

## Kansas historical quarterly

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Edwin Taylor, also a member of the Kansas senate, reared as a Republican and converted to Populism, wrote "In Defence of Kansas" in the *North American Review*, March, 1897, naming the drought and economic depression as main contributors to changing attitudes. He spoke to the point of overspeculation and dubious "investment syndicates." He described the operation in picturesque terms: "In the main the men themselves were unprincipled sharpers, who, with the assistance of their Eastern connections, built up a lattice-work of credit and fictitious values and hocus-pocus securities, which, when it tumbled, brought ruin to all concerned." Still, said Taylor, showing that eternal optimism in the Kansas character, the prospects for the future were good and "The State of Kansas, as a whole, rests on as secure a foundation as any State in this Union."<sup>72</sup>

## VI

The Kansas part in the prohibition movement is well known. Only a few articles in the magazines concerned this subject. Senator Ingalls in his *Harper's* article in 1893 presented a rather complete statement. He pointed out that "the curse and bane of frontier life is drunkenness . . . a perpetual menace to social order, intelligence, and morality." The temperance movement began with the political organization of the Kansas territory, and the founders of Topeka and Lawrence forbade the sale of intoxicating beverages within their corporate limits. Then, in 1881, "a constitutional amendment was adopted forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes." Ingalls said strong enforcement brought control, although "surreptitious sales continue, club drinking and 'joints' are not unknown, but the saloon has vanished, and the law has been better enforced than similar legislation elsewhere." He noted, however, that enforcement was less strict in larger towns than in rural districts. Ingalls concluded that the temperance legislation had brought apparent beneficial results "in the diminution of crime, poverty, and disorder."<sup>73</sup>

Ernest Ingersoll wrote an article in the December, 1889, *Cosmopolitan* about "Kansas City." He used the analogy in it, as thick as "beer saloons along the Kansas-State line."<sup>74</sup> Sen. William Pepper wrote in support of "Prohibition in Kansas" in the *Forum*, April,

<sup>72</sup> Edwin Taylor, "In Defence of Kansas," *North American Review*, v. 164 (March, 1897), pp. 351, 355.

<sup>73</sup> Ingalls, "Kansas," *Harper's*, v. 86 (April, 1893), pp. 708-709.

<sup>74</sup> Ernest Ingersoll, "Kansas City," *Cosmopolitan*, v. 8 (December, 1889), p. 143.



1901. He cited examples of violations, and the need for uniform, efficient enforcement. "But," he added, "politicians and joint-keepers are in the saddle. . . . The law ought to be enforced, or it ought to be repealed for very shame's sake."<sup>75</sup>

Charles S. Gleed, who during his career had written for a number of newspapers, contributed a long letter to the editors of *The Outlook*, March 30, 1901. It gave a seven-point explanation for "Law Enforcement in Kansas," and was prompted by questions concerning the work and influence of Mrs. Nation. First, prohibition was working and drunkenness had declined in Kansas since the establishment of the prohibition law a decade before. Gleed's next three points emphasized that Kansas was far better off with its prohibitory law than New York without one, using statistics to show that incidents of crime, insanity, disease, and pauperism were far less prevalent in Kansas. In his fifth point, the writer agreed that "the prohibitory law has been considerably nullified" in certain cities: Topeka, Wichita, Kansas City (Kansas), Leavenworth, and Atchison. Still, it was better than under the open saloon system. For example, the interference of the saloon in politics had diminished. "They do work to secure prosecuting attorneys in sympathy with them, but they do not dare undertake to control elections generally, after the former manner." The sixth point indicated liquor sales were down. In the seventh, and concluding, point, he addressed himself directly to the activities of Mrs. Nation. He found her a "kind-hearted, benevolent, and respectable woman who has an essential hatred for the liquor business." But Gleed rendered a negative judgment on her methods. She exhibited "more enthusiasm than discretion, and an intellectual method which in the matter of her hobby amounts to insanity." In his lengthy criticism, he said that "her lawlessness will for a time greatly irritate those . . . who have always demanded enforcement of the law because it is the law." Further, therefore, "Mrs. Nation's method is the lynch-law method . . . No sane man has ever dared yet to advocate reliance on lynch law for the advancement of morality in organized communities." She attracted attention, but the effect was not lasting. "Quite different is the patient, persistent, quiet, and relentless work of those behind the moral forces of the communities in the State."<sup>76</sup>

75. W. A. Peffer, "Prohibition in Kansas," *Forum*, v. 31 (April, 1901), p. 212; the editor of the *Abilene Daily Reflector* reported in 1901 that "Kansas presents the anomaly of a commonwealth having prohibition in theory and local option in practice."—Charles Moreau Harger, "Kansas's Prohibition Status," *The Independent*, New York, v. 53 (February 21, 1901), p. 430.

76. Charles S. Gleed, "Law Enforcement in Kansas," a letter to the editors, *The Outlook*, v. 67 (March 30, 1901), pp. 742-744.

## VII

There were four magazine articles during this period with especially notable references to the Kansas State Historical Society. It seems appropriate that I should mention them. Two of these references I have used at some length: the presidential address of William A. Phillips<sup>77</sup> and W. W. Admire's sketch of Colonel Anthony, which mentioned his presidency of the Society in 1886.<sup>78</sup>

Admire also wrote a very long article for the *Magazine of Western History*, February, 1889, on "The Kansas State Historical Society and Its Founders." As we approach the 100th anniversary of our Society, I assume that its entire story will be told, and Admire's report will get serious attention. The Society's organization was, said Admire, "directly traceable to the untiring zeal of a half dozen newspaper men of Kansas, themselves historical characters who took an active part in the early struggles of the territory and of the state."<sup>79</sup> Earlier efforts in 1855, 1860, and 1867-1868 had failed to bring a continuing organization. Then came the editorial convention in Manhattan in April, 1875, and the resolution of D. W. Wilder, which was acted upon favorably, calling for what is now known as the Kansas State Historical Society. Incorporation followed on December 15, 1875. Samuel A. Kingman was the first president; vice-president, George A. Crawford; treasurer, John A. Martin; secretary, Floyd P. Baker (who was replaced in February, 1876, by Franklin G. Adams, who was still secretary in 1889 when Admire's article appeared); board of directors, in addition to the officers: Daniel R. Anthony, Sol. Miller, Daniel W. Wilder, Richard B. Taylor, Milton W. Reynolds, and Salmon S. Prouty.<sup>80</sup>

The Society started in a corner of the state auditor's office with a discarded bookcase to shelve the collections; moved to some vacant space under a stairway leading to the old senate chamber; then, in the winter of 1877, the Society accepted the attorney general's invitation to share an office. Meanwhile, Secretary Adams, "not asking or receiving a dollar for his services," continued the business of valuable acquisitions. When the west wing of the capitol was completed in 1881, the Society received a room which "was considered as commodious as it would for a long time need, but which has long since proven to be very inadequate to its necessities."<sup>81</sup>

77. Phillips, "Kansas History," *Magazine of Western History*, v. 12 (May, 1890), pp. 6-15.

78. Admire, "Kansas Pioneer," *ibid.*, v. 10 (October, 1889), pp. 688-702.

79. W. W. Admire, "The Kansas State Historical Society and Its Founders," *ibid.*, v. 9 (February, 1889), p. 407.

80. *Ibid.*, p. 415.

81. *Ibid.*, pp. 415-416.

Admire wrote in 1889 about the significant book and newspaper collections of the Society, referring to the "vast number of manuscripts, maps, engravings, paintings, photographs and historical relics, the value of which cannot be measured in dollars and cents," and the importance of the reference facilities.<sup>82</sup> Today a capable and resourceful staff maintains and develops the resources of our Historical Society which serves so well the people of Kansas, and contributes to its distinguished reputation among historians, archivists, genealogists, librarians, and specialists in state, local, and Western history.

The fourth account about the Society was in *The Library Journal* in July, 1891. There was a discussion of a proposed reorganization of the Society, with a senate committee proposing a consolidation of the State Library and the State Historical Society, which, according to *The Library Journal*, would virtually abolish the Society. And, the periodical added, the legislature was not likely to "seriously entertain a proposition of this kind." Economy would result if they were joined, but whenever this happened elsewhere the materials collected were court records and legal documents. This, then, resulted in the almost total neglect of a library which would gather "the materials of the history of the State and of the social, political, and scientific history of the country." Therefore, a definition of the separate functions of the two organizations was required, and a strong argument was entered for the continued separate identity of the historical society and its library. It concluded, "in States where historical societies have been maintained by the State, their chief object being the making up of a library of the materials of the State, and all its localities, such institutions have become the pride and glory of the people. And where the State has failed to have this work done the neglect has eventually come to be deplored by all."<sup>83</sup>

## VIII

An abundant variety of periodical articles about Kansas appeared in a substantial number of magazines during the period 1854-1904. Published in a diversity of places, we may conclude that many readers gained from them a knowledge and greater understanding of our state. I have given a sample of this coverage. I am cur-

82. *Ibid.*, p. 417.

83. "The Kansas State Historical Society," *The Library Journal*, New York, v. 16 (July, 1891), pp. 209-210.

rently collecting machine copies of all of these articles, some of which are available only through search by interlibrary loan in out-of-state sources, and they will be placed in the State Historical Society for easier reference. From them present and future generations may learn of the rich heritage of Kansas.



This sketch, "A Kansas House," illustrated Alice Wellington Rollins's article, "Ladies' Day at the Ranch," in *Harper's*, June, 1885 (see p. 16). The story described ranch life near Ellsworth.

## Annotated Bibliography of Magazine Articles About Kansas Published From 1854 to 1904

WILLIAM H. SEILER

This annotated bibliography results from the search for information to use in writing my Kansas State Historical Society presidential address presented on October 19, 1971. It seemed that offering the record of these publications in one place could be of value to those engaged in research on the first half century of Kansas territorial and state history. As mentioned in my paper, I am collecting machine copies of all the articles so that they may be placed together in one reference source in the State Historical Society. I was aided in gathering this collection by a small stipend awarded by the Faculty Research Committee of Kansas State Teachers College, and here publicly acknowledge with thanks this assistance.

I know that other magazine articles published during the period 1854-1904 have been omitted. I would appreciate hearing from readers about these articles. If enough of them come to my attention to warrant subsequent publication, I shall ask the editor of the *Quarterly* for some space at a future time to present these items.

*AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION (Barnard's)*, Hartford, Conn.

"Kansas State Teachers' Association," v. 16 (June, 1866), pp. 385-388.

Tells of organization of the KSTA in September, 1863, and beginning publication of the *Kansas Educational Journal* in January, 1864. Reports subsequent annual sessions. Biographical sketches of the first two presidents: Isaac F. Goodnow and Henry D. McCarty.

"Kansas," v. 17 (September, 1867), pp. 121-122.

Gives Article VI—Education in the Kansas state constitution.

"Kansas State Normal School," v. 17 (September, 1868), pp. 771-774.

A detailed account of the organization and development of the present Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, 1863, and following. Legislation, faculty, students, curricula, and the new \$18,000 building are discussed.

"Kansas," v. 18 (1869), pp. 338-342.

Reprint of statistics for 1869 from *The American Year-Book and Register* on government, judiciary, finances, education, charitable and penal institutions, population, wealth, and industry.

"Kansas," v. 19 (1870), pp. 345-346.

Part of a report on the "Legal Status of the Colored Population" in the several states. Especial reference herein to the mission high school at Quindaro.

"Kansas," v. 24 (1873), pp. 251-252.

Part of a report on "Common Schools and Public Instruction" in the several states. The census of 1870 returned a school attendance of 63,183 out of a school population of 108,710 in Kansas. Other statistics included in the report.

"Kansas," v. 29 (1879), pp. 98-107.

From the report of the United States Commissioner of Education. Includes full statistical summary for each year 1870-1871 to 1879-1880.

*AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE*, New Haven, Conn.

G. C. SWALLOW, "On Permian Strata in Kansas Territory," v. 25, 2d Series (March, 1858), p. 305.

First returns on geologic information in the new territory.

"Permian of Kansas and New Mexico," v. 25, 2d Series (May, 1858), p. 442.

Separate investigations come to similar interpretations to those of Swallow in previous issue about the Permian strata in Kansas territory.

"Discovery of the Permian in Kansas," v. 25, 2d Series (May, 1858), p. 451.

Discussion of dispute over priority of discovery of Permian strata in Kansas.

G. C. SWALLOW, "The Rocks of Kansas," v. 26, 2d Series (September, 1858), pp. 182-187.

Careful catalog of fossils helps identify rock strata in eastern and central Kansas.

F. B. MEEK and F. V. HAYDEN, "On the So-Called Triassic Rocks of Kansas and Nebraska," v. 27, 2d Series (January, 1859), pp. 31-35.

Identification of Permian fossils and discussion of Cretaceous deposits.

—, "Remarks on the Lower Cretaceous beds of Kansas and Nebraska," v. 27, 2d Series (March, 1859), pp. 219-227.

Further detailed account of materials introduced in their report in *AJS* in January, 1859.

F. B. MEEK, "Remarks on the Carboniferous and Cretaceous Rocks of Eastern Kansas and Nebraska, and Their Relations to Those of the Adjacent States, and Other Localities Further Eastward; in Connection With a Review of a Paper Recently Published on This Subject by M. Jules Marcou in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of France," v. 39, 2d Series (March, 1865), pp. 157-173.

This is a long, very complete article on the subject, the first in-depth study in the *AJS* of geological observations on Kansas.

B. F. MUDGE, "Discovery of Fossil Footmarks in the Liassic [?] Formation in Kansas," v. 41, 2d Series (January, 1866), pp. 174-176.

Evidence located on southwesterly bank of Republican river. Footprints probably those of birds.

G. C. SWALLOW, "Notes on Some Points in the Geology of Kansas," v. 41, 2d Series (March, 1866), pp. 405-406.

Examination of fossil fragments from sand beds at Maysville [?], Kansas.

WRITERS LOOK AT KANSAS, 1854-1904

27

- F. V. HAYDEN, "Notes on the Geology of Kansas," v. 44, 2d Series (July, 1867), pp. 32-40.  
Discussion of previous reports and Hayden's research, with particular reference to coal-bearing beds.
- ELIHU HALL, "Notes on Some Features of the Flora of Eastern Kansas," v. 50, 2d Series (July, 1870), pp. 29-35.  
Observations during "a trip in September in a wagon through a portion of Eastern Kansas, from Fort Scott and Humboldt north to Leavenworth and Atchison." Descriptions of trees, herbaceous flora, and catalogs of prairie vegetation in specific areas.
- Kansas Natural History Society, v. 50, 2d Series (November, 1870), pp. 435-436.  
Report of third annual meeting.
- O. C. MARSH, "Note on a New and Gigantic Species of Pterodactyle," v. 1, 3d Series (May, 1871), p. 472.  
Cretaceous specimens indicate a huge flying reptile with wingspread of 20 feet.
- "Kansas Academy of Sciences," v. 2, 3d Series (November, 1871), p. 475.  
Name changed from Kansas Natural History Society.
- O. C. MARSH, "Discovery of a Remarkable Fossil Bird," v. 3, 3d Series (January, 1872), pp. 56-57.  
Found in Upper Cretaceous of western Kansas, probably five feet in height.
- "On Kansas Vertebrate Fossils," v. 3, 3d Series (January, 1872), p. 65.  
Reports of new finds by E. D. Cope and M. V. Hartwell along Smoky Hill river.
- O. C. MARSH, "Discovery of Additional Remains of Pterosauria, With Descriptions of Two New Species," v. 3, 3d Series (April, 1872), pp. 241-248.  
Discovery of the first remains of Pterodactyls in the United States was by Marsh in upper Cretaceous shale of western Kansas in autumn of 1870. This is complete report of further significant discoveries near the Smoky Hill river.
- , "Notice of a New Species of Hadrosaurus," v. 3, 3d Series (April, 1872), p. 301.  
Brief note on discovery of partial Reptilian remains in western Kansas.
- "Kansas Academy of Science," v. 3, 3d Series (April, 1872), p. 319.  
Report of meeting.
- O. C. MARSH, "Preliminary Description of Hesperornis Regalis, With Notices of Four Other New Species of Cretaceous Birds," v. 3, 3d Series (May, 1872), pp. 360-365.  
Detailed report on discovery of new specimens in gray shale of upper Cretaceous near Smoky Hill river in western Kansas.
- EDWARD D. COPE, "On Two New Ornithosaurians From Kansas," v. 3, 3d Series (May, 1872), pp. 374-375.  
Brief report on two species of Pterodactyls.

O. C. MARSH, "Notice of a New Reptile From the Cretaceous," v. 4, 3d Series (November, 1872), p. 406.

Report on a new specimen discovered by Prof. B. F. Mudge in upper Cretaceous shale of western Kansas, and probably "a new genus, which may be called *Colonosaurus*."

——, "Notice of a New Species of *Ichthyornis*," v. 5, 3d Series (January, 1873), p. 74.

Discovery of a second species of this peculiar genus of Cretaceous bird during the Yale professor's expedition to western Kansas.

——, "On a New Sub-class of Fossil Birds (*Odontornithes*)," v. 5, 3d Series (February, 1873), pp. 161-162.

This species, about as large as a pigeon, was carnivorous, and probably aquatic. Another discovery in western Kansas, it was described as an "important gain to paleontology."

Brief notes on eight previously published items pertaining to Kansas discoveries, v. 5, 3d Series (March, 1873), pp. 229-230.

"Footprints in the Middle Coal Measures at Osage in Kansas," v. 6, 3d Series (September, 1873), p. 228.

Discovery by Professor Mudge of about 20 slabs with impressions made by four different species on what at that time was a mud flat or shoal.

THE REV. M. V. B. KNOX, "Drift in Kansas," v. 8, 3d Series (December, 1874), pp. 466-467.

Mainly confined to northern half of the state; drift rocks of vast size north and west of Topeka. Further discussion of rock deposits.

O. C. MARSH, "On the *Odontornithes*, or Birds With Teeth," v. 10, 3d Series (November, 1875), pp. 403-408.

Detailed account of these discoveries in western Kansas, previously mentioned v. 5, 3d Series (February, 1873), pp. 161-162.

*Note:* Beginning with the cumulative index for vols. 11-20, 3d Series, no index entries for specific locations, such as Kansas, are given in reference to articles unless the location is specifically mentioned in the title. Further Kansas items could be found by carefully checking the indexes under specific items of interest to the researcher, or by reference to scholars by name, *e. g.*, O. C. Marsh.

CHARLES UPHAM SHEPARD, SR., "Notice of the Meteoric Stone of Waconda, Mitchell County, Kansas," v. 11, 3d Series (June, 1876), pp. 473-474.

This stone was found about two years before, lying above ground on the slope of a ravine about two miles from Waconda. It originally weighed slightly over 100 pounds.

"Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science," v. 12, 3d Series (August, 1876), pp. 163-164.

Lists subjects of papers and annual rainfall report which appear in this publication (v. 4, 62pp.).

B. F. MUDGE, "Geology of Kansas," v. 18, 3d Series (September, 1879), p. 236.

Refers to Mudge's report in the annual report of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas for 1877-1878.

WRITERS LOOK AT KANSAS, 1854-1904

29

G. C. BROADHEAD, "The Carboniferous Rocks of Southeast Kansas," v. 22, 3d Series (July, 1881), pp. 55-57.

Abstract of a more detailed paper. Interesting detail on the Permian rocks and coal measures, and the ridge known as the Flint Hills.

"Geology of Southern Kansas," v. 29, 3d Series (May, 1885), p. 419.

Refers to a paper by the editor, not identified, of the *Bulletin* of the Washburn College laboratory, appearing in v. 1, no. 3, 1885, of the *Bulletin*.

O. C. MARSH, "Footprints of Vertebrates in the Coal Measures of Kansas," v. 48, 3d Series (July, 1894), pp. 81-84.

Report on a collection of footprints found in 1873 in the Middle coal measures near Osage in southeastern Kansas. This was from the Mudge discovery, see short notice in *AJS*, v. 6, 3d Series (September, 1873), p. 228.

CHARLES ROLLIN KEYES, "Stratigraphy of the Kansas Coal Measures," v. 50, 3d Series (September, 1895), pp. 239-243.

This paper is offered to correct misinterpretations of applying descriptions for Carboniferous formations of Iowa and Missouri to the Kansas field.

ERASMUS HAWORTH, "Stratigraphy of the Kansas Coal Measures," v. 50, 3d Series (December, 1895), pp. 452-466.

Thorough discussion of the coal measure rocks in the eastern one fourth of Kansas in an extensive article by one of the important men in early Kansas scientific endeavor.

*The University Geological Survey of Kansas . . .*, by Erasmus Haworth and assistants, v. 1, 4th Series (June, 1896), pp. 489-490.

Summary of content in this first geological survey after the legislative act of 1889 provided that this should be one of the functions of the University of Kansas. This is a report (v. 1, 320pp.) of the first preliminary survey during the summer of 1893.

HENRY S. WASHINGTON, "The Jerome (Kansas) Meteorite," v. 5, 4th Series (June, 1898), pp. 447-454.

Little is known about its discovery. It was found April 10, 1894, on the Smoky Hill river, Gove county, about 15 miles east of Jerome. In several pieces, the largest weighed 62 lbs. A full detailed account of the meteorite's composition is given.

HENRY L. WARD, "A New Kansas Meteorite," v. 7, 4th Series (May, 1899), p. 233.

Found in 1898 in a dry creek in southwest Ness county. "It is not a prepossessing meteorite."

ERASMUS HAWORTH, "Mineral Resources of Kansas for 1899," v. 8 (November, 1899), pp. 396-397.

This is a summary of the content of the second *Annual Bulletin* of the University Geological Survey of Kansas for 1899. It notes the especial importance of the salt industry, and contains a report of the discovery of salt in 1887-1888.

G. P. GRIMSLEY and E. H. S. BAILEY, "Report on Gypsum and Gypsum Cement Plasters," v. 8, 4th Series (December, 1899), pp. 466-467.

This item refers to v. 5 of the *University Geological Survey of Kansas*.

H. L. PRESTON, "On a New Meteorite From Oakley, Logan County, Kansas," v. 9, 4th Series (June, 1900), pp. 410-412.

It was three feet below the surface and Charles Hicks found it when ploughing on his farm 15 miles from Oakley. Preston says that it had been there "a very long period of time." It weighed about 60 pounds. Analysis of content is given. This article also mentions the names and sizes of the 11 meteorites reported to that time in Kansas.

CHARLES E. BEECHER, "Note on a New Permian Xiphosuran From Kansas," v. 18, 4th Series (July, 1904), pp. 23-24.

Discussion of a new, large specimen located in the Permian three miles west of Stockdale.

O. C. FARRINGTON, "On the Nature of the Metallic Veins of the Farmington Meteorite," v. 11, 4th Series (January, 1901), pp. 60-62.

A new interpretation of how fissures were created in the meteorite; Farrington claims they were of preterrestrial origin.

CHARLES NEWTON GOULD, "Tertiary Springs of Western Kansas and Oklahoma," v. 11, 4th Series (April, 1901), pp. 263-268.

A study of the rock formation consisting of alternating layers of clay, sand, and gravel. Discussion of underflow or "sheet water" supply for wells and tertiary springs. Mention of the economic value of this water supply.

W. T. BELL, "The Remarkable Concretions of Ottawa County, Kansas," v. 11, 4th Series (April, 1901), pp. 315-316.

Analysis and description of more than 50 curious rocks ("titanic marbles"), some more than 50 feet in diameter, located on a low hill near Pawnee Gap, about three miles from Minneapolis.

*The University Geological Survey of Kansas* . . . , v. 11, 4th Series (April, 1901), pp. 324-325.

Short summary of three papers in v. 6 of the *Survey on Paleontology*.

E. H. S. BAILEY, "Geological Survey of Kansas—Special Report on Mineral Waters," v. 14, 4th Series (December, 1902), p. 461.

An item about the special report by Bailey, which describes and gives analyses of some 87 springs and wells according to mineral content.

E. H. SELLARDS, "Discovery of Fossil Insects in the Permian of Kansas," v. 16, 4th Series (October, 1903), pp. 323-324.

Use of fossil insects discovered in the Marion formation, southern part of Dickinson county, to help determine the age of Upper Paleozoic formations in Kansas.

HENRY S. WILLIAMS, "Note on the Classification of the Carboniferous Formation of Kansas," v. 17, 4th Series (March, 1904), pp. 248-249.

Some corrections offered on previously published material on the subject.



## WRITERS LOOK AT KANSAS, 1854-1904

31

*Annual Bulletin of the Mineral Resources of Kansas, 1903*, by Erasmus Haworth, v. 17, 4th Series (May, 1904), p. 406.

Mentions this report which tells about the most important developments during the year; emphasis in report was on the production during the year of over 5,000,000 tons of coal, as well as oil and gas developments in southeastern Kansas.

### ATLANTIC MONTHLY, Boston

"Kansas Farmers and Illinois Dairymen," v. 44 (December, 1879), pp. 717-725.

First person unsigned account of a tour of the grain-producing sections of the West in 1879. Good descriptive material of Kansas locations along the Santa Fe railway lines from Topeka to the western border of the state.

M. H. LEONARD, "Southwestern Kansas Seen With Eastern Eyes," v. 56 (July, 1885), pp. 101-108.

Interesting detail based on an eight-months' stay in a new town in southwestern Kansas—anecdote, climate, county-seat difficulties, and railroad building.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, "A Typical Kansas Community," v. 80 (August, 1897), pp. 171-177.

Report on socio-economic conditions of the more stable communities of eastern and central Kansas at the close of the century. Rural, agricultural assets emphasized.

CHARLES MOREAU HARGER, "The Kansas of Today," v. 90 (September, 1902), pp. 361-370.

Discussion of recent developments in Kansas, mainly prompted by improved economic conditions; descriptions of social life, housing, and use of statistical data for crop values. Generally, "the watchword of the New Kansas is Stability."

### CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL, Edinburgh

"The New Eden of the Far West," v. 25 (June 14, 1856), pp. 405-407.

"We will take for our guide a journey through Kansas giving the result of a tour given in the Autumn of 1854 by Messrs. Boynton and Mason, a committee from the Kansas League of Cincinnati." A footnote indicates that this report was published in Cincinnati in 1855. Valuable descriptive material.

W. C. [WILLIAM CHAMBERS?], "The Kansas-Nebraska Affair," v. 27 (February 14, 1857), pp. 100-103.

Discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska act and events in the early settlement of Kansas.

———, "The Struggle in Kansas," v. 27 (February 28, 1857), pp. 131-134.

A detailed account of Kansas events in 1855 and 1856.

### THE CHAUTAUQUAN, Chautauqua, N. Y.

"Kansas Before the White Man," v. 31 (May, 1900), p. 192.

Contribution from a committee of the Assembly Circle of Wichita. Brief mention of Indian population. Short account of prairie animals, especially the buffalo.



COL. RICHARD J. HINTON, "Making Kansas a Free State," v. 31 (July, 1900), pp. 344-351.

Hinton was a member of the Stowell overland party. Discussion of events in settlement of 1854 by New England Emigrant Aid Society.

*CHRISTIAN EXAMINER* [*The Christian Examiner and Religious Miscellany*], Boston

J. P. B., "Kansas and Nebraska," v. 58 (January, 1855), pp. 44-51.

A 10-page review of a book by Edward E. Hale, *Kansas and Nebraska: The Historical Geographical and Physical Characteristics, and Political Position of Those Territories; an Account of the Emigrant Aid Companies, and Directions to Emigrants*.

The book was written in 1854, and the reviewer did not summarize the contents, but rather used it for some "reflections" about the prospective events "in the approaching conflict." Strong emphasis on the antislavery movement.

*COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, London

JOSEPH HATTON, "Wealth for Everybody," v. 119 (1881), pp. 457-470.

A discussion of opportunities for settlement in the American West; "Kansas for the agriculturist has many attractions." Approximately six pages on Kansas and considerable statistical information with emphasis on agriculture.

*COSMOPOLITAN*, New York

ERNEST INGERSOLL, "Kansas City," v. 8 (December, 1889), pp. 141-152.

This is an article with illustrations essentially of Kansas City, Mo. It has a few references to Kansas.

ALBERT R. GREENE, "The Kansas Railroad Commission," v. 12 (January, 1892), pp. 337-342.

A leader in the Kansas senate for a railway commission law, and for five years prior to publication of this article a commissioner. Discussion of state regulation of railways.

THOMAS EWING, "The Struggle for Freedom in Kansas," v. 17 (May, 1894), pp. 76-86.

Review of events 40 years before in 1854-1858. First-hand account of Ewing's early years in Leavenworth which gives a sense of the excitement of those tumultuous days.

CHARLES S. GLEED, "The Central City of the West," v. 29 (July, 1900), pp. 297-304.

Essentially on Kansas City, Mo.

ROBERT CLARK, JR., "Breaking Up a State Machine," v. 37 (October, 1904), pp. 665-670.

The article's subtitle: "How a Member of the Kansas Legislature Conducted a Successful Warfare Upon a Corrupt State Machine Controlled by His Own Political Party." Walter Roscoe Stubbs prevented the renomination of Governor Bailey, a Republican, in favor of Edward H. Hoch.

*DE BOW'S REVIEW*, New Orleans

"The Territory of Kansas," v. 19 (August, 1855), pp. 185-189.

A thorough descriptive article: location, terrain, geological information, rivers, objects of interest to tourists (Pike's Peak), minerals, trees, zoology, forts and stations, population (Indians), and a short paragraph on government and history.

"Kansas Matters—Appeal to the South," v. 20 (May, 1856), pp. 635-640.

First (pp. 635-637) is a letter addressed "To the People of the South," signed by seven names in behalf of the Lafayette Emigration Society, encouraging emigration to Kansas in support of proslavery interests. Second (pp. 637-639), an "Extract From a Letter to the Kansas Association of South Carolina," encouraging emigration to carry the election of October, 1856. The conclusion (pp. 639-640) is a report of a Friends of Kansas meeting at New Orleans, presided over by J. D. B. DeBow, Esq. Reference to the Proslavery *Kansas Pioneer* published at Kickapoo City, Kansas territory.

"Kansas a Slave State," v. 20 (June, 1856), pp. 741-744.

Appeal for financial support and settlers to make Kansas a slave state.

Reprinted from a Kansas journal.

W., "Southern Development of Kansas," v. 21 (July, 1856), pp. 95-97.

Description of the country by a traveller in 1849 and 1855. Estimates 1,000 to 1,500 slaves in Kansas. Encourages Proslavery settlement and estimates cost of settlement for five men for first year at \$1,388.00.

"The Voice of Kansas—Let the South Respond," v. 21 (August, 1856), pp. 187-194.

It is a letter from Kansas by a committee headed by Colonel Buford and Senator Atchison, professing to be the "Law and Order Party," appealing for Proslavery support.

"Kansas—Its Physical Advantages," v. 24 (March, 1858), pp. 267-268.

Description of the Kansas terrain and value of soil for crop production; encouragement of Proslavery settlement in Kansas.

*THE DIAL*, Chicago

H. W. THURSTON, "The Anti-Slavery Crusade in Kansas," v. 10 (November, 1889), pp. 164-166.

This is a review of the book, *A History of the Kansas Crusade: Its Friends and Foes*, by Eli Thayer, one of the leaders of the New England Emigrant Aid Society.

*FORUM*, New York

J. W. GLEED, "Is New York More Civilized Than Kansas?" v. 17 (April, 1894), pp. 217-234.

An extensive 18-page defense of Kansas against criticism of Populist excesses. Numerous examples showing Kansas' superiority over New York.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, "Kansas: Its Present and Its Future," v. 23 (March, 1897), pp. 75-83.

A continuation of materials similar to those in his August, 1896, editorial "What's the Matter With Kansas?" to refute Populism and suggest instead favorable assets for the advancement of Kansas.

W. A. PEPPER, "Prohibition in Kansas," v. 31 (April, 1901), pp. 209-212.

In support of prohibition, the Populist senator cites examples of law violations and stresses the need for uniform, efficient enforcement or the law "ought to be repealed."

## GARDEN AND FOREST, New York

S. C. M., "The Kansas State Horticultural Society," v. 5 (December 28, 1892), pp. 622-623.

Two large summary pages of leading points in the papers and discussions at the 26th annual meeting of the society. Main topics were apple orchards, best varieties, year's yield, irrigation, growing potatoes, and the propagation of trees.

## GREEN BAG, Boston

HENRY INMAN, "The Supreme Court of Kansas," v. 4 (July, 1892), pp. 321-342.

This long, detailed study also has interesting illustrations and photographs. A basic, informative collection of materials on its subject, including historical background, personnel, decisions, opinions.

## HARPER'S [Harper's New Monthly Magazine], New York

ALICE WELLINGTON ROLLINS, "Ladies' Day At the Ranch," v. 71 (June, 1885), pp. 3-17.

Report of a stay on a Kansas ranch near Ellsworth from April to November. Interesting account of the area—flora and fauna, climate, topography, and their personal living conditions on the ranch.

ROBERT HAY, "The Central State. Its Physical Features and Resources," v. 77 (June, 1888), pp. 39-51.

This is a complete, thorough, extensive discussion of the geography and resources of the then seventh state in size of the 38 comprising the American Union. It is interesting to read the territorial descriptions and compare them with the present. The writer draws upon numerous state publications (Agriculture, Public Instruction, etc.) for data.

FRANK H. SPEARMAN, "The Great American Desert," v. 77 (July, 1888), pp. 232-245.

An attempt to show the current developments in the area once described as "The Great American Desert." Illustrations.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, "Studies of the Great West; VIII—St. Louis and Kansas City," v. 77 (October, 1888), pp. 748-762.

On Kansas City, Kan., see especially p. 760: "It is to be regretted that this thriving town of Kansas, which already claims a population of 40,000, did not take the name of Wyandotte."

## WRITERS LOOK AT KANSAS, 1854-1904

35

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, "Kansas—1541-1891," v. 86 (April, 1893), pp. 696-713.

One of the longest, most complete summaries of Kansas information in any periodical account during the half century. Includes mention of geography and geology, historical events and biographical sketches, political affairs, education, journalism, women's rights, prohibition, religion, railroads, and agriculture.

### HARPER'S WEEKLY, New York

"The Crisis in Kansas," v. 37 (February 25, 1893), p. 184.

Difficulties in organizing the Kansas legislature after the election of 1892, which saw widespread election of Populists.

"The Two Kansas Legislatures," v. 37 (March 4, 1893), pp. 200, 210.

Discussion of agreement between Populist governor and Republican legislators to avoid disorder between militia and sheriff's deputies and to try to get organization of legislature for the new session.

JOHN M. STEELE, "The New Spooner Library at the University of Kansas," v. 38 (November 10, 1894), p. 1071.

The new library building was a gift from the estate of William B. Spooner, of Boston, Mass. This short account contained a description of the building and mention of the dedication ceremonies on October 10. The five-story, fireproof structure, the sixth one erected on the Lawrence campus, had a 100,000 book capacity. The article reported 800 students and 55 faculty members.

"Ideal Country Life for Working People," v. 46 (September 13, 1902), p. 1295.

The advantages of living on the Kansas prairie. Descriptions of some changes in the pattern due to better economic conditions, including more recreational activities.

### THE INDEPENDENT, New York

CHARLES MOREAU HARGER, "Kansas's Prohibition Status," v. 53 (February 21, 1901), pp. 430-432.

The editor of the *Abilene Daily Reflector* reported that "Kansas presents the anomaly of a commonwealth having prohibition in theory and local option in practice."

RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD, "The Kansas Invaders," v. 55 (September 24, 1903), pp. 2281-2283.

Child was graduated from Harvard in the spring and then worked part of the summer in the Kansas wheat fields. He reports his experiences as one of the 29,000 temporary laborers. Some amusing anecdotes.

### KANSAS CITY REVIEW [Kansas City Review of Science and Industry]

G. C. BROADHEAD, "Notes on Surface Geology of Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas," v. 3 (December, 1879), pp. 460-461.

Emphasis on gravel deposits.

EDGAR W. GUILD, "Western Kansas—Its Geology, Climate, Natural History, Etc.," v. 3 (December, 1879), pp. 461-467.

Although the writer calls this "a hasty survey," it is a rather complete summary of conditions in the western Kansas plains region.

E. P. WEST, "A Buried Race in Kansas," v. 3 (January, 1880), pp. 530-534.

A paper read by Judge West to the Kansas City Academy of Science, November 25, 1875; a report of his archeological search along the Kansas river valley for evidence of Indian mound builders.

———, "A Buried Race in Kansas," v. 4 (June, 1880), pp. 86-90.

A paper read to the Kansas City Academy of Science, May 25, 1880; a follow-up report to his previous one, this time centering the search in the Cottonwood river valley.

G. C. BROADHEAD, "Geological Notes on a Part of Southeast Kansas," v. 6 (July, 1882), pp. 172-175.

Discussion of limestone and coal deposits.

CHAS. H. STERNBERG, "The Loup Fork Group of Kansas," v. 6 (August, 1882), pp. 205-208.

Discussion of excavations in fossil beds of Decatur county, July, 1881.

R. J. BROWN, "Is a Geological Survey of the State a Necessity?" v. 8 (December, 1884), pp. 454-457.

Reprint of an address by Dr. Brown, Leavenworth, president of the Kansas Academy of Science, at the 17th annual meeting at Lawrence. A survey was "of vital importance."

F. H. SNOW, "Is the Rainfall of Kansas Increasing?" v. 8 (December, 1884), pp. 457-460.

Also a paper at the meeting mentioned in previous entry; analysis showed rainfall was increasing.

"The Geological Survey of Kansas," v. 8 (February, 1885), pp. 563-564.

Further plea for geological survey.

JOHN D. PARKER, "*Kansas Scientific Survey*," v. 8 (February, 1885), pp. 567-569.

E. P. WEST, "The Last Submersion and Emergence of South-Eastern Kansas From the Carboniferous Seas, or Those Effecting the Carboniferous Formation in Kansas," v. 8 (January, 1885), pp. 477-480.

Conclusion of article mentioned above, v. 8 (February, 1885), pp. 565-567.

F. W. CRAGIN, "On the Washburn Biological Survey of Kansas," v. 8 (February, 1885), pp. 576-580.

An attempt to catalog the flora and fauna of the state.

———, "Some Geological and Topographical Features of Southern Kansas," v. 8 (April, 1885), pp. 678-682.

## LAKESIDE MONTHLY, Chicago

"Kansas," v. 3 (June, 1870), pp. 455-459.

Growth of the state with special mention of agriculture, railways, availability of land, rock and coal deposits, common school system, and cities.

## WRITERS LOOK AT KANSAS, 1854-1904

37

FREDERICK LOCKLEY, "Something About Kansas," v. 5 (March, 1871), pp. 197-203.

A decade of advancement: population, feverish railway building, agricultural production and prizes at the Philadelphia exposition of 1869, cities, land speculation, some manufacturing.

### THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, New York

"The Kansas Historical Society," v. 16 (July, 1891), pp. 209-210.

Article explains proposed reorganization of the Kansas State Historical Society and concludes the integrity and autonomy of the Society is essential for preservation of the state's historical materials.

### LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, Boston

"Colonization of Kansas," v. 43 (October 21, 1854), pp. 113-115.

Correspondent of the *Times* reports from Boston under date of August 16 on "Persons who accompanied the first party of the Massachusetts Emigration Company to Kansas," and on prospects for future settlement.

"Plan and Object of the War in Kansas," v. 50 (July 26, 1856), pp. 254-256.

Mainly the printing of a letter from Amos A. Lawrence to Sen. D. R. Atchison, March 31, 1855, and Atchison's reply, April 15, 1855.

### LONDON QUARTERLY AND HOLBURN REVIEW

"Kansas," v. 8 (July, 1857), pp. 517-540.

Review of seven books published in 1856 and 1857 about "Kansas,—two years ago unnamed and unknown, now notorious throughout the civilized world as the theatre of a fierce and important strife." The reviewer then writes at great length of the events of 1854-1857.

### McCLURE'S MAGAZINE, New York

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, "Kansas Stories," v. 8 (February, 1897), pp. 321-330.

"The King of Boyville" and "The Homecoming of Colonel Hucks" from a collection of short stories in "The Real Issue."

### MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY, New York

MILTON W. REYNOLDS, "Twenty-Five Years a State," v. 4 (June, 1886), pp. 167-173.

An informative summary of events in Kansas during the 25 years to January 29, 1886.

AMOS TOWNSEND, "With the Kansas Congressional Committee of 1856," v. 7 (March, 1888), pp. 487-505.

Interesting recollections by Townsend, who accompanied the congressional investigating committee to Kansas in 1856 as sergeant-at-arms. Later Townsend was a member of congress from Ohio.

LEVERETT W. SPRING, "Kansas and the Abolition of Slavery," v. 9 (November, 1888), pp. 78-85.

Kansas events 1852-1860 with special emphasis on importance of these events to the development of the antislavery movement.



- W. W. ADMIRE, "The Kansas State Historical Society and Its Founders," v. 9 (February, 1889), pp. 407-420.

Essential article for extensive information on the early years of the Society.

- , "An Early Kansas Pioneer," v. 10 (October, 1889), pp. 688-702.

A good summary article about the highly controversial and always interesting Daniel Read Anthony.

- Review of Eli Thayer, *A History of the Kansas Crusade: Its Friends and Its Foes*, v. 11 (November, 1889), pp. 109-110.

Also there is editorial comment on the book, pp. 105-106 in the "Editorial Notes."

- W. W. ADMIRE, "A Fragment of Early Kansas History," v. 11 (April, 1890), pp. 588-613.

A rather long article on several aspects of early Kansas history. The main part is about the establishment of the first territorial capital and townsite speculation. Also there is a discussion of the conflict between the Shawnee legislature and Governor Reeder. Mention of the cholera epidemic and the heroic work of Maj. E. A. Ogden.

- WM. A. PHILLIPS, "Lights and Shadows of Kansas History," v. 12 (May, 1890), pp. 6-15.

Text of Phillips' presidential address to the Kansas State Historical Society. Emphasis on early years and personal remembrances of them, as well as a plea for reform and looking ahead to a promising future.

- A letter to the editor, v. 11 (May, 1890), p. 119.

The writer had read Admire's article and had a letter about Governor Reeder.

- SEELYE A. WILLSON, "A Personal Experience in Kansas," v. 13 (February, 1891), pp. 407-412.

A first person account of a trip to Kansas from the East. Emphasis upon land speculation, climate, social conditions.

- MRS. M. V. WASHINGTON, "The Grasshopper Raid," v. 13 (March, 1891), pp. 531-533.

An account of the devastating visit of the Rocky Mountain locust to Kansas and western Missouri in the fall of 1874.

## MUSIC, Chicago

- W. S. B. MATHEWS, "A Music Festival in Kansas," v. 12 (July, 1897), pp. 369-378.

Mathews goes in June, 1897, to judge in one of the great musical events common to the era, this festival constituting the first two days of the Chautauqua Assembly at Ottawa. The great tabernacle seats 3,000 or more. Description of program, participants.

## NATION, New York

- A review of Charles Robinson, *The Kansas Conflict*, v. 54 (June 30, 1892), pp. 490-491.

The review was not favorable to the "late Governor of Kansas" nor to his book.

WRITERS LOOK AT KANSAS, 1854-1904

39

"The Kansas Situation," v. 56 (January 19, 1893), pp. 43-44.  
Mainly about the Populists.

*NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC*, Washington

ARTHUR P. DAVIS, "The Kansas River," v. 7 (May, 1896), pp. 181-184.  
Statistics on the river, its tributaries, and associated items.

*NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW*, New York

JOHN A. PARKER, "The Secret History of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill," v. 41  
(July, 1880), pp. 105-118.  
Strictly a discussion of congressional legislation.

*NATURE*, London and New York

G. PHILLIPS BEVAN, "Kansas," v. 30 (July 24, 1884), pp. 296-298.  
Appearing in *Nature*, "A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science,"  
this is a review for London readers of the *Third Biennial Report* of  
the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, "a portly volume of great  
value in many ways." Thorough summary of a geological sketch  
and some items on botany and entomology in the review.

*NEW ENGLANDER*, New Haven, Conn.

THE REV. LEONARD BACON, "Buchanan on Kansas," v. 15 (November,  
1857), pp. 675-700.

This journal was published in New Haven and Bacon was a New  
Haven minister. This was a review of a book by John H. Gihon,  
private secretary to Governor Geary, about that governor's adminis-  
tration, and a complete history of the territory to July, 1857; also  
a review of President Buchanan's correspondence with an interested  
group in New Haven. Critical of Buchanan, Bacon promoted the  
antislavery view.

*NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE*, Boston

WILLIAM H. CARRUTH, "New England in Kansas," v. 16 (March, 1897),  
pp. 3-21.

A long article with photographs and pictures. Full discussion of  
organization of the New England Emigrant Aid Company with special  
emphasis on its financial affairs; early territorial history; founding of  
Atchison and Topeka Railroad Company by Col. C. K. Holliday;  
advances in Kansas education.

*NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW*, New York

JOHN A. MARTIN, "The Progress of Kansas," v. 142 (April, 1886), pp.  
348-355.

A detailed, valuable article on developments from 1854 to the  
writing of the article in 1886. Although Governor Martin promotes  
"Boosterism" and Kansas progress in capital letters, this account is  
packed with statistical data and interesting, informative, descriptive  
material on a variety of subjects.

EDWIN TAYLOR, "In Defence of Kansas," v. 164 (March, 1897), pp. 349-  
355.

Taylor, a member of the Kansas senate, said the Eastern press



misinterpreted recent Kansas events, naming the drought and economic depression as important factors in the Populist influence in Kansas. Discussion of speculation, immigration.

## *OUTLOOK*, New York

C. B. SPAHR, "Industrial America; the Revolution in Kansas," v. 48 (September 9, 1893), pp. 467-469.

Material on Kansas on pp. 468-469. Reports observations on Populists, and finds an "uncompromising Socialism which characterizes the leaders of the Kansas Populists does not characterize the rank and file of their followers." Analysis of composition of each of the political parties of the state. Also a paragraph on prohibition.

CHARLES M. HARGER, "Bibles and Rifles," v. 59 (July 9, 1898), pp. 629-630.

Tells of New Haven meeting in March, 1856, to get support for colonists who were going to Kansas—this was the "Beecher Bible and Rifle Colony" which settled in Wabaunsee county.

CHARLES S. GLEED, "Law Enforcement in Kansas," v. 67 (March 30, 1901), pp. 742-744.

This extended letter to the editor in the "Correspondence" section is a full discussion of prohibition enforcement in Kansas; opposes Mrs. Nation's methods, preferring orderly processes of law enforcement.

ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT, "Religious Life in America, VIII.—Kansas," v. 70 (April 19, 1902), pp. 968-972.

Report on religious life in Kansas is based on interviews and travels in the state. Considerable emphasis on prohibition movement.

## *OVERLAND MONTHLY*, San Francisco

"Walker's Administration in Kansas," v. 5 (December, 1870), pp. 544-556.

Detailed account favorable to Walker by one who participated in many of the political arrangements for Walker's service as territorial governor.

FREDERICK LOCKLEY, "A Kansas Settler," v. 7 (July, 1871), pp. 22-32.

An interesting story of a visiting newspaperman's interview with an Englishman, his wife, and family on a remote farm. This account tells of this Kansas settler, his educated comments, his support for reform, his reasons for leaving New York, and the problems encountered in establishing a life in this new area.

## *PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, New York

"The Kansas Question," v. 6 (October, 1855), pp. 425-433.

This article, a contemporary one, was the vehicle for a strong antislavery statement, and is a good example of publications occurring at this time in the northeastern section of the United States in behalf of abolition.

"The Political Aspect," v. 8 (July, 1856), pp. 85-94.

A contemporary 1856 account of the political struggle nationally and in Kansas. Strongly in support of the Free-State cause.



WRITERS LOOK AT KANSAS, 1854-1904

41

(*The American Monthly*) *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, New York

FRANK W. BLACKMAR, "Kansas After the Drought," v. 24 (September, 1901), pp. 314-320.

Impact of the summer 1901 drought. Account is almost totally a careful appraisal of Kansas economic conditions; agricultural, manufacturing, mineral, banking, and population statistics.

C. H. MATSON, "A Grain-Buyers' Trust: How Kansas Farmers Are Meeting It," v. 25 (February, 1902), pp. 201-205.

The attempts of Kansas farmers to cope with the associations formed by grain dealers and their arbitrary control of prices. Development by farmers at Solomon of their own cooperative shipping association. Also tells of shortage of railroad cars to haul the wheat.

PHILIP EASTMAN, "This Year's Big Wheat Harvest in Kansas," v. 28 August, 1903), pp. 193-198.

Good description of the harvest, statistics on production and financial returns, equipment used. Interesting photographs.

*SATURDAY REVIEW*, London

"Dr. Von Holst on the Kansas Question," v. 61 (February 6, 1886), pp. 200-201.

A review of von Holst's multi-volume *Constitutional and Political History of the United States*, which the reviewer found "the worst conceived, the worst executed, and the most utterly unreadable that we have ever encountered." The last two published volumes consider the Kansas-Nebraska struggle in detail and from a distinctly antislavery view.

*SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY*, New York

[EDWARD KING,] "The Great South: The New Route to the Gulf," v. 6 (July, 1873), pp. 257-288.

Description of the area covered by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, with especial reference to Kansas on pp. 265-270. Illustrations.

[A. C. WHEELER,] "On the Iron Trail," v. 12 (August, 1876), pp. 529-543.

An interesting account by an Eastern traveler of a journey across Kansas on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad in April, 1876. Also information on Colorado. Illustrations.

"Picturesque Features of Kansas Farming," v. 19 (November, 1879), pp. 132-140.

Full account of the subject, with emphasis on housing, homesteaders, Mennonites, Negroes, statistical information. Excellent description of a prairie fire.

*SPECTATOR*, London

"Emigrant Life in Kansas," v. 59 (July 10, 1886), pp. 935-936.

Review of *Emigrant Life in Kansas* by Percy G. Ebbutt. Excellent comments on and excerpts from the book, and account of Ebbutt's trip with some emigrants to Kansas in November, 1870, and his stay there for several years.

*THE UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC REVIEW*, Washington and New York

Review of *The War in Kansas. A Rough Trip to the Borders, Among New Homes and a Strange People*, by G. Douglas Brewerton, v. 37 (May, 1856), pp. 398-411.

A 12-page review of the book written by a reporter for the New York *Herald*. The reviewer is antagonistic to the antislavery cause, finding the report herein "has every appearance of fairness." A long extract from the book (several pages) is quoted on the Coleman-Dow conflict in 1855 leading to the "Wakarusa War."

"The Admission of Kansas," v. 41 (March, 1858), pp. 175-186.

Strong support for popular sovereignty aspect of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the right of Kansas to determine without congressional intervention whether it shall have slavery or not. It was a strong support for admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

"Kansas Congressional Record," v. 41 (June, 1858), pp. 440-465.

A full account, mainly the congressional record, of the discussions and actions, leading to the passage of the "English bill" as a compromise attempt to get Kansas admitted to the Union in 1858 under the Lecompton constitution.

*WORLD'S WORK*, New York

C. H. MATSON, "A Giant Kansas Farm," v. 4 (July, 1902), pp. 2327-2329.

The subtitle: "The Mammoth Sherman Farm in Kansas Which Has a Fence Line More Than One Hundred Miles Long—Sixty-two Square Miles of Wheat, Corn and Pasturage—Plowing on a Large Scale." Employed 150 men; had 40,000 acres; located near Geneseo in Rice county, and Langley in Ellsworth county. "No factory was ever operated in a more systematic manner than this farm."

CLARENCE H. MATSON, "World-Wide Lessons From Kansas Farms," v. 4 (September, 1902), pp. 2519-2522.

The contribution of F. D. Coburn as secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture to improvement of farming in Kansas and elsewhere through his leadership, as author-editor-sponsor of useful pamphlets and books, and through his discussions with farmers.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, "Fifty Years of Kansas," v. 8 (June, 1904), pp. 4870-4872.

A short, summary article of events during the first 50 years following the Kansas-Nebraska act.

## The Most Picturesque Drama: The Kansas Senatorial Election of 1891

PETER H. ARGERSINGER

IN THE late 19th century, senatorial elections in Kansas were among the more sensational of the nation's political events. The state legislature rather than the general electorate named the United States senator, and this arrangement provided opportunities for both venal bargaining and intense melodrama. The senatorial election of Alexander Caldwell in 1871 resulted in congressional investigations and Caldwell's sudden resignation. The defeat of Sen. Samuel C. Pomeroy two years later amidst mounting scandal and more investigations attracted such attention and so seemed to demonstrate the corrupt nature of American politics that Mark Twain incorporated it in his *The Gilded Age*. John James Ingalls, Pomeroy's successor, entered the senate under extraordinary circumstances and his successful bid for reelection in 1879 was disgraced by charges of bribery and corruption and investigated by the United States senate.<sup>1</sup> The most exciting senatorial election, however, occurred when Ingalls sought a fourth term in 1891.

Kansas was enveloped in a deep depression, with the economic distress exacerbated by the political indifference shown by Republican leaders to the state's problems. The 1889 Republican legislators had promised to enact a series of agrarian reform demands designated to alleviate the distress but had callously repudiated their pledges, leaving many farmers convinced that a new party was necessary if they were to have any control over their own political system. Building on the structure of the Farmers' Alliance, a militant agrarian organization, these dissidents created the People's party out of quarrelling groups of Republicans, Democrats, Union Laborites, and Prohibitionists, united only by economic hardship and common opposition to continued Republican political hegemony. To mobilize their followers, these Populists seized upon the issue of the reelection of Ingalls, a cold, distant man, insensitive to the psychological if not physical needs of his fellow Kansans, and a perfect symbol of all that they despised in Republicanism.

DR. PETER H. ARGERSINGER, native of Ohio, received his degrees from the University of Kansas, Lawrence, and the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He is currently an assistant professor of history at the University of Maryland (Baltimore County).

1. Albert R. Kitzhaber, "Götterdämmerung in Topeka," *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, v. 18 (August, 1950), pp. 243-278; James C. Malin, "Some Reconsiderations of the Defeat of Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, 1873," *Mid-America*, Chicago, v. 47 (January, 1966), pp. 47-57.

The Republican party accepted the challenge and Ingalls found himself the center of what he termed "the most vindictive and passionate campaign of the generation." The new party met with surprising success in the 1890 elections and captured a majority of the legislators, despite the fact that the state senators, all but one Republicans, were not up for election.<sup>2</sup>

National attention now focused on the imminent senatorial election. Reporters and correspondents of many of the country's leading newspapers and magazines crowded into Topeka to cover the senatorial election by the state legislators in January, 1891. *Harper's Weekly* explained the remarkable "national attention and interest" attracted by the contest by pointing out those characteristics which made it "more than ordinarily noteworthy": first, Sen. John J. Ingalls was a major political and public figure who "occupies an extraordinary position as President *pro tempore* of the Senate"; second, "Kansas is the State in which the revolution wrought by the Farmers' Alliance is most conspicuous"; third, and "perhaps the most remarkable thing of all," there existed a possibility that the Populist legislators, "notwithstanding their clear majority," would be unable to elect a candidate and that Ingalls might triumph because of factionalism within the People's party.<sup>3</sup> One thing was certain: whoever emerged from the political struggle was assured of national prominence.

Ingalls and his Republican friends exhibited cautious optimism. During the regular campaign the senator had felt it "not improbable that my public career is drawing to its close," but soon after the November election he expressed confidence of his own reelection.<sup>4</sup> William Buchan, the chairman of the Republican state central committee, explained that although the Populist party had a majority of the incoming legislators, "Eight out of every ten men elected to the legislature are [or were] Republicans, and there will be a division in the ranks and Mr. Ingalls will be reelected." Cong. Samuel R. Peters and former Gov. George T. Anthony also predicted that rivalry within the People's party would deliver Ingalls enough votes to win.<sup>5</sup>

Other leading politicians as confidently foresaw a sure defeat for

2. J. J. Ingalls to Mr. Croffut, October 25, 1890, "John J. Ingalls Papers," Kansas State Historical Society (this depository hereinafter referred to as KSHS); Peter H. Argersinger, "Road to a Republican Waterloo: The Farmers' Alliance and the Election of 1890 in Kansas," *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, v. 33 (Winter, 1967), pp. 443-469.

3. *Harper's Weekly*, New York, v. 35 (February 7, 1891), p. 103.

4. J. J. Ingalls to Mr. Croffut, October 25, 1890, "John J. Ingalls Papers," KSHS; *Topeka Daily Capital*, November 14, 1890.

5. *Topeka Daily Capital*, November 9, 13, December 9, 1890; *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, December 10, 1890.



Ingalls. Former Gov. George Glick assured an anxiously inquiring Grover Cleveland that "Ingalls is now eliminated from our politics." George Innes considered it "safe to bank on Ingalls' retirement," and Tom Fenlon, a Democratic leader of Leavenworth, declared "I don't see how Ingalls can make it. The farmers have got it and will certainly elect their man." Populist leader William A. Pepper also expressed a judgment against Ingalls' chances but pointed out the weakness of the Populist position: "People's party members are all pledged *against* Ingalls, though not pledged *for* any other man. . . ."<sup>6</sup>

It was this lack of unanimity that the Republicans depended on, and Judge Pepper realized it. In fact, as the reform-minded editor of the influential *Kansas Farmer*, Pepper was the leading candidate among the Populists to succeed Ingalls and throughout the campaign had been the only candidate mentioned for the position. Many felt that the party had already implicitly nominated Pepper, first by its action in the state nominating convention when it declared him "the man above all others to fill that position," and then by designating him to face Ingalls in public debate. Republicans generally regarded Pepper as the Populist senatorial candidate and acted accordingly during the campaign.<sup>7</sup> But the expressed campaign preference for Judge Pepper was evidently not binding, and as the possibility of success became greater so did the number of his challengers. Most formidable of these appeared to be John Willits, the defeated Populist candidate for governor. Most Populists believed that Willits had been counted out of the gubernatorial contest, and such leaders as Stephen McLallin, the editor of the *Topeka Advocate*, and S. W. Chase, the People's party state chairman, argued that Willits deserved the senatorial recognition.<sup>8</sup> P. P. Elder, successful candidate for the legislature, and Democratic gubernatorial candidate Charles Robinson also advanced their claims after the November election, and in the same month at least three others attracted some public support for the position: John H. Rice, a former Fort Scott editor and a vociferous campaigner; James H. Canfield, a professor at the University of Kansas, popular among genteel tariff reformers; and P. B. Maxson, an old third party and labor favorite from Emporia.

To insure Populist solidarity and success, Pepper proposed a

6. George Glick to Grover Cleveland, November 27, 1890, George Innes to Cleveland, December 2, 1890, and W. A. Pepper to George Innes, November 29, 1890, "Grover Cleveland Papers," Library of Congress; *Topeka Daily Capital*, November 13, 1890.

7. *Atchison Daily Champion*, August 27, September 9, and (quoting the *Emporia Republican*) October 8, 1890; *Topeka Daily Capital*, August 14, November 13, 1890.

8. *Topeka Daily Capital*, November 8, 9, 1890.



three-part plan. He advocated the instruction of Populist legislators by their constituents, the holding of a Populist caucus to prevent a division on the final vote, and the presence in Topeka of as many Populists as possible in order to bolster Populist confidence and enforce obedience to the caucus decision. Members of all parties believed that Republican managers would bribe and otherwise pressure Populist legislators in order to gain support for Ingalls, and Pepper accordingly issued a warning to the Populists, many unfamiliar with the world of Topeka and its legislative politics, to be wary of strangers and to bring with them to Topeka several "strong men" selected by the party from their district. Republicans derided Pepper as an "old fogey" for this suggestion, but Populists readily assented to it.<sup>9</sup>

In fact, however, the feeling against Ingalls was so intense that Pepper's precautionary suggestions may not have been necessary. One Democrat observed that "it would not be healthy for an alliance man that will vote for Ingalls to face his constituents. They would mob him—the feeling against him among the farmers is bitter." A newspaper reported that the Populist legislator-elect from Montgomery county "has been notified that if he betrays his pledge and votes for Ingalls he had better abandon all idea of returning home." J. D. Hardy, representative from Brown county, asked his constituents to hang him if he voted for Ingalls, and fiery Mary Elizabeth Lease expressed the wish: "If an alliance representative votes for Ingalls, I pray God I may be permitted to pull the other end of the rope which swings him into eternity."<sup>10</sup>

If Populist legislators could be depended upon not to vote for Ingalls, it was still necessary for them to agree upon one candidate of their own. Many suballiances in December, 1890, requested a state delegate convention to meet and settle upon a candidate before the legislature convened, but the policy as evolved followed Pepper's original suggestion: instruction of legislators by local meetings and a demand for a party caucus.

Populist hopefuls spent the remainder of the time before the legislature convened in contending for position. Pepper had three important advantages: recognition as the party's original choice; control of the influential *Kansas Farmer*; and the support of the National Alliance. L. L. Polk of North Carolina, president of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, had pledged his

9. *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, November 19, December 3, 10, 1890; *Fort Scott Daily Monitor*, November 25, 1890.

10. George Innes to Cleveland, November 29, 1890, "Cleveland Papers"; *Atchison Daily Champion*, December 14, 1890; *Topeka Daily Capital*, November 18, 1890.

support to Pepper during the regular campaign and reaffirmed it in November in an attempt to center Alliance strength before other candidates appeared to create division. Polk's determination to use the influence of the national organization for Pepper stemmed from the former Confederate's appreciation of Pepper's strong support for him during the Populist campaign in Kansas when Republican editors had flogged him with the "bloody shirt"—a political appeal to the animosities and sectional prejudices stemming from the Civil War in an effort to keep dissident Republicans from deserting to the new party.<sup>11</sup> When the Farmers' Alliance elected Willits national lecturer of the order at its annual convention at Ocala, Fla., in early December, it was alleged that Polk had arranged the election "to get Willits out of the way of Judge Pepper for the United States senate."<sup>12</sup>

In response to Pepper's suggestion that the local Alliances and Populist groups instruct their representatives, the *Farmer* was deluged with endorsements of Pepper. Pepper avoided a declaration of candidacy and announced the *Farmer* open to all candidates, but for weeks the paper printed hundreds of recommendations for Pepper and none for anyone else. The extravagant praise clearly demonstrated Pepper's status among Populists, especially Alliance men, for no one doubted the authenticity of the endorsements. Sarcastic reference to the propriety of claiming impartiality while publishing such material, however, did appear. The *Topeka Capital* found amusing the *Farmer's* assertion that Pepper had neither announced his candidacy nor supported his claims to the office:

"It would be interesting to know who it is then that is writing the able editorials in the *Farmer* [indirectly] supporting the Judge's candidacy. The distinction between Judge Pepper in his individual capacity and Judge Pepper in his capacity of editor of the *Farmer* seems to be insisted upon with a seriousness which is somewhat Pickwickian, in view of the fact that so long as the editor of the *Farmer* supports the Judge it makes no particular difference whether the Judge supports himself or not."<sup>13</sup>

Pepper responded to such gibes with the assertion that "Resolutions favoring any other man for this position have not, as yet, been received at this office." In January the *Farmer* did begin to publish letters and resolutions supporting other candidates, and not infrequently Pepper added praise of his own for such possibilities as P. P. Elder.<sup>14</sup> In the meantime, Pepper did answer questions

11. Bird City News, November 20, 1890; Topeka Daily Capital, December 11, November 13, 19, and (quoting the St. Louis Globe-Democrat) 11, 1890.

12. Topeka Daily Capital, December 12, 1890.

13. Ibid., January 8, 1891.

14. Kansas Farmer, January 7, 21, 1890.

about himself and did refute campaign charges against him, but he did not editorially advocate his own election, and maintained he was making no active canvass whatever and had not conferred with one legislator on the matter.<sup>15</sup>

The earlier acceptance of Peffer as the party's candidate gave him one of his strongest claims to the honor, and many Populists believed the party honor-bound to elect him.<sup>16</sup> But this very prominence made Peffer the target of both those who supported Ingalls and those who themselves sought the honor from the Populist legislators.

The Republican press again seized upon the bloody shirt to conceal narrow demands for Ingalls' reelection. The campaign charges against the People's party as an arm of the Southern Democracy received impetus with the decision of the Ocala conference to postpone a national third party movement, thereby apparently restricting the effects of political discontent to the Republican states of the Northwest while the Democratic party continued to profit from the unaffected South. Polk's support of Peffer, moreover, encouraged Republicans to allege that Southerners actively manipulated the Kansas Alliance and to direct sectional prejudice against the *Farmer's* editor. The *Manhattan Nationalist* and other rabidly partisan Republican papers even began to charge that Peffer had assisted and defended the Confederacy in various ways during the 1860's. Peffer easily refuted these charges, however, as Cong. E. N. Morrill and B. W. Perkins had both served with him in the 83d Illinois infantry and other more responsible Republican papers denounced such accusations.<sup>17</sup> Indeed, some Republican newspapers, as opposition to Peffer developed within his own party, became frightened at the prospect of the People's party electing a "wild demagogue," and began to support Peffer as the best possible choice of the new party, though they continued to advocate the reelection of Ingalls.<sup>18</sup>

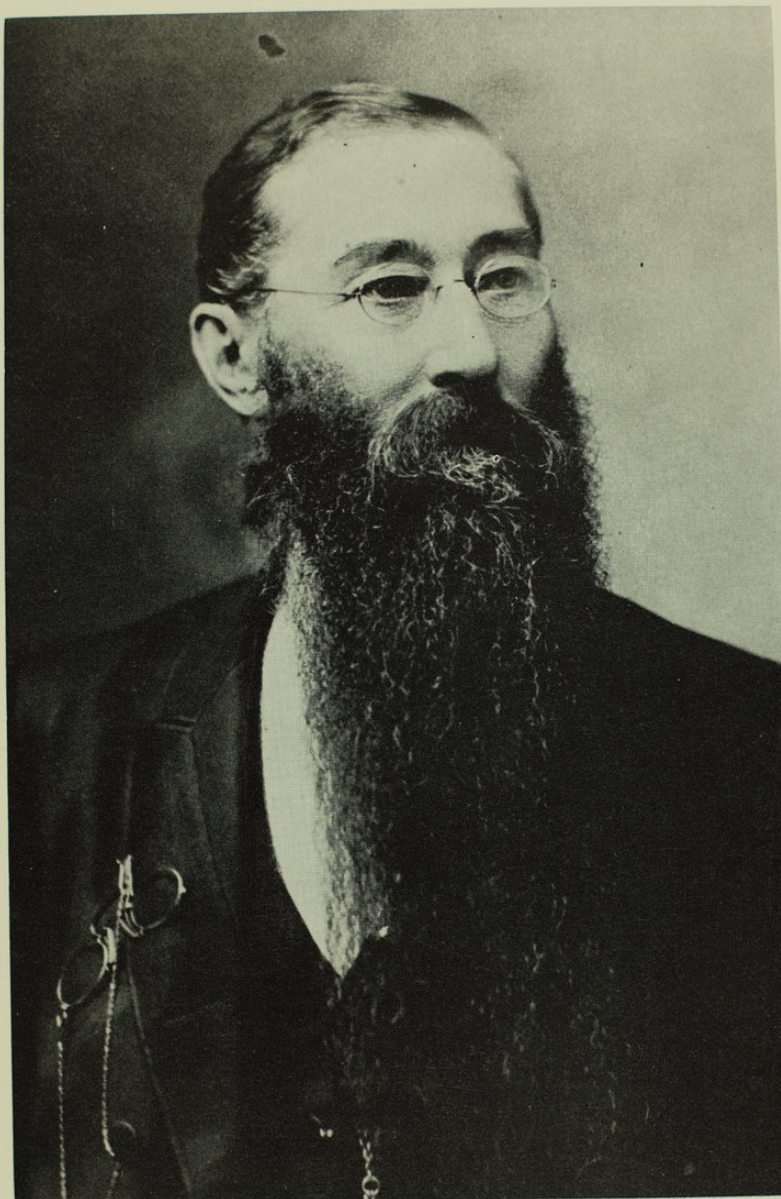
This latter development may have harmed Peffer among his fellow Populists. The disrepute in which Populists held such papers as the *Topeka Capital* because of scurrilous campaign accusations made many suspicious of a man who attracted support

15. *Ibid.*, December 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, 1890; *Atchison Daily Champion*, December 23, 1890, January 2, 1891; *Topeka Daily Capital*, December 26, 1890; *Topeka Mail*, December 12, 1890.

16. See S. N. R. in *Kansas Farmer*, December 3, 1890, and *Alliance Echo*, Sharon Springs, quoted in *ibid.*, December 17, 1890.

17. *Kansas Farmer*, December 3, 1890; *Topeka Daily Capital*, December 5, 12, 1890; *Atchison Daily Champion*, December 7, 1890.

18. *Topeka Mail*, November 14, 1890; *Topeka Daily Capital*, December 5, 1890, January 4, 6, 9, 1891; *Atchison Daily Champion*, January 7, 1891.



WILLIAM ALFRED PEPPER  
(1831-1912)

Editor of the *Kansas Farmer* and successful Populist challenger for John J. Ingalls' seat in the United States senate in 1891. Pepper served from March 4, 1891, to March 3, 1897.