River Brethren Church conference met at Topeka.

FEB. 20.—At Garden Plain church members ordered the jointists out. Atchison ministers, fearing bloodshed, called a temperance meeting. Chanute organized a law and order league and served notice on druggists and saloon owners.

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

—The Kansas Assn. of Local Fire Insurance Agents met at Topeka.

FEB. 21.—Scott City saloons were closed. Eureka jointists were convicted and fined.

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—Kansas was awarded a banner for best butter at the National Butter Makers' convention at St. Paul.

—Carrie Nation, on trial for smashing the Senate saloon at Topeka, was discharged by the city court. The judge held she could not be convicted because she had no malice toward the owner.

FEB. 22.—Carrie Nation and Nick Childs, Topeka Negro, formed a partnership to publish a temperance newspaper, the *Smashers' Mail*.

—W. B. Leicester, an Englishman living at Manhattan who was a major in the Kansas National Guard, received a Captain's commission from the British government. He was to serve in the Boer War.

—The Afro-American League of Kansas was organized at Topeka to work against "lynch law."

FEB. 23.—Junction City saloons were closed. Marshall county joints were ordered closed. At Fort Scott the furniture of a gambling room was burned before a large crowd.

—The Upland colony, successful cooperative in Dickinson county, owned a store, a hall, handled produce for many families, and ran an insurance company.

—Mme. Helene Modjeska played Lady Constance in *King John* at the Crawford Theater, Topeka.

FEB. 25.—At Topeka 75 men broke into a storage house and destroyed a half carload of beer. Shots were fired, and one person was injured.

FEB. 26.—Judge Hazen held in a test case at Topeka that joints had property rights. Carrie Nation and six others were charged with malicious trespassing, punishable by a \$500 fine or a jail sentence not exceeding one year, or both.

—Joints at Salina were closed. A Holton saloon was heavily insured one day and burned the next. Marion and Cowley counties had an assessment plan for prosecuting violators of the prohibition law.

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

FEB. 27.—The Manhattan Library Assn. sold 200 shares at \$5 for a new library.

MARCH 1.—Topeka drugstores profited when joints closed. They reported 4,502 sales in February against 2,913 in January.

—The Kansas Intercollegiate Oratorical Assn. contest at Ottawa was won by Baker University.

MAR. 2.—David Martin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1895-1897, died at his home in Atchison. He was born in Catawba, Clark county, O., on October 16, 1839. He opened a law office at Atchison in 1867. Martin served as judge of the Second judicial district, 1881-1887. He was appointed Chief Justice in 1895 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Albert H. Horton.

MAR. 7.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Smashers' Mail*, Topeka; Carrie Nation, editor.

MAR. 9.—The Supreme Court confirmed title of the I. O. O. F. lodge to the Orphans' home, given to the lodge by Valetton de Boissiere.

—K. U., taking the affirmative, won a debate with the University of Nebraska on the question: "Resolved, that the United States should own, control and fortify the Nicaragua canal."

—The Legislature adjourned. Laws passed included acts to provide for

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dependent children; enable third class cities to acquire and improve lands for public parks; provide for biennial elections of county officers; establish and maintain a free employment agency; protect birds; provide for free libraries; provide for medical registration and examination; regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and osteopathy; provide for the safety and health of miners; provide for disorganization and consolidation of school districts; make certified records of the Kansas State Historical Society competent evidence. An act approved a monument to Cyrus K. Holliday but without appropriation.

MAR. 11.—Carrie Nation was released from the Topeka city jail on bond given by her brother.

MAR. 12.—Pittsburg celebrated the 25th anniversary of the discovery of coal. Legislators and state officers attended.

—Carrie Nation said she would no longer smash joints but would wage war in her paper, the *Smashers' Mail*.

—The Kansas Grain Dealers Assn. met at Topeka.

MAR. 13.—Indians purchased most of the 1,356 acres of land in Franklin county sold by the Topeka land office. It originally belonged to the Chippewa and Muncie tribes.

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

MAR. 14.—James K. Hackett played in Topeka in *The Pride of Jennico*.

MAR. 16.—George T. Fairchild, president of K. S. A. C., 1879-1896, died at Columbus, O. He had been vice-president of Berea College, Kentucky.

MAR. 20.—Emporia, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Lawrence and Fort Scott had received Carnegie libraries. The *Abilene Reflector* said:

Here's to good Andy, the king of 'em all,
Who listens when any town hollers.
May he give up to Abilene, betwixt now and fall,
A slice of that five million dollars.

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

MAR. 21.—Two Wichita men invented a machine which facilitated the planting of garden and other small seeds. A drill made a furrow and laid a paper string in which seeds were placed at intervals. This did away with thinning and weeding.

—The Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Assn. met at Swede Creek, Riley county.

MAR. 22.—At Topeka representatives of K. U., Baker, Washburn and Emporia Normal formulated rules to govern athletics on a strictly amateur basis.

—Topeka was trying to get Baker away from Baldwin. Mrs. Eliza Chrisman had left \$100,000 for a Methodist university at Topeka.

—Wyatt Millikan's "Early History of Marshall County" was published in the *Marysville News*.

MAR. 23.—In a coup which Gen. Arthur MacArthur described as "brilliant in conception and faultless in execution," Col. Frederick Funston, Iola, captured Emilio Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, who had been directing guerrilla warfare in the Philippines. Funston and his staff deciphered letters written in code by Aguinaldo which disclosed that his headquarters were at Palanan, Luzon, and the fact that he was asking for troops from southern Luzon. The letters were obtained from guerrillas who had surrendered. Funston conceived the idea of sending to Aguinaldo a detachment of loyal Macabebes, disguised

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as southern troops. With them he and five other officers, two of whom were Kansans (Lieutenants Mitchell and Admire), posed as American prisoners. The detail sailed on the U. S. gunboat *Vicksburg* to within a seven-day march of Palanan, then proceeded through rain and mud with only mouldy corn for food. When Aguinaldo's guard welcomed them as reinforcements they replied with bullets. Aguinaldo came out to reprove them for "wasting ammunition" and was seized. General MacArthur, who had reluctantly consented to the expedition, rewarded "Fighting Fred" by recommending that he be made a brigadier general in the regular army. President McKinley approved the promotion a few days later.

—Atchison refused Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a free library contingent on \$5,000 annual maintenance.

MAR. 25.—The Kansas State Historical Society was given permission by the Secretary of War to take possession of the old First Capitol building at Fort Riley.

MAR. 26.—Junction City officials shut off half the town's electric lights because of revenue loss from closing saloons.

MAR. 27.—F. O. Popenoe, proprietor of the Topeka *Daily Capital*, left for Costa Rica.

—Hutchinson had a truant school to help enforce the compulsory school law.

—Authorities decided not to move Baker University to Topeka.

—The Southwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Newton.

MAR. 29.—C. M. Brooke, for ten years president of Lane University, Le-compton, resigned.

MAR. 31.—The State Board of Health reported that there had been 2,000 cases of smallpox the past winter.

—*The Messiah* was given at Lindsborg. A special train brought 15 coaches of passengers.

APRIL 2.—City elections showed that most Kansas towns favored prohibition, although Enterprise, Solomon, Wamego, Wichita, Harper, Great Bend and Concordia voted "wet." In Topeka, Albert Parker, "wet" candidate for mayor, received 11 votes more than his opponent, J. W. F. Hughes, following a "bitter campaign in which women were unusually active." A canvass on April 6 gave Hughes the office by nine votes. A contest ensued which went through the district and Supreme Courts and was finally settled in Parker's favor.

APR. 3.—The Abilene Coursing Club races opened with 70 dogs entered from Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri and California.

—The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Ellsworth. Ministers pledged five per cent of salaries for three years to pay Kansas Wesleyan University's debt.

APR. 4.—The cornerstone for a new Mitchell county courthouse was laid at Beloit.

APR. 5.—A special train of 12 cars, each loaded with 400 cases of eggs, left Newton for California.

APR. 6.—"Carrie Nation in Kansas," by William Allen White, was published in *The Saturday Evening Post*.

—The Central Kansas Agricultural Fair and Livestock Assn. was organized at Hutchinson.

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APR. 9.—R. H. and Al Brown launched their homemade 20-passenger, 40-foot launch, *Princess*, on the Blue river. It was to ply between Manhattan and Dipping Springs, eight miles upstream.

—The New York *Press*, referring to Carrie Nation, wrote:

There was an old woman, and what do you think?
She lived on nothing but hatchets and ink.
Hatchets and ink so long were her diet,
That now the old woman can never be quiet.

APR. 10.—The State Board of Charities ruled that no homeless children could be brought into Kansas without a certificate of good character and a \$5,000 guaranty bond.

—Ernest Thompson Seton, "the man who knows wild animals," gave a stereopticon lecture at Topeka.

APR. 11.—The Federal Land Department ordered all fences on government land in western Kansas removed. A special agent for the Santa Fe said 64,480 acres of public land had been fenced in Finney county, 57,160 in Kearny county and 9,196 in Seward county in violation of the fencing act of February 25, 1885. It was objected that enforcement would "injure cattlemen." One, on the Cimarron river, had fenced a pasture 75 miles long and 20 miles wide. The government had refused to lease the land.

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

APR. 15.—The Department of Agriculture experimented in Harper county to find a grass better adapted to western Kansas than prairie grass.

—Ottawa University, negative, won a debate with Park College on the question: "Resolved, that U. S. Senators should be elected by popular vote."

—Saline county farmers organized the Saline County Grain and Stock Assn. "to fight the grain combine."

—Carrie Nation was fined \$500 in Kansas City for obstructing the sidewalk. A stay of execution was granted providing she stay away from Kansas City.

APR. 16.—The Kansas State Sportsmen's Assn. met at Leavenworth.

APR. 17.—Dr. Oscar Chrisman, who told the National Mother's Congress that men "are incapable of love," lost his job at Emporia Normal.

—The U. S. Land Office at Topeka received from 50 to 100 letters a day inquiring about land open to settlement. There were still 2,242,320 acres available for entry in Kansas.

APR. 18.—Cyrus Leland, U. S. Pension Agent, was awarded \$1,000 libel damages against Pool Grinstead, editor of the *Wathena Republican*, by a district court jury.

—At Parsons the M. K. & T. raised shopmen's wages from 27 to 31 cents an hour.

—Washburn, affirmative, won a debate from Iowa College at Topeka on the question: "Resolved, that the permanent retention of the Philippines would be detrimental to the United States."

—President McKinley appointed William M. Jenkins, former Arkansas City lawyer, governor of Oklahoma territory.

APR. 19.—The Kansas Elocutionary Assn. met at Topeka.

APR. 20.—Eighty-eight Kansas newspapermen contributed \$1 each to the Franklin G. Adams' memorial tablet. Adams was the first secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society.

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APR. 21.—The Kansas Wholesale Egg Dealers Assn. contracted to ship 100 cars to Havana, Cuba.

APR. 23.—F. D. Coburn published his book, *Alfalpa*.

APR. 29.—The state paid \$26,000 for the \$70,000 home of E. Bennett, Topeka, for use as an executive mansion.

APR. 30.—The Boston Bloomer Girls, a women's baseball team, was touring northern Kansas.

—Abilene had what was believed to be the first gasoline traction engine in the state.

MAY 1.—There were 200 Kansas rural mail routes in operation.

—The Kansas Opticians Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Medical Society met at Pittsburg.

—The Degree of Honor met at Chanute.

—The Kansas Eclectic Medical Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 2.—The Columbus *Advocate* said at one time it took a fine horse to bring over \$40. An ordinary horse now brought \$75 to \$80, a well-bred horse \$100, and a roadster from \$150 to \$500.

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

MAY 6.—John D. Rockefeller offered Ottawa University \$15,000 on condition that Ottawa raise \$15,000 and the Baptist Church \$30,000.

MAY 7.—When Kansas sued Colorado in federal court to prevent diversion of Arkansas river water for irrigation the Colorado attorney general claimed suit must be brought by individuals, not by the state.

MAY 8.—The State Board of Health reported 1,084 cases of smallpox in April.

—F. D. Coburn published a history of Shorthorn cattle from their origin in 1750.

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

—The Kansas Dental Assn. met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Social Science Federation met at Leavenworth.

MAY 9.—The Kansas Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination applied for a charter.

—The Y. M. C. A. at Topeka opened an employment bureau.

—J. E. House said, "Bill White's declaration that President McKinley is not a thinker and doesn't read is evidence he has stopped his subscription to the *Gazette*."

MAY 10.—A new Topeka *Capital* Publishing Co. was organized with Arthur Capper as principal stockholder.

—The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs met at Leavenworth.

—The Kansas Democratic Editorial Assn. met at Abilene.

—The United Commercial Travelers grand lodge met at Hutchinson.

MAY 13.—Kansas was no longer "loyal" to King Edward of England. In an exchange of resolutions between the 1901 Legislature and the King at the time of Queen Victoria's death, the King spoke of the "loyalty of the Kansas people." The Legislature objected to the phrase. The King changed the wording.

—Cattlemen were evading the order to remove fences by having cowboys

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file on the land. One attorney declared: "The southwest Kansas counties are one big cattle ranch, and no government order will ever make them anything else." Wallace county cattlemen were ignoring the order. "More fencing was going on than ever before."

—Prof. F. E. Nichols, Dartmouth College, formerly of Leavenworth, discovered that stars send heat to the earth and invented an instrument which measured it.

MAY 14.—Carrie Nation was found guilty of malicious trespass in district court at Topeka. A plea of partial insanity on the subject of intemperance failed to move the jury.

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

—The Knights Templar grand commandery met at Salina.

MAY 15.—Fourteen hundred singers took part in a music festival at Kansas City. Carl Busch directed choruses from Leavenworth, Lawrence, Ottawa, Fort Scott, Arkansas City and Emporia.

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

MAY 18.—"Funston, The Man From Kansas," by William Allen White, was published in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

—Hale Hamilton, young Topeka actor, signed with James K. Hackett for two years in the latter's new play, *The Return of Don Caesar de'Besan*.

MAY 21.—S. J. Hunter, K. U. entomologist, said alfalfa produced more and better honey than any other plant and that a seed crop worked on by bees was 66 per cent greater.

—The Kansas Pharmaceutical Assn. met at Topeka.

—The Knights of Pythias grand lodge met at Kansas City.

MAY 22.—The Wulfkühler ranch of 66,000 acres near Wallace had 79 miles of fence and 5,000 head of cattle. Two sections were planted to alfalfa.

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

—The Kansas Millers Assn. organized the Kansas Milling and Export Assn. to handle Kansas flour.

MAY 25.—The Kansas Spiritualists Assn. met at Topeka.

MAY 27.—Work began near Emporia on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad.

MAY 28.—Abilene was quarantined 30 days because of smallpox.

—Railroads made special rates to harvest hands from eastern Kansas.

—The Kansas Bankers Assn. met at Lawrence.

MAY 29.—Eighty U. M. W. A. delegates, representing 4,200 coal workers in district 14, met at Pittsburg to plan a new wage scale.

MAY 31.—The Standard Oil Co. bought 18,300 acres of land in the northwest Kansas oil field. The Waconda Oil and Mining Co., Topeka, leased several thousand acres in Ellis, Gove, Mitchell and Logan counties.

—Retail clerks asked for a ten-hour day, claiming they worked 12 to 14 hours. Their average wage was \$45.53 a month.

—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon refused to discuss with a reporter the story that a servant had left his house because she was not allowed to eat with the family, saying the public had no right to inquire into his family affairs.

JUNE 1.—The Kansas Letter Carriers Assn. met at Kansas City.

JUNE 3.—Chancellor Francis H. Snow of K. U. resigned because of ill health.

JUNE 4.—The Kansas Musical Jubilee began at Hutchinson.

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—Fairmount College, Wichita, received \$25,000 from an Eastern philanthropist, bringing the endowment to \$92,000.

JUNE 5.—A. R. Taylor, president of Emporia Normal, resigned to become president of James Milliken University at Decatur, Ill. Jasper N. Wilkinson, Decatur, replaced him.

—Dr. F. D. Tubbs, professor of natural history at Kansas Wesleyan, was discharged because he advocated “higher criticism of the Scriptures” and a “doctrine of evolution.” Eighty students petitioned his reinstatement.

—The Kansas Assn. of Civil Engineers and Surveyors met at Topeka.

JUNE 6.—The Supreme Court granted a rehearing in the case of Troutman & Stone against the I. O. O. F. lodge for possession of the de Boissiere home near Williamsburg. The suit involved 2,166 acres of land, \$40,000 in rents and profits, and \$28,000 in personal property.

—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 Junction City.

JUNE 11.—The Rock Island bought 500 acres at Topeka for a “sheep’s rest” where sheep would be unloaded and fed before going on to the markets.

JUNE 12.—The Union Pacific sold 12,000 acres in western Kansas. Peter Robidoux bought 8,000 acres in Wallace county. Until recently a year’s lease had been sufficient to hold land; now stockmen had to buy.

JUNE 14.—William P. Tomlinson, legislator, newspaperman and author of *Kansas in 1858: Chiefly a History of the Recent Troubles in the Territory*, died at Topeka.

JUNE 15.—The Kansas Turner Society met at Marysville.

JUNE 17.—Spanish-American War veterans of Topeka organized the first Kansas post of the United Spanish-American War Veterans.

JUNE 18.—The Kansas Millers Assn. met at Topeka. Consigned to it were 14,000 bushels of seed wheat from Korea to be distributed among Kansas farmers at cost.

JUNE 21.—Clara L. Howe was granted a divorce from Edgar W. Howe, editor of the *Atchison Globe*.

—When the Portland Cement Co., Iola, imported 23 Italian laborers from Kansas City, American workers ordered them to take the next train back, which they did. Governor Stanley received a letter from the Italian consul at Chicago alleging they had been assaulted and robbed and demanding indemnification.

JUNE 24.—The Ottawa Chautauqua opened. Edmund Vance Cooke, poet and humorist, Dr. James Naismith, Governor Stanley and Dr. W. S. Quayle were speakers.

JUNE 25.—The Kansas Funeral Directors Assn. met at Abilene.

JUNE 26.—The Prince Hall Order of the Eastern Star met at Leavenworth.

JUNE 28.—A weavers’ strike at the Topeka Woolen Mills ended. Wages were raised from five and a half to six cents per yard and a ten cent fine for imperfections was dropped.

JUNE 30.—“A Son of the Border,” biography of J. B. “Wild Bill” Hickok by E. C. Little, Abilene, was published in *Everybody’s Magazine*.

JULY 1.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Topeka Herald*; Dell Keizer, president and general manager.

JULY 2.—The Winfield Chautauqua opened.

JULY 4.—The cornerstone of Lyon county’s \$100,000 courthouse was laid at Emporia.

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JULY 8.—An estimated 50,000 bushels of wheat were lost near Great Bend when 2,500 acres burned.

JULY 9.—A spotter caused 52 Kingman men to be subpoenaed as liquor witnesses. Some were “ardent prohibitionists,” whom he invited into saloons for a drink.

—Dr. James Marvin, chancellor of the University of Kansas, 1874-1883, died at his home in Lawrence.

JULY 10.—Cole and Jim Younger, outlaws, who had served 25 years in a Minnesota penitentiary for attempted bank robbery and murder, were pardoned.

JULY 13.—French settlers in Osage and Lyon counties celebrated the fall of the Bastille with a picnic near Reading.

—Judge Judson S. West held that Miss Ella McCune could not be county superintendent of Comanche county because she did not have either a first or second grade certificate, nor a degree from K. U. or Emporia Normal.

JULY 15.—Elihu Root, Secretary of War, inspected Fort Riley prior to building new quarters, barracks and other improvements.

JULY 16.—The Dold packing plant at Wichita was destroyed by fire. Loss was estimated at \$600,000.

JULY 17.—The Secretary of War announced that infantry and cavalry schools would be located at Fort Leavenworth.

JULY 19.—Thomas and McPherson halls, Fort Leavenworth, built between 1827 and 1840, were sold at auction for \$5 each. They were to be razed.

JULY 25.—Thaddeus Hyatt, militant Free-Stater, died at Sandown, Isle of Wight. In 1856-1857 he was chairman of the National Kansas Committee which sent food, clothing and supplies to drought-stricken settlers. He was one of the founders of Hyatt, Anderson county. Besides his Kansas activities, Hyatt was an inventor, engineer and author.

—The Seventh Day Adventists state convention met at Burlington.

JULY 26.—Governor Stanley raised a “toy sensation,” according to the *Topeka Daily Capital*, when he appeared at the State House wearing a shirt-waist.

JULY 27.—The Mid-Summer Chautauqua opened at Wathena.

JULY 30.—Fifteen thousand bushels of Russian seed wheat arrived in Kansas.

AUGUST 3.—Kansas oil and gas fields now covered about 350 square miles and comprised the counties of Allen, Linn, Bourbon, Neosho, Wilson, Elk, Montgomery and Chautauqua. Over a hundred wells had been drilled at an average depth of 900 feet. The average output ranged from two to 12 million cubic feet every 24 hours.

AUG. 5.—There were 115,765 pensioners on the Topeka agency payrolls, about one-ninth of all U. S. pensioners. They received about \$4,000,000 annually.

AUG. 6.—Three million acres in Oklahoma were opened to settlement. They were the Kiowa, Comanche, Cheyenne, Cherokee and Arapahoe reservations. The Indians were given allotments in severalty to the amount of 1,354,717

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acres inviolate. The remainder was accessible by drawing. Many Kansans drew claims.

AUG. 7.—The new State Insane Asylum, Parsons, would have to stand vacant until 1903 because the 1901 Legislature failed to appropriate for its maintenance.

—The Prince Hall Knights of Pythias met at Lawrence.

AUG. 9.—Coffey county's new courthouse at Burlington was dedicated.

AUG. 13.—The G. A. R. reunion began at Hutchinson. Theodore Roosevelt spoke.

AUG. 14.—K. S. A. C. bought representatives of three pure-bred polled breeds of cattle—Galloway, Aberdeen Angus and Polled Durhams.

AUG. 22.—George Klauer, Topeka, was sentenced to 450 days in jail and fined \$4,500 for selling liquor.

—The Kansas Holiness Assn. met at Wichita.

AUG. 27.—“Coursing in Kansas and Nebraska,” by Charles H. Morton, Topeka, was published in the September issue of *Outing*.

—The Prince Hall Masons and Knights Templar met at Lawrence.

AUG. 28.—The Kansas State Tennis Assn. held an inter-state tournament at Atchison. Fred and Frank Eberhardt, Salina, won the doubles; Frank, the singles.

AUG. 29.—The Santa Fe bought the Kansas Southwestern railway, which ran from Arkansas City to Anthony.

—Abilene women ran a merry-go-round for the library fund.

—An agent for Abilene melon-raisers was getting 12 cents a melon for out-of-state orders. Melons sold locally for five cents.

—The Western Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met at Council Grove.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Governor Stanley appointed district judges to fill vacancies created by the biennial election law. They were: W. H. Sheldon, Paola, tenth district; Richard M. Pickler, Smith Center, 15th district; James Lawrence, Wellington, 19th district; R. F. Thompson, Minneapolis, 30th district; Edward H. Madison, Dodge City, 31st district; Charles E. Lobdell, LaCrosse, 33rd district; Charles W. Smith, Stockton, 34th district.

—Vol. I, No. 1, Wellington *Daily News*; William R. Stotler and Harry L. Woods, publishers.

SEPT. 3.—The Twentieth Kansas met at Ottawa.

SEPT. 4.—Emporia had a \$100,000 fire which destroyed the First Methodist Episcopal Church, a planing mill, a lumberyard and many homes.

SEPT. 5.—The Kansas Volunteer Assn. and the Kansas Veterans Assn. met at Ottawa.

SEPT. 6.—President William McKinley was shot and fatally wounded by Leon Czolgosz. He died September 14.

SEPT. 9.—The Kansas Christian Convention met at Hutchinson.

SEPT. 10.—The Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met at Topeka.

SEPT. 11.—The Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Kansas, met at Topeka.

SEPT. 12.—Under the new law, the State Mine Inspector ordered employment of child labor stopped.

SEPT. 14.—School attendance on opening day showed a 30 per cent increase over 1900.

SEPT. 17.—The Kansas Photographers Assn. met at Junction City.

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SEPT. 19.—Memorial services were held throughout Kansas for President McKinley.

SEPT. 21.—A police matron said there were 60 boys and girls in Topeka unable to attend school for want of suitable clothing.

SEPT. 26.—The State Fish Warden ruled that the Kansas river was a government stream, and state laws against seining did not apply.

—The \$5,000 appropriated by the 1901 Legislature to exterminate prairie dogs had been spent without results at the Fort Hays experiment station.

SEPT. 27.—W. E. Saum, Hays City, stated that there was gold in paying quantities in Ellis-Trego county shale. The Gage mill at Smoky City "got \$6 to \$7 in gold to the ton."

SEPT. 30.—The Kansas State Historical Society dedicated a monument at the Pawnee Indian village site in Republic county where Zebulon Montgomery Pike in 1806 is said to have raised the first United States flag on Kansas soil.

OCTOBER 1.—Vol. I, No. 1, *Beloit Evening Call*; Jones and Chubbic, publishers.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church Synod met at Topeka.

OCT. 2.—John S. Dean, Marion, was appointed U. S. District Attorney for Kansas to replace Isaac E. Lambert, Emporia.

OCT. 3.—At LaCrosse, E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers Assn., was fined \$500 and sentenced to three months in jail for contracting with grain dealers to fix prices.

—The Kansas Philatelic Society met at Wichita.

—The Kansas Assn. of County Surveyors met at Wichita.

OCT. 4.—Little Squaw, "until three years ago the motive power on a delivery wagon in Argentine," won a race at Indianapolis in which one heat was paced at 2:06. Little Squaw's grandmother was an Indian pony and her grandfather "so low bred all trace of him was lost."

OCT. 5.—The Supreme Court in the case of Balfe H. Stark held that any person who wrecked a saloon was guilty of trespassing.

—The U. S. census bureau said Kansas had 7,830 manufacturing industries.

OCT. 8.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand encampment met at Topeka.

OCT. 9.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows grand lodge and the Rebekah state assembly met at Topeka.

OCT. 10.—The Presbyterian Synod of Kansas met at Fort Scott.

OCT. 11.—K. S. A. C. estimated that prairie-dog towns in Kansas covered 2,000,000 acres and that there were 50 dogs to the acre. There were prairie-dog towns in 68 counties. Finney and Gove each had 200,000 acres of dog villages. The school and the federal government were cooperating in an effort to get rid of the pests which were ruining pasture lands.

—The Kansas Society of Friends met at Wichita.

OCT. 13.—The Executive Council, delegated by the 1901 Legislature to decorate the State House, awarded a \$6,950 contract for a bronze statue of Ceres to surmount the dome. It got no farther than the plaster-cast stage, however, because most taxpayers were "more for saving money than for exploiting art." A member of the council said Ceres' virtue was not above reproach and recommended a statue to represent schools and churches.

—Roc. I, Cis. 1, [Vol. I, No. 1,] *Dvacty Veek*, Munden; Ant. Notyvka, publisher.

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OCT. 14.—The Kansas Baptist Convention met at Kansas City.

OCT. 15.—Western Kansans mowed Russian thistles for winterfeeding cattle.

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

—The Kansas State Firemen's Assn. met at Junction City.

OCT. 16.—The Kansas Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met at Topeka.

—The Kansas Anti-Horse Thief Assn. met at Independence.

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

OCT. 18.—Charles H. Sternberg, Hays, was employed by a German museum to collect fossils in Kansas.

—Campbell University, Holton, became a Baptist institution.

—A Philadelphia expert examined the "gold-bearing" shale fields in Trego and Ellis counties and said "either the fields contain untold wealth or the 'discovery' is one of the most colossal fakes of the age."

—There were 40 cases of smallpox at Highland.

—Thirty-three per cent of the population of Kansas was in school. The national average was 23 per cent.

OCT. 22.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas met at Ottawa.

OCT. 23.—A Chicago chemist found no trace of gold in the Trego county shale.

—The Kansas Assn. of Accountants and Bookkeepers met at Topeka.

OCT. 24.—The state's title to the Fort Hays military reservation was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and squatters who had filed homesteads were ordered to move.

—The Young Men's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Fort Scott.

OCT. 28.—The Western Woolen Mills opened at Topeka with 125 workers and a \$50,000 plant.

OCT. 30.—Washburn College received \$50,000 for an astronomical observatory from an anonymous donor.

—The State Board of Agriculture purchased a pure-bred Galloway bull, King of Avon.

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

—The Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Wichita.

NOVEMBER 1.—K. U. beat Nebraska in a tennis meet at Lawrence.

—Topeka started a streetcar mail service with seven round trips daily. Conductors were responsible for the mail.

Nov. 3.—Sidney Sommers Toler, Wichita, with Julia Marlowe's theatrical company in New York, was "an especial favorite of the matinee girls."

—Porterhouse steak was 15 cents a pound at Topeka; dressed spring chickens, 7½ cents; sugar, 20 pounds for \$1; cranberries, two pounds for 15 cents; eggs, 16 cents a dozen; country butter, 16 cents a pound; apples, 25 cents a bushel; turnips, 35 cents a bushel; potatoes, 90 cents a bushel, and cabbage, \$1.25 a cwt.

Nov. 5.—Horace L. Jones, sometimes called "Buffalo" Jones because he once represented in the Legislature a territory where there were more buffalo than people, died at his home near Salina.

Nov. 6.—The election was quiet. Republican majorities were reported everywhere in the state.

—William Allen White's *Strategems and Spoils* was published by Scribner's.

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—Gov. and Mrs. W. E. Stanley held the first public reception given by a Governor of Kansas. The *Topeka Daily Capital* said the people seemed awed by the innovation which was on the plan of the President's reception at the White House. "Governor Stanley was in his element especially when he received the men. He beamed his all-enveloping smile and gave them his hearty handshake, a modification . . . of the famous 'Stanley hug.'"

Nov. 7.—Twenty-six prisoners escaped from the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth. One guard and two convicts were killed and three guards wounded.

—The Union Pacific installed the block system from Kansas City to Denver. It prevented more than one train between stations at a time.

—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Assn. met at McPherson.

Nov. 8.—Mrs. Mary "Mother" Bickerdyke, 84, Civil War nurse, died at her home in Bunker Hill. She was in 19 battles in the department of the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland armies as a nurse, cook and laundress, often violating procedure, but always sustained by superiors. After the war she influenced 300 soldiers and their families to come to Kansas. She opened a hotel in Salina under the patronage of the Union Pacific. In "grasshopper years" she secured relief for sufferers.

Nov. 12.—Dr. Carl Swensson, president of Bethany College, Lindsborg, was made a Knight of the North Star, the first American-born Swede to receive the honor.

Nov. 13.—The Kansas Assn. of Charities and Corrections met at Topeka.

—The Young Women's Christian Assn. of Kansas met at Ottawa.

Nov. 20.—"The Round Table at Dodge," by Edward Campbell Little, Topeka, was published in *Everybody's Magazine*.

Nov. 24.—A representative of the New York Foundling and Orphan Society took 20 children to Ellis, Hays and Victoria. Henry J. Allen, president of the State Board of Charities, was ordered to investigate. The Governor said: "We cannot afford to have the state made a dumping ground for the dependent children of other states, especially New York."

Nov. 25.—The U. S. Supreme Court declared invalid the 1897 law empowering state authorities to fix rates of charges on stock in stockyards, reversing the decree of the circuit court. The law was passed on the theory that the Kansas City Stockyards Co., although existing without authority or franchise, was subject to regulation of rates the same as a railroad or any other company requiring a franchise.

Nov. 27.—A divorce was granted to David Nation from Carrie Nation, who got the homestead and was exonerated from charges of cruelty.

Nov. 28.—Missouri defeated the K. U. football team, 18 to 12.

Nov. 29.—The Kansas Penmen's Assn. met at Topeka.

DECEMBER 8.—Harold Bell Wright, pastor of the Christian Church at Pittsburg, believed a church should be used all week. He provided chairs, newspapers and magazines and invited the public to drop in.

DEC. 9.—William S. Yohe, soldier and pioneer, died at his home in Leavenworth. He fought with the First Dragoons and was one of the original townsites preempts of Lawrence.

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DEC. 10.—Washburn College bought an 11½-inch telescope for \$6,000. It won first prize at the Paris Exposition.

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

DEC. 11.—Two Wichitans bought 120,000 acres in Meade county for \$20,000.

DEC. 15.—Edmund G. Ross, U. S. Senator, 1866-1871, died at Albuquerque, N. M. He came to Kansas in the 1850's and founded the *Topeka Tribune*. His vote against the conviction of Andrew Johnson wrecked his political career. President Cleveland appointed him Governor of New Mexico territory. In his last years he was a job printer and died in poverty.

DEC. 17.—Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York threatened to sue William Allen White and *McClure's* because of a character sketch White wrote for the magazine.

DEC. 18.—Hill Peebles Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, published *The Eminent Men of Kansas*.

DEC. 19.—President Roosevelt appointed Wilder S. Metcalf, Lawrence, pension agent to succeed Cyrus Leland, Troy.

DEC. 20.—Richard J. Hinton, journalist, author and soldier, who came to Kansas in 1856, died in London. He was an editorial writer on several Kansas newspapers, the author of *John Brown and His Men*, and co-author of *A Guide Book to Kansas and Pikes Peak*. He served in the U. S. diplomatic service in Europe and Mexico.

DEC. 25.—The Kansas State Teachers Assn. met at Topeka.

DEC. 26.—The Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Topeka.

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

DEC. 27.—*Abraham Lincoln and the Men of His Time*, by Robert H. Browne, Wichita, was published by Jennings & Pye, Cincinnati, and Eaton & Mains, New York.

DEC. 29.—C. J. "Buffalo" Jones patented a "Buffalo motor" windmill which with a light wind elevated water 18 feet at 100 gallons a minute.

DEC. 30.—The Kansas Academy of Science met at Iola.

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

AGRICULTURE. A summary of crop statistics for 1901:

Crop	Acres	Bushels	Value
Winter wheat	5,248,547	90,045,514	\$50,479,579.88
Spring wheat	67,935	287,581	130,925.87
Corn	6,722,973	42,605,672	21,731,215.39
Oats	1,168,338	20,806,329	7,375,817.73
Rye	232,186	2,955,065	1,408,980.00
Barley	172,421	2,356,700	931,783.54
Buckwheat	606	3,177	2,700.45
Irish potatoes	86,011	2,313,772	2,313,772.00
Sweet potatoes	4,133	231,950	289,937.50
Castor beans	1,206	6,103	7,933.90
Cotton	289	57,800†	4,046.00
Flax	273,418	1,260,192	1,701,259.20
Hemp	18	3,600†	180.00
Tobacco	88	17,600†	1,760.00
Broomcorn	38,578	13,105,125†	524,205.00

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<i>Crop</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Value</i>
Millet and Hungarian.....	384,402	448,784†	2,472,863.00
Sorghum: for syrup.....	19,228	1,291,025*	451,858.75
Sorghum: for forage.....	541,821	.....	3,334,095.00
Milo maize.....	5,988	10,734†	45,063.00
Kafir.....	618,816	1,380,432†	6,388,025.00
Jerusalem corn.....	2,628	4,661	18,663.00
Timothy.....	333,686	1,172,623	9,380,904.00
Clover.....	263,593		
Bluegrass.....	237,065		
Alfalfa.....	319,142		
Orchard grass.....	2,828		
Other tame grasses.....	97,369	1,383,388	9,680,699.00
Prairie grass, fenced.....	7,567,408		
Totals.....	24,410,721	.....	\$118,676,267.21

* gallons

† pounds

‡ tons

Other farm products:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantities</i>	<i>Value</i>
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.....	.....	\$60,902,241.00
Wool clip.....	827,988 lbs.	124,198.20
Poultry and eggs sold.....	.....	5,950,076.00
Cheese.....	1,456,193 lbs.	145,609.30
Butter.....	43,771,076 lbs.	6,880,143.44
Milk sold.....	.....	704,032.00
Garden products marketed.....	.....	790,272.00
Horticultural products marketed.....	.....	730,258.00
Wood marketed.....	.....	167,632.00
Wine manufactured.....	173,654 gals.	130,240.50
Honey and beeswax.....	356,845 lbs.	53,683.30
Total.....	.....	\$76,578,385.74

Total value of all farm products..... \$195,254,652.95

A summary of livestock statistics for 1901:

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses.....	825,553	\$47,056,521.00
Mules and asses.....	89,725	5,832,125.00
Milk cows.....	793,389	25,388,448.00
Other cattle.....	2,618,885	60,119,355.00
Sheep.....	186,987	560,961.00
Swine.....	2,114,201	13,742,306.50
Total.....	.....	\$152,699,716.50

Grand total, farm products and livestock..... \$347,954,369.45

BANKS. On December 10, 1901, the biennial report of the State Bank Commissioner listed 381 state banks with total resources and liabilities of \$46,688,944.21. Forty-seven private banks reported resources and liabilities of \$4,874,818.83, and 120 national banks doing business in Kansas reported resources and liabilities of \$60,540,562.55. Thirty-eight state and private banks had suspended business since the last biennial report.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. Control of the state charitable institutions was placed in the hands of the board of trustees of State Charities and Corrections. The biennial report gave the following statistics:

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<i>Institution</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Ave. Popul.</i>
*Topeka State Hospital.....	\$135,178	932
*Osawatomie State Hospital.....	163,073	1,019
*Boys' Industrial School, Topeka.....	36,973	156
*Girls' Industrial School, Beloit.....	50,031	115
*State School for Deaf, Olathe.....	47,030	246
*State School for the Blind, Kansas City.....	21,199	102
*State School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Winfield.....	37,253	219
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison.....	44,890	253

CHARTERS. Following is a tabulation of charters filed with the Secretary of State during 1901:

	<i>No.</i>
Banks, Building and Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies.....	64
Cemeteries, Monument and Funeral Companies.....	21
Churches and Affiliated Organizations.....	84
Coal, Oil and Mining Companies.....	16
Construction Companies.....	3
Co-operatives.....	9
Creameries.....	12
Fairs, Agricultural and Civic Organizations.....	14
Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies.....	18
Grain, Milling and Elevator Companies.....	23
Hotels.....	1
Ice and Cold Storage Companies.....	1
Livestock, Poultry and Packing Companies.....	9
Libraries.....	1
Lodges, Clubs, Unions and Benevolent Societies.....	29
Lumber Companies.....	11
Mercantile and Manufacturing Companies.....	49
Printing and Publishing Companies.....	5
Railroads.....	11
Real Estate, Town and Immigration Companies.....	15
Schools and Colleges.....	6
Scientific and Cultural Organizations.....	5
Street Railway, Telegraph and Telephone Companies.....	14
Total.....	421

EDUCATION. For the year ending June 30, 1901, the Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that Kansas had 8,891 organized school districts with 9,174 buildings and 11,754 teachers. The public school enrollment was 382,248. Expenses during the year were \$4,566,209.53. The average salary of men teachers was \$42.90 per month, of women \$35.85. The average school term was 25.66 weeks.

Statistics for the three state schools for 1900-1901 were as follows:

	<i>K. U.</i>	<i>K. S. A. C.</i>	<i>Emporia Normal</i>
Enrollment.....	1,154	1,321	1,938
Counties represented.....	82	82	93
Out-of-state students.....	141	60	62
Faculty.....	80	48	44
Legislative appropriations.....	\$159,281	\$74,340	\$67,992

FINANCIAL. The balance in the state treasury on June 30, 1900, was \$510,711.36, to which was added during the fiscal year \$1,815,778.65 from direct taxes and \$1,878,156.90 from other sources, or a total of \$4,204,646.81 from all sources including the original balance. Disbursements totaled \$3,627,020.82, which left a balance of \$577,625.99 in the treasury on June 30, 1901. Taxable property reported by county clerks included: aggregate value of all lands taxable, \$162,217,421; value of town lots, \$62,687,816; personal property, \$60,257,036; railroad, Pullman, telegraph and telephone property, \$59,503,967. The total valuation of all property as fixed by the State Board of Equalization was \$363,156,045. The total state tax levy was \$1,997,304.

* Name changes were given in the biennial report.

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GOVERNMENT. A list of state and federal officers, and members of the Legislature as taken from the *Laws of Kansas*:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1901

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Governor.....	W. E. Stanley.....	Wichita
Lieutenant Governor.....	Harry E. Richter.....	Council Grove
Secretary of State.....	George A. Clark.....	Junction City
State Treasurer.....	Frank E. Grimes.....	Leoti
State Auditor.....	George E. Cole.....	Girard
Attorney General.....	A. A. Godard.....	Topeka
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Frank Nelson.....	Lindsborg
State Librarian.....	Annie L. Diggs.....	Perryville
Adjutant General.....	S. M. Fox.....	Manhattan
Superintendent of Insurance.....	W. V. Church.....	Marion
State Bank Commissioner.....	Morton Albaugh.....	Kingman
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.....	F. D. Coburn.....	Kansas City
Secretary State Historical Society.....	George W. Martin.....	Kansas City
Secretary State Horticultural Society.....	W. H. Barnes.....	Independence
Secretary State Society of Labor.....	W. L. A. Johnson.....	Kansas City
Secretary of Mine Industry.....	Edward Keegan.....	Chicopee
State Oil Inspector.....	S. O. Spencer.....	Fort Scott
State Printer.....	W. Y. Morgan.....	Hutchinson
Official State Paper.....	Topeka Daily Capital...	

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, 1901

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS FOR DISTRICT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Judge of Circuit Court.....	Henry C. Caldwell.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Judge of District Court.....	Wm. C. Hook.....	Leavenworth
District Attorney.....	I. E. Lambert.....	Emporia
United States Marshal.....	W. E. Sterne.....	Topeka
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	George F. Sharitt.....	Topeka
Clerk of District Court.....	Frank L. Brown.....	Garnett

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF KANSAS

OFFICE	Name	Residence
Chief Justice.....	Frank Doster.....	Marion
Justice.....	W. A. Johnston.....	Minneapolis
Justice.....	Wm. R. Smith.....	Kansas City
Justice.....	A. H. Ellis.....	Beloit
Justice.....	J. C. Pollock.....	Winfield
Justice.....	A. L. Greene.....	Newton
Justice.....	E. W. Cunningham.....	Emporia
Clerk.....	D. A. Valentine.....	Clay Center
Reporter.....	T. E. Dewey.....	Abilene