

king did not profess to give their people anything new, but to put into permanent shape and give official form and sanction to the immemorial customs and laws of the country. The king gave the people for centuries, to apply old but unexpressed principles to the new exigencies as they arose. It was his duty to give laws and proclamations the authority of law, but each new development of legislation was evolved out of the customs and traditions of the people, a development, but not a new position. This was the condition of the country when Henry of Normandy died, and his son William I. came to the throne in his stead. William did not mean to reign by right of conquest, but by right of conquest to an assembly of freemen, by whom he was crowned and faithful king instead of Harold retained as far as possible the same position, appearing to maintain the continuity of his reign. He was crowned the same day as his father, and the necessity of providing

arisen as to the taxable value of freemen's holds and chattels. Henry directed the liability of each man to be estimated by a sworn body of knights or lawful men of the county, or shire, or hundred, or tithing. A writ issued by the king in 1154 directed the sheriff to select four discreet men from each shire "for deliberation of the county," "to goes the writ," concerning the affairs of the county, and to report an extension of the views introduced by Henry II. and in 1154 under Henry II. knights from each shire were summoned to the king's court, and the report made by these knights the amount of the tax was determined. Henry II. and unscrupulous Kings like John, Richard I. and Henry III. did not hesitate oftentimes to ignore the unwritten law, which formed the basis of the ancient and ground work of legislation by the king, and to impose taxes of the realm. Exactions were levied upon the great barons and upon the knights and freeholders, but with no means of redress.

[illegible]

THE ADDRESS.

I am aware that the subject allotted to me in opening this series of lectures is from its nature dry and uninteresting. Facts and dates, oftentimes disconnected and apparently unrelated, are not readily wrought into a fabric imposing and symmetrical. I console myself, however, with the thought that what I shall say may form a suitable introduction to the more interesting subjects of discussion which are to follow.

Many ages preceding the advent of our era, there lived a people in the intervening stretch of country between the Caspian sea and the Himalayas.

posterior, depriving the Kelts before they could exterminate or subdue us. Incorporating them, as the Kelts had done the original occupants when they found in them the same blood, we have become the Christian, in conjunction with the Kelts, the body of the Kelts called *Cimbri*, whom they took into temporary partnership with them; they appeared on the confines of our island, and, with a few and a strike Rome with terror and alarm such as had not been felt since Hannibal overwhelmed the Roman legions, and, in a century later the descendants of these rude warriors, under Augustus, annihilated the flower of the Roman armies in the Pannonic forests. We are the descendants of the Emperors the passionate leaders, "Veni, give me back my legions." A century later, Tacitus, the most philopole and most discriminating of historians, describes the *Germani* as the *ancestors* of the *Angles*; this describes our race *—* *from the beginning* we are sprung *—* inasmuch as our immediate ancestors, the Angles and Saxons are a branch of the great

[illegible]

arisen to the taxable value of freeholds and the jury directed the liability of each man to the sheriff by a sworn body of knights or lawful men of the venue. A writ issued by John in the 15th year of his reign directed the sheriff to select four discreet men from each shire "for deliberation with us," so goes the writ¹ concerning the affairs of our kingdom." This was an extension of the usage introduced by Henry II. and in 1254 under Henry III. knights from each shire were summoned to appear before the king's report made by these knights, the amount of the tax was determined. Arbitrary and unscrupulous Kings like John, and weak ones like Henry III. were too often tempted to ignore the unwritten law of the commonsense and good sense of the commons and ground work of legislation by the great Council or Parliament of the realm. Exactions were levied upon the great barons and upon the lesser barons with no means of redress.

Fundamental usages and recent charters were alike ignored. The money derived from the commutation of feudal services was often applied by unscrupulous monarchs to procure the means of oppressing their subjects. When these oppressions and exactions passed beyond the bounds of endurance, all classes made common cause to bring the arbitrary king to terms. In this way it happened oftentimes that under the worst kings the greatest advances were made in strengthening and consolidating the freedom of the nation.

During the reign of John and his son Henry these irregularities became so odious that all classes were ready to rise in vindication of their ancient liberties. The revenues of the crown were lavished and wasted upon the throng of foreign favorites, who flocked to the royal courts, or consumed in enterprises useless and fruitless, enterprises bringing neither reputation or profit to king or people.

An arbitrary invasion by John of the
privileges of the church, after which John
attempted to immediately out-browbe con-
fessors, and to force them to dive for
truth. For such it is immediately and

The liberty of the church is assured.
No tax shall be laid in our kingdom unless by the common council of the people.

No one shall be compelled to do greater military service than the law requires.

Freemen shall not be subjected for offences to arbitrary fines, but every punishment shall be proportionate to the offence.

No one shall be compelled to labor on the public works except in conformity with the requirements of the law.

No property shall be appropriated for public use unless paid for.

No freeman shall be seized or imprisoned, or dispossessed or outlawed.

or exiled, or otherwise destroyed, nor will we pass upon him or send upon him unless by the legal judgment of

by his peers or by the law of the land.
We will sell to no man, we will deny
to no man, we will delay to no man,
Justice and right.

In all cases of aid, money for the public service, the prelates, earls and barons shall be summoned to the great

council, each by a special writ, and all other tenants-in-chief by a summons of the sheriff.

On this piece of parchment, 683 years ago were inscribed the liberties of England signed by the king.

signatories of the church and the representative barons. Herein is guaranteed the privileges of the church, the

freedom of the citizen, the rights of property and the omnipotence of parliament. Herein is guaranteed the administration of justice.

... from arbitrary arrest and
... from excessive punishment. There is
... guaranteed redress of all wrongs.

It is sacred in the unwritten tradition of all

ing will loosen
tents can be torn
velope resists
discovery. Th

own gifts of nature. In the early days of the Aryans, the movements made necessary by the increasing population had begun to change. They tended their flocks, cultivated the soil, and passed into the agricultural stage. They tended their flocks, cultivated the soil, and passed into the agricultural stage. They tended their flocks, cultivated the soil, and passed into the agricultural stage.

THE FIRST GREAT EXODUS.

The first great exodus from the Central Asiatic home of the Aryan stock took place not less than 2,000 before the birth of Christ. Those who composed the movement passed slowly through the passes of the Himalayas, occupied the region of the five rivers, drifting down the valley of the Ganges, uprooting, exterminating, subduing, or absorbing the aboriginal races whom they found in their way. Within a few centuries they developed a civilization of a high order, a language the most perfect ever spoken or written, and left to their descendants a literature vast and varied, far surpassing in extent all the extant literature of pre-Christian times.

The next migratory wave, which left the Central Asiatic home some centuries after the first, was of a different character. It was a more rapid movement, and the people who composed it were of a different race.

The migration of the Indo-European people was the result of a combination of factors. The Indo-European people were a mixture of different races, and their migration was a result of a combination of factors. The Indo-European people were a mixture of different races, and their migration was a result of a combination of factors.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE TEUTONS.

The next great migratory wave, and the last of the great waves, was that of the Teutons. They were a people of a different race, and their migration was a result of a combination of factors.

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GERM OF ANGLO INSTITUTIONS.

Where we have a picture of a free commonwealth of warriors, in which the freeman has his place, where the vote of the general assembly is final, where hereditary descent and elective office co-exist and are equally esteemed, there is implied the existence of inferior local assemblies, local magistracies, inferior local assemblies, local magistracies, inferior local assemblies, local magistracies.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE "CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH," NOVEMBER 1st, 1883.



REV. PROFESSOR JAMES A. PATERSON.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. MOFFAT, 125, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

BEMROSE & SONS, LITHO., LONDON

PRESIDENT PATTERSON

STRONG ADDRESS GIVEN BEFORE EDUCATORS AT ESTILL SPRINGS.

Speaks Concerning the Relation of State University to the High Schools and Tells Something of the High Work Being Done at Big Institution.

At Estill Springs last week, President James K. Patterson delivered the following address before the Kentucky Educational Association, which has been widely commented upon:

PRESIDENT PATTERSON'S SPEECH

I have been asked to say, within the brief limit of fifteen or twenty minutes something concerning the relation of the State University to the high schools of the Commonwealth. I think that a proper introduction to this subject would be to say a few words concerning the common schools, as intimately related to the subject allotted to me.

There has been within the last ten years a marked improvement in the high school system of the Commonwealth. This is due largely to an awakened interest in general education, and manifests itself in the employment of teachers better prepared for their work, in the use of better textbooks and in better school houses provided in most of the counties of the Commonwealth wherein the instruction of the common school is carried on. The interest awakened in common school education has developed an intensity of purpose at the present time never before felt in Kentucky. This result is due largely to the influences brought to bear upon the late General Assembly for the improvement of the common school system and for the establishment of high schools, and the deep interest now felt in the entire subject of elementary, intermediate and higher education owes very much to the individual initiative of the strong, vigorous and intense personality of the present Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The common schools are the foundation upon which the high schools must rest. If the instruction given in the latter be honest, thorough and comprehensive, under the direction of good teachers interested in their work, the proper foundation has been laid for intermediate or high school education. Correspondingly, if the instruction

doing business upon a large scale, with foreign houses, requires an expert in international and commercial law, in order to safeguard the legal interests of the firm. These instances, and they might be multiplied indefinitely, indicate clearly that only men and women of superior intellect and superior education can hope to find employment in industrial, manufacturing and commercial enterprise, and this latter kind of education it is the function of the College and the University to provide.

The State University, in common with all the institutions constituting the Association of State Universities of America, places its standard of admission at fifteen units. Applicants for matriculation, in order to secure an all-around class standing upon admission, must bring the fifteen units with them. The common schools are unable to provide this criterion. The intermediate or high schools, forming the connecting link between the common schools and the university, must furnish the fifteen units which constitute the conditions for admission. For those who have not had the advantage of a high school education but come as appointees representative of their respective counties, as provided for under the law, an academy, in connection with the university is established, and they are required to pass through the intermediate grade of training in the academy, which stands in the same relation to the university that the high schools of the Commonwealth do. We much prefer, however, to obtain a properly prepared supply of matriculates each year from the high schools rather than to have them to pass through the three or four years' course in the academy.

This standard of admission we must maintain or be dropped from the list of membership in the Association of State Universities. The State University is therefore interested in maintaining a high standard of instruction in the high schools, such a course of instruction as will supply fully and readily the fifteen units required. A young man or woman who applies for matriculation burdened with conditions which must be worked off in the Academy, begins at a manifest disadvantage. While making an honest effort to keep his work in the College classes, he is hampered by his inadequate preparation and an additional tax is laid upon his time, which must of necessity impair his mental energies. The University which admits students inadequately prepared and burdened by conditions cannot look for the best results from material of this sort.

It is therefore the function of the University to endeavor to lift up to a higher level from year to year the high schools, as it is the function of the high schools to endeavor to lift up from year to year the common schools to a higher level. The whole system must move *pari passu*. So true it is that influences productive of the best results in education, whether elementary or high school or collegiate, must come from above. The momentum does not come from below.

icipate itself from graduate and undergraduate courses and devote itself exclusively to investigation, to research and to discovery. But there are those living who will see graduate and post-graduate work leading to degrees eliminated from State Universities altogether and relegated to affiliated colleges which shall provide the preliminary and preparatory instructions for the University.

University life concerns itself with advanced work of this kind. Its aim is to make discoveries in every department of human science, intellectual, physical or moral, and it is the function of the University to furnish the material appliances by which investigation and research may be made possible and fruitful.

Before closing, I may be permitted to say a few words in regard to one indispensable condition for the improvement of the common school system, namely: the supply of good teachers, and this condition, I believe, has not been adverted to heretofore in any large meeting of the teachers of Kentucky. Some of you may be aware that Mr. Carnegie has given fifteen million dollars to a body of trustees appointed by himself, the income from which is to be expended in providing retiring allowances for superannuated teachers. Institutions which come up to the standard of excellence required by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching are placed upon the accredited list, and when their professors have reached a certain age limit and term of service, they are placed upon this foundation and receive a retiring allowance proportionate to the length of service and the salary heretofore received. The object of this is to provide a comfortable subsistence for the old age of those whose salaries have been so small that they have been unable to lay up a fund for their maintenance when they shall have become incapable of service. A poverty stricken old age is the specter that haunts the clergyman and the teacher. No more stupendous benefaction has ever been made by any philanthropist who loves his kind.

I want legislation in Kentucky that will make a provision for the teachers of the Commonwealth. Under existing conditions comparatively few devote themselves to teaching in the common schools as a profession, because they know that emoluments are so small that little or no margin can be laid up which, accumulating through a series of years, would provide a decent and respectable subsistence for old age. Hence a large number make teaching merely a stepping stone to law, to medicine, to theology, and to any other vocation that promises larger remuneration for their services than the common school teacher can hope to obtain. Now let the General Assembly of the Commonwealth provide by liberal legislation adequate compensation for the common school teacher, derived partly from the State tax and partly from local taxation. Let the minimum be established of not less than \$750 per year. This compensation would attract at the outset a very considerable amount of talent both in

DAYLIGHT ORDINANCE

TO TAKE EFFECT NEXT PASSED NATI CITY COU

Will Be in Effect Heated Period pected to Proi and Physical W People Affected

CINCINNATI, July 1. Michael Mullen, of the introduced a daylight Council, and it was un ed. Mr. Mullen stated duced the ordinance b not expected that th will meet with any se but if it does it can be May 1, 1914, when it move back all clocks day for five months, M

1. The daylight ordi Whereas, The healt welfare of the people ity can be greatly en hivities of life begin e as nature intends, and

Whereas, In order such results it is desi standard time in adva ard time now in use, w promoting a more ex enjoyment of daylight mer months, and

Whereas, In conse change no railroad w to change a single so factory its hours of w

Now, therefore, be it Council of the City of of Ohio.

Section 1. That fro o'clock in the morning of May of each year u the morning of the fl ber in each year, th shall be one hour in standard time now in

Section 2. This ord effect and be in force the first day of Janua

So far as is know the first city in the take action on the ch hours during the

The House of Com March 31 last, pass the "daylight saving go into effect Janua since been indorsed

44 Canadian munic the Boards of Trade gist of the bill is th the hours of work an to curries will mea

tion in high schools be honest, thorough and comprehensive, the education thus obtained may, from one point of view, be regarded as a self-contained whole and equal to the needs of the average citizen who aspires to conduct an ordinary business with intelligence and success. Or it may be viewed as preparatory to collegiate and university instruction for those whose aim is to attain a more advanced education, equal in compass and in degree to that required by the professions, by the more advanced vocations of life and by those whose destiny it is to guide and to carry forward industrial processes upon a large scale. There never was a time in the history of the country and of mankind when educated men and women were in such demand.

"The medical colleges all over the country have been raising their standards of admission. The schools of dentistry and of pharmacy have been following in their wake. The best schools of theology have long required a collegiate education and a bachelor's degree as a condition precedent for entering upon the work of the theological seminary, and those theological schools whose requirements for admission were formerly not so high are rapidly advancing themselves to the higher plane occupied by their more advanced contemporaries. The best schools of law in America are now requiring the bachelor's degree for admission to their law courses. Others are requiring a high school course covering four years, with one or two or three years of collegiate work. The time is not far distant, I trust, when every law school in the country with any claims to respectability will put itself upon the level of the most advanced law institutions of today and require the bachelor's degree as an indispensable condition for entering upon the study of jurisprudence.

"In all the great industrial enterprises of the country advanced training in chemistry, in physics and in mathematics is required as a condition for remunerative employment. Many of them, indeed, along the line in which large attainments are necessary for advanced work, as in mechanical, electrical, civil, mining and other branches of engineering, take none into their corporations who have not taken a degree, and the institutions which are doing the best work and are turning out men best equipped theoretically and practically, most readily find employment for their engineering alumni.

"Only the other day I received a letter from a young man whom I had commended to the Adams Express Company in Cincinnati for employment, saying that he had been transferred from Cincinnati to Chicago, in order that he might take a course at the Northwestern University to prepare him for service to the company which he could not discharge unless well acquainted with the principles of commercial law, and requesting me to furnish him with an authentic statement that he had completed the course in the Academy in the State University and had taken, in addition to that, three years in the University classes.

What is true of the Adams Express Company is true of all the larger commercial interests of the country. The wholesale importer of the present day,

branch of my subject, may be said in reference to the proper function of University education, as contradistinguished from collegiate education. Collegiate, undergraduate education deals with the body of accepted knowledge and communicates it to the pupil. Chemistry, so far as known, biology, history, geology, physics, botany and kindred subjects are taught and illustrated in the classroom, but little effort is made to do original work. The laboratories, herbariums, museums and libraries are made use of to communicate and to fix in the intellect and memory of the student existing bodies of knowledge already classified and reduced to system. The function of the University, on the other hand, is to do advanced and original work, to provide the necessary facilities and appliances which make discovery possible, to push back the boundary lines which separate the known from the unknown, and by interrogating nature, through observation and experiment, to wrest one secret after another from her domain and add it to the pre-existing body of knowledge. Thus the chemist proceeds, by the aid of what Professor Tyndal calls the scientific imagination, to accumulate by observation and experiment, material to verify his forecast, and thus the domain of chemical science is continuously enlarged by conquests made from nature. The scientific forecast of today becomes the established principle of tomorrow. And thus, the physicist, through patient observation and experiment, carried on from year to year, constantly enlarges the domain of his science.

And thus mathematics, bringing to the aid of chemistry and of physics the mathematical formulae which facilitate and make possible computations ranging from the infinitely great to the infinitely small, provide the leverage which makes discovery possible. The physician finds today that his science of physiology and his hygiene rest upon the antecedent and indispensable sciences of physics and chemistry. The discoveries made for the amelioration and neutralization of diseases which have afflicted mankind for centuries, through such establishments as the Pasteur Institute in France and the Rockefeller Institute in America, would be impossible without the aid of physics and chemistry. Biology, from the minute animalculi, whose diameter is the ten millionth part of an inch, to the most highly organized and developed of animal organisms, would be impossible without the indispensable fundamental conditions supplied by chemical and physical science.

All the State Universities provide instruction in undergraduate courses of study leading to the Bachelor's degree. This work is, properly speaking, college work and not university work. All State Universities provide postgraduate courses of study leading to the master's degree. All State Universities, some with greater and some with less facilities and success, provide means for original research and investigation. This latter is, properly speaking, University work. This is the work which adds to the body of previously existing knowledge and in its practical application adds to the realized wealth of mankind. Years will elapse before the University can eman-

numbers and in degree. And if the same principle were applied to the high schools, providing a minimum salary of not less than \$2,000 for principal and \$1,000 for competent assistants, those in the lower grades of teaching would make an effort to reach the higher grades through the attractions of additional prestige and additional compensation."

The common school teacher would aspire to a place in the high school and the high school teacher would aspire to a place in the College or University, with thirty years of active service as a teacher, either in the common or the high school, the teacher could retire with an allowance, say of two-thirds the average compensation earned during the five years preceding, the specter of a poverty-stricken old age would be removed and men and women in increasing numbers would gladly enter upon this professional career, than which there is no nobler or more exalted among men.

I am not aware that any State in the Union has taken steps in this direction through its Legislature, but I believe that the precedent set by Mr. Carnegie in providing retiring allowances for teachers in colleges and universities could be carried out in the common school and in the high school with special advantage to the teacher and with advantage to the Commonwealth which should adopt the principle of retiring allowances. The alleged backwardness of Kentucky in general education has been sneered at by her neighbors.

Now that a general interest in education has been awakened in our borders, such as was never felt before, what hinders this Commonwealth to step boldly to the front and make provision through legislative enactment for retiring allowances for men and women who have devoted their lives to education in the common schools and in the high schools of the Commonwealth. I am of opinion that no single step could be taken which would give more encouragement and put more life into the movement than this, and the drain upon the State treasury would for years to come be comparatively small, but the establishment of the principle would lift a beacon light which would guide and cheer and encourage many a weary soul. A few dollars at the outset would suffice to meet the conditions which I have indicated. In the course of ten years or so, the amount of money required would be much larger, but meanwhile the wealth of the Commonwealth is developing and its revenues are increasing from year to year. Twenty or thirty years hence, when the principle established would come into full operation, the amount of money needed for retiring pensions might amount to a million or two million of dollars, but what of that?—when measured against the creation of a body of professional teachers numbering thousands, eager, intelligent, awake, alert, encouraged and happy, by the conviction that they were doing their duty today and that their deserts would be recognized tomorrow.

"For the legislation there is ample precedent. Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States and Great Britain, commissioned and non-com-

missioned, receive liberal use of daylight for industrial and cooperative purposes; with physique and welfare and will reduce the industrial and domestic artificial light.

The idea has also been in the English Parliament, France, Germany, Belgium.

That Cincinnatians are interested in the daylight evidenced by the fact that the signatures of firms, representing 90, were secured without. Many of the most prominent firms in Cincinnati are

In the literature of Daylight Association a C. A. L. Reed is used the list of firm signatures Cincinnati. Dr. Reed reads: "A sensible and reform, and one which the attention of the world

May 17 last a committee members from the National Association of Cincinnati President Taft. He received a very cordial manner, would bring the matter future Cabinet meeting Taft then gave the committee to the Postmaster General the Secretary of the Treasury conferences. The return, following the President Taft, that the started in Cincinnati, carry it into effect at the same time.

It sent out postal cards received such a large volume that the committee requested man Mullen to take up

Plans are now under daylight associations fit sections of the country, ing it into a national issue

missioned, receive liberal from their respective Many grades in the city both countries receive rances. The teachers of I substitute a great army volunteered to do battle with vice. When superannuated out with anxiety and toll, the State owes the able subsistence in the years.

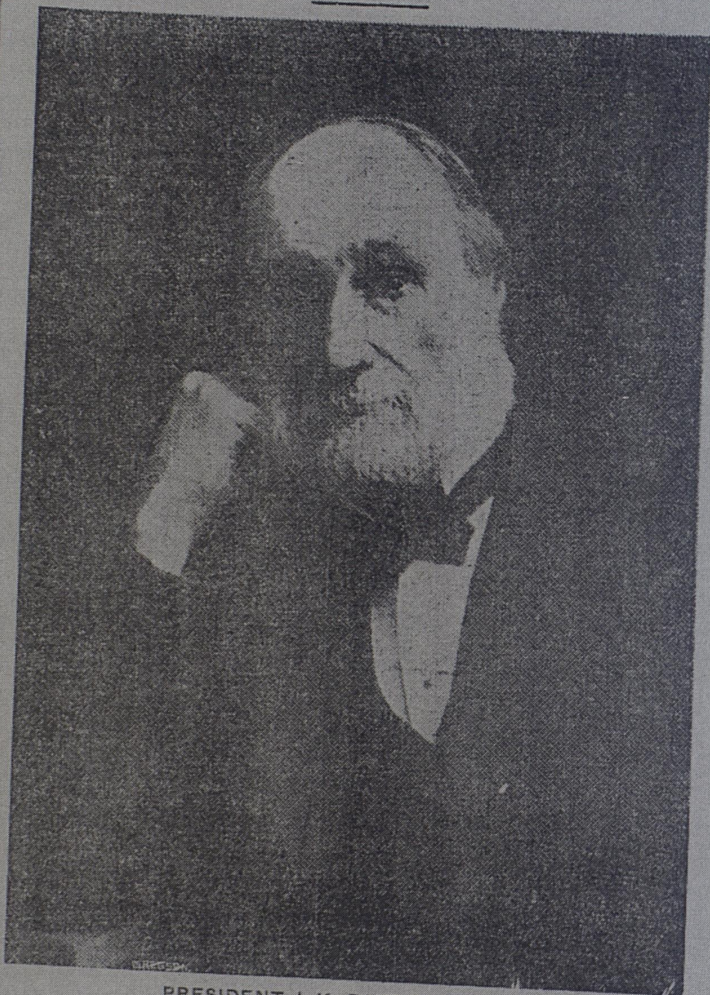
"The warm blood of a life is now throbbing in From the Big Sandy to the from the Ohio to the kind wealth of Tennessee, the activity and gathering me State University, the colleges, the high schools mon schools are all fa mighty transformation w gun. The State Unive youngest of American but it is already in the abreast with the oldest and leaving the impress character upon all with w in contact. Build you and strong, upon found and deep, with material well compacted, and you structure durable as the hills, for the glory of wealth and an eternal be her daughters and her s

Dec 29-1909

The Kentucky Evening

TEXT OF PRESIDENT PATTERSON'S SPEECH

HEAD OF STATE UNIVERSITY DELIVERS ELOQUENT AND TELLING
TOAST AT KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION BANQUET AT STATE
UNIVERSITY—BRIEF SURVEY OF GREAT WORK DONE BY THE
INSTITUTION.



PRESIDENT J. K. PATTERSON.

President Patterson in his address to the Kentucky Press Association Tuesday said:

"Gentlemen of the Press Association of Kentucky: You have imposed upon me no easy task when you asked me to welcome the Press Association to the City of Lexington and to the State University of this Commonwealth. Your coming as our guests is nearly

this beautiful world of ours.
University Stand.

"The State University, standing at the head of the educational system of Kentucky, its priority and precedence recognized by the Government of the State and by the affiliated colleges and universities with which it stands in happy and co-operative relationship, receives and advances

ney South. You come under wintry skies and with mother earth covered with a mantle of white, while the winds sweep shrill and chill among the trees, which have cast their summer foliage long ago, but you come to warm and generous hearts, to open firesides and to hospitable homes.

"It is said that no less than seven cities in ancient Greece claimed to be the birthplace of the first and the greatest of all the poets of ancient or modern times. It not unfrequently happens that not seven cities but a multiple of seven claim the honor of the annual and mid-winter meetings of the Press Association of Kentucky. We esteem ourselves fortunate today that the State University of Kentucky has the honor of welcoming you as its guests, and that thus are brought into intimate association and fellowship the two great educational interests of the State. You, as factors in the education and uplift of our citizenship, are brought into daily contact with the living thought of the men and of the women, and I may add, of the children, domiciled within our boundaries. You inform, you instruct, you educate and you develop the intellect and the morals, the social instincts and the political relationships of a people representing the best blood of the nation. The daily and weekly issues of the press and their arrival in the homes of our people affect every rank and condition of life. Eagerly waited for and eagerly read, they quicken the pulse and stimulate the mental energy of thousands upon thousands. They make them acquainted with themselves and their immediate surroundings and with the larger concentric circles which form this mighty nation and

examination and sent by their respective counties. It receives and educates those who have passed with credit through the high schools and are ready to enter with credit upon a career of further development. It opens its doors wide to all and sundry who are prepared to pass its entrance examinations, whether representatives of the counties or graduates of the high schools, or educated elsewhere and under different conditions, to the benefits afforded through the liberal initiative of the general government, supplemented by the liberality of successive legislatures of the State. Providing the necessary training and discipline in literature and in art, in science pure and applied, it lays the foundations broad and deep for intellectual eminence and for leadership in the practical pursuits and professions of life.

Two Brought Together.

"It is therefore peculiarly fitting that these two great agencies in the promotion of the general good and in the uplift of the intelligence of our people, should be brought together on an occasion so auspicious as this. In a pre-eminent degree you address yourselves day by day, week by week, and year by year, to the development and the conservation of the best interests of this State. You endeavor to inform the intellect and to guide the activities of the mind along the lines and through the channels most likely to realize the best results in individual, in social and in political morality, to the end that men and women may become good citizens who know that every right involves a corresponding duty and that the end of wholesome government is attained when freedom is properly coordinated with authority. In this task you accord a generous approval to that which is right and fearlessly expose that which is evil in theory and practice. You endeavor to evoke and to cultivate the best instincts of humanity, guiding and directing their energies to the attainment of the true and the beautiful and the good. You encourage and stimulate and strengthen all loyal and praiseworthy efforts to develop the resources and to build up the material prosperity of the municipality, the county, the State and the nation. And in the discussion of the fundamental principles and groundwork upon which all the moral and material progress must be built, you recognize and enforce the conviction that in the principles of our holy religion a sound and wholesome morality must find its ultimate sanction. The scope of our activity then is in many respects wider and deeper, and I may add, higher than the scope of any university education can be.

Small Beginning.

"All great enterprises have begun in

of steel, marks many halting places, each of which economized labor and multiplied results. But the interval between these extremes is not greater than that between the rudimentary Tch'ing-pao, issued in Peking during the Tang dynasty, or the Acta Diurna of ancient Rome, which contained reports of great military achievements, elections, local judicial decrees and sacrifices, laboriously compiled and laboriously written for the information of the general public, and the thousands of printed sheets which issue daily from the Times printing press, the New York Tribune and the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The beginnings of the newspaper were equally rudimentary and equally circumscribed, and as the name newspaper indicates, the original intention was confined to the collection and dissemination of news only, occurrences which had taken place and accomplished facts. Many affect to believe that the function of the newspaper still is to disseminate information; and that there the role of its activity should cease, but by common consent the newspaper press of the last century and the newspaper press of today aim at something higher and nobler than the mere collection and dissemination of news. The recognized function today of the press is not only to inform, but to instruct and to educate and to enforce upon the individual and the body social, political and religious what men should think and what men should do. It is not sufficient to record the enactments of the legislative body, but to instruct the legislator in regard to the expediency and the propriety and the justice and the beneficent results of his legislation. It is not enough to record the verdicts and the deliverances of courts, but by argument to support, to sustain and to maintain the integrity of the tribunals which interpret the law. It is not enough to place on daily record the procedure of the executive whose duty it is to execute the laws of the land.

What Press Can Do.

"An enlightened press, guided by moral principle, will see to it that executive authority administers well and wisely wholesome laws interpreted by an incorruptible tribunal. The body of the citizenry which constitutes the nation is subject to aberration no less than the individual. Ever and anon swayed by sentiment and by passion, like the vessel upon the high seas, they need the guidance of a competent pilot to steer them through troubled waters and bring them in safely to the haven of their hope and of their wishes.

And no executive, whatever his prestige and his power, would dare to assume an authority not conferred upon him by law or to carry out the mandates of the law with harshness and with cruelty. If so, his authority would be of brief duration.

Most Important Chair.

"From this point of view then, I think that you gentlemen will concur with me that the editorial chair is the most important position which a man can occupy in a great and free commonwealth. His duties are manifold, his responsibilities great. The faculty of the State University have under their tuition and guidance classes relatively small in number. Your daily classes comprise the whole citizenship of a town, a county, a State and a nation. Where we address and instruct and develop the intellects of a dozen or a score, you perform like duties in a kindred sense with auditors who number hundreds and thousands and millions. The average citizen depends very largely not only for his facts, but for the judgment which he passes upon them, upon the initiative of the newspaper. The press is responsible for the facts which it gives to the public, and the interpretation which it places thereon. Facts and interpretations alike are received, generally speaking, with implicit and unquestioned confidence by those who read and assimilate. How important then that your moral sense should be properly developed and that your moral sanction should rest upon principles of rectitude enduring as the everlasting hills.

Paper's Influence.

"The newspaper has developed a potency among the various branches of the English speaking race, Great Britain, the United States, Canada and Australia, which exists nowhere else. The influence of the newspaper of Continental Europe, even in France, where the greatest degree of personal and political freedom exists, is in no wise comparable with that which has obtained among the great branches of the Anglo-Saxon stock. In the mother country and among our own people, the press may without exaggeration be said to rule. Benjamin Franklin, James Watson Webb, James Bennett, Horace Greeley, George D. Prentice, and Henry Watterson on this side of the Atlantic, Francis Jeffrey, John Wilson Croker, Thaddeus Delane, Christopher North and Lord Northcliffe on the other side, have formed public opinion, made and unmade presidents and cabinets, and from the editorial chair have ruled the destinies of a mighty race, and the day of their sovereignty is not yet ended.

side of human nature and does not within the scope of our present consideration.

"It is, therefore, with no ordinary feelings of pride and pleasure to welcome you to this old historic and to this seat of learning, you years, but already famous in the story and in the life of Kentucky. I wish you to know from personal observation what the State University is and what it has grown to what it can and will become with encouragement and support. The university is yours; you can make what you will. It occupies an honored place among the institutions which form the American Association of State Universities. It must grow in order to keep pace with the growth of others. This expansion will depend upon you who control the utterance of the people of this commonwealth, mould their opinions, shape their destinies. Let us the allies, co-workers in the education of our people, in their uplift in intelligence, in the quickening of their intuitions and perceptions, in the rise of a just pride and in the creation of high individual and social and ideal ideals, to the end that we may develop an educated intelligence, a sound morality and thereby a peace and plenty and good government fearing God and having no other

July 16—I couldn't sleep last night from worry over my wife, who gave birth to our fourth baby two days ago and was very sick. I went to the home of her sister, two blocks away. She is Mrs. Ada C. Rapp, of 6034 Bartmer avenue. Shortly after midnight I went downstairs to the medicine chest to take some epsom salts. In the dark I poured a tablespoonful and a half of powder into a glass of water, and drained it in a couple of swallows.

If some one had put a lighted torch in my mouth I couldn't have had a

few minutes the doctors pined the tube out to let me rest, they said. But after a bit they pushed the tube down again and pumped some more. They kept it up at intervals until morning. I was often unconscious from pain, and the action of the poison and of the pump caused blood to come from my nose and ears. I knew I was in a hospital, but didn't remember how I got there.

Once I awoke to get a bad shock. In the same room with me two men were dressing the dead body of a man. I saw them wash it, wrap it in a sheet and tie up the jaws and head with

quick. If some one had asked me which I preferred, to die or eat a piece of pie, I would have said it made no difference.

Then I remembered my wife and four children. What would become of them after I was dead? Suddenly I was filled with a wish to live. "I won't die," I said to myself over and over. After that, whenever fear and despair came over me, I shut my teeth and repeated over and over: "My wife and babies—I won't die," until the fear was gone. These words, I believe, saved my life.

In the afternoon a preacher came.

have given up hope and My kidneys are getting from the action of the my body is getting po from the waste matter inate. Th sweat bath pores of the skin to do kidneys, but the phys system absorbed too sublimite for the tre ceed.

July 20—It is S inte ing sensation is more ever. I feel as if a bor ing in the pit of my sto aches all over. The

Dr. Patterson's Address Before the Co

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Following is the address made this week by Professor James K. Patterson, of Lexington, Ky., before the Committee on Education of the House of Representatives, which had under consideration the bill to establish a great National University.

Professor Patterson was asked to speak on behalf of President James, of the State University, of Illinois, who was unable to be present. Doctor Patterson said:

Gentlemen of the Committee on Education—

The founders of the Republic believed that permanent self government could be assured only by the Education, broad, liberal and thorough of its citizens. All the indications pointed clearly in the direction of liberality and National supervision for the attainment of this end.

They looked to an educational system which should not only enable the citizen to understand the principles which lie at the foundation of self government, but which should enable him to develop to the utmost, his mental and moral powers, to penetrate the secrets of nature to discover her hidden laws and their processes, to control them and make them auxiliary to his comfort and well-being in multiplying the means of subsistence, in economizing labor, in eliminating and mitigating the ravages of disease and in improving the means of transportation. They recognize the truth that "The proper study of man-kind is man," man in relation to himself, man in relation to the Great First Cause of whom nature is but the visible manifestation.

Thus interpreting themselves and the institutions which they have founded, they, early in the history of the Republic set apart public lands for the maintenance of Public schools and for the foundation of State Universities. Later Congress set apart public lands for founding and endowing colleges for instruction in those sciences relating to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and later still, enlarged the revenues accruing from the sale of lands granted under the Act of 1862 by supplementary grants of money under the Hatch Act, the Adams Act, the Morrill Act of 1890 and the Nelson Act of 1906. Around these institutions as a nucleus, have grown up the Great Land Grant Colleges and Universities of today: Cornell, Pennsylvania State, the Universities of Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and California—institutions which number faculties by hundreds and their students by thousands and with incomes, grounds, buildings and equipments whose value is millions.

Though the several States in which these colleges and universities are established contribute largely and liberally from State funds to their maintenance the fact remains that to the initiative of the National Government they owe their existence, that from the Congress of the United States they derived the impulse which put them in motion and the momentum which carries them forward.

There is then, ample precedent in theory and in practice for the proposed founding and endowing of a National University under National supervision and control; an institu-

tion which in magnitude and compass should surpass all institutions on the continent, if not in the world. It would undertake to do no work of the under-graduate type such as is done in the ordinary college or university. Its work should be exclusively that of investigation, experiment, research and discovery under the most advanced thinkers in science, literature and arts; men who have become world renowned, in investigation and discovery; men famous in science, theoretical and applied; men eminent in philosophy who have sounded the depths of human consciousness in the true, the beautiful and the good; men renowned in the philosophy of government, in political ethics, in the reciprocal obligations of right and of duty, the chemist, the biologist and the physicist, the philologist, the ethnologist and the archaeologist, every phase of human knowledge and of human activity.

In the city of Washington the National University should be established. The Smithsonian Institution, the Astronomical Observatory; Coast, Marine and Geodetic Surveys; the various scientific bureaus in connection with government service; the ample laboratories and museums existing in connection with them; the societies geographical, historical, sociological existing independently of government aid could all be brought into alliance with, and made auxiliary to the work of investigation and research done in the University. Here should be co-ordinated all possible lines of human activity.

The proposed university, if established on a scale commensurate with

the wealth, the intelligence, the fluence, the dignity and of the Great Republic any hitherto established world or in the new. sources which it should every field of human could be covered, every recovery followed up, every fact co-ordinated with a tific truth. Every ne would enlarge the do known, suggesting fresh the realm of the unknown forecasts into facts these into laws. It strated and unhesitating

As auxiliaries in the National University, the cities could do essential verifying results, in carrying on collateral lines, and from comparing results, un could be avoided an more speedily obtain tions of species and the recent discov the artificial culture gating and eliminatir disease are illustrati that may be done th initiative on the one tary co-operation Diseases hitherto dr of the human race a treatment either el dered comparatively ness; vaccination by culosis by Koch; syu yellow fever by the im molated himself of manity in order to test of his discovery; Hydro

DOUBLE COPY

Health Man

Lexington Leader

March 1, 1914

about two weeks. I'll have
more weeks of starvation on
strained soup, broth, milk and tea.
These two weeks of hunger are what
be bothering me most now.

July 29—Today for the first time I
left the bed on which I had lain just
two weeks. They put me in a wheeled
chair and pushed me out on a porch
in the sunshine. I was so glad that I
let a photographer take my picture.
But I didn't realize how weak I was.
After a quarter of an hour I was ready
to go back to bed. But that would hap-
pen to any one who had been in bed
two weeks.

Now that I'm about to get well, I
want to give a word of advice to per-
sons who are tempted to take bichlo-
ride purposely as I did it accidentally.
That word is: Don't! Jump between
the rollers of a mill, or get yourself
run through a thrashing machine, or
blow yourself up with dynamite, but
Don't take corrosive sublimate.

I know, for I went through nearly
two weeks of the tortures of the in-
ferno.

corn or a mouthful of fried potatoes or
cigarette. I used to smoke one while
I dressed in the morning, and smoke
seventy-five a day. Now the thought
of smoking makes me even sicker than
I am.

July 24—This is my red letter day,
a day never to be forgotten as long as
I live. The doctors look at me in
wonder. Although still in pain, I feel
happy enough to shout. A miracle has
happened. The paralyzed kidneys, the
fatal symptom after which recovery
was thought impossible, have begun
feebly to function.

The doctors say it was the injection
they gave me, and that the improve-
ment may only be temporary. Maybe
so. But I think that if I get well my

my kidneys, the doctor say,
have got totally paralyzed. That is
the fatal symptom. They have never
known a person to recover after that
symptom comes. But I keep saying
over and over: "My wife and four
children—I won't die."

July 23—The doctors came with
anxious faces this morning to try a
new stunt on me. It was a last re-
sort. They had a jar filled with a
colorless liquid (a solution of sodium
carbonate, an alkali salt) and a hypo-
dermic needle.

They stuck the needle into my right
forearm and pumped a quart of the liq-
uid into my veins. You know how
salt water smarts in the eyes. In a
few minutes that sensation of smarting

Pressional Committee On Education

tear; Antiseptic surgery by Lister;
each exorcising his own particular
demon and restoring the demoniac to
sanity and to society.

Just think of a National University
manned by such men as Newton and
LaPlace, Herschel and Newcome,
Adam Smith and Charles Darwin, Sir
Charles Lyle and Matthew T. Maury;
Flinders Petrie and Hilprecht; James
Bryce, Lord Kelvin and Marconi; Ed-
ison, Bell, Abbott Lowell, Edmund J.
James, W. O. Thompson and Jacob
Schurman; Oswald, Curie, Soddy,
Rutherford and Luther Burbank, Ram-
sey and Clerk-Maxwell.

But it may be said stupendous sa-
laries only could secure the services of
such men, true; but such men are
each the creator of stupendous for-
tunes, through whose and kindred ac-
tivities, the wealth of the great Repub-
lic, in life and property has quadrupled
within half a century and is growing
yearly by leaps and bounds.

Such a glorious heritage and such
splendid opportunities have never be-
fore fallen to the lot of humanity. No
nation with so much realized and pro-
spective wealth has ever existed.
Powerful in peace and in war, practi-
cally dominating the Western world,
with a railway system equal to all the
rest of the railway mileage in the
world, re-claiming deserts, tunnelling
mountains. The nation which could
carry through to successful completion
such an unparalleled feat in engineer-
ing as the Panama Canal, can do any-
thing which is not impossible on a
like magnificent scale. Let the Nation
through its representatives bring into
being an institution whose product in
educated men in every department of

human research and achievement
shall surpass in the no distant future,
all that has been accomplished in the
past by "the dead but sceptered sov-
ereigns who still rule our spirits from
their urns," and by the great, the good,
the wise of our own generation, who
have carried forward the illuminating
torch, and who will transmit to their
successors the light of science, of liter-
ature, of art, to a still brighter and
more glorious destiny. Whatever the
unsolved mysteries of the hypothet-
ical ether may be, and whether by any
behavior of the recently discovered
element radium, the assumption of
the transmutation of elements may be-
come an established principle of
science, we do not know. Certain it is
that we are on the eve of great discov-
eries which may materially modify
many of our heretofore cherished con-
victions, and the whole course of
future existence on this planet. What
vast opportunities then open up for a
National University such as the Asso-
ciation of State Universities desire to
have established.

Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard,
neither hath it entered into the heart
of man to conceive the stupendous and
far-reaching results which it may ac-
complish. The endowment of research
and experiment and discovery by a
great nation on a scale commensurate
with its wealth and dignity is surely
an enterprise worthy of a great people
and should commend itself to every
intelligent patriot who loves his coun-
try and who loves mankind.

We can picture to ourselves ere the
close of the twentieth century a nation
of five hundred million people, Chris-
tian, peaceful, rich and contented, with

realized industrial wealth ten-fold that
of the present, with a predominant in-
fluence in the councils of the world,
with a fiscal system light in its bur-
dens, with income balancing expendi-
ture and the incidence of taxation
equitably adjusted, with laws just and
justly administered, the rights and
duties of citizenship clearly defined
and recognized, life and property re-
spected and secured, crime restrained
and ignorance banished, pauperism
non-existent; the relations of capital
and labor defined and maintained and
prevailing all a deep sense of
Fatherhood of God and the brother-
hood of man.

We can fancy a university such as
we have in mind tonight with endow-
ments counted by millions, and stu-
dents by tens of thousands, recognized
as the present and future factors in
the creation of individual and State
and national wealth and greatness. A
venerable abode of scientific investiga-
tion and philosophical research per-
vaded by a deep sense of the relation
of the known to the unknown, of the
seen to the unseen. We can think of
it as the depository of discovered
truth to which pilgrims from every
kindred and clime should come to en-
large the stores of knowledge which
they should then carry back for the
enlightenment and betterment of their
race and nation. May we not then
realize the vision of the Hebrew
prophet: "Who are these that fly as a
cloud and as the doves to their win-
dows?" "Their sons shall come from
afar and their daughters shall be
nursed by thy side," and "I will make
the place of my feet glorious."

August 4, 1915.

"far flung battle line" of the Church. Not until the last reserves of Satan have been put to flight, and the armies of the King of Righteousness unfurl the

CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

banner of truth on all the conquered battle fields of the earth.
Kwangju, Korea, June 18, 1915.

For the Christian Observer.

Presbyterianism and Liberal Education in Kentucky.

BY PRESIDENT JAMES K. PATTERSON, PH.D., LL.D.

Kentucky was, until it became a State, a part of Virginia. Early immigrants came for the most part from Virginia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina. A large percentage of these were descendants of English and Scotch Colonial ancestry. They were of pure Anglo-Saxon blood. The spirit of adventure which was strong in the Angles, the Saxons, the Normans and in the early immigrants to America, was, if possible, still stronger in the first immigrants to Kentucky. If then the early Colonists represented the best and most adventurous blood of the British Isles, the early settlers of Kentucky represented the best blood of the Colonial pioneers. A casual glance at the names of the early settlers of Kentucky; the Boones, the Hendersons, the Poseys, the Logans, the Todds, the Shelys, the Campbells, the Russells, the Lindsays, the Clays, the McDowells, and the Camerons, bears ample testimony to their Anglo-Saxon origin. With them they brought their hardihood, self-reliance, obstinate endurance, high sense of honor, passionate attachment to freedom, the conviction that organized government should rest on the consent of the governed, that man belongs to himself and is free, that his highest allegiance is due to truth, to integrity, to purity of life, to duty and to God.

"He feared God and had no other fear." A large element in this homogeneous stock was the Presbyterian who bore no inconsiderable part in constructing the frame work of the civil polity of the land west of the Big Sandy and east of the Mississippi. He bore a conspicuous part in the survey and allotment of lands, in the organization of the commonwealth, in its sub-division into counties, in framing its constitution, in building its churches, in shaping its legislation and in establishing its schools. They made early provision for the education of their children on a broad and liberal basis, believing that freedom rests upon the emancipation of the human intellect and the diffusion of knowledge.

One of their earliest ventures in liberal education grew into Centre College whose centenary will be celebrated four years hence. The foundation of Centre College gave an accelerated impulse to Presbyterianism in Kentucky.

When in the early twenties the rationalizing tendencies of Transylvania University threatened the Commonwealth with the Unitarianism and Secularism which were rapidly vitiating the Congregationalism of New England, the Presbyterians, the descendants of the Scots of Scotland, and the Scots of Ulster, grappled with the enemy in his stronghold. "When the enemy came in like a flood the spirit of the Lord raised up a standard against him."

Presbyterianism with the sons of Centre College in the forefront saved Kentucky for orthodox Christianity and for the faith once delivered to the Saints. Her laity and her clergy, her professors and her students met the enemy and vanquished him. I do not disparage or minimize the part played by Methodists and Baptists in this contest, but I do them no injustice when I say that the Presbyterian

classical and philosophical and liberal training which fit men for the liberal professions, for literature, for the service of the State, in legislation and jurisprudence, and in diplomacy; they must, moreover, supply an effectual counterpoise and antidote to the seemingly inevitable tendency of some State institutions to become centers for the nurture and diffusion of Secularism and Agnosticism. This is a Christian commonwealth founded by Christian people. Christian people cannot consent through inertia and indifference to hand over the education of their sons and daughters to institutions organized on a basis devoid of religion, careless of morality, indifferent to the higher interests of humanity and devotees of the Gospel of wealth only; they cannot and must not confound freedom in religious matters with an indifference to all religion, or worse still, with a negation of all religion; they must not and cannot sacrifice the priceless heritage, inherited from the fathers, for a deceptive and misleading "No creed, no dogma, no belief in God."

This is the call, fellow Presbyterians, which comes to you today; this is the message which I bring: Centre College is richer today in buildings, in endowments, in the equipments and appliances which make instruction effective, than ever heretofore; the wealth of the Presbyterian laity of Kentucky is fourfold that of sixty years ago; they can double and treble and quadruple their endowment and thereby supply an educational staff fourfold the present one.

Having accomplished so much for the Church and the State and for the uplift of mankind, will you be content to rest upon the laurels of the historic past, to accept now a secondary place, to abdicate the priority and the prestige which once made you famous? Shall "Ichabod" be written upon your walls? Shall the glories of your race, the achievements of your fathers, Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Mecklenburg Declaration, Kings Mountain and Yorktown; the Testimony for Christ's Covenant and Crown in the valleys of Piedmont and among the hills and glens of Scotland; the Testimony of Calvin and Knox and Witherspoon and Edwards and Chalmers and Hodge, the Alexanders, Thornwell and Palmer and Jackson cease to inspire those who bear their names and inherit their renown? Or shall the spirit of the illustrious dead inspire the living and live again in the quickened activity of heroic men upon whom their mantle has fallen?

Kentucky and Centre College in Kentucky seem particularly fitted to carry forward the glorious traditions of the past. Representing the purest Anglo-Saxon blood in America, the protagonists of this planet, it is peculiarly incumbent upon them to bear and carry forward the standard of civil and religious freedom, to lead the van in the civilization and Christianization of mankind.

When Centre College shall have been re-established in its pristine strength and glory the vision of the Hebrew prophet may be realized in the

(751) 7

For the Christian Observer.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

BY REV. WALTER W. MOORE, D. D., LL. D.,
President of Union Theological Seminary.

In connection with the meeting of the General Assembly in Atlanta in 1913, there was held one of the largest conferences of the educators ever assembled in our Church. In the following summer, at Montreat, the Ad Interim Committee on Education met and again called in conference a large number of the leaders of the educational work of the Church. The Kansas City Assembly was known as an Educational Assembly. Another Ad Interim Committee assembled in Montreat last summer and a large gathering of educators considered with them the educational work of the Church.

During this time the "Missionary Survey," "The Union Seminary Review," and all the weekly church papers have devoted much space to the consideration of educational problems. Conferences have been held in the Presbyteries and Synods. In addition to this the Executive Committee of Christian Education has also issued thousands of pages of literature and compiled the comprehensive book, "Our Presbyterian Educational Institutions." These are all indications of what we believe to be an unprecedented quickening of interest among our ministers and the people in the fundamental and vital work of Christian Education.

This awakening comes none too soon. The Presbyterian Church was once the greatest educational force in this country. She is still a great educational factor, but she has lost her primacy. Other denominations have of late outstripped her. We rejoice in their progress, but it is to our discredit that latterly we have not shown equal wisdom, zeal and enterprise. We have forfeited the leading place in education which was once indisputably ours. We have not even kept abreast of some of our sister Churches. We have made some progress, but relatively we have fallen behind.

That the Presbyterian Church should bring up the rear of the procession in educational work is an anomaly not to be endured. Her place is at the head of the column. We, therefore, welcome the signs of the awakening of our people on this subject. Their thorough awakening is all that is needed to guarantee the recovery of our primacy in education. We believe that we still have the most thoroughly educated ministry. We believe that we have the most substantial and well-trained membership. We certainly have the financial resources. The gifts of our people to other causes show that we are far in the lead in the matter of liberality. Therefore we repeat that what is now needed to restore our Church to her rightful place in Christian education is to show our people their opportunity and to formulate some broad-minded and far-reaching plans for harmonious, concerted, church-wide effort.

Heretofore we have worked too much at cross purposes. Yet in spite of our individualistic, haphazard, go-as-you-please methods, we have developed many useful institutions. But our people did not even know what our educational assets were. These have now been tabulated, exhibited, and must be homologized. There has been at times unseemly and hurtful rivalry between our institutions instead of co-operation. We must learn to do team work. We must organize a system of Church schools and colleges in which every individual institution shall have its proper place in relation to every other.

Further, if we would awaken and maintain the interest of all our people in their educational work

basis, believing that freedom rests upon the emancipation of the human intellect and the diffusion of knowledge.

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When in the early twenties the rationalizing tendencies of Transylvania University threatened the Commonwealth with the Unitarianism and Secularism which were rapidly vitiating the Congregationalism of New England, the Presbyterians, the descendants of the Scots of Scotland, and the Scots of Ulster, grappled with the enemy in his stronghold.

"When the enemy came in like a flood the spirit of the Lord raised up a standard against him."

Presbyterianism with the sons of Centre College in the forefront saved Kentucky for orthodox Christianity and for the faith once delivered to the Saints. Her laity and her clergy, her professors and her students met the enemy and vanquished him. I do not disparage or minimize the part played by Methodists and Baptists in this contest, but I do them no injustice when I say that the Presbyterian, the exponent of the Gospel of Saint Paul and Saint Augustine, organized the campaign and led the forces of orthodoxy against the common enemy.

This is the historic background of the early ascendancy of Presbyterian education in Kentucky, this the historic basis on which it rests. It did a noble work then. It led education in this commonwealth for more than half a century. It was to Kentucky then what Harvard was to Massachusetts, Yale to Connecticut, Princeton to New Jersey, and Columbia College to New York. It impressed itself indelibly upon the political and religious thought of the century. It provided men for the pulpit and the bar and the forum; men of thought, men of action, men of might. It provided, moreover, leaders of men for the adjacent commonwealth, for bar, the bench, the halls of legislation, the liberal professions, men like Saul, conspicuous above their fellows. This has been the record of Centre College, Centre College in Kentucky, Hanover College in Indiana, Miami University in Ohio, for more than half a century led Presbyterian education in the West and Southwest.

In 1862 the general government gave an enormous impulse to secular education by its liberal provision for the creation and endowment of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, institutions which in a majority of States have grown into State Universities. Their large resources, State and national, have given them facilities for scientific and technical training far in advance of what most of the privately endowed colleges and universities are able to supply; but the denominational colleges have a work to do which the State institutions cannot or will not do. They must still continue to supply the

achievements of your fathers, Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Mecklenburg Declaration, Kings Mountain and Yorktown; the Testimony for Christ's Covenant and Crown in the valleys of Piedmont and among the hills and glens of Scotland; the Testimony of Calvin and Knox and Witherspoon and Edwards and Chalmers and Hodge, the Alexanders, Thornwell and Palmer and Jackson cease to inspire those who bear their names and inherit their renown? Or shall the spirit of the illustrious dead inspire the living and live again in the quickened activity of heroic men upon whom their mantle has fallen?

Kentucky and Centre College in Kentucky seem particularly fitted to carry forward the glorious traditions of the past. Representing the purest Anglo-Saxon blood in America, the protagonists of a mighty race, a race the most imperial that ever trod this planet, it is peculiarly incumbent upon them to bear and carry forward the standard of civil and religious freedom, to lead the van in the civilization and Christianization of mankind.

When Centre College shall have been re-established in its pristine strength and glory the vision of the Hebrew prophet may be realized in the quickened activity and larger usefulness of the institution founded by the fathers in prayer and faith and hope. "Arise, shine for thy light is come and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. *Arise up, thine eyes round about and see. All they gather themselves together. They come to thee, thy sons shall come from afar and thy daughters shall be nursed at thy side. The glory of Lebanon shall come to thee, the fir tree and the pine tree and the box together, to beautify the place of My sanctuary and I will make the place of My feet glorious."*

And when the present cycle is complete, when the present order of things shall have ended, when the final consummation has been reached, when the sea shall give up its dead and they that sleep in their graves shall come forth and the final assest shall begin, we can imagine the hundreds and the thousands whom Centre College trained and educated for the service of the Church, of the State, and of God, standing in the presence of the Judge, a notable assemblage, sons of a mother not unknown. In answer to the inquiry, "Who are ye and whence do ye come?" is the response, "We are the children of a venerable mother who taught us that to know ourselves we must know God and that the chief end of man is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever," and then the welcome, "Well done, come up higher." Lexington, Ky.

(Note: This article is the third in the series by Dr. Patterson, the two previous parts having been published in these columns July 21 and July 28. The three articles constitute the commencement address delivered by Dr. Patterson at Centre College of Central University, Danville, Ky., June 10, 1915).

oughly educated ministry. We believe that we have the most substantial and well-trained membership. We certainly have the financial resources. The gifts of our people to other causes show that we are far in the lead in the matter of liberality. Therefore we repeat that what is now needed to restore our Church to her rightful place in Christian education is to show our people their opportunity and to formulate some broad-minded and far-reaching plans for harmonious, concerted, church-wide effort.

Heretofore we have worked too much at cross purposes. Yet in spite of our individualistic, haphazard, go-as-you-please methods, we have developed many useful institutions. But our people did not even know what our educational assets were. These have now been tabulated, exhibited, and must be homologized. There has been at times unseemly and hurtful rivalry between our institutions instead of co-operation. We must learn to do team work. We must organize a system of Church schools and colleges in which every individual institution shall have its proper place in relation to every other.

Further, if we would awaken and maintain the interest of all our people in their Church schools, they must be given the opportunity to contribute regularly to their support, just as they do to such causes as Home and Foreign Missions. The Church institutions should be given a place in the annual budget of every congregation. If this is done the day is not distant when the Presbyterian Church will resume her historic position as the leader in education.

Finally, let our people remember that Christian education is not only necessary to the well-being of the Church but to the very existence of the Church.

Richmond, Va.

LOVE THAT COUNTS

"I love thee to the level of every day's most quiet need," writes Mrs. Browning. At first thought that may not seem a very fervent protestation of affection; but, after all, it is the level, every-day love that alone makes earth a comfortable place to dwell in. There are those who would give life, if necessary to rescue dear ones in danger, would spend the last dollar for them if they were in need, would overwhelm with ministrations if they were ill, but who take small account of daily needs. The gentle courtesy which covers mistakes, the thoughtfulness which so lightens the burdens of care, the sweet words of praise which brighten the eye and make the tired strong again—all these are omitted, and too often fretfulness, carelessness, and selfish disregard of feelings and wishes take their place. Love is strong as ever, and any extraordinary demand would show its power, but the extraordinary times are few, while the every-day needs are many.

FOURTH
SECTION

LEXINGTON

"The Scot in the Revolution"

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT EMERITUS JAMES K. PATTERSON OF STATE UNIVERSITY BEFORE THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION AT THEIR CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON TUESDAY NIGHT.

President Emeritus James K. Patterson of State University, was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the banquet given Tuesday night by the Lexington Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, in commemoration of the Battle of Lexington April 19, 1775. President Patterson's subject was "The Scot in the Revolution," and his address was as follows:

PRESIDENT PATTERSON'S SPEECH

It is characteristic of mankind in all ages of the world to regard with interest, if not with veneration, certain great landmarks in individual, municipal, State and national history. Among these the birth of an individual, the foundation of a city, the recognition of the birth of a nation appeal with peculiar force to human consciousness. Only a day or two ago the anniversary of the birthday of Henry Clay was celebrated with enthusiasm by the faculty and students of Transylvania University, and two days later the centenary of Justin S. Morrill, father of the State colleges and universities of the nation, was commemorated with equal enthusiasm by the faculty and students of the State University of Kentucky.

We are met here tonight to commemorate a notable event in the history of the American nation. The battle of Lexington, fought and won by the colonists of Massachusetts April 19, 1775, struck the key-note of the Revolution. No formal severance of the connection of the colonial dependencies from the British crown had yet been made, but all the colonies from Massachusetts to Georgia were in a ferment of excitement and expectation. The Society of the Sons of the Revolution, though of comparatively recent origin, has done much to re-

ed, to be followed by the re-action known as the Restoration in 1660.

In this long contest the Scots played an important part. They united with their compatriots in England to resist the aggressions of the sovereign, but their sense of justice and fair play induced them to cease to make common cause with the English rebels, when it was discovered that nothing less than the overthrow of the monarchy and the abolition of the government by two chambers instead of one would satisfy the extremists who had succeeded in pushing their more moderate associates aside and establishing a despotism more galling than that against which the Parliament of England had originally taken up arms. The object of the Scots was to reform the administration of the crown and to assert the rights of Parliament within the constitutional limits imposed by Magna Charta. They never abandoned during the contest their declared adherence to the monarchy and rallied with all the power they could command to the support of Charles II, when he attempted to recover the throne of his ancestors upon the fatal field of Worcester. During the stormy period which followed from the Restoration to the exile of the Stuarts in 1688, Scotland may be said to have been in a chronic state of Revolution, not to abolish monarchy, not to forswear their allegiance to the British crown, but to establish, within the limits of the Constitution the inherent rights to which they conceived themselves to be entitled by virtue of the union of the two monarchies in the person of James I of England.

After the exile of the Stuarts to the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty upon the death of Queen Anne, the smoldering elements of discontent broke out in a determined resistance on the part of the adherents of the exiled dynasty in Scotland to bring back the exiled house and to maintain their allegiance thereto. The rebellion of 1715 and of 1745 were quenched in the blood of the adherents of the fallen dynasty upon the fatal field of Culloden.

The Greatest

Written for the Leader

Having been requested to pick the man who in my opinion was the greatest pugilist this world ever has seen and to give the reasons for my selection, I reply without any hesitation to the first question—James J. Jeffries of Los Angeles, Cal.

The reasons for my selection may require something of a review of fistiana, although I may say at the outset that pugilistic history, generally speaking, does not offer any one who may be used in close comparison. Jeffries seems to me to have been in a class all by himself. That he should retire as an undefeated champion to my mind cuts off nearly all argument.

The question has frequently been asked, however, as in the case with other ring champions, and in fact in nearly every class of sport, as to what position Jeffries would have held had he been born ten, twenty, fifty, or even one hundred years ago. My answer in this case would be the same. Jeffries has a variety of ring accomplishments that no other pugilist ever had and as I search through the pages of history I reach the same conclusion, that he stands out as the ideal pugilist of all time.

Old Tactics Lose Value.

In nearly every decade since the days of Pigg in 1719 there has been a new champion, one man at least who classed above all his fellows. From the old prints showing the poses assumed in the ring by former champions and from all I can find in written history or have heard during my travels about the world from those who had a close personal contact with former champions, and I have made probably more of a study of this matter than any other man, I do not find that the old champions had anything that could be developed into any value today by our fistie champions.

In a review of this subject we must start away back in the old, old days when ring contests were held out in the open and the followers of the sport were largely drawn from the toughest element. This was necessary, because so keen was partisan feeling that when either contestant showed signs of defeat the ring ropes were cut and frequently the man with the toughest crowd behind him won the battle.

It has taken years to change all this and we of the present day should rejoice at the different conditions that now prevail. Boxing contests are now

thing to admire med up in science which want sauce to most entirely la ditions today be a novelty would but after the fl excite the most

Coming down Mace, we really to study out the ing. He was t novation in pug



mate and remote, which led them to abjure allegiance to the mother country. It would be scarcely appropriate to the festivities of this occasion to enter into an elaborate and critical examination of the unfortunate conditions which brought about, first the alienation and then the ultimate severance of the allegiance of the colonies. The impartial historian will find that there is much to be said on both sides.

Constitutional limitations were not then so clearly defined as now. That independence must in any event come sooner or later seemed to be a foregone conclusion from the date of the fall of Quebec and the incorporation of the northern part of the continent, from which France had been excluded, as one of the great colonial dependencies of the British Empire. The unstatesmanlike policy which administered the affairs of the colonies during the eighteenth century would have been impossible during the nineteenth, because the co-ordination of liberty and authority had been meanwhile much more clearly defined. The revolution of 1776 belonged to a revolutionary stock and inherited their tradition of freedom from a revolutionary ancestry. It may therefore be profitable to advert briefly to their antecedent history. The American Revolution though the most important was only one of a series extending over a period of 700 years.

The contest between the barons and the crown during the reign of King John culminated in the ever memorable declaration known as Magna Charta, which for all time defined the relations of the sovereign to the subject and forms the basis of the constitutions and charters of the English-speaking people all over the world. This contest, reviving during the reign of his feeble successor, Henry III, was at last put to rest by the decisive battle of Evesham and the rise of Lewes. Thenceforward no sovereign, however valiant and however arbitrary, could lay his hand with impunity upon the fundamental principles of freedom recorded in Magna Charta.

The next important declaration of independence in the history of the race is found in the series of events that culminated in the battle of Bannockburn in Scotland nearly 600 years ago. By a heroic effort they determined to rid themselves of the domination of Scotland to the English crown and in that bloody field they struck a blow for independence, the echoes of which are still reverberating around the world.

Arbitrary monarchs sometimes essayed to set aside and ignore the privileges embodied in the Great Charter of English freedom, but were compelled from time to time to stifle and forego aggression and yield with the best grace possible to the asserted rights of Parliament. In 1642, however, important differences of construction relating to the prerogatives of crown and Parliament brought about the Civil War known as the Puritan Rebellion, which raged with fierceness and violence and desolated the homes of England for seven long years and ended by bringing the sovereign to the block in January 1649. The usurpation of Cromwell succeeded

between 1701 and 1751, exactly fifty years, more than 250,000 Scots of Scotland, and Scots of Ulster known as "Scotch-Irish," either voluntarily expatriated themselves or were compelled to flee from the country because of the part which they had taken in the rebellion, the large majority of whom came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas. These emigrants and these refugees, be it remembered, left their country not because of any antipathy to the principle of monarchy, but because of their adherence to the exiled dynasty of the Stuarts and their consequent uncompromising antipathy to the House of Brunswick. These feelings they brought with them to America and these feelings grew more bitter daily during the long years of exile and expatriation that intervened between their arrival in this country and the revolt of the American colonies.

The next great political upheaval among the English-speaking race and fraught with more important consequences than the War of the Barons against the government of Charles I, culminated in the American Revolution. In this case it was a contest between those who asserted and maintained their rights as Englishmen, though resident upon this side of the Atlantic, and the governing authorities in the mother country, who held that the colonists were not subjected to any disabilities other than attached to the citizens of the British Isles. Out of this difference of principles and interpretation of constitutional rights and limitations grew the Revolution of 1776.

Before proceeding further, it may be well to observe in passing that a still further contest growing out of different interpretations of the American constitution brought about the disastrous Civil War in America, the fatal effects of which we still feel today. In this latter case, however, the revolutionists were crushed and the interpretation of the constitution by the majority maintained. These several phases of resistance to alleged oppression illustrate with great force the determination of the English-speaking race to live under the principles of freedom and to accept an interpretation of these principles from no source other than themselves.

While the spirit of resistance to British oppression was growing steadily from 1766, when the first ominous notes of discontent were sounded and the first energetic protests were made, until the achievement of independence by the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the antipathy and inveterate repugnance of the Scotch settlers in America continued to grow in fierceness and in intensity, and two years before the Declaration of Independence found articulate expression in the declaration made by the Scotch Presbyterians of Western Virginia in the neighborhood of Abingdon, in which their grievances were alleged, their rights asserted with no uncertain sound and their determination expressed to find redress by resistance, if necessary, to the policy of the British crown. And one year thereafter and one year preceding the Declaration of Independence, signed and promulgated on the 4th of July, 1776, a declaration

electricity, attended by men in evening dress and frequently by women; there are padded ring posts and ropes; honest referees and large purses to offer a pleasing contrast with conditions of other days. And, incidentally, I call attention particularly to the fact that the character of the men engaged has much to do with this change.

Brute Strength in the Past.

The prints of the early champions show a variety of poses in the ring, but absolutely no indication of what we today call science in boxing. Our present day amateurs would be ridiculed should they strike the same attitude as the champions of even 100 years ago, and that is really only ten decades in boxing. They had then to develop wrestling skill as well as punching ability, and their muscular development, I will admit, was some-

sport.

Corbett C

I shall never induction to Jem years ago. He around and show was new in boxi of the old and i was glad of the from him as to s explained the the straight cro had used so effe and seemed gre kindly told him like that now t new school wou head off.

To illustrate d and I being the "You lead at m something you h was simply dun

was prepared and issued by the Scotch Presbytery of Mecklenburg in North Carolina, setting forth their grievances and demanding redress in language, some of which was identical with that used in the famous Declaration of Independence. Doubtless these two documents and their contents became known far and wide and served to stimulate instead of allaying revolutionary discontent and doubtless, although it has been denied, both Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were quite well acquainted with the contents of these famous declarations which preceded the more famous, one which sounded the key-note of the American Revolution and freedom. What part the hatred of the Hano-verian dynasty played in this movement, I leave for you to determine.

And here reference may be made to the two noteworthy battles of the Revolution which formed the turning points in the history of that stormy period. First the battle of Saratoga, which ended in the surrender of Sir John Burgoyne to General Bates, both Englishmen, men of English birth, English traditions, English love for English institutions, brought to the assistance of the revolted colonies, the recognition of their independence by France and Spain and Holland, and active intervention and alliance by the French government. It is questionable now when we look upon the warring elements of that long and disastrous struggle, whether unaided by France, the American colonies would have succeeded in securing independence. The active aid, as well as the sympathetic support of France and Spain and Holland, did much to sustain the colonists during the terrible years that followed, to sustain their courage and prevent the possible collapse of the effort to secure national independence. Disasters followed, however, and the terrible days of Valley Forge did much to discourage the army of patriots. Still confidence in their ultimate success was never abandoned by the great leader of the movement who hoped almost against hope to see victory at last crown their efforts. Another battle, fought in October, 1780, deemed at the time of comparatively little importance, but now in retrospect shown to be the turning point of the war in the South, deter-

mined the final The battle of far as numbers who stood upon who were nea sively unimporta numbered but thousand upon umph of the rev secured and ma reader of Cornw triumphed at K not at all impro they might have sheer exhaustion gle. Campbell with the aid an valiant combat won the day, le and to their po surpassed here prowess. And b victors of King's ly Scotchmen a nearly all Presb;

I do not hesi night what I sh occasion ten day not the Puritans the Cavaliers of the country suc heroic struggle the valiant Scots Scotch-Irish of U selves with resis defenders of the and wraxed H ad the battles den never been f Scotch and Scot emigrated to Am tinned to remain ies of Great Bri dependence, wo achieved at least century. They country with sh with greatness reserved devotion they espoused hands to the plow of looking back sword, they had it to its scabbard which it had be Among the signe of Independence of whom I now son of Pennsylv spoon, President Jersey. In the n

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able to master the scientific end of the
game, each adding a little individual-
ity, but nothing that was startling or
that had not been seen before.

Comment on John L.

Then along came John L. Sullivan, a
rough and scruff, slam-bang, right-
handed fighter of great muscular de-
velopment and game to the core. I
wouldn't detract one iota from John
L.'s reputation or seek to lower him
from a position he occupied so many
years as the popular idol of the ring,
but honesty compels me to say that
he added nothing to fistic science ex-
cepting his famous righthand punch.
As usual, the new champion's style
was immediately in vogue and Mike
Cleary and some others gained a place
in fistic history as right-handed fight-
ers. I am not going out of my way to
say here that I don't believe Sullivan
in his best days was the master of

ist even among such men as John
Mace, John Feehan, Tom Sayers, John
Morrissey, and Ned O'Baldwin. Just
think what Jeff, with a knockout
punch in his left hand as well as the
right, would have done to the men
named, for I don't hesitate to say he
was every bit as quick as those men,
and as clever.

Jeffries takes punishment with the
same degree of nonchalance as did
Morrissey; is clever like Mace, but
with an improved style, and he is big-
ger than O'Baldwin. He is better on
his feet than Coburn, and he has
everything that any one ever had—in
fact, a little more, including that fa-
mous knockout punch with the left
hand, and he doesn't need to send it
along more than seven inches to make
it effective.

(This article is copyrighted, 1910,
by the Tribune Company, Chicago, and
unauthorized reproductions will be
prosecuted).

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tal army were many Scotchmen and
descendants of Scotchmen, who rose
to distinction in command, one of
whom, Henry Knox, became the trust-
ed adviser of General Washington and
his first Secretary of War, and another,
Alexander Hamilton, was the found-
er of the fiscal system of the United
States.

There is no man who loves his
country with a more fervent devotion
than the Scotchman. Its hills and its
glens, its rivers and its lochs, its is-
lands and its seas, appeal to him with
a power which nothing can resist.

"The land of the mountain and the
flood,
The land of brown heath and shaggy
wood"

fastens itself upon the affection of
those born within its borders with an
energy that nothing can dislodge.

But when they leave their native
land and settle in America or in Can-
ada or in Australia or New Zealand or
the Cape, when they cast their for-
tunes upon the broad lands that in-
tervene between the Himalayas and
Cape Comorin, they devote themselves
with all the energy and loyalty char-
acteristic of their race to the service
of the country whither they have
gone. Scotchmen have builded Canada
and made it one of the most loyal de-
pendencies of the British crown;
Scotchmen have developed the re-
sources of Australia and of New Zea-
land and laid foundations for a Com-
monwealth in the Southern Pacific, a
great nationality which will ultimately
dominate the destinies of South-east-
ern Asia. Scotchmen have found abun-
dant opportunity for actual and latent
emergencies in the vast continent of
India, now the most important depen-
dency of the British crown, and within
the last dozen years they have shown
upon the fields of South Africa during
the bloody Boer War what a valuable
asset a Scot may be, whether in the
cabinet or in the field.

During the history of the United
States of America from 1776 to the
present day, there have been no more
loyal citizens of the great Republic
than Scotchmen and the descendants
of Scotchmen who have found homes
within the hospitable boundaries of
this greatest of all representatives of
the English-speaking stock. Possessing
business capacity of a high order and

minds well developed by education and
by culture, they have asserted them-
selves and maintain a leadership out
of all proportion to their numbers or
the geographical area of the country
whence they sprang. James Munroe,
in his far-seeing policy, gave to the
United States while President a wise
and conservative administration and
gave it also the Monroe Doctrine
which is now and has been for half a
century the key and the guiding prin-
ciple of American policy as a member
of the great family of nations. James
Buchanan likewise gave the country
a wise and conservative administra-
tion during the period intervening
from 1856 to 1860, and but for the fact
that political passions had become
stronger than any individual could
control, his sense of justice would
have gone far to avert the great dis-
asters of the Civil War. General
Grant took command of the armies of
the nation during the most critical
period of the last Civil War and by his
strong, vigorous common sense, his
large grasp of the principles of strat-
egy and of tactics, his heroic endur-
ance and unconquerable resolution,
carried the country through the great-
est crisis of modern times. And later
Theodore Roosevelt, himself half a
Scotchman, has given to the United
States of America one of the most
brilliant administrations in the history
of the Republic. And these were all
Scotchmen.

In the field of industrial enterprise
and commercial activity, there are
none who surpass and few who have
equalled the stupendous successes
achieved by two of the greatest
Scotchmen of the day, John S. Ken-
edy and Andrew Carnegie.

And coming to our own State, since
the disappearance of one of the great-
est of all the statesmen of America,
Henry Clay, there is none who upheld
the honor, the credit and dignity of
the State with more ability and more
devotion and a more intense loyalty
than your late fellow townsman, James
B. Beck.

I have already perhaps exceeded the
allotment of time which I was expect-
ed to occupy in the address before the
Sons of the American Revolution. This
much, however, may be said, that al-
though Scotland has furnished so
many men of affairs to the United

States and guests of the So-
ciety of the Revolution. Let us go
back to the experiences of the past
and there find inspiration from the de-
votion and the loyalty and the patriot-
ism of 1776 and apply it to 1910.

OLD ENGLISH DANCES

Two Delightful Books That Breathe
the Spirit of the "Merrie England of
Long Ago.

"Morris Dance Tunes" and "The
Morris Dance," Edited by Josephine
Brower, New York, The H. W. Gray
Company, 21 E. 17th street, agents,
for Novello's, London \$1, each book.

Two charming books on old English
dances are these of Miss Brower's.
The work consists of the music, and
descriptions of eleven of the most typ-
ical country dances of England. The
lovely Morris airs and the quaint
names of the dances, "Bluff King Hal,"
"Laudnum Bunches," "Rigs o' Mar-
low," "Shepherd's Hey," "Constant
Billy," "Blue-Eyed Stranger," "Trun-
kles," and so on suggest the days of
long ago when England was in truth
merrie and the like of Bolton the
Weaver and Snug the Joiner footed
it on the green to the music of pipe
and tabor.

The music and notation, edited by
permission from English books, are
very clear and the dances would spe-
cially appeal one would think to the
promoter of the girls' college May fete.

Morris-dancing was revived some
years ago in a London girls' club and
it has proved most excellent and suc-
cessful as recreative work. The first
concert given in the Small Queen's
Hall attracted such wide-spread notice
that a society was formed under the
presidency of Lord Lytton to spread
the knowledge and love of the music
all over England.

Miss Brower has been a student of
folk dancing for several years. She
is a member of the London Lyceum
Club and the Society of American
Women in London.

SOUR AND SWEET.



Flora—Jack, I'm surprised at you,
and after kissing Miss Chimsonbeak!

Jack—Hush! That is my excuse. I
must have something sweet to take
away the taste

FORMER PRESIDENT JAMES K. PATTERSON

Reviews the Report of the Legislative Investigating Committee on Affairs at State University.

Editor LEXINGTON LEADER:—

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the State University is now published. Several members of the Committee concur that it is a white-wash. Many feared that if a report were made in accordance with the facts that it would injure the University.

The administration of State University plead "Contemporaneous Construction" as an excuse for violating the law relating to appointments. "Contemporaneous Construction" as an alternative to the plain, simple construction of the law is a myth, and a clumsy one. During the period extending from 1894, when competitive examinations were required as a condition of appointment, until my resignation January, 1910, I administered the law in its integrity with scrupulous exactness. This can be proven by the testimony of county superintendents, county appointees and certificates of appointment which should be on file in the office of the Secretary. I challenge the production of any proof to the contrary. In all my correspondence with county superintendents, I insisted upon an exact adherence to the law. On every blank appointment sent to them the law was printed in full.

The wholesale violations of the law will involve a loss to the University this year of not less than \$20,000, thus "inventions" oftentimes "return to plague the inventors."

Judge Barker advised the Committee to recommend to the Board of Trustees the annulment of my retiring allowance. In December, 1908, Judge Barker was a member of the Committee which recommended to the Board a retiring allowance for long and meritorious service. The Board unanimously adopted the recommendation. It was in the form of a contract. Whether this contract can be rescinded at his request will

of a contract. Whether this contract can be rescinded at his request will be left to the Courts to determine. I did not ask it. I accepted it, and I will defend it. Judge Barker and I had been on terms of intimate friendship. When his candidacy became known, he consulted me. I gave him no encouragement because I wanted a man of education and experience to be my successor. This brought about an alienation which has become acute. Meanwhile he had experienced a change of heart, repentance and confession. At the June meeting of the Board he asked them to cancel the annuity on the ground of its alleged illegality. Next day, however, he recommended a retiring allowance for Mrs. Blackburn. He now requests the Committee on Investigation to ask the Board to cancel both. Not that he has anything against Mrs. Blackburn but he strikes her in order to deal me a more effective blow. A brave, gallant, manly act, but not exactly in accord with the traditional gallantry of Kentucky manhood. My annuity, so strenuously urged by him, was probably intended to expedite my retirement and leave the way clear for his adventure. Having served its purpose he now desires its annulment. Thus would he exact his "Pound of flesh" as the penalty for declining to support his candidacy.

JAMES K. PATTERSON.
Lexington, Ky., March 2, 1912.
the plant
drop that name, although

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal)

I beg your permission to offer through your columns the following hastily prepared paper:

To the Legislature and the People of Kentucky:

In the Courier-Journal of November 18 there appeared an elaborate and, judging from its length, exhaustive attack upon the present organization of the State College and the means by which it is maintained. It has been known for sometime that a hostile movement of this sort was on foot notwithstanding the secrecy and caution with which it has matured. The only matter of surprise is that the name of Rev. J. S. Sweeny*, Chairman of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University, headed the list of signatories to the manifesto. It has been generally understood in Lexington, both from quasi-official and unofficial statements, that Kentucky University would take no part in the assault. It was known that Rev. C. L. Loos, President of Kentucky University, had been solicited to make common cause with the other aggrieved colleges, whose Presidents have signed the appeal to the people of Kentucky, but that he refused to participate in it. If this information is correct, then it follows that Rev. J. S. Sweeny assumes to represent the faculty of Kentucky University with their knowledge or consent, or that the faculty of that institution, while reluctant to participate in the assault themselves, are not reluctant to see it done by the chairman of their governing board. I shall hold to the first alternative until the principles of the signatories of the appeal are avowed by the faculty and executive committee of Kentucky University. The complainants, Rev. J. S. Sweeny, of Paris; Rev. Dr. Blanton, of Richmond; Rev. C. D. Miller, of Millersburg; Dr. Beatty, of Danville; Rev. L. Waggoner, of Russellville; and Dr. R. M.

* as spelled by Dr. Patterson

Dudley, of Georgetown, allege that State aid to support and maintain a State college is "an important departure from the principles and policy cherished by the people of the Commonwealth," especially if such aid take the direction of "Greek, Latin, French, German, mathematics, history, science and philosophy." As "Greek, Latin, French, German, mathematics, history, science and philosophy" comprise about all that is taught, outside of the branches of learning peculiar to a theological course, in America, these gentlemen evidently mean that State aid should be given under no circumstances to any institution of learning whatever its character. And yet it is well known that no small part of the income of Kentucky University is derived from the Transylvania fund, a large part of which came originally from the State. Mr. Sweeny, then, is not quite consistent, or has forgotten the facts. It is likewise open to question whether Dr. Blanton is himself hostile in principle to this alleged "important departure", or has only changed his views since he became Chancellor of Central University. He has perhaps forgotten a letter written by himself to me while he was yet resident in Paris and when the A. and M. College, after having been detached from Kentucky University, had no local habitation and scarcely a name. Dr. Blanton was then thinking of making an effort to locate the State College in Paris.

It is likewise open to question whether Center College has not forgotten what was generally held by Presbyterians in general, and the men who founded Center College in particular, when they were reluctantly compelled to retire from Transylvania University over half a century ago. This elaborately argued objection to the alleged "important departure" must then be taken with some allowance. Men's relations in life change, and they sometimes, perhaps unconsciously, change with them. Still "an important departure" is not necessarily for the worse, but may sometimes be for the better, and I am much mistaken if the people of Kentucky do not in the end regard ~~and~~ State aid to State colleges as a good departure, as well as an important one. The objections in the

manifesto before us reduce themselves, I think, to these:

First--- That the denominational colleges already existing afford ample facilities for the instruction of the young men of Kentucky.

Second--- That it is unjust to tax those who support denominational colleges for the support of an undenominational college.

Third--- The State College, fostered by State aid, is likely to prove injurious to the denominational colleges.

This is not the order nor the language in which the objections are stated, but I think they represent the essence of the appeal.

Since the foundation of most of the denominational colleges in Kentucky the boundaries of ~~of~~ knowledge have widened, and colleges outside of Kentucky have recognized the fact by making provision for an enlarged course of instruction commensurate with the necessities of the age. Compare the course of instruction and the branches of learning now taught in Harvard, Yale, Ann Arbor, the University of Missouri and others which might be named with the departments in existence forty years ago, and the most superficial observer can not fail to note the difference. Each of these institutions have multiplied their departments and professorships manifold, and still their authorities complain that they are not up to the requirements of the time. Old chairs have been divided, new ones added, the facilities for instruction increased, and the endowment of independent investigation created. In Kentucky, however, college education is projected very much on the old lines. The old Trivium and Quadrivium of the Middle Ages still form the basis of collegiate organization. Natural science has obtained a somewhat suspicious, half-hearted recognition in the establishment of one chair, or at most two, in our colleges, into which the various departments in the vast realm of nature are conveniently thrust, and this is the only evidence that we exist in the Nineteenth century instead of the Sixteenth. Indeed in classics, which our denominational colleges arrogate as exclusively their own, we are in some respects not up to the level of the Sixteenth century.

What percentage of boys graduating from our Kentucky colleges can enter today the junior class in any of the great colleges of the East? Where would they enter in Harvard in natural science? How many can translate into respectable Latin the first sentences of the Declaration of Independence? How many can read a chorus of Aeschylus or Sophocles at sight? And these gentlemen gravely assert that the denominational colleges already existing are ample for all our needs. I say it, and I say it with shame, that a \$6,000 and \$8,000 and even a \$10,000 college is a thing of the past, an anachronism in ~~any State in the Union~~ which apprehends the necessities of education in our day, except in Kentucky. The great States of the North and West, which were in swaddling clothes when Kentucky had attained her majority, have shot far ahead of us in this respect, and are equipping their institutions with all the requirements of modern learning and culture while these amiable gentlemen are just rubbing their eyes, and have not yet risen from Sleepy Hollow. Why, the annual expenditure on a first class laboratory alone in such colleges as Harvard, Yale, or Ann Arbor exceed the ten thousand dollars to which in their overflowing good will and earnest desire, so feelingly expressed for the success of the A. and M. College, they would restrict its expenditure.

The State College owes its origin to the Congressional grant of 1862 donating lands to the several States in proportion to representation in the Federal Congress. The amount to Kentucky was 300,000 acres, an amount ample had it been economically administered to have founded a respectable college without State aid. But unfortunately the generous benefaction of Congress was sacrificed. Scarcely any State realized so small an amount for its land scrip. All others sold for at least Congress price. Kentucky got for her land only fifty cents per acre. Had it sold for Congress price a fund would have existed in perpetuity yielding at the present rates of investment \$25,000. One of the conditions of the Congressional grant was that the States accepting the scrip

should found and maintain at least one Agricultural college, wherein should be taught, without excluding classics, those branches mainly which relate to agriculture and the mechanical arts. The State accepted the trust, and every honorable man will allow that she is bound by the conditions expressed and implied in the trust. Now, what are the facts? The Legislature of 1865 well knew that Kentucky could not put up buildings, buy an experimental farm, supply laboratories, museum, machinery, chemical, philosophical, and mathematical apparatus on the proceeds of the scrip fund, and maintain a first-class college as required by act of Congress. Two courses were open to the State--- first, to attach it to a denominational college and work it in connection with that: second, to supplement the deficiency caused by the unfortunate sacrifice of the scrip fund with a sufficient amount to vitalize it and make it effective.

The Legislature of that day chose the former alternative. What was the result? In less than twelve years the State College attached to Kentucky University, which had bidden for the alliance, was in such evil plight that the Legislature of 1877-8 set up a committee to report on the advisability of continuing the connection. The committee reported unanimously for a severance. A provisional existence was made for the college for the two years intervening between the adjournment of the Legislature and the convening of the next. A commission was appointed meanwhile to advertise for and receive bids from cities and towns desiring to compete for its ultimate location. The committee was also directed to report a plan of organization of such nature as to utilize existing departments for the benefit of general education, with a view to obtain by the concentration of means and the division of labor the greatest possible results for the public at large. This they did and unanimously reported a plan of organization, with annual appropriations by the State far in excess of the modest annuity now received. The city of Lexington, meanwhile, and the county of Fayette, induced partly by the prospect of additional State aid, tendered to

the State a site costing \$25,000, and \$54,000 toward the erection of buildings or the purchase of land. The bid of Lexington was accepted.

Then came up the question of additional endowment. The Legislature saw clearly that the college could not be maintained on the income from the scrip fund. It had no lands for an experimental farm; all the money donated by Lexington and Fayette would be required, and more, for college buildings. It had no library, no mechanical apparatus, no laboratory equipment, and not much as a postage stamp to begin with. What was to be done? Three courses of action were possible:

First--- To surrender the scrip fund and say to the General Government, We are too poor and parsimonious to carry out the trust and supply the deficiency which the sacrifice of the fund, caused by our stupidity or our carelessness, brought about.

Second--- To establish and try to carry on the college on the basis of the income from the scrip fund to which these colleges Presidents would now in their generosity reduce us, existing merely but not living---stunted, crippled, dwarfed in the midst of a State whose taxable property is \$350,000,000.

Third--- To supplement and enlarge the income from the scrip fund by a small annual income from the State, and thus vitalize the fund and carry out the spirit and letter the trust accepted.

The State, to her honor, be it said, chose the latter. A new committee was sent to Lexington to ascertain and report the necessities of the college, and the action taken by the Legislature was consequent upon another unanimous report of this last committee. The whole procedure of the Legislature was thus taken after careful, exhaustive and mature deliberation, and consequent in each instance upon the unanimous reports of large and intelligent committees. The State, however, wisely determined to utilize the necessary departments of instruction, without which none but the most meagre and baldest of agricultural

and mechanical instruction, theoretical and practical, was possible, in such way as to make it, by a small additional expenditure, a potent auxiliary of the common school system.

It required the establishment of a Normal School Department to train teachers for the common and higher schools, making provision that, so far as that department was concerned, all other departments of theoretic instruction should be subsidiary to it. This necessitated the establishment by the Board of Trustees, on the reorganization of the college, of a department of Latin and Greek to furnish instruction in classics to such teachers as desired it. This accounts for the department which gives such offense to the Presidents of the denominational colleges. This, besides being a necessity for the normal school course, enables the institution at comparatively little cost to round off and complete by liberal culture and discipline the education acquired by those who devote themselves mainly to scientific studies. Indeed the proper corrective to the one sided development which too often results from a too exclusive pursuit of physical science is best found in the counterpart here supplied and the kindred studies to which it leads. The aim and object of Congress in furnishing the basis for scientific and technical education is something more than to translate into action in the shops and in the fields the instruction of the class room. It is to make intelligent, educated mechanics and agriculturists who should be en rapport with all that is noble and inspiring in nature around and within them, and not to degrade them into mere mechanical experts. The educator who has not learned this lesson has not yet learned the alphabet of his profession. I regret to see the exceedingly degrading view which these college Presidents take of the scope and end of industrial education in the scientific and technical colleges founded by the munificence of the General Government. Nothing can be more ~~conclusive~~ how utterly out of sympathy they are with the elevation of the masses in Kentucky. Congress took a wider view.

beans in an institution which gives them manual labor in one hand and instruction in the other. Some of these spend several years in college, while the sons of the rich at the aristocratic denominational colleges of the country get through in four. But when he gets through, man for man, I will match him with a dozen of those who are rocked and dandled into an education. Say what you will at any other college, of which I have any knowledge, in Kentucky, the boy in homespun and brogans is elbowed, tolerated, perhaps pitied, and, only if possessed of transcendent talent, recognized. The chill of poverty is never gotten out of his bones. With us the test of respectability is industry and good behavior, and this is due to the healthy moral tone supplied by those who dignify toil. Rich and poor associate on equal terms, each being first among his equals. I ask the public, is not this a college of which you should be proud? Should a few clerical malcontents induce you to undo what has been so beneficently begun? Shall you not rather lay your hand upon this palladium of your country's future and forbid the sacrilegious touch of those who would demolish it?

The core of their discontent is that the college is too prosperous, too many go to profit by its instruction. There are 254 on its books to-day. I hope to live to see the day when there will be twice and thrice that number. I do not attempt to explain this away. I glory in it. On this success I challenge and claim public support, and public recognition. Instead of trimming it down and back I want to see it grow and expand until its present accommodations will no longer suffice. It brings in honest education within the reach of every poor boy in Kentucky. Why should its usefulness be curtailed?

To this college, too, may come four teachers from every county in Kentucky. Is this also a grievance? The prime necessity of Kentucky in common school education is educated teachers. This the State College is endeavouring to supply. Who can tell the beneficent influence in this direction, which

will be exerted through the various counties in the Commonwealth in a series of years? From every point of view, it is the most potent auxiliary, the most effective leverage which has ever been devised in Kentucky for elevating and improving the common-school system.

The last grievance complained of is that sooner or later it will cripple and ruin the denominational colleges of the State. I do not think so. A healthy rivalry and generous competition is the life of all. The State College is projected on lines wholly different from them. Not one teacher in a dozen will prosecute Latin or Greek for the purposes of his profession beyond the reading of the sophomore year, and the few regular college students who take a more extended course need cause no alarm to the faculties of other institutions. If they should be stirred thereby to devote themselves more energetically to their legitimate work, to increase their endowments, to enlarge their courses of study, to multiply their departments and increase their efficiency, there will be substantial gain to themselves and to the public. Why do the flower of our young men go outside the limits of the State for higher education? Why so many Kentuckians at the great colleges of the North and East? Why did Dr. Blanton himself send his son beyond the bounds of the Commonwealth before he became Chancellor of Central University? How many Kentuckians, sons of Presbyterians, are to-day in Princeton and Virginia? These are practical questions and susceptible of but one answer--- distrust in the efficiency and proficiency of Kentucky colleges. No, the State College by its success can have only a healthful reflex influence on all its neighbors. Not only is the course of study different, being mainly scientific, while theirs is mainly classical and theological, but it appeals to a kind of patronage which neither could nor would go to them--- could not, because in the majority of instances their high rates of tuition, high board, and expensive habits repel them; would not because their course of instruction is not what they want. If the State College were forced to close its doors to-day not a denominational college in Kentucky would

gain three percent by the suspension. The lad who mortgages his tobacco patch to raise \$30 or \$40, with the heroic resolution to work his way through and owe no man, need not by his preference for the State College afflict Center College with nightmare. The boys who come from the mountains, rafting their logs to the Three Forks, and with their summer earnings by the ax footing it thence to Lexington, could no more enter and maintain themselves at Central University than they could enter and maintain themselves at Christ Church, Oxford. These gentlemen, whose names appear attached to the appeal and protest of to-day, are beside themselves with foolish dread. Let them gird themselves to lengthen their cords and strengthen their stakes by resolutely applying themselves to build up their own colleges instead of leaguings to tear us down, and they deserve well of their respective churches and of their country. There is work enough of head and heart for all to do in this broad commonwealth. Ignorance confronts us on every hand. Let this demon be cast out in whatsoever name, and humanity will rise up to bless them that do it.

Let us look around and imitate the generosity and foresightedness of Ohio and Michigan, of Tennessee and Mississippi, of Indiana and Illinois and Missouri in their splendid appropriations and princely gifts to their industrial institutions founded under the same act and dating their origin from the same congressional legislation as our own. Kentucky has been too long in the rear; let her take one gallant stride now towards the front and perhaps others will soon follow.

There are many other things which I wished to say but have not time now. I make this unpremeditated reply without consultation with my colleagues or with the Governing Board of the College. I happened in Louisville when the appeal appeared in print, and remained over to-day to answer it. This reply does not preclude a more carefully considered one, if further reply be deemed necessary. I commend the cause of the State College and of the masses in whose interest it

is founded by the Legislature and people of Kentucky, confidently believing that the time has come when an institution should be maintained worthy of her, and believing, moreover, that the public can not fail to see that the real grievance, however speciously veiled, is the success which the college has already achieved, and the apprehended still greater success which I trust is yet to follow.

I need hardly add that for the gentlemen whose names are appended I have the highest personal regard. I am your obedient servant,

James K. Patterson

President State College

Louisville, Nov. 18, 1881.

DIXIE'S LAND.

A Magnificent Panorama.—The Feathered Romeo of the South.—Manufacture of Perique Tobacco.

"DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI."

[Correspondence of the Western Tobacco Journal.]

ST. JAMES PARISH, Louisiana, April, 1876.

There is probably no section of the United States that surpasses in beauty, at this season of the year, the river coast from New Orleans to Natchez. As we glide along the shores on the steamer, often nearly brushing the green leaves of the overhanging trees, the Mississippi nearly even with the tops of the embankments, and flowing down at great speed, its turbid waters contrasting with the deep green grass and vegetation flecked with plants and shrubs and trees in full bloom all along its borders, it exhibits the appearance of a finely cultivated garden, blossoming with a luxuriant crop of flowers, and dotted with many a lovely villa and magnificent palace. The fields, covered with sugarcane and cotton, may be said, like Solomon's lilies, to be "arrayed in all their beauty." There may be seen hundreds of negroes plowing with mules, and hoeing out the weeds from among the sugarcane and cotton plants. Their polished black faces and the dull color of the lop-eared mules are strongly marked against the verdant hue of the cane and cotton.

We are making great speed, and brushing along near a point where more than twenty plowers are turning their teams and waiting to see the boat pass. Oranges and newspapers are thrown over the levee. How the negroes laugh and jump around in great glee, their ivory teeth shining from ear to ear, and their white eyes rolling up at the great hubbub created by the waves thrown over the levee by the steamer! The pilot gives a pull at the steam-whistle, the steam screams shrilly through the brass cap, the mules stampede in affright, and shouts go up from the boat that send the whole pack of two and four-footed animals scampering over the plain. It is nearly an even race between the mules, negroes and dogs—for a negro and his dog are inseparable. But the sun, that has blazed all day with full force on the parched surface of the earth, has set at last; the dew is falling, and the sea breeze springs up, cooling the hot atmosphere, and the race through the twilight is more exhilarating than otherwise.

On most of the plantations may be seen clusters of white cottages for the laborers, and splendid edifices surrounded by great parks of orange, live oak and magnolia trees, clothed in perpetual green, that adorn and beautify the landscape. But beauty is also on nearly every verandah, where we see the women and children dressed in comfortable muslins in keeping with the season.

I am nearing my landing, and catch the gleam of the bright torches that are the beacon of welcome. As I touch the shore I am met by Col. W. and his wife and children with cordial greetings, and a thousand kind inquiries about my family. Mrs. W. and my wife were schoolmates, and cling fondly to the friendship of their girlhood. What a paradise on earth is here! The homestead is embosomed in a park of several acres of tall magnolias, where the "pride of the forest" rears its majestic head in grandeur, and by its stateliness and beauty claims the admiration of the passing traveler. Its large polished and glistening leaves exhibit a perpetual and unfading verdure, and its large,

with rapt attention, and she asks in the soft, low voice peculiar to cultured women: "How do you like our songster? He addresses us; 'I sing! I sing!' he seems to say—I love to sing for my own true love, my mate on her nest by me!" Here his notes become so virile and steady that it would not surprise me if he gave us the whole of it in a resonant epic—"Arma virumque cano!"

And this grandeur in song and softness and beauty in climate and scenery is only excelled by the loveliness of the women of Louisiana. But I check myself right here. On this theme I should be endless.

My visit here was to learn something about

PERIQUE TOBACCO.

The cultivation and manufacture of this luxury was first commenced in this parish over seventy years ago, by a man named Pierre Chenet, more familiarly known to the inhabitants by the name of "Old Perique." Indeed, many of them suppose to this day that was his true name.

Pierre (or Peter) Chenet was called Perique (or Peter) by some of the early Spaniards, and in order to distinguish the tobacco manufactured by him, it was called Perique tobacco. In a few years the tobacco of "Old Perique" obtained some local reputation, and it was not long till others commenced the production of it. At the breaking out of the late war there was some little demand for it in New Orleans, but outside of the State of Louisiana it was not much known. During the war the demand for tobacco among the soldiers of both armies gave an importance to this article which it had never before reached, until in the armies and navies of the southwest Perique tobacco became much sought after, and at one period sold at the enormous figure of \$2.50 per pound. The increased and still increasing demand for Perique has naturally caused a great enlargement of the production.

The mode of preparing and manufacturing this tobacco is simplicity itself, and remains the same now as when "Old Perique" invented it. In the month of July it is cut and hung up in long sheds prepared for the purpose. When properly dried it is stemmed and twisted into plugs of about a half pound weight each. These plugs are placed in boxes holding about forty pounds each, and by means of a long lever, one end of which is inserted in a mortise in a tree and the other end loaded with weight, the desired power for pressing is produced. For the first week the plugs must be taken out daily and reworked, after which the operation becomes less frequent, until at the end of thirty days the tobacco is considered ready for putting into carrots. These carrots or plugs are usually about fourteen inches long and two and a half inches in diameter, weighing four pounds. After forming them in this shape, they are covered with canvas and lashed firmly with heavy cord from end to end. In this condition they are allowed to remain for several months, and often thus sent to market. When taken from the rope the tobacco is in fit condition for use, but if kept for a year its flavor is greatly improved. On account of the fine aroma of this tobacco, many persons suppose that it is not pure, but sweetened and flavored in the manner of many other brands. Such is not the case. The regular Perique tobacco is the simple leaf, and nothing more. Its flavor is obtained by care in manufacturing, and is derived entirely from the native juices of the leaf.

More of this tobacco than usual will be planted this season, on account of the increased demand for it in other states. I shall grow a small patch on my farm as an experiment.

L. J. BRADFORD.

How the negroes laugh and jump around in great glee, their ivory teeth shining from ear to ear, and their white eyes rolling up at the great hubbub created by the waves thrown over the levee by the steamer! The pilot gives a pull at the steam-whistle, the steam screams shrilly through the brass cap, the mules stampede in affright, and shouts go up from the boat that send the whole pack of two and four-footed animals scampering over the plain. It is nearly an even race between the mules, negroes and dogs—for a negro and his dog are inseparable. But the sun, that has blazed all day with full force on the parched surface of the earth, has set at last; the dew is falling, and the sea breeze springs up, cooling the hot atmosphere, and the race through the twilight is more exhilarating than otherwise.

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A FEATHERED ROMEO.

Supper over, Col. W. and myself return to the verandah, where Havana cigars and Perique snuff are brought, and while sitting and smoking we are serenaded by a caged mocking-bird. The subject of our conversation turned on the birds of America. Col. W. said that while in Europe, he had fallen in love with the English nightingale; but we have here a bird that surpasses all others as much as day surpasses night in brightness. No caged bird sings with the free, joyous notes and rich melody of the graceful, ardent, full-throated Romeo in his native bowers. As the luscious fruit forced in the hot-houses is to that matured in its season by the warm sun and invigorating showers and healthful air, so is the mocking-bird that sings behind his wires to his glorious brother in the Southern wilds. Look around you! A man out of his appointed sphere in this country, where every profession is open to his choice, does little worthy of the name of action; and the song of the caged bird of the New World has only a weak, imprisoned trill. It is when free, when he will perch on some branch as yon gay fellow has done on the top of the magnolia, that you can see him spread his wings and tail as he does now, nodding his graceful head and bending his lithe body in a thousand charming poses. Then the rich notes flow, so ravishing that you scarcely breathe for fear you may lose one of those glorious trills; and as the song goes ringing through the grove, nature herself seems to pause to listen. They are not ballads that he sings, but parts of a grand epic, of which Homer and Virgil might have dreamed, but could emulate only in vain. Mrs. W. joins us; we listen

is cut and hung up in long sheds prepared for the purpose. When properly dried it is stemmed and twisted into plugs of about a half pound weight each. These plugs are placed in boxes holding about forty pounds each, and by means of a long lever, one end of which is inserted in a mortise in a tree and the other end loaded with weight, the desired power for pressing is produced. For the first week the plugs must be taken out daily and reworked, after which the operation becomes less frequent, until at the end of thirty days the tobacco is considered ready for putting into carrots. These carrots or plugs are usually about fourteen inches long and two and a half inches in diameter, weighing four pounds. After forming them in this shape, they are covered with canvas and lashed firmly with heavy cord from end to end. In this condition they are allowed to remain for several months, and often thus sent to market. When taken from the rope the tobacco is in fit condition for use, but if kept for a year its flavor is greatly improved. On account of the fine aroma of this tobacco, many persons suppose that it is not pure; but sweetened and flavored in the manner of many other brands. Such is not the case. The regular Perique tobacco is the simple leaf, and nothing more. Its flavor is obtained by care in manufacturing, and is derived entirely from the native juices of the leaf.

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No. 367.
340 acre farm, all under good fence and cross fenced in fields, 140 acres under cultivation, 60 acres of first bottom, 20 acres meadow, 80 acres pasture, plenty of good timber along creek, Top Creek runs across this farm furnishing an abundance of stock water, good blue stone soil, 15 acres of bearing orchard, 2 acres of strawberries, dwelling 5 rooms, 2 1/2 baths, good large barn 30x50, out door cellar, 4 miles from the city of Ottawa. Price \$5,000, would trade for smaller farm.

OTTAWA.

The city of Ottawa is pleasantly situated on both banks of the Marais des Cygnes near the center of the country, with a population of 8,000, 58 miles from Kansas City. It derived its name from the Ottawa Indians, in whose reservation it was laid out.

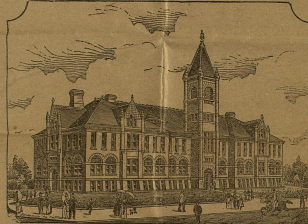
ROMNEY PARK.
Ottawa has two parks and one public square. The square is in the business heart of the city and is adorned by a new handsome court house. College Park is between Fifth and Seventh streets and on both sides of Main. But the pride of the city is Forest Park, on the north bank of the Marais des Cygnes. It is naturally terraced and has for shade magnificent old forest trees. It is the finest park in the state, much resorted to by neighboring counties, and even Missouri, for picnics, etc., and here "The Chautauque of the West" holds its annual sessions. For its convenience, and that of the County Agricultural Society, which holds its fairs in it, ample buildings have been erected, among them a fairgrounds with seating capacity for 5,000.



THE COURT HOUSE.
The Franklin County Court House, built and furnished by the people at a cost of about \$65,000, and paid for in three years by a three mill tax levy, is one of the handsomest and most commodious structures of the kind in the West. We doubt if any county in the Eastern States can show a prettier, more substantial or more convenient public building. Space in this article does not permit of a minute or detailed description of the building, but the above will give a fair view as it appears. It is a beauty, and stands up as a grand monument to the enterprise of the prosperous and sturdy people of the county.

CHURCHES.
There are seventeen churches, viz: First Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, First Baptist, North Ottawa Baptist, Third Baptist, Christian, First Congregational, First Methodist Episcopal, St. Paul's A. M. E., First Methodist Protestant, Grace Episcopal, Church of Holy Angels, First Swedish Evangelical Lutheran, First Swedish-American Lutheran, St. Paul's English Evangelical Lutheran, Seventh-Day Adventist, L. M. C. A.

MANUFACTORIES.
The machine shops of the Southern Kansas Railroad are situated north of the river. To secure them the city in 1871 gave them in lands to the amount of \$60,000, besides furnishing the site. The shops were completed the next year at a cost exceeding \$100,000. They were burnt in the winter of 1885, but were immediately rebuilt and greatly enlarged. The force employed in and around the shops exceed 200 men.



OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.
In 1865 the Ottawa Indians gave twenty thousand acres of land for the endowment of the University, on condition that their children be educated in the institution. The greater part of the endowment was lost by subsequent litigation, but a section in and adjacent to the City of Ottawa, retained, which has proven to be very valuable. Forty-five thousand dollars has been realized from the sale of lots and there is a steady demand for the four hundred and forty acres which remain. The endowment funds of the University now amounts to eighty thousand dollars.

The college work began in 1882 and since that period there has been a steady growth. There were four hundred and two students enrolled during the last academic year 1893-'94. The standard of scholarship is high, the graduates having pursued as thorough a course of study as they would in any eastern college. There is a good moral atmosphere about the University and a strong evangelical spirit among the students. While the institution is under the control of the Baptist denomination, students from

many other denominations are in attendance.
Four courses of study lead to degrees. It has not been the custom to confer honorary degrees. There are three commodious buildings on the Campus. The "new college" erected in 1891; the Charlton Cottage which makes a safe and attractive home for young ladies, and the "Laboratory and Society Hall." The faculty numbers nineteen, each one of whom is a specialist in chosen line of work.

PERMANENT RESIDENCES.
In the spring of 1873, the fine three-story brick, twelve room school building, Main and Fifth streets, was completed at a cost of \$100,000, the best schoolhouse in the State for the money, then and for the next ten years. Two other school-houses, one in the Second Ward, the other in the First Ward, north of the river, have since been constructed, both two-story brick, six room buildings.
Arrangements are completed for the construction of a new brick school building in the Third Ward, and a tax levied to pay for the same. It is expected to commence work about the first of the year.



CITY PROPERTY.

No. 170.
6 room dwelling, 4 lots, coal and wood house, cemented cellar under house, good well of water, sewer connection. Price \$1,200.
No. 181.
Good 8 room dwelling, good barn, 3 lots, good well of water. Price \$2,400.
Also, 9 room dwelling, with cellar, good barn, 3 lots, good well and cistern, pump in kitchen, sewer connections, all in good order, convenient to business. Price \$2,800.
Also, an 8 room dwelling, 3 lots, on S. Willow. Price \$300.
No. 184.
Good 2 story frame dwelling, 6 rooms, closets, good dry cellar, good well and cistern, large barn, 5 lots, convenient to business. Price \$1,200.
No. 185.
Fine suburban place, 1 mile from court house, 15 acres, highly improved, an abundance of fruit in bearing, large rooms and good dry cellar, good well, large 2-story barn. Price \$2,500.

on easy terms. Also 13 acres adjoining above without building. Price \$1,100 on easy terms.

No. 189.
Good brick dwelling 6 rooms, 4 lots, near court house. Price \$1,200. A bargain.

No. 189.
Good large 7 room, 2 story dwelling, cellar under whole house, 4 lots, good barn, wood and coal house, gas pipes, sewer connections, near business center, 2 good wells and a cistern. Price \$2,200.

No. 188.
5 room, 2 story dwelling on Locust Street, basement under entire dwelling, 5 closets, all heated by furnace, gas and water pipes all through the building, good gas heater, good well and 2 good cisterns, barn for 5 head of horses, carriage house, hay lot and hydrant in barn and house. Price \$3,200, easy terms.

No. 190.
Good brick and stone, metal roof building, business house, centrally located, for sale or trade for farm. Price \$4,500. A number of Main Street lots at a low figure.

No. 191.
6 room dwelling, 2 lots, North Main Street, good well, barn and other improvements. Price \$1,250.

No. 302.
Fine 8 room dwelling, 13 lots, near Ottawa University, at a bargain.

No. 316.
11 acres near city limits, good dwelling and barn, and other out buildings. Price \$200. This property is located convenient to Ottawa University.

No. 342.
Fine dwelling, 10 rooms, good barn and other out buildings, 50 feet front on Walnut Street, one block from Main Street, at a bargain.

No. 348.
Good dwelling, 5 rooms, good well at door, wood and coal house, and other out buildings, on West Fifth Street. Price \$750, all in good repair.

No. 349.
Good 5 room house, near college, 3 lots, good barn and other out buildings, good well of water, shaded. Price \$600.

No. 351.
A very nice, 5 room dwelling, good well at door, 40 feet front on South Main Street. Price \$600.

No. 352.
Good 3 room dwelling, summer kitchen, good barn, well at door, 3 lots all fruited. Price \$300. On Oak, between 8th and 9th.

No. 353.
Fine 2 story residence, 7 large rooms besides closets, halls, porches, good well and cistern at door, good barn and carriage house, 4 fine lots only 2 blocks from post office, on Cedar Street. Price \$2,000. A bargain.

No. 356.
Good 3 room dwelling, summer kitchen, good well, barn, gunnery, hen house and other out buildings, 2 lots, 30 feet East front, on Oak Street between 3d and 4th. Price \$800.

Stinebaugh's Real Estate Agency.

Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas, October, 1895.

GEO. D. STINEBAUGH
REAL ESTATE,
Loan and Insurance Agency.

6 SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

KANSAS.

Draw a North and South line through the center of Kansas and you have lying East of that line, one of the most beautiful, healthful and fruitful domains that the sun shines upon, rich in natural resources, well watered by numerous rivers and small streams, underlaid with extensive deposits of salt, coal, petroleum, natural gas, lead and zinc, as well as the very best grades of some for building, fire and brick clay, and many other mineral products; besides which it has a uniformly rich soil capable of producing any and all crops grown in the Temperate Zone, while for stock raising it is unequalled.

There is not a more law-abiding people in the world than the people of Kansas. There is not a State which has more fully and faithfully met and discharged its obligations. No people have more promptly paid the interest on their mortgage indebtedness than the Eastern Kansas. We make this statement understandingly, and challenge its refutation. We have more men who stood by the "Old Flag" until the last shot was fired than you will find elsewhere within similar boundaries. — Financial Review.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY was one of the thirty-three original counties whose boundaries were defined and named attached in 1855 by the first territorial legislature, in session at Shawnee Mission.

It is situated in the second tier of counties west from Missouri, and is central in the group of nine in that tier, stretching from the northern to the southern boundary of the state. It is twenty-four miles square, and is bounded on the north by Douglas, east by Miami (formerly LeKino), south by Anderson, and west by Coffey and Osage (formerly Wilcox). It is well supplied with springs, creeks and rivers. The southern portion of the county is hilly, and the bottom-lands are drained by the Putnamville River, whose principal branches are Tantha and Sac Creeks in the southwest; the

remainder of the county is drained by the Marais des Cygnes River, which traverses the county from west to east, a little north of the center. The principal feeders on the north are Arps, Moose, Eight-Mile and Ottawa Creeks; on the south Middle Creek, which is itself a considerable stream, draining fully one-seventh of the county. All the water-courses are fringed with timber, which yields greatly in breadth from the narrowest fringe along the lesser creeks to a broad belt of two miles or more in portions of the Marais des Cygnes Valley. These lines of verdure everywhere crossing the landscape make it a delight to the beholder. The principal forests are slowly but rarely yielding to the destructive tendencies of advancing civilization. But the scars of the early settlers that a timber dearth would

with a gentle slope. There are really no hills.

This mass of land, moderately undulating, is known as "rolling prairie." It is not frequently galled in the neighborhood of the streams with long gully ravines. The soil is a dark, yellowish loam of moderate depth, preeminently calcareous; out in some localities silicious. It is strong and fertile and hence ample returns to low husbandry. As early as 1825, a school was opened in Centropolis, a little later, by Miss Mary Still. Other centers followed the example. These were pay schools and taught in the rude cabins of the settlers.

When the county became organized into townships, the Board of Supervisors followed the example. These were pay schools and taught in the rude cabins of the settlers.

The first newspaper in Franklin County, aside from the missionary issues, by Rev. Jotham Meeker, was started at Centropolis in 1855, by W. H. Austin. It was named the *Kansas Leader*, was sold to the *Minneapolis Town Company* in 1857, and rechristened the *Minneapolis Statesman*. It was edited in turn by J. K. Goodin, Oren A. Bassett and Benjamin Sanford. When it was decided that Minneapolis was not the capital, the *Statesman* suspended, the press was taken to Burlington and the type scattered.

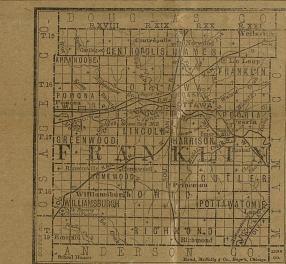
The next newspaper enterprise was also at Centropolis. The *Journal* was a small sheet 4x6, started March 6th, 1864, and edited by C. W. Goodin, then a mere lad. It was suspended Sept. 24, 1864. The *Western Home Journal* then followed.

There are today published in the County seven flourishing papers.

RAILROADS.

Franklin County is well supplied with railroads. Under the name of the Southern Kansas, a main line is operating from Kansas City through Ottawa to the southern part of the State; the Lawrence Branch from Lawrence south to Ottawa; the Burlington Branch from Ottawa south-west to Burlington in Coffey County; and the Emporia Branch, west from Ottawa to Emporia.

The Missouri Pacific operates a branch west from Paola, Miami County, to Ottawa and west to DeWitt, Colorado, also a main line through the southwestern part of the county. These systems have only the northwestern portion of the county without railroad facilities.



Late Map of Franklin County.

soon occur, have not been justified by the facts. For whatever and whenever permitted, a second growth springs up in the place of the first, which by reason of its rapid growth, joined to the prevailing custom of planting orchards, ornamental shade trees, hedges and cultivated timber tracts, more than keep good the waste. The varieties of timber native to the country are hickory, walnut, oak, many varieties of cotton-wood, elm, willow, mulberry and hackberry. Nearly all ornamental shade trees do well.

The general surface is undulating but divides itself naturally into upland and bottomland. The quality is good, from eighteen inch to two feet in thickness. It is also mined less extensively from six to ten miles northwest of Ottawa. Less profitable vines are worked in

drainage, these are liable in wet seasons to disappoint the expectations of the husbandman. Taken as a whole, however—uplands and bottom-lands—there are in the county few acres ill-adapted to tillage, never still to pasture. The mineral resources of the county are considerable.

Limestone of a good quality for building purposes is widely distributed. In fact crops out, or is easily accessible, at the edge of nearly all townships and ravines.

with filler Nov. 16, 1895

OUTSIDE TOWNS.

Outside of Ottawa, the County Seat, there are the following thriving towns: Leung, on the south bank of Potowatome River, in the southeast corner of the county.

Potowatome, on the Emporia Branch, ten miles west of Ottawa.
Weterville, in the northeast corner of the county, on the A. T. & S. F. Williamsburg, 15 miles southwest of Ottawa, on the Burlington branch.
Bassensville, a mining village, two miles east of Williamsburg.
Centerville, 10 miles northwest of Ottawa.
Pecora, 7 miles southeast of Ottawa.
Pittsboro, 9 miles south of Ottawa.
Richmond, 18 miles south of Ottawa.
Le Long, 8 miles northwest.
Newstead, 5 miles north of Ottawa.
Homeswood, 10 miles southwest.
Tues, 8 miles east of Ottawa.
Rantoul, near east line of county.

BARGAINS
—IN—
FARM PROPERTY.

No. 118.
80 acre farm, all under fence and under cultivation; good dwelling 4 rooms, good well of water; good new barn for 4 horses, crib and hay loft; 2 1/2 miles from good railroad town, 12 miles from Ottawa. Price \$2,500. Easy terms.

No. 121.
80 acre farm, all under fence and cross-fenced in fields; 25 acres under cultivation, balance pasture and mow land; dwelling of 5 rooms; good stable for 4 horses; good young orchard; crib for 200 bushels of corn; good well, creek and other out buildings; plenty of small fruit; 1 mile from school, 5 miles from Ottawa. Price \$2,500.

No. 176.
40 acre fruit farm, good dwelling, 6 rooms, good barn and other out buildings. This farm is nearly all set out in fruit and bearing. Price \$2,700. 5 miles from Ottawa. Would trade for suburban property.

No. 177.
63 1/2 acre farm, all under good fence, highly improved; nearly all under laid with coal; adjoining railroad station. Price \$30 per acre.

No. 179.
80 acre farm, all under good fence; 60 acres plowed, balance pasture; good bearing orchard; good dwelling, 5 rooms; good barn and other out buildings; good well of water; 7 miles from Ottawa. Price \$2,000.

No. 180.
80 acre farm, all fenced and cross fenced; all under cultivation; 20 acres tame pasture, good bearing orchard of 6 acres; dwelling, 3 rooms; stable for 7 head of horses, feed and stock lot; good well of water; school house on farm, 3 miles from railroad, 12 miles from Ottawa. Price \$1,500. Easy terms.

No. 185.
445 acre farm, 120 acres in cultivation; dwelling 4 rooms; plenty good

timber and water; 5 miles from good railroad town, 10 miles from Ottawa. Price \$35 per acre. Would take out in good western land or Kansas City property.

No. 185.
100 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields; good dwelling, 2 rooms, pastures, good dry cellar, 2 good wells; barn 20x32, 1 1/2 story; 80 acres under cultivation; balance pasture and mow land, 12 acres timber, good bearing orchard; creek runs across corner of farm furnishing an abundance of stock water. Price \$3,000, 6 miles from Ottawa. Would take some city property.

No. 186.
100 acre farm, good house; 40 acres plowed, good bearing orchards, plenty timber and water. 1 mile from school 10 miles from Ottawa. Price \$3,000.

No. 188.
Fine highly improved 40 acre farm, 1 mile from city, good dwelling, barn and other out buildings; good dry cellar; fine bearing orchard; all in tame grass but 5 acres, fenced in 1 1/2 field lots, 2 good wells, 2 good cisterns, artificial lake waters 4 fields. Price, \$3,000.

Fine 165 acre farm, 25 miles from railroad village, 12 miles from Ottawa. Good 4 room dwelling, barn and other out buildings; 145 acres under cultivation; good bearing orchard; 2 large cisterns, good well. Price, \$4,500. Terms easy.

No. 189.
100 acre farm, 2 miles from Ottawa. 140 acres under cultivation, all fenced and cross fenced in fields; never failing stock water; 20 acres of timothy, clover and blue grass, 20 acres in wheat, 1 of which goes with farm if sold soon; creek runs across the farm furnishing an abundance of stock water; dwelling of 4 rooms, barn and other out buildings, young orchard beginning to bear, cistern at house walled up with brick and cement. Land first-class. Price \$40 per acre.

No. 204.
820 acre farm, 200 acres under cultivation; good dwelling and other farm buildings, fine spring; 4 miles from Ottawa. A bargain.

No. 212.
Highly improved 100 acre farm, all under cultivation; over 100 acres in tame grass. Good dwelling, 9 rooms, good barn and other out buildings; good bearing orchard of 400 trees, 2 good wells, 1 at house and 1 at barn, all fenced and cross fenced in fields; plenty of out buildings, 40 rods from school house. Price \$4,000.

No. 215.
100 acre farm, 100 acres under cultivation; balance timber pasture. Good 1 1/2 story dwelling, out cellar, good well of water at door, good bearing orchard all kinds of fruit. Spring creek runs across the farm, furnishing an abundance of stock water at all times. Price, \$3,200.

No. 218.
83 1/2 acre farm, all fenced. Dwelling of 4 rooms, barn and other out build-

ings, 3 good wells, fine bearing orchard all kinds of fruit. All tillable, 12 acres of pasture, never failing water in pasture, all underlaid with coal. 3 miles from Quenemo, Kans., and 12 miles from Ottawa. Price, \$2,400.

No. 219.
100 acre farm, 100 acres under cultivation; balance meadow and pasture; dwelling of 6 rooms, porches; good barn and other out buildings, 2 corn cribs 8x32, good well of water at the door, fine bearing orchard all kinds of fruit, 5 miles west of Richmond, 1 1/2 miles from school, 2 miles from church. Price, \$3,300.

No. 222.
120 acre farm, all under good fence and cross fenced in fields, orchard of 10 acres. Dwelling of 3 rooms, cellar, good well at door, fine spring, stock shed for 4 horses. Price, \$2,400.

No. 225.
81 acre farm, all under cultivation out to small stock lot, all fenced; dwelling of 3 rooms, large barn, 2 good wells, soft water, 2 springs; creek runs across the farm furnishing an abundance of stock water, good bearing orchard all kinds of fruit, 1 mile from school, 1 mile from railroad depot. Quality of land first class. Price, \$3,000.

No. 291.
120 acre farm, all fenced and cross fenced in fields, 75 acres under cultivation, dwelling of 4 rooms, cellar 16 x24, good stable and shed, good well in stable lot, wind mill pump, good bearing orchard about 55 trees, 15 acres timothy meadow, 44 acres prairie pasture, 1 mile from school. Price, \$3,800.

No. 341.
100 acre farm, all under good fence, 10 acres under cultivation, balance pasture; good dwelling of 4 large rooms, large barn, all painted, orchard 200 trees and 75 prairie vines, large cistern at house and one at barn, good artificial lake in pasture, 1 mile from good railroad town. Price \$30 per acre.

No. 312.
320 acre farm in Lincoln County, Kansas, all fenced bottom land, all fenced but 40 acres, 220 acres under cultivation; balance grass and pasture, dwelling 8 rooms and other, new barn for 4 horses, 6 acres alfalfa, 2 good wells, large cistern, creek runs across farm furnishing an abundance of stock water. Want to trade for land near Ottawa, Kansas.

No. 313.
100 acre farm in Coffey County, Kansas, 100 acres under cultivation, all fenced and cross fenced in fields, good dwelling 4 large rooms, barn for 5 head of horses, hay mow, crib, granary 7 acres clover pasture, fenced hog light, 9 miles from post office. 84 miles from school house. Want to trade for Franklin County property.

No. 344.
120 acre farm, 40 acres plowed, 40 acres first class bottom land, 60 acres meadow, good bearing orchard, creek

runs across farm furnishing an abundance of stock water, good well, fine dry cellar, dwelling 6 rooms, 7 1/2 miles from Ottawa, 5 miles from 3 churches, 1 mile from school. Price \$4,200.

No. 345.
Fine 125 acre farm, all fenced and under cultivation; plenty of water for all purposes; good 7 room dwelling; barn for 20 head of cows; fine bearing orchard. Price \$3,500. Six miles from Ottawa.

No. 346.
190 acre farm, 100 acres under cultivation; plenty of timber and water; several fine springs, good dwelling 6 rooms, barn 18x30, 2 miles from railroad village, 5 miles from Ottawa. A bargain.

No. 347.
155 acre farm, all fenced, 100 acres under cultivation, good soil; dwelling 7 rooms, barn 20x40, good never failing well and cistern; good bearing orchard; all kinds of fruit. One mile from railroad village, two miles from four churches. Price \$3,200.

No. 354.
381 acre farm, 200 acres under cultivation; fine bearing orchard of 100 acres; plenty of timber and water for all purposes; good dwelling 8 rooms and good dry cellar; barn for 8 head of horses; cribs and sheds, feed lot; 50 acres fenced hog light. This is one of the best farms in Franklin County, 5 miles from two good railroad towns 11 miles from church. Price \$22 per acre.

No. 355.
170 acre farm, all under good fence and all plowed, except 20 acres of timber; good bearing orchard of 8 acres; dwelling 11 rooms and hall; barn 20x30, 1 mile from school and post office, 1 mile from Ottawa. Will be sold at a bargain.

No. 381.
100 acre farm, all under good fence, 10 acres under cultivation, balance pasture; good dwelling of 4 large rooms, large barn, all painted, orchard 200 trees and 75 prairie vines, large cistern at house and one at barn, good artificial lake in pasture, 1 mile from good railroad town. Price \$30 per acre.

No. 392.
125 acre farm, all under good fence, 60 acres under cultivation, dwelling 4 rooms, stable, stock lot, part bottom land. 11 miles from Rantoul. Price \$2,200, on easy terms.

No. 393.
160 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields; 90 acres under cultivation, all tillable, dwelling 5 large rooms, barn 20x40, good well of water at house, good artificial lake on farm, 1 mile from school, 1 mile from Princeton. Price \$3,600.

No. 398.
160 acre farm, all under good fence and cross fenced in fields; 135 acres under cultivation; 46 acres tame meadows; dwelling 7 rooms, good cellar, pastures and cisterns; frame barn for six horses, good well of water at house and at barn; creek runs across farm furnishing an abundance of stock water. This farm all bottom and sloped land of the best quality. School house 70 rods from dwelling, 8 miles from the city of Ottawa, 2 miles from post office, 4 miles from Norwood station. Price \$29 per acre.

No. 238.
171 acre farm, all under good fence, nearly all under cultivation, all mowed down to tame grass but about 30 acres, dwelling 6 rooms, barn for 4 head of horses and 6 cows, 150 trees just in bearing, good out door cellar, 2 wells, large pond, land first class. Price \$3,200.

No. 257.
80 acre farm, all under fence, 65 acres under cultivation, dwelling 6 rooms, good stable and other out buildings, good never failing well, 2 miles north of Princeton. Price \$2,400.

No. 300.
220 acre farm, all under good fence, crossed in fields; 120 acres under cultivation; dwelling 10 rooms, barn 20x40, good bearing orchard. 300 acres of this farm is first class bottom land, 3 good wells; creek runs across farm, furnishing an abundance of stock water; plenty good timber, 1 of a mile from school, 8 miles from Ottawa, 1 mile from Free station. Price \$35 per acre. Easy terms.

No. 326.
100 acres of good land in Dent County, Missouri, to trade for Ottawa property.

No. 329.
80 acre farm, all under good fence, all under cultivation; good 4 roomed house, good cellar, good young orchard, land first class; barn for 8 horses, hay loft, 2 good wells, cistern, two pounds, 3 miles from the city of Ottawa. Price \$1,800. Easy terms.

No. 330.
300 acre farm, 120 acres meadow, 120 pasture, 10 acres timber, 90 acres tillable land; good orchard of 300 trees, good dwelling 5 rooms, barn 40x50, good cellar under smoke house, 6 miles from the city of Ottawa. Price \$22 per acre.

No. 394.
80 acre farm, all under good fence; 60 acres under cultivation; orchard of 5 acres; good dwelling 5 rooms, 3 good wells, one spring 1 1/2 ft. from door, 2 miles from post office, 3 miles from Norwood station. Price \$1,850.

No. 332-333.
9 quarter sections in Platt County, Kansas, all good land. Price \$10 per acre.

No. 339.
100 acres in Webster County, Mo., 40 acres fenced, under cultivation, balance timber; dwelling 3 rooms, stable, good well of water, 3 miles from Mansfield, the county seat. Price \$1,200.

No. 340.
Also dwelling in Springfield, Mo., 8 rooms, 5 rooms finished, good cellar, good house, 160 barrel cistern. Dwelling, double floor oak and walnut, front and back stairs, two sets of sliding doors, stable, carriage house; plenty of shade trees, 2 lots 50x170, each one block from electric car line. Price \$4,600.

No. 349.
Also fine vacant property in Trinidad, Colorado, want to trade all or part for Franklin County property.

160 acre farm in Pratt County, Kansas, adjoins the town of Luca, Kansas, 40 acres fenced but all under

cultivation, 10 acres of a bearing orchard, dwelling 6 rooms, frame barn 20x50, good well; wind mill pump. Price \$3,000.

No. 394.
150 acre farm, all under fence, 12 acres first class bottom land, 35 acres timothy meadow, 20 acres pasture, 10 acres under cultivation; good bearing orchard, dwelling 7 rooms; barn 14x34, 4 good wells, 1 pond, land good. Price \$2,500.

No. 395.
A rare bargain. A fine highly improved farm of 425 acres, all under good fence and cross fenced in fields, 300 acres under cultivation, 60 acres of tame grass, can all be plowed but a few acres, 2 good bearing orchards, creek runs across corner of farm, furnishing an abundance of stock water; 15 story frame building, 8 rooms and good dry cellar; barn 24x30, granaries, cribs and other out buildings. This farm is all underlaid with coal of the best quality; 5 miles from 2 railroad towns; convenient to schools and churches. Price \$10,000, easy terms.

No. 396.
60 acres of land, all under fence and all under cultivation, 7 miles from Ottawa, 2 miles from Princeton. Price \$1,200, easy terms.

No. 397.
Also 160 acres of first class bottom land, under cultivation, 2 miles from Ottawa. Price \$700, 1 cash, balance on time.

No. 398.
Fine highly improved 80 acre farm, 11 miles from the city of Ottawa, all fenced and cross fenced in fields; fine 2 story dwelling 4 rooms, barn and other out buildings, good bearing orchard, good wells and plenty of stock water. Price \$4,500.

No. 399.
200 acre farm, in Woodson County, Kansas, all under good fence, and 75 acres under cultivation, good well, dwelling, barn for 6 or 8 horses, good bearing orchard, good well and cistern 1 mile from school, 2 miles from railroad. Price \$3,000, on easy terms.

No. 397.
116 acre farm, all first bottom land, 90 acres under cultivation, dwelling 5 rooms, barn and other out buildings, 1 mile from Ottawa, some timber, plenty of water. Price \$4,000.

No. 399.
200 acre farm, all under good fence and cross fenced in fields, 150 acres under cultivation, dwelling 8 rooms besides halls and pantries; 2 good bearing orchards; about 30 acres bottom land, 20 acres timber; creek runs across farm furnishing an abundance of stock water, also a tenant house on above farm. Price \$4,400.

No. 340.
300 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 150 acres under cultivation, dwelling 8 rooms besides halls and pantries; 2 good bearing orchards; about 30 acres bottom land, 20 acres timber; creek runs across farm furnishing an abundance of stock water, also a tenant house on above farm. Price \$4,400.

No. 341.
160 acre farm, all under good fence and cross fenced in fields, 100 acres under cultivation, 80 acres of pasture meadow, 2 dwellings, 1 good dwelling 5 rooms, and 1 tenant house 2 rooms, 5 acres, 2 cisterns, good well and cistern good spring, plenty timber in pasture, 2 miles from Ponoma, 10 miles from Ottawa. Price \$30 per acre.

No. 352.
220 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 200 acres under cultivation, good dwelling 4 or 5 rooms barn and other out buildings, plenty of good water. Price \$10,200, easy terms.

No. 342.
174 acre farm, all under good fence and cross fenced in fields, 100 acres of first river bottom land, 100 acres under cultivation, 80 acres of pasture meadow, 2 dwellings, 1 good dwelling 5 rooms, and 1 tenant house 2 rooms, 5 acres, 2 cisterns, good well and cistern good spring, plenty timber in pasture, 2 miles from Ponoma, 10 miles from Ottawa. Price \$30 per acre.

No. 353.
220 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 200 acres under cultivation, good dwelling 4 or 5 rooms barn and other out buildings, plenty of good water. Price \$10,200, easy terms.

No. 343.
11 miles from Norwood station, one mile from school 7 miles from Ottawa. Price, \$30 per acre.

No. 344.
80 acre farm, all under good fence and cross fenced in fields, 60 acres under cultivation, 75 acres fit to cultivate, good limestone soil, good bearing orchard all kinds of fruit, dwelling 6 rooms, out door cellar, barn for 4 horses, 2 good wells, 1 cistern, and 1 spring, granary and corn crib, 41 miles from Richmond. Price \$1,700 per acre. \$1,500 including crop of 1885.

No. 345.
200 acre farm, all under good fence and cross fenced in fields, 40 acres first class bottom land, 20 acres meadow, 20 acres pasture, 20 acres timber, 150 acres under cultivation, 10 acres of a bearing orchard all kinds of fruit, dwelling 6 rooms, out side cellar, barn, sheds and other out buildings, good well of water, creek runs across farm furnishing an abundance of stock water. 2 miles from post office, 8 miles from Ottawa. Price \$25 per acre, easy terms.

No. 346.
80 acre farm, 70 acres first bottom, 5 acres second bottom, 25 acres timber, 25 acres pasture, 25 acres under cultivation, all under good fence, creek runs across the farm furnishing an abundance of stock water. Dwelling of 6 rooms, stable 16x21, good well of water at door; 1 mile from Norwood station, 8 miles from Ottawa. Price \$2,500.

No. 347.
Also 80 acres of prairie land, 40 acres of meadow, 40 acres under cultivation all under good fence, 2 acres timber, plenty of good stock water. 3 1/2 miles from LeLong station, 8 miles from Ottawa. Price \$2,000.

No. 348.
100 acre farm, all under good fence 60 acres bottom land, balance upland, 40 acres pasture, 40 acres timber, 20 acres under cultivation. Can all be cultivated. Creek runs across the farm furnishing an abundance of stock water. House of 6 rooms (new), new barn 21x35, 2 good wells, granary and cribs. Price, \$55 per acre.

No. 349.
80 acre farm, all under fence, and cross fenced in fields; 10 acres meadow, 20 acres under cultivation, 1 mile from LeLong station, 8 miles from Ottawa. Price \$2,000.

No. 349.
100 acre farm, all under good fence 60 acres bottom land, balance upland, 40 acres pasture, 40 acres timber, 20 acres under cultivation. Can all be cultivated. Creek runs across the farm furnishing an abundance of stock water. House of 6 rooms (new), new barn 21x35, 2 good wells, granary and cribs. Price, \$55 per acre.

No. 350.
800 acres of land, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 200 acres under cultivation, good dwelling 4 or 5 rooms barn and other out buildings, plenty of good water. Price \$10,200, easy terms.

No. 351.
174 acre farm, all under good fence and cross fenced in fields, 100 acres of first river bottom land, 100 acres under cultivation, 80 acres of pasture meadow, 2 dwellings, 1 good dwelling 5 rooms, and 1 tenant house 2 rooms, 5 acres, 2 cisterns, good well and cistern good spring, plenty timber in pasture, 2 miles from Ponoma, 10 miles from Ottawa. Price \$30 per acre.

No. 352.
220 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 200 acres under cultivation, good dwelling 4 or 5 rooms barn and other out buildings, plenty of good water. Price \$10,200, easy terms.

No. 353.
220 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 200 acres under cultivation, good dwelling 4 or 5 rooms barn and other out buildings, plenty of good water. Price \$10,200, easy terms.

No. 354.
220 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 200 acres under cultivation, good dwelling 4 or 5 rooms barn and other out buildings, plenty of good water. Price \$10,200, easy terms.

No. 355.
220 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 200 acres under cultivation, good dwelling 4 or 5 rooms barn and other out buildings, plenty of good water. Price \$10,200, easy terms.

No. 348.
600 acre farm in Salina County, Kansas, all under fence, 200 acres under cultivation; good dwelling cost \$1,000, 2 good springs, 12 miles south-east of Salina, Mortgage \$2,500. Price, \$10 per acre. Would trade for land in Eastern Kansas.

No. 349.
170 acre farm, all under good fence and cross fenced in fields, 40 acres under cultivation. Good dwelling of 6 rooms, barn 30x31, crib 8x32; good well, cistern and pond, 2 fine orchards 100 bearing trees, 2 1/2 miles from Richmond, 14 miles from Ottawa. Price, \$2,200.

No. 351.
230 acre farm, all under fence, 90 acres or more under cultivation, balance meadow and pasture; good small dwelling, barn and other out buildings; plenty of water—good land, 4 miles west of Richmond, 15 miles from Ottawa. A bargain.

No. 352.
Also 200 acre farm, all under good fence. Good land, 4 miles from Ottawa. Price, \$20 per acre.

No. 353.
100 acre farm, all under good fence and cross fenced in fields, 115 acres under cultivation, 10 acres meadow, good bearing orchard 20 trees, dwelling 4 rooms, and other out buildings, 4 miles from Ottawa. All fine land, best quality. Price \$10,000.

No. 352.
Also 200 acre farm, all under good fence. Good land, 4 miles from Ottawa. Price, \$20 per acre.

No. 353.
100 acre farm, all under good fence and cross fenced in fields, 115 acres under cultivation, 10 acres meadow, good bearing orchard 20 trees, dwelling 4 rooms, and other out buildings, 4 miles from Ottawa. All fine land, best quality. Price \$10,000.

No. 354.
800 acres of land, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 200 acres under cultivation, good dwelling 4 or 5 rooms barn and other out buildings, plenty of good water. Price \$10,200, easy terms.

No. 355.
220 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 200 acres under cultivation, good dwelling 4 or 5 rooms barn and other out buildings, plenty of good water. Price \$10,200, easy terms.

No. 356.
220 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 200 acres under cultivation, good dwelling 4 or 5 rooms barn and other out buildings, plenty of good water. Price \$10,200, easy terms.

No. 357.
220 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 200 acres under cultivation, good dwelling 4 or 5 rooms barn and other out buildings, plenty of good water. Price \$10,200, easy terms.

No. 358.
220 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 200 acres under cultivation, good dwelling 4 or 5 rooms barn and other out buildings, plenty of good water. Price \$10,200, easy terms.

No. 359.
220 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 200 acres under cultivation, good dwelling 4 or 5 rooms barn and other out buildings, plenty of good water. Price \$10,200, easy terms.

No. 360.
220 acre farm, all under fence and cross fenced in fields, 200 acres under cultivation, good dwelling 4 or 5 rooms barn and other out buildings, plenty of good water. Price \$10,200, easy terms.

ture with some propriety to address you, scented from an ancestry who made their name on "The Dark and Bloody Ground" when it was a savage wilderness, with danger and death lurking on every hand, born upon the bosom of the Commonwealth which they, in their humble sphere, assisted to create, while the tomahawk and the scalping knife were gleaming around them; inspired with a passionate pride in her prosperity and her prestige from my earliest youth; the recipient of the most distinguished honor within the gift of her generous people, and standing beneath the shadow of this splendid institution of learning—the offspring of her enlightened bounty, and the object of her fostering care—I feel that I may at least speak to you of

KENTUCKY;

of her resources, her progress and her possibilities.

If I desire, however, to have a distinct understanding with you at the outset. I do not propose to abuse your courtesy or weary your patience with well-worn platitudes. I have no inflated panegyric to pronounce upon the chivalry of her sons or the beauty of her daughters; no fervid protestation of impassioned patriotism to make; no fanciful theories to advance, and no gaudy display of stilted rhetoric or studied declamation to exhibit. All I have to offer you is a plain, unpolished statement of established facts, with, perhaps, an occasional suggestion of such conclusions as may be readily deduced from them by your own enlightened judgments.

With the singular State pride characteristic of the native Kentuckian, we are accustomed to congratulate ourselves that our own State is the most heaven-favored land beneath the shining sun, and that, too, very frequently, without anything like an intelligent appreciation of the vast variety of fortunate circumstances which so abundantly justify that very gratifying conclusion. Yet, with all this happy self-satisfaction, we are overwhelmed with amazement when we come to realize, in the light of well-authenticated facts, the astounding munificence with which we are endowed with all the natural elements of material prosperity and grandeur.

CLIMATE.

The very air around us seems to kiss the fair face of our State with affectionate fondness, breathing upon it a delicious and health-giving influence, and thrilling all the manifold forms of organic nature within her bosom with superior life and vigor. This is no mere fanciful idea. It is a simple truth, attested not only by our own experience, but by a variety of familiar facts which prove conclusively that we are not only favored with a mild and salubrious climate, but with one in every respect among the most desirable to be found upon the globe. While the seasons are more regular in succession, more nearly equal in their duration, and more distinct in their characteristics peculiar to each than is usual in other latitudes, it has been demonstrated by careful observations, made by the Signal Service through a series of years, that its lowest temperature in winter very rarely reaches zero, while its maximum heat in the summer is frequently far below that of Boston, Montreal, Chicago and St. Paul.

Thus free from the enervating influences of the protracted summers of the South, and the disadvantages of the long and vigorous winters of the North, with each successive season performing its beneficent functions within its appointed time, our climate is in every particular most favorable to the prosecution of industrial enterprise, and the promotion of physical development. Our cattle are frequently found upon the pasture during the entire winter, requiring but little additional food, while there is rarely a time in winter or summer when a laboring man can not perform a full day's work with comparative comfort in the open air.

To this remarkably favorable climate we are indebted in a great measure, no doubt, for the well-known speed and endurance of our horses, and the superior development of all our domestic animals which has made the name of Kentucky famous throughout the world. But its wonderful salubrity is attested in a still more striking degree, not only by our comparatively low rate of animal mortality, but by the extraordinary size and strength of our adult population. Mark me, I do not merely assume this. The official tables of measurements, taken during the war between the States, show that among the hundreds of thousands of volunteers from all parts of the Union, including natives and foreigners, those born and reared in Kentucky and the adjoining State of Tennessee, exceeded all others in their average height, weight, size of head, circumference of chest, and ratio of weight to stature.

AGRICULTURE.

But while we are thus singularly fortunate in our climate, we are no less favored in the fertility of our soil and the variety of its products. I stand at this moment upon one of the most wonderful plateaus to be seen upon the broad and varied face of this spacious earth; a tract of near ten million acres of land, beautiful as the poet's dream of Cashmere; bounteous as the valley of the Nile—resting like a jeweled diadem upon the queenly brow of my native Commonwealth. When I look over its broad and undulating fields, teeming with almost every variety of product known to our latitude, and see its peaceful pastures, carpeted with perennial green, with their quiet flocks and splendid herds reposing upon the shady banks of murmuring streams, I almost feel that it would be but a rude awakening from a most delicious dream to think of other portions of the State as a whole. But when I recur to that marvelously beautiful and prolific scope of country including portions of Warren, Simpson, Logan, Todd, Christian, Trigg and Caldwell, or to the wonderful grain producing counties of Daviess, Henderson and Union, or to the rich alluvial bottoms skirting our innumerable water-courses everywhere, or to the generous uplands to be

the Ohio, with over a million acres of river front, a large proportion of which is fertile soil, and the inexhaustible resources of its abundant crops of corn, wheat, and other grain, and its products and tobacco, and its position on the Louisville and Paducah rivers, and the summit of Muldraugh's Hill, you will find an almost inexhaustible supply of what is, for the manufacture of the finer grades of glass, is said to be the equal of any to be found upon the continent. Within a walk of a mile or two you will reach the Grahams Mills, on Otter creek, with their hundreds of busy spindles and clattering looms, engaged in the profitable manufacture of seamless bagging. Turning down the little stream you will pass perhaps half a dozen equally eligible but unoccupied mill-sites in as many miles before you reach its mouth. There you will observe in the river bluff a stratum of pure hydraulic limestone, thirty feet in thickness, with facilities for the manufacture of more than a thousand barrels of cement a day, gravitation being the only motive power required to remove the stone from the quarry to the kilns, from the kilns to the crushers, and from the crushers to the deck of the steamer or the barge below. Dropping down the river a few miles, along the margin of broad bottom fields of exuberant and exhaustless fertility, you will come to a rich deposit of pottery clay, reaching within a few feet of the water's edge, where the manufactured commodity can be removed out of the work-shop or the warehouse onto the boat. A mile or two further down you will reach the celebrated Moreman salt well, which for more than twenty years has been continuously pouring out its briny torrent with more than sufficient fuel in the form of natural gas to reduce its waters to salt, which has been awarded the first premiums in Europe and America; and in less than a mile further you will find a steam flouring mill, which has been running for years with heat furnished entirely by the same convenient and inexpensive material.

I might extend this picture almost indefinitely, but I need not detain you with such things as these. Interesting as they are to me, and important as they may be to others, they seem dwarfed into insignificance when compared with the measureless wealth of our State in

COAL AND IRON.

Of these it might be sufficient to say, in an address like this, that the combined area of the coal fields of Kentucky is greater, in superficial extent, and in the aggregate thickness of their workable beds, than those of Pennsylvania, or of Great Britain and Ireland together. That they underlie the whole or part of twenty-nine counties of our State, comprising over 14,000 square miles in a territory of only 40,000; and that throughout these vast and inexhaustible measures, containing almost every variety of coal, or in convenient proximity to them, are to be found abundant deposits of rich and valuable iron ores, from which may be produced a quality of iron, for many purposes unequalled by any other in the world.

I trust you will pardon me, however, if I shall be somewhat more specific. We hear it frequently said, that with all our wonderful deposits of coal we can never compete with Pennsylvania; that a single flood in the Ohio river will fetch from Pittsburgh more coal than we can bring to market from our mines in a year; and that with all our abundance of superior iron ores our want of transportation facilities will forever prevent our competing with Alabama and Tennessee in the production of iron. And I am free to admit that if we had no water transportation of our own, and if coals were used only by those living along the Ohio, and if it were impossible to construct railways or to transport the products of our mines over them at rates which would be profitable to the carrier without being oppressive to the producer, there might be some force in these somewhat exaggerated objections. But we shall presently see that shrewd, far-seeing business men, who have large capital to invest, are taking a different view of the matter, and that these objections have really no foundation, either in reason or in fact.

The census report on the statistics of iron and steel production in the United States for 1880 shows that "the average distance over which all the domestic iron ore, which is consumed in the blast furnaces of this country, is transported, is not less than four hundred miles; and the average distance over which the fuel which is used to smelt it is hauled is not less than two hundred miles."

Now, in the light of these facts, let us look for a moment at our western coal fields, underlying nine counties and embracing an area of over four thousand square miles.

Instead of a haul of four hundred miles for our ores, or two hundred for our fuel, we find these tremendous measures side by side, with the rich deposits of iron in the counties of Grayson, Edmonson and Butler on the east, and the great Cumberland-river iron region, extending through the counties of Crittenden, Caldwell, Livingston, Lyon and Trigg on the west, while in the very heart of the fields themselves there are localities in which the ore is found resting immediately above an excellent quality of coking coal, so that both can be mined together with but comparatively little expense.

We find them, moreover, almost if not quite as convenient to water transportation as the coal mines of Pennsylvania—touching the Ohio at DeKoven, connected with the Cumberland within a trifling distance by rail, and penetrated by the Tradewater and Green rivers, both navigable streams. But this richly-endowed section of our State is not only fortunately located with regard to the great Mississippi system of inland navigation, but it has for years past been attracting the attention of intelligent capitalists, and its coal measures and iron beds are being rapidly gridironed by railways. The Newport News and Mississippi Valley railway passes directly through them from east to west, while they are traversed from

the Atlantic coast; the Clarksville and the South Atlantic, the Cumberland Gap, and the Charleston and the Chicago, all leading to the South, and furnishing easy communication with an enormous territory almost entirely destitute of coal.

Now, when we remember that the demand for coke for the manufacture of iron and steel is increasing every year at a tremendous rate, that for this purpose it is frequently transported over a thousand miles by rail; that these coal measures will furnish a greater quantity and better quality of that material than other localities in the world; that they are in almost immediate proximity to an inexhaustible supply of the best and cheapest Bessemer steel ore to be found on the globe; that they are nearer the center of population of the United States, and to Louisville, Cincinnati and other great manufacturing cities, as well as to the ore regions of Southwestern Virginia, Western North Carolina and East Tennessee, than any other extensive deposit of similar coal yet discovered; and that with the Kentucky river navigable to the Three Forks, and the railroad facilities I have mentioned, it will find a cheap and ready market for all its products of timber, coal and iron, we may begin to form some conjecture of the capacity of this remarkable region to contribute to the prosperity and grandeur of our State. And here I trust you will pardon me for saying—as a matter of justice to a most excellent and faithful but poorly paid public officer—that for the prospect of the early and rapid development of this wonderful section of our State, we are mainly indebted to the able and efficient Director of our Geological Survey, Mr. John R. Ercott, whose patient, persistent, intelligent and unpaid efforts in directing the attention of railroad companies and other capitalists in Europe and America to its astonishing resources, have done more to promote the progress of Kentucky than all her politicians combined.

PROGRESS.

Permit me, also, in this connection to disabuse your minds, if they have been unfortunately imbued with the impression which appears to be prevalent among many, that there is really no such thing as "progress" in Kentucky. We hear of "booms" in Tennessee, booms in Alabama, booms in Kansas, and booms in other States, but none in our own, and I am glad of it. I prefer the steady, healthful glow of the sunlight to the startling but momentary glare of the meteor, and I propose to show, by a brief reference to a few well-authenticated data, that in those things that constitute a sound, substantial prosperity the progress which Kentucky is making is not only gratifying, but far in advance of some of the States with which she has frequently been invidiously compared by many who appear to have been totally ignorant of the real facts.

The latest report upon the internal commerce of the United States made by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington shows that the amount of capital invested in mining and manufacturing industries in Kentucky during the two years ending December 30, 1886, was \$46,707,200—\$20,022,200 more than in Alabama, notwithstanding all that has been said of her remarkable progress—\$30,233,200 more than in Arkansas; \$3,558,200 more than in both combined, and with the exception of those two, \$7,336,400 more than all the other Southern States together; and that the increase in 1886 was \$7,100,800 greater than in 1885. The same authority shows that the increase in the value of products manufactured in the State from 1880 to 1885 was \$16,100,000 greater than the increase for the entire preceding decade, that while the increase in the sales of leaf tobacco in the great market at Louisville was 22,279 hogsheads, or 54 per cent. for the ten years, from 1870 to 1880, the increase for the following five years was 42,390, or 65 per cent., reaching the enormous amount of 107,670 hogsheads in the single year 1885; while for the same year—the last one reported—we had an increase upon the one preceding of 8,124 mules, 11,156 horses, 28,190 cattle, 334,000 bushels of wheat, 18,680,000 bushels of corn, and 17,455,000 pounds of tobacco.

To these facts, which are of themselves abundantly sufficient to show the healthy and gratifying progress of Kentucky, it may be added that we now have under contract and in process of rapid construction 501 miles of new railroad, against 102 miles constructed last year—more, in fact, than can be claimed for any other State in the Union, with, perhaps, a single exception.

TAXATION AND DEBT.

There is another singular delusion with regard to our State, under which some uninformed minds may perhaps honestly labor, but which may be dispelled by the simple statement of a few plain facts. It is the impression, encouraged too often, I fear, by those who ought to know better, that our taxation is vastly disproportionate to our wealth, our revenues devoted to unworthy purposes and our indebtedness too grievous to bear—in other words, that Kentucky, in her corporate sense, is a miserable, misgoverned, tax-ridden, debt-laden pauper, when nothing could be more directly contrary to the truth.

In the report of the census of 1880, the true aggregate valuation of our assessable wealth was estimated at \$302,000,000, which, considering the seven years which have since elapsed, it would be entirely safe to estimate, according to the same ratio of increase during the preceding decade, at a thousand million dollars. Yet it is set down by our assessors for the present fiscal year at only \$484,491,090, less than one-half its real assessable value. Upon this the rate of taxation for all State purposes is forty-seven and a half cents on each hundred dollars, equivalent to less than twenty-three cents upon a correct assessment. Of that forty-seven and a half cents, twenty-six are appropriated to our educational funds, leaving only twenty-one and a half

the spot. It is possible that the mare may be saved for brood mare, but it is not at all probable. Immediately after the mare was taken off the track the horse was put together, and the starter sent them off without receiving an official excuse for the mare. At the finish the question naturally arose, were the bets to stand or not. According to rule 51, which reads: "Every horse whose jockey has weighed out, and whose number has been put up, is a starter, and shall be liable for his whole stake. If a horse is excused after he is weighed out, all bets on the race are void, and additional time before the race shall be granted by the judges."

The rule held good when Libretto was injured at the post, but to-day the judges established a precedent by declaring the bets on Lady Max void, and that the other bets should stand. This, while the judges deemed it equitable, was a clear violation of the rule given above. The horse was a starter, was not excused, and no time was given for new bets; hence the bets should stand or the rule should be changed. Had she broken her leg when the start was made, she would virtually be a starter, and the bets would have to stand, so there is no reason for the decision, except that she did not figure in the pools and the book-makers were agreeable to pay the Lady Max money back and let the other bets stand, but that was no justification for the decision rendered.

SUMMARIES OF EVENTS.

First Race—Selling purse, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile, had fourteen starters, as follows: Bell Taw, 91 (Watson); Athlone, 98 (Hathaway); Slickaway, 103 (Freeman); Eliza Carter, 93 (Walker); Fronie Louise, 104 (Johnston); Keene, 107 (T. Cooper); Uncle Dan, 104 (Tompkins); Effie Hardy, 8 (Harris); Grismer, 108 (Riley); W. H. H., 9 (Gerhardy); Derochmont, 83 (H. Jones); Carnot, 103 (Carrick); Nat Cramer, 104 (W. Cooper); War Sign, 117 (Vincent). Pools: Keene \$7, Fronie Louise and Effie Hardy \$5 each, field \$15. W. H. H. got off in the lead, with Uncle Dan second and Slickaway third. The first two kept their relative positions throughout the mile, W. H. H. winning by three lengths; Uncle Dan second, three lengths ahead of Eliza Carter, third, time, 1:54½.

Second Race—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting, six furlongs, twelve starters as follows: Gov. Roberts, 112 (Cooper); Panama, 113 (Stoval); Fiero, 101 (Kelly); Buckler, 103 (Haggins); Blaze Ban, 96 (Monahan); Catalpa, 97 (Harris); Pearl L., 97 (Hathaway); Jennie McFarland, 108 (Hogan); Sam Harper, Jr., 115 (Lewis); Vulcan, 106 (Fishburn); Sour Mash, 10 (Johnston); Malva R., 103 (Wood). Pools: Panama \$12, Sam Harper, Jr., \$8, Jennie McFarland \$6, field \$20. Sam Harper, Jr., got off in the lead and led for a short distance, being passed by Gov. Roberts, who led the flock to the third quarter. From this point to the finish there was a general scramble, the horses spreading all over the track; Panama, from the outside, came in a winner by a length; Catalpa second, a length ahead of Sour Mash third. Time, 1:24½.

Third Race—Purse for maidens two years old, five furlongs. Seven starters, as follows: Range, 100 (West); Tommy Collins, 100 (Johnston); Julia Miller, 97 (Barber); Pirate, 100 (Hathaway); Colamore, 100 (Breckinridge); Vattelle, 100 (Gerhardy); Osborne, 10 (Stoval). Pools: Pirate, \$15; Tommy Collins, \$9; Osborne, \$5; field, \$15. Colamore got away first, with Vattelle second and Osborne third. Vattelle soon moved up to first place and led past the third quarter, with Colamore a close second, the rest well munched. Down the stretch Colamore pulled out and won easily by two lengths; Vattelle second, Tommy Collins third. Time, 1:14½. The fourth race was a walkover, the entries being Duke of Bourbon and Chinn & Rankin's Elgin and Jacobin. Duke of Bourbon was scratched. Jacobin made a fine exhibition in the mud, winning applause from the grand stand.

Fifth Race—The Tobacco Stakes, a selling steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs. Eleven starters, as follows: Alaria, 106 (Vincent); Grey Cloud, 108 (A. Cooper); Lisland, 99 (Johnston); Lady Max, 16 (Fishburn); Lakewood, 83 (Kelly); Wandro, 109 (Lewis); Mamie Hunt, 104 (Stoval); Hornpipe, 95 (Moore); Red Stone, 103 (Harris); Glen Almond, 100 (West); Wahoo, 83 (Gerhardy). Pools: Wahoo, \$17; Grey Cloud, \$9; Lakewood, \$8; field, \$40. Grey Cloud led at the half, Wahoo still second and Lakewood in third place. At the third quarter Grey Cloud still led, with Wandro second and Hornpipe third. Grey Cloud beat the whip, but Hornpipe came to the

out one. The starter times made it 2:09½. The race was fast; but Linden could have won if a dozen lengths if ridden on the head of the stretch. Greenfield was a noble boy up, but he was ridden and finished.

Phil Dwyer, Judge Munson and J. J. K. Lawrence, each representing a racing association, spent the greater part of the day endeavoring to settle the vexed question of dates. Mr. Cassatt, Mr. Withers and others were asked to assist in arbitrating the matter, but to no avail. Mr. Dwyer told me the last thing to-day that his club would race on the same day (11th of June) that the American Jockey Club proposed to race. He also stated that in the fall his club would take two or more Saturdays, and next year would race on Decoration day and such other days as would be thought profitable. All of which makes the turf men shiver, for it can lead to nothing but harm.

Canavan, the steeplechase jockey, will ride Mr. Corrigan's steeplechasers at St. Louis.

THE SUMMARIES.

First Race—Handicap, seven furlongs. Starters: Connemara, Bess, Jennie B., Alf Estill and Little Minnie. Bess won by four lengths; Connemara second; Alf Estill and Jennie B. made a dead heat for third place. Time, 1:35.

Second Race—Juvenile Stakes for two-year-olds, half a mile. Starters: King Fish, Now or Never, King Ernest-Mary Buckley filly, King Ernest-Miss Nellie filly, Clontarf, Prince Royal, Peerless, My Own, Sensation-Ocean Queen filly, Billet Doux and Noblesse. King Fish won by a dozen lengths; Now or Never second, Prince Royal third. Time, 0:57½.

Third Race—Handicap, for three-year-olds, mile and a furlong. Starters: Queen Elizabeth, King Ernest-Minority colt, Belvidere, Rustler and Ordway. Rustler won by four lengths; the Minority colt second, Queen Elizabeth third. Time, 2:03½.

Fourth Race—Handicap, one and three-sixteenths miles. Starters: Phil Lee, Greenfield, Enigma and Linden. Linden won by a neck; Phil Lee second, Enigma third. Time, 2:13½.

Fifth Race—Selling, one and one-eighth miles. Starters: Letitia, Blue Line, Belmont, Nellie Van, and Brown Duke. Nellie Van won by a length; Brown Duke second, Blue Line third. Time, 2:04.

Sixth Race—Handicap steeplechase, short course. Starters: Killarney, Jim McGowan, Retribution, Tomahawk, Disturbance, and Lord Francis. Tomahawk won at will; Jim McGowan second, Killarney third. Time, 3:45½.

To-day at Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The entries for Brighton Beach races to-morrow are as follows:

First Race—For maidens three years old, selling, five-eighths of a mile: Joe Harris (113), Canonicus (110), Frightful (108), Sam Walton (107), Starling (107), Hampton (107), Tom Dwyer (107), Grace (105), Harved (104), Nil Desperandum (104), Burgundia (102), Racquet (99), False Note (93), Trojan (92).

Second Race—Selling, three-quarters of a mile: Bahama, James A. II, King Arthur, Big Head, Craftie, Glen Brook, Leopold, Black Jack, Aleck Ament, Commander, Mary Hamilton, Little Arthur Campbell, Gold Star, Clatter, Melton and Oakland II. (95 each); Miss Daly (93), Bridget Keaton (91).

Third Race—Three-quarters of a mile: Rock and Rye (118), Brambleton (118), Hercules (118), Red Buck (120), Donald A. (120), Little Fellow II. (117), Petersburg (120), Friar (115), Tipsey (115), Tambourette (113), France (118), Luna Brown (113), Armstrong (104), Jessie (102), Subaltern (74), El Tridlad (107), John Finn (104).

Fourth Race—One and one-quarter miles: Waukesha (123), Ten Strike (119), Barnum (119), Ernest (119), King B. (119), Nettie (119), Toney Foster (119), Lute Arnold (118), Olivette (117), Fagan (115).

Fifth Race—Beaten horses, selling, seven-eighths of a mile: Lord Benconsfield (120), Toboggan (118), Susie Forbes (112), Seclusion (111), Hermitage (110), Brunswick (109), Trenton (109), Charm (106), Lizzie Walton (105), Standford Kellar (105), Daly Oak (104), Daphne (95).

Sixth Race—Beaten horses, selling, seven-eighths of a mile: Banero (114), Keokuk, Grand Duke and Lelagos (112 each), Hoder (110), Sulla (106), Theodoros, Rebel Friend, and Ho. Box (107 each), Souvenir (105), Nellie Glennon and Count Luna (104 each, Brilliantine (102).

The Manchester Cup.

LONDON, June 2.—The race for the Manchester Cup of 2,000 sovereigns was run at the Manchester meeting to-day. It was won by Mr. Somers' bay colt Carlton, with Mr. Abingdon's three-year-old black or gray colt Quilp second, and Mr. W. J. Leigh's five-year-old bay horse Radius third. There were fourteen starters.

Rev. D. B. Ward, of Dakota, made a ringing address. He said the Sunday-school workers in Dakota were not interested in the division of the Territory; they knew no North, no South; they had 1,000 Sunday-schools. The speaker paid a high compliment to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and said they hoped before many months to send all the beer kegs in Dakota through Montana and into the Pacific ocean. [Applause.]

R. A. Mott, of Minnesota, said he was glad to follow the representative of the State of Dakota.

A Voice—Territory, you mean.

Mr. Mott—No, sir; State. Dakota is a State, but Congress hasn't found it out yet. [Applause.]

Before concluding the speaker complimented the work of the Catholic Bishop, Ireland, of Minnesota.

In the afternoon the convention split, but amicably, the primary workers holding a session at Farwell Hall, which was addressed by a number of prominent Sunday-school workers, and was full of interest and profit. An enthusiastic meeting was held to-night, the speakers being interrupted by round after round of deserved applause, the allusions to temperance and the new South being especially well-received.

During the proceedings it was announced that the Executive Committee would send a cablegram congratulating the Queen on the jubilee occasion. "God Save the Queen" was then sung by the audience.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

The United Presbyterians By No Means United On This Subject—Proceedings of the Synod.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—At the evening session of the United Presbyterians last night an attempt was made to reopen the instrumental music question, but a series of resolutions offered by Rev. Dr. Carson to this end were laid on the table. A resolution offered by Dr. Carson, "that it is very desirable that this difficulty should be, if possible, speedily and satisfactorily settled," was, however, adopted.

The Assembly then considered the appeal from the Synod of Iowa on the matter of instrumental music. A resolution was adopted that the appeal be sustained, because the lower courts passed judgment on the memorialists unheard.

The Judiciary Committee reported relative to a second appeal of Mr. James Dawson and others from the Synod of Iowa, that no further action was necessary. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Bible and Overtures reported on overtures looking to the union with the Reformed Presbyterian church, recommending the appointment of a committee of six to confer with a similar committee of the same, appointed by the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, at its meeting in Newburgh, and that a delegate be appointed to proceed forthwith to carry the fraternal greetings to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, and to report the action of the Synod.

The report was adopted, and Rev. G. D. Finley, of Newburgh, was appointed as a delegate. Delegates were also appointed to the Synod of the Reformed Church of America and the Synod of the Associate Reformed Church and representatives to the next General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to meet in Philadelphia in May, 1888.

After a few remarks by the Moderator, he dissolved the Assembly and called another to meet in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the fourth Wednesday in May, 1888.

The Work In Kentucky—Fourth District.

LEITCHFIELD, June 2.—[Special.]—The Sunday-school workers of the Fourth district, comprising the counties of Hardin, Grayson, Ohio, Hancock, Breckinridge, La-rue, Meade and Hart, assembled here yesterday at 2 o'clock. Rev. R. W. Browder, of Elizabethtown, the President of the district, occupied the chair, and W. Bruner, of Grayson, was elected Secretary. Rev. George S. Savage, D. D., of Covington, is among the visitors present. Rev. L. E. Foskett, of Glasgow, one of the most efficient Sunday-

AGRICULTURE AS A SCIENCE

Farming No Longer a Case of Confidence in Soil and Atmosphere.

BRAINS A NECESSARY FACTOR

Anybody Can Dig a Hole and Plant a Seed, but to Get the Greatest Results From Tilling the Soil Requires Special Education, and the Men Who Are Inculcating This Education All Over the United States and Canada Will Begin Their Annual Convention in This City To-Day.

At the Brown Palace hotel this morning the ninth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations will open. A preparatory meeting of the Executive committee was held last night, at which reports of secretaries and departmental officers were prepared in order to have all in readiness for the general sessions to-day. There are expected to be 120 delegates to the convention, which will last until Friday. Following is a list of arrivals of delegates up to a late hour last night:

H. J. Patterson, College Park, Md.
Franklin Wells, Constantine, Mich.
Henry Chamberlain, Three Oaks, Mich.
J. K. Patterson, Lexington, Ky.
C. B. Waldron, Fargo, N. D.
H. F. Bolley, Fargo, N. D.
T. J. Burrill, Urbana, Ills.
Eugene Davenport, Urbana, Ills.
H. H. Goodell, Amherst, Mass.
H. P. Armsby, State College, Pa.
M. A. Sewall, Lexington, Ky.
Henry E. Alvord, Wash, D. C.
James K. Patterson, Lexington, Ky.
J. H. Connell, College Station, Texas.
A. A. Johnson, University of Wyoming.
President Alston Ellis, Colorado.
Prof. W. W. Cooke, Fort Collins, Colo.
Prof. C. P. Gillette, Fort Collins, Colo.
Prof. A. A. Miles, Logan, Utah.
Eugene W. Helgard, Berkeley, Colo.
H. J. Wheeler, Kingston, R. I.
Chas. D. Flagg, Kingston, R. I.
Theo. D. A. Cockerell, Las Cruces, N. M.
J. H. Washburn, Kingston, R. I.
John A. Myers, Morganlow, W. Va.
J. Hayes Panton, Guelph, Canada.
P. Schweitzer, Columbia, Mo.
Thos. F. Hunt, Columbus, Ohio.
T. S. Haecker, Minneapolis, Minn.
Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. H. Magruder, Mississippi.
E. R. Floyd, Mississippi.
Wm. Hayes, Minneapolis.

The Sessions To-Day.

At 10 o'clock this morning the general sessions will commence and reports of committees and chairmen of sections will be submitted. At 2 o'clock this afternoon all sections will meet and organize for preliminary business. There are five sections, these being agriculture and horticulture, chemistry, entomology, college, mechanical arts. At 3 o'clock the sections of agriculture, chemistry and mechanical arts will meet.

This evening at 7:30 general sessions will resume in the Chamber of Commerce, at which the chairman will make his report and new and miscellaneous business taken up. At 8 o'clock, at the same meeting, the president will deliver his address. At 9 o'clock the sections on college work, horticulture and entomology will meet.

At the opening of the general sessions Governor McIntire on behalf of the state, and Mayor McMurray, on behalf of the city, will deliver addresses of welcome to the delegates.

This association is made up on representatives from every one of the 57 agricultural colleges in the United States and 53 experimental stations. Forty-eight of these agricultural colleges have a four-year course and lead to the degree of bachelor of science. The stations are all under the control of the government and the

Alexander Sankey.

Alexander Sankey was born December 1, 1819, in Harrison county, Ohio, and died at his home in Blue Mound, Kansas, January 19, 1899, of heart failure. The deceased united with the Presbyterian church at the age of 16 years and lived a consistent Christian life for 63 years, and, as stated last week, died while in the act of returning thanks.

Mr. Sankey was united in marriage to Agnes N. Barr at Antrim, Ohio, April, 22, 1845. Nine children, three sons and six daughters, blessed the union, of whom only four daughters survive to cheer and care for the aged mother.

The deceased joined the 74 Ohio volunteer infantry as a private February 19, 1862, and was discharged July 23, 1863, by reason of being promoted to a first lieutenancy in the 88 Ohio volunteers. He was detailed as provost marshal in charge of prisoners at Camp Chase. He served in this capacity until July 3, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he settled with his family in McLain county, Ill., where they lived until 1870. In the latter year they moved to Johnson county, Mo., and again in 1877 to Mulberry, Mo. In 1883 Mr. Sankey and wife moved to Blue Mound, where they have lived ever since.

The deceased was a man of good education and abilities, a Christian gentleman, a kind father and loving husband. In spite of his 79 years. Mr. Sankey was as active as most men at 40 and retained his intellectual faculties to the last. His death will be greatly felt by the people of Blue Mound, and the bereaved family have the sympathy of many friends in their sorrow.

JOHN E. LEET TALKS POLITICS

Veteran Real Estate Man Has No Use for Senator Wolcott.

Denver News 7/20/1900

Six years ago John E. Leet, the veteran real estate man, was acting as secretary of the Business Men's league in defeating Governor Waite and re-electing Senator Wolcott. In 1895 he was elected as a Republican alderman, and supported McMurray in the water fight. In 1896 he became a Democrat and was counted out for re-election by four votes. His views of public questions are always frank and to the point. The following is the substance of an interview with him:

"No Colorado man can return to the Republican party and at the same time retain his intellectual self-respect, unless he has become convinced either that the silver cause is wrong or that it is dead.

"I am not convinced that it is wrong, and if it is dead I certainly do not feel like helping the party that killed it. McKinley says it is not dead. It can only be killed, he asserts, by electing him again. Therefore, no former Republican, who believes that free silver is right, can vote for him without becoming absurd.

American Silver to Par.

"The Republican party has not kept its explicit promise of international bimetalism. It has not kept its implied promise to help out our home industry by coining the American silver product. It certainly could have done this. Opposition of the bondholders to that much inflation is not a valid excuse, because under its gold standard the party is now inflating the currency with new national bank notes three times as fast as coining the American product could inflate it. Since March \$80,000,000 of these new bank notes, based on the new 2 per cent bonds, have been issued. Just that many newly coined silver dollars could have been made redeemable in gold if necessary to satisfy the gold sentiment, and then each dollar would have at least 50 cents worth of silver, plus the credit of the government, behind it. American silver would have jumped to par at once. This was not done because the party is committed to the utter destruction of silver as money.

"The truth about the return of silver men to the Republican party is that part of them are after office and part of them are dissatisfied with the local Democratic political machine. I foresaw this four years ago, when nearly everybody supported Bryan and urged the Silver Republicans to go in a body into the skeleton regular Democratic organization and run it by virtue of their superior numbers. They were strong enough to throw the Bourbons out of the upper story windows. Both Silver Republicans and Democratic politicians can now see that such a new Democratic party would be even stronger than the fusion party is as matters stand.

Imperialism Diverts Capital.

"Senator Wolcott tells a Chicago paper that our people are unanimous for 'expansion,' which is his name for imperialism. He does not know our people. I assert, on the contrary, that when they come to think it over they will be almost unanimous the other way. Advantage has been taken of their young enthusiasm, and their vigorous spirit of patriotism to place them in a false position. Upon reflection they are not in favor of a policy of foreign conquest which will divert capital and immigration from Colorado, and the undeveloped far West. Enough has been wasted already to have built irrigating ditches for all our streams.

Imperialism Is Treason.

"Imperialism is hideous. It is treason. Carl Schurz truthfully says that 'in Europe every toiler carries a soldier on his back.' The Europeans among us come here to get away from that very thing. They know what it means. Besides, it is impossible. The revenue to pay for it cannot be raised. England could not conquer the South African republics, which have had only half the population

tax. But our supreme court, at Republican instigation, knocked out our income tax. As we are now becoming an exporting nation the tariff on imports cannot be made to yield any more revenue. The only recourse is to increase the odious stamp taxes, and add still more millions to the increased tax of \$60,000,000 that was this year placed on beer. But beer is an article of such universal consumption that to tax it further will be as unpopular as taxing bread. Lord Salisbury's present conservative administration in Great Britain 'floated into power on a sea of beer.'

Three Wars in Three Years.

"McKinley is too quarrelsome. He is gotten us into three wars in three years. Jefferson acquired Louisiana without a war. If the president had a right to make war on China, whatever the excuse, without the authority of congress, why did he call an extra session to make war on Spain? These wars are again piling up the civil war debt, which a generation has toiled to reduce. The carnival of spending those borrowed hundreds of millions made the nation temporarily drunk on artificial 'prosperity,' but the stock panic last December and the present Wall street depression have already shrunk \$200,000,000 of trust stock market values into thin air. Anybody with good credit can quit work, borrow lots of money and go on a spree. But there is a headache next morning. We must stick to Washington's advice and avoid foreign entanglements. Alarmed at the rising tide of anti-imperialism, McKinley is eager to crawlfish out of China. He is anxious to 'have down the flag' there.

Local Republicans in a Hole.

"Desperate at the hole they are in by being compelled to support the destruction of silver in this silver mining state, the local Republican politicians harp on 'prosperity.' They virtually insist that the rains which made the cotton grow in Texas were sent by McKinley, while the recent storm that destroyed part of that crop came from Bryan; that McKinley made a big winter wheat crop in Kansas, while Bryan's drouth cut down half the spring wheat yield in the Dakotas. They ignore the fact that periods of prosperity and depression come in world wide cycles regardless of forms of government, of political parties and of whether the currency is gold, silver or paper. There is fully as much prosperity in free-trade England and in free silver Mexico as here. The anthracite coal strike reveals the startling fact that the masses are not prosperous. The cost of living has increased at a greater ratio than wages. The trust system gives all the profits to a few. The bulk of the people only eat food and clothes. They got that much during the depression. The salaried federal office holders doubtless feel prosperous. So do the hired campaigners—since they tapped Hanna's barrel. But each voter knows for himself whether he is prosperous. Statistics of trust profits cannot convince him that his grocery bill is easy to pay.

Wolcott's Impudence.

"Senator Wolcott is supremely impudent when he asks the people of Colorado to send him back to the senate. He led us into the fight for silver, and then, when the battle began, deserted to the enemy, selling his birthright for a mess of pottage. When he proclaimed from the senate that to repeal the silver purchase law would destroy Colorado, as Carthage of old was destroyed, and that the state might as well be plowed up and sown with salt, he warned the capital of the world to avoid us, and contributed far more to our trouble than did Governor Waite's 'bloody bride' speech. His excuse is that the silver cause became hopeless. One of the leaders of the revolution, while still believing the cause was right, abandoned it because he thought it was hopeless. His name was Benedict Arnold.

The Flood of Gold.

"Free silver will yet win. The next depression will force it to the front. But without that silver will become more precious at the ratio of 16 to 1 than gold within the next ten years. Because of its relative scarcity the bondholders will again want to make it the single standard of values as they did when California and Australia flooded the world with gold and doubled prices. Twice as big a flood of gold is upon us. In South Africa alone more unmined gold is in sight than there is silver at 16 to 1 in the whole world. The rise of silver from 50 to 62½ cents is a gain in gold of 25 per cent for silver.

The Only Way Wolcott Can Win.

"The Wolcott corporation gang has but one hope of winning. It is to secretly induce the fusion senatorial aspirants to knife the election of legislators pledged to their rivals. This danger can be avoided by all hands insisting that all legislative candidates shall be released from pledges as to the senatorship."

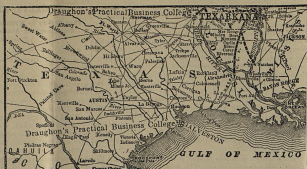
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DRAGHON PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Our Galveston College.
which was opened December 1, 1907, has enrolled to date, this August 1, 1908, about two hundred students, representing several different States.

Prof. J. W. Draughon, brother of Prof. J. F. Draughon, president, and who has for the past four years been principal of the bookkeeping department of our Nashville College, has been permanently in Galveston, and has charge of Draughon's Practical Business College at that place. He was succeeded at Nashville by Prof. J. S. Bingham, a teacher of over twenty years' experience and a practical business man.



Our Texarkana College.

Prof. R. R. Loman, who is in charge of our Texarkana College, is thoroughly competent to manage it. In addition to having a natural talent for teaching and for managing a school, and to having had several years' practical experience as bookkeeper for

GOOD POSITION.

Another Resident of Nashville Secured a Good Position as Bookkeeper.

Salary \$65 to Start on, and House Rent Free.

(Published by permission.)

(Copy.)

Office of Tecumseh Iron Co., Tecumseh, Ala., May 15, 1908.—R. A. Glover, Manager the Equipment Department Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn.—Dear Sir: Inclosed you will find a check (No. 50) on the Exchange Bank of Rome, Ga. (amount, \$15.00), to be applied on my account for securing me my present position. My salary was \$65 to start on. Hence this check and the \$5 you are due me for reporting to you a vacancy will balance your account against me. Some people seem to think that your charges for securing positions are too high; but I have noticed that, as a rule, persons who make such statements have had but little business experience, and cannot appreciate the merits of your work. I pay my indebtedness to you for securing me this position as cheerfully and as freely as I ever met an obligation in my life. At any time that I can be of service to you in this part of the country you have only to command me. This being the Iron Belt of Alabama.

OUR \$500 OFFER.

Many Business Colleges claim that Draughon's Colleges are not reliable, and that they have no special facilities for preparing positions. We do not like to refer to other schools, but feel that it is our duty to do so in some cases. To schools that have made the above or similar statements, we make the following proposition: We will agree to purchase \$500 worth of scholarships in any one of said schools and give them to a charitable institution if we cannot show that we have received more written applications from reliable firms for bookkeepers and stenographers during the **PAST TWO YEARS** than any of the Business Colleges above referred to have received during the **PAST FIFTEEN YEARS**. We will further agree to give a \$50 scholarship and \$100 in cash, free, to the first person who will induce any other Business College to accept the foregoing offer. Our life creators will more fully explain this special offer. Send for them. When you write, state whether or not you have received **OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**.

Address: J. F. Draughon, President, Nashville, Tenn. (Citation this paper when writing.)

Address

J. F. Draughon

Pres.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
GALVESTON & TEXARKANA,
TEXAS.

COMPARISON.

The Line of Comparison Drawn by Four More Students Who First Attended Prof. J. F. Draughon's Business College.

Below we publish a statement given us by four more of our Galveston students who are now taking a course of shorthand and typewriting with us. They all, unhesitatingly, quit the shorthand department of Prof. J. F. S. —'s school to enter the shorthand department of our school. Some of them did not remain in his school long enough to take up near all the time paid for.

During the past few months sixteen of his former students have enrolled with us, at Galveston. The fact that so many of his students have been entering with us is one reason for his continuing to attack us in his advertising matter, with eyes and ears closed against truth and decency.

(Copy.)

Galveston, Texas, April, 1908.—Having attended the shorthand department of another business college previous to entering the shorthand department of Draughon's Practical Business College, Galveston, Texas, we think that we are better prepared to appreciate and draw a correct line of comparison than we would otherwise be.

We most emphatically state that while we believe the person from whom we first received instruction has a good knowledge of shorthand, the progress of the student in the shorthand department of the school, in our opinion, is nothing to be compared to the progress of the student of the shorthand department of Prof. Draughon's College, although the same system of shorthand is taught.

A person who has never attended shorthand, or, at best, a person who has attended but one business college, cannot appreciate the vast difference in the methods of conducting a shorthand school, and the importance of these methods in determining the success of pupils.

In addition to its superior course of instruction, we believe that Draughon's Practical Business College is reliable, and that statements made to the contrary by persons who are connected with other schools are made because said person or persons cannot stand legitimate competition.

We make this statement as much for the interest of the public as we do for Prof. Draughon's interest.

To students who are desirous of attending a school that is conducted upon business principles, we would say: Attend Draughon's Practical Business College. (Signed.)

MISS MARIE PERDITION,

Chief Night Operator S. T. & T. Co., Galveston.

JOHN T. WHEELER, of Galveston.

MRS. H. R. LAY, of Galveston.

MRS. DARY J. AVERY, of Houston.

Note.—We have, in our advertising matter, previously published testimonials from some of Prof. J. F. S. —'s former bookkeeping students, who are now taking bookkeeping with us.

Draughon's Practical Business Colleges,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
(Cole Place, 216 Church Street.)

GALVESTON, TEXAS.
(Y. M. C. A. Building.)

TEXARKANA, TEXAS.
(Times Block.)

EXCELLENT LOCATION.

Prof. J. F. Draughon Has Leased the "Cole Place," and will move in About October 10.

Prof. J. F. Draughon, President of Draughon's Practical Business Colleges, has leased, for a term of several years, the "Cole Place," 216 Church street. It would be useless for us to say that this is one of the finest and most desirable buildings that Prof. Draughon could have found.

Its attractiveness, both building and yard, is not only well known to the citizens of Nashville, but there are but few persons who visit Nashville who do not know something of the "Cole Place." There is, perhaps, not another building in the South, or, as far as we know, in the North, occupied exclusively by a business college that all compares with this one.

In addition to its external attractiveness, its interior appointments are magnificent, and make it especially adapted to use for a business college. The building above cost \$25,000, making the total cost of the building and grounds about \$125,000. While it now has several large rooms and halls, Prof. Draughon has arranged to have some partitions removed, and other improvements made, so as to afford additional hall space and additional comfort, etc. It will be occupied by Prof. Draughon about October 10.—Evening Banner, Nashville, Tenn., August 2, 1908.

Now is the Time to Prepare for a Position.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE SOUTH—NINE YEARS BEFORE WAS THE OUTLOOK SO BRIGHT FOR A GREAT TIDAL WAVE OF PROSPERITY TO SWEEP OVER THE SOUTH AS IT IS NOW.

To You.—While we wish to call your attention to the general outlook elsewhere in this country, we desire to impress upon all the fact that we believe our country, especially the South, is on the verge of a big "boom." Good crops, together with the fact that the eyes of the world are, to a certain extent, centered on the South, and the further fact that so many people from the North, East, and West, who have never before had occasion to visit the South and investigate



NASHVILLE, TENN.

its resources, have, during the war excitement, traveled all over the South and seen its resources, will inaugurate many new enterprises here and bring many millions of dollars of capital from the North and invest it in the South, will bring unprecedented prosperity and create a great demand for good bookkeepers and stenographers; and still another advantage is our close communication with Cuba and Porto Rico by reason of which communication the South will be furnished employment for numbers of her young people, and cause many millions of dollars to be invested in Cuba and Porto Rico that would not have been so invested if it had not been for the war. Then, again, think of the "big crops."

Now is the time for young ladies and young gentlemen to secure a business education as we to be ready to accept employment. Remember, "procrastination is the thief of time."

It is useless to say that we believe that the best place to secure this education is at one of Draughon's Practical Business Colleges: Nashville, Tenn., Galveston or Texarkana, Texas. Persons who have not received one of our catalogues should write at once to

either of our colleges and secure one. The same catalogue is mailed from each school. Persons who have received our catalogues, but wish to write us for further information, should not hesitate to do so, but if we would facilitate our correspondence if each person would state in each letter that they have received our large catalogue.

Prof. T. H. Bridges—He Considers Our Colleges

the Best.

Office Henry College, Campbell, Texas, August 4, 1908.—Prof. J. F. Draughon, Nashville, Tenn.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 29th ultimo received. We have secured one of your graduates from your Texarkana College for bookkeeping. I visited your Galveston College a short time since and was glad to find the students getting along so nicely. It always gives me great pleasure to recommend your business colleges in preference to others, because those with whom I have come in contact, from your colleges, are good. With best wishes, I remain, yours truly, T. H. Bridges, President. (The Henry College building burned last winter, but we are glad to know that said school will reopen again September 1, 1908.)

Give, Taylor says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Draughon's Business College as a worthy and reliable institution, and one which is well adapted upon a high practical business principle."

WHY SOME STUDENTS DO NOT SUCCEED

whose education is limited may complete the book.

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at take a special course with us.

it secured for me my first position, was the hardest to get. The only regret attending the college is that I did not

(The above is not only compliments
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First National Bank..... 110 115
First State National Bank..... 110 115
Metropolitan National Bank..... 85 87
Missouri National Bank..... 95 100
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Estate Loans.

LONDON OF LITTLE WEIGHT.

INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH BEARS ON STOCKS IN NEW YORK LIST.

Though Declines Were Noted Yesterday, the
Market Was Characterized by a Cheerful
 buoyancy—Clearing House Loan Cer-
tificates Have a Good Effect on the Gold
Situation—The Close Was Strong.

New York, Dec. 24.—Today's stock market fell somewhat below the total of yesterday, but business was well distributed and the tone was buoyant. London was much less of a factor than on Monday, but there was comparatively light selling for that account. Important buying for London is not looked for in the immediate future, as the short interest at that center has been practically eliminated and investors are deterred from this market by misgivings as to our currency outlook. The features of today's local trading were the purchases by large houses with Washington connections, due to the expectation of an impending issue of government bonds on a basis satisfactory to the Treasury department and the gratifying results of the timely action of the Clearing House committee in preventing distressing rates for money. Although some call loans were made at 5 per cent, the bulk of the business was done at 6 per cent and transactions were made on good stock exchange collateral at 5 per cent.

The market proved superior to a sharp rise in the sterling exchange market, partly owing to the great disparity between the amount of actual engagements of gold for shipment tomorrow and the previous extraordinary estimates. It was attempted to be explained that the export should have been much larger but for the difficulty experienced by London shippers in the yellow metal in securing legal tenders. This condition prevailed to a very moderate extent. As a matter of fact, foreign bankers are disinclined to sell exchange to a large amount where the gold is required to be shipped three or four days ahead, because in the event of the Clearing House loan certificates being used, the banks where they deposit their checks would receive for their credit loan certificates instead of legal tender notes. The loan certificates could not be paid over to the foreign bankers and the banks would not be willing to pay in legal tenders out of their own stock as their reserve would soon be exhausted.

The market opened fairly active and firm, and soon became generally strong, advances being extended in some instances to 3 per cent. About 11 o'clock reactions occurred, on the sharp advances in actual and posted rates of exchange. The losses were soon recovered, heavy purchases by the shorts turning the scale. The upward tendency was thereafter maintained as a rule, the highest figures of the day being reached between 1 and 2 o'clock. The appreciation at the extreme point as compared with last night's closing price at St. Paul and Omaha preferred and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred 4 1/2; Toledo, Rock Island and Consolidated Gas, 4 1/2; Delaware and Hudson, 4; Sugar, 3 1/2; Bay State Gas, 3 1/2; Chicago Gas and Iowa Central preferred, 3 1/2; Denver and Rio Grande, 3 1/2; St. Paul and C. C. and St. Louis, 3 1/2; Canadian Southern, Lake Erie and Western preferred, Louisville and Nashville and Lead preferred, 3 1/2; Northwest, 2 1/2; Burlington, Missouri Pacific, Southern preferred and Tennessee Coal, 2 1/2; and Kansas and Texas preferred and New Jersey Central, 2 1/2 per cent. The best figures of today record gains from the extreme panic prices of Consolidated Gas, 5; Lead preferred, 12; Pullman, 11; Rubber preferred and Rock Island, 10; C. C. and St. Louis, 9 1/2; Alton and Terre Haute, Chicago Gas, Delaware and Hudson, Tobacco and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, 5 1/2; New Jersey Central, 8 1/2; Lead and Manhattan, 8; Sugar and Distilling, 7 1/2; Canadian Southern, 7 1/2; St. Paul and Burlington, 7 1/2; Kansas and Texas preferred and Louisville and Nashville, 7 1/2.

Around delivery hour there was a disposition on the part of the traders to take profits on the advance and a sharp slump resulted in which the granary, Manhattan, Chicago Gas, Tobacco and C. C. and St. Louis were the most conspicuous. The pressure was soon over and the upward tendency was resumed, the market closing stronger. The appearance of heavy put chasing orders for investment caused a sharp advance in the railway and miscellaneous bond market throughout the day. The transactions footed up \$2,750,000. The more important net gains are: Pittsburgh and Western firsts, 4 1/2; Rock Island extension fives and Chesapeake and Ohio, 4 1/2; 4 1/2 per cent. Northwest debentures of 1897, 3; Oregon Short Line consols, trust receipts, 2 1/2; do sixes, 2 1/2; do trust receipts, 2 1/2; Kansas and Texas firsts, 2 1/2; do second Reading, 4 1/2; do trust receipts, first income, 1 1/2; M. & O. 4 1/2; St. Paul 5 1/2 and Atchafalpa adjustment, 4 1/2; do trust receipts, Rio Grande Western firsts, both second, 1 1/2 per cent.

per cent; last loan, 6; closed 6. Prime mercantile bills, 4 1/2 per cent; 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4 1/2 per cent; 4 1/2 per cent. and 4 1/2 per cent. for sixty days; posted rates 4 1/2 per cent. and 4 1/2 per cent.; commercial bills, 4 1/2. Silver certificates, 6 1/2. Government bonds weak and lower, with new fours down 1/2 and old fours down 1 per cent on the day. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds strong.

New York, Dec. 24.—Clearings, \$185,091,581; balances, \$9,424,000.
Boston, Mass., Dec. 24.—Clearings, \$2,702,025; balances, \$2,377,988.
Baltimore, Md., Dec. 24.—Clearings, \$3,165,664; balances, \$388,159.
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24.—Clearings, \$21,004,785; balances, \$2,243,222.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 24.—Money, 5 1/2 per cent. New York exchange 4 1/2 discount bid, 2 1/2 discount asked.
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 24.—Money, 5 1/2 per cent. New York exchange 6 1/2 @ \$1.00 discount. Clearings, \$2,851,800.
New Orleans, La., Dec. 24.—Clearings, \$3,146,765.
Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 24.—Clearings, \$24,588; balances, \$101,300. New York exchange \$1.50 discount, selling at par.

Gold and Silver.
New York, Dec. 24.—Bar silver, 69 1/2.
London, Dec. 24.—Bar silver 30 7/16.
London, Dec. 24.—Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 24 1/2; Madrid, 17 1/2; Lisbon, 27; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Hongkong, 107; Vienna, 105.
London, Dec. 24.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was \$17,000.

Foreign Finances.

New York, Dec. 24.—The Evening Post's London cablegram says: There was a further marked improvement in American shares here today, telegrams reporting calmer and more friendly utterances from President Cleveland. The recovery was due to bear repurchases and a few speculative orders. The closing was nearly at the best. I understand financiers in Germany were sounded yesterday as to the terms of an American coin and bond loan. The desirability of money there, to say nothing else, is against it. All the markets here closed better, in sympathy with the recovery in American and foreign.

Paris, Dec. 24.—The bourse has been very flat, but the day was a strong rally. The close was distinctly firm. Fresh support is said to have been given by Rothschild to the market. The day is not yet closed.
Berlin, Dec. 24.—The market here was dull today. The Constantinople market was flat, and the selling of mines was largely from there.

London, Dec. 24.—Consols for money, 10 1/2; do for the account, 10 1/2. Canadian Pacific, 2 1/2; Erie, 1 1/2; Erie second, 1 1/2; Illinois Central, 1 1/2; Mexican ordinary, 1 1/2; St. Paul common, 6 1/2; New York Central, 9 1/2; Pennsylvania, 5 1/2; Reading, 3 1/2; Mexican Central new four, 8 1/2; Money, 3 1/2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 3 1/2 per cent.

Paris, Dec. 24.—Three per cent rentes, 100 1/2; do for the account, Exchange on London, 25 1/2; 2 1/2 for checks.

Berlin, Dec. 24.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 4 1/2.
Melbourne, Dec. 24.—The stock exchange of this city sends a message of peace and good will to the stock exchange of London and New York.

New York Stock Quotations.

Range of values of active stocks at New York.

Compiled by the New York Commission company, 103 New York Life building.

Stocks.	Op'n	High	Low	Closed	Y'd
Cotton Oil	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
Sugar	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2
Whisky	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2
Gen Electric	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
Gas	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2
Lead	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2
Leather	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2
Tobacco	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2
D. I. and W.	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2
Del and Hud.	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2
Rock Valley	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
Jersey Cen.	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2
Reading	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2
T. C. L.	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
N. Y. C. R.	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
Atchafalpa	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
Amherst	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
Rock Island	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
St. Paul	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
Manhattan	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
Mo Pacific	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2
Pacific Mail	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2
Union Pac.	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
Wabash	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
West Union	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
C. O. C.	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2
E. S.	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2
Lake Shore	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2
Northwest	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2
N. Y. Central	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2
H. and O.	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2
I. and N.	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2
North Pac.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2

Bonds.

New United States 4s, registered	116 1/2
New United States 4s, coupon	116 1/2
United States 4s, registered	112 1/2
United States 4s, coupon	112 1/2
United States 4s, registered	109 1/2
United States 4s, coupon	109 1/2
United States 3 1/2s, registered	85 1/2
Pacific 3 1/2s of '93	85 1/2
Missouri 4s	109 1/2
Atchafalpa 4s	114 1/2
Atchafalpa second 4s	114 1/2
Denver and Rio Grande 4s	87 1/2
G. H. and S. A. 4s	102 1/2
H. and T. Central 5s	102 1/2
H. and T. Central 4s	102 1/2
M. K. and T. first 4s	82 1/2
M. K. and T. second 4s	82 1/2
Northern Pacific firsts	110 1/2
Northern Pacific second 4s	101 1/2
St. Louis and I. M. general 6s	81 1/2
St. L. and S. F. general 6s	100 1/2
Texas Pacific firsts	100 1/2
Texas Pacific second 4s	21 1/2
Union Pacific firsts of '92	109 1/2

Local Bank Clearings.

The following are the clearings of the Kansas City banks for the week thus far, and for corresponding time last year, together with the increase and decrease:

	1895.	1894.	Inc.	P.O.
Monday	\$1,743,719	\$1,710,637	\$33,082	1.9
Tuesday	1,567,486	Holiday		

DRY GOODS.

Dec. 24.—More buyers have been

15,715 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,850 bales to the continent, 7,703 bales; coastwise, 1,450 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 84,475 bales.
New York, Dec. 24.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 5 1/2c. Net receipts, 1,575 bales; gross, 2,541 bales; forwarded, 880 bales; sales, 165 bales; spinners, 69 bales; stock, 162,760 bales.

NO TRADING IN GRAIN.

Most of the Exchanges Everywhere Were Closed Yesterday.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 24.—The Merchants' exchange was closed today and the attendance on the "cure" was smaller than it is usually on a holiday. There was some trading and a stronger feeling was exhibited in both wheat and corn. Sales of May wheat, 58 1/2c @ 59c. Receipts, 27,250 bu. Corn was stronger with 24 1/2c bid for December and 25 1/2c for May. Receipts were 500 bu at St. Louis and 400 cars at Chicago. The rainy weather was the bull card in corn.
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 24.—Flour—Quiet and steady. Wheat—Quiet and steady; No. 2 red, 64 1/2c. Receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu. Corn—Lower; No. 2 mixed, 25c (lowest price in history of the city). Oats—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 20 1/2c. Rye—Merely nominal; No. 2, 45c.

Grain at Kansas City.

Official receipts of grain yesterday were as follows:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Hay
Missouri Pacific	14	1	11	
Union Pacific	1			
A. T. and S. F.	3			
Council Bluffs	13			
C. & N. W. and N. W.	8	1		
C. & N. (R. I.)				
May				
K. C. F. S. and M.				
K. C. and T.				
Pittsburg and Gulf				
Oreola and Southern				
Chicago and Alton				

Total receipts..... 22 28 3 23
Same day last year..... 9 24 4 23
Other receipts were: One rye, via Council Bluffs; 1 of flax, via the Santa Fe, 1 of bran, via the Missouri Pacific.

ELEVATOR RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Wheat—Receipts..... bu; shipments..... bu; in store, 1,406,126 bu.
Corn—Receipts..... bu; shipments..... bu; in store, 5,688 bu.
Oats—Receipts..... bu; shipments..... bu; in store, 4,335 bu.
Rye—Receipts..... bu; shipments..... bu; in store, 2,153 bu.
Though other grain exchanges adjourned Monday until after Christmas, the busy Western traders in Kansas City decided to do business yesterday just the same. Accordingly none of them brought their samples up on "change" but grain quotations, already so low, declined nothing, at least so far as the samples were concerned. When "oil" was bid, but not accepted, the jolly traders took the samples at their own price notwithstanding, and hurried them merrily to each other. After this war in grain, a more realistic combat was wanted, and foot ball was selected. Naturally the market closed at the opening quotations.

MILLS COMMISSION CO.,

103 New York Life Building.

TELEPHONE 2188. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Factors in Grain and Provisional for Cash or Future Delivery, and Railroad Stocks, and Orders by Mail or Telegram promptly executed.

Leased Wires to Chicago and New York Refer to Bradstreet's and Dun's Mercantile Agency, New England Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

PRODUCE BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 24.—Turkeys—Lower at 54 1/2c. Chickens—Steady for spring; ducks, 50c; geese, 55 1/2c. Butter—Lower; separator, 22 1/2c; fancy, 24 1/2c; 20c; 22c; 24c; 17 1/2c.

New York, Dec. 24.—Butter—Quiet; Western dairy, 16 1/2c; creamery, 17 1/2c; factory, 10 1/2c. Eggs, 25c; imitation creamery, 15 1/2c. State dairy, 16 1/2c; 20c; 22c; 24c. Cheese—Quiet; Cheddar, 14 1/2c; 15 1/2c; 16 1/2c; 17 1/2c; 18 1/2c; 19 1/2c; 20 1/2c; 21 1/2c; 22 1/2c; 23 1/2c; 24 1/2c; 25 1/2c; 26 1/2c; 27 1/2c; 28 1/2c; 29 1/2c; 30 1/2c; 31 1/2c; 32 1/2c; 33 1/2c; 34 1/2c; 35 1/2c; 36 1/2c; 37 1/2c; 38 1/2c; 39 1/2c; 40 1/2c; 41 1/2c; 42 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 44 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 46 1/2c; 47 1/2c; 48 1/2c; 49 1/2c; 50 1/2c; 51 1/2c; 52 1/2c; 53 1/2c; 54 1/2c; 55 1/2c; 56 1/2c; 57 1/2c; 58 1/2c; 59 1/2c; 60 1/2c; 61 1/2c; 62 1/2c; 63 1/2c; 64 1/2c; 65 1/2c; 66 1/2c; 67 1/2c; 68 1/2c; 69 1/2c; 70 1/2c; 71 1/2c; 72 1/2c; 73 1/2c; 74 1/2c; 75 1/2c; 76 1/2c; 77 1/2c; 78 1/2c; 79 1/2c; 80 1/2c; 81 1/2c; 82 1/2c; 83 1/2c; 84 1/2c; 85 1/2c; 86 1/2c; 87 1/2c; 88 1/2c; 89 1/2c; 90 1/2c; 91 1/2c; 92 1/2c; 93 1/2c; 94 1/2c; 95 1/2c; 96 1/2c; 97 1/2c; 98 1/2c; 99 1/2c; 100 1/2c; 101 1/2c; 102 1/2c; 103 1/2c; 104 1/2c; 105 1/2c; 106 1/2c; 107 1/2c; 108 1/2c; 109 1/2c; 110 1/2c; 111 1/2c; 112 1/2c; 113 1/2c; 114 1/2c; 115 1/2c; 116 1/2c; 117 1/2c; 118 1/2c; 119 1/2c; 120 1/2c; 121 1/2c; 122 1/2c; 123 1/2c; 124 1/2c; 125 1/2c; 126 1/2c; 127 1/2c; 128 1/2c; 129 1/2c; 130 1/2c; 131 1/2c; 132 1/2c; 133 1/2c; 134 1/2c; 135 1/2c; 136 1/2c; 137 1/2c; 138 1/2c; 139 1/2c; 140 1/2c; 141 1/2c; 142 1/2c; 143 1/2c; 144 1/2c; 145 1/2c; 146 1/2c; 147 1/2c; 148 1/2c; 149 1/2c; 150 1/2c; 151 1/2c; 152 1/2c; 153 1/2c; 154 1/2c; 155 1/2c; 156 1/2c; 157 1/2c; 158 1/2c; 159 1/2c; 160 1/2c; 161 1/2c; 162 1/2c; 163 1/2c; 164 1/2c; 165 1/2c; 166 1/2c; 167 1/2c; 168 1/2c; 169 1/2c; 170 1/2c; 171 1/2c; 172 1/2c; 173 1/2c; 174 1/2c; 175 1/2c; 176 1/2c; 177 1/2c; 178 1/2c; 179 1/2c; 180 1/2c; 181 1/2c; 182 1/2c; 183 1/2c; 184 1/2c; 185 1/2c; 186 1/2c; 187 1/2c; 188 1/2c; 189 1/2c; 190 1/2c; 191 1/2c; 192 1/2c; 193 1/2c; 194 1/2c; 195 1/2c; 196 1/2c; 197 1/2c; 198 1/2c; 199 1/2c; 200 1/2c; 201 1/2c; 202 1/2c; 203 1/2c; 204 1/2c; 205 1/2c; 206 1/2c; 207 1/2c; 208 1/2c; 209 1/2c; 210 1/2c; 211 1/2c; 212 1/2c; 213 1/2c; 214 1/2c; 215 1/2c; 216 1/2c; 217 1/2c; 218 1/2c; 219 1/2c; 220 1/2c; 221 1/2c; 222 1/2c; 223 1/2c; 224 1/2c; 225 1/2c; 226 1/2c; 227 1/2c; 228 1/2c; 229 1/2c; 230 1/2c; 231 1/2c; 232 1/2c; 233 1/2c; 234 1/2c; 235 1/2c; 236 1/2c; 237 1/2c; 238 1/2c; 239 1/2c; 240 1/2c; 241 1/2c; 242 1/2c; 243 1/2c; 244 1/2c; 245 1/2c; 246 1/2c; 247 1/2c; 248 1/2c; 249 1/2c; 250 1/2c; 251 1/2c; 252 1/2c; 253 1/2c; 254 1/2c; 255 1/2c; 256 1/2c; 257 1/2c; 258 1/2c; 259 1/2c; 260 1/2c; 261 1/2c; 262 1/2c; 263 1/2c; 264 1/2c; 265 1/2c; 266 1/2c; 267 1/2c; 268 1/2c; 269 1/2c; 270 1/2c; 271 1/2c; 272 1/2c; 273 1/2c; 274 1/2c; 275 1/2c; 276 1/2c; 277 1/2c; 278 1/2c; 279 1/2

of the army bill be postponed to the next session. The question was a close one, he said, from a foreign point of view, and France should not exhibit the weakness of the army now under the full weight of the organization.

Premier Rouvier declined to allow a prolongation of the debate. He said the Government intended to maintain the present policy in the interest and for the benefit of the country. [Applause from the Chamber]. The motion was rejected by a vote of 446 to 60.

Miles of Country Flooded

VIENNA, June 2.—The breaking of dykes of the Theiss river has resulted in the submerging of fifty miles of the Hungarian Plain, near Szegedin. It is estimated that the damage will reach £1,000,000. Thousands of animals are crowded into a small space, and the people are leaving their homes and boats. The breaking of the dykes is due to their defective construction. It is feared that the market towns of Szentes and Vasarhely will be flooded, and the inhabitants are prepared to flee at the first notice.

There are 4,000 men engaged in strengthening the dykes. The water is still rising in the Bega and Nera rivers. The Canal in South Hungary has overflowed its banks to an enormous extent. In all there are 300,000 acres inundated.

Gladstone At Swansea.

SWANSEA, June 2.—Mr. Gladstone arrived at Swansea this evening. He was warmly welcomed at all the places he stopped en route. He made several short speeches, in which he excused his absence from the United Kingdom. Numerous persons were present to receive him.

After a short stay, he gave a dinner to Mrs. Gladstone. At a few places there was a slight hissing, but the train stopped. Mr. Gladstone arrived at Swansea in good health. He will spend the morning driving and sailing.

Evictions At Bodyke.

DUBLIN, June 2.—The evictions at Bodyke have begun again, the Sheriff having recovered from his illness. The Sheriff is protected while doing his work by a large force of 600 policemen and troops. At one house, which the inmates were barricaded in, the officers made a hole through the wall with crowbars, and then removed the furniture. There is great excitement in the district.

Protection In Spain.

MADRID, June 2.—A strong protective movement is developing in Spain. Senators and Deputies, representing the farming and manufacturing districts, and men of letters, are urging the Government to take early steps to pass a law looking to the protection of native industry by the imposition of higher duties on foreign cereals and

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her purposes; and of this remainder, cents are devoted to our public charities only sixteen and a half, or the equivalent of eight and a quarter cents on our actual assessable wealth, to meet our expenditures of our State Government and contingent. Yet, while this is notwithstanding the fact that fully one-half of the State is still in virgin forest, and under internal improvements, the same ranks Kentucky as the fourteenth State in regard to the assessed value of land and the thirty-fifth as to the amount of per capita; and, moreover, that while the States tax their people a higher per capita, but four others in the entire appropriate anything like the same proportion of revenues derived from State taxation for local purposes.

The debt proper is smaller than that of any State in the Union, excepting seven, to \$674,000, at an aggregate interest of \$10,000 annum, or a fraction over half a cent on \$100 of our property at its present rate of assessment, and to meet this debt, in nine years, will be reduced to \$500,000. Assets in our sinking fund amounting to

been tedious in the recital, but if you were, perhaps, already weary, I shall be amply justified in view.

object, as you have already shown this spirit, and I am sure that the young men of the State will be able to show the same spirit in the future.

no doubt, and aspirants, preparing to enter the service, no matter what they may select, the employment of their energies, not one which

richer rewards in fortune or in fame, but which will be rewarded here in our own magnificent State, so lighted by nature, so lighted by man.

I desire also to suggest the importance of our young men to prepare themselves for the multiplied opportunities for usefulness to be afforded in the development of our resources, and the infinite varied productive industries growing out of them, just beginning and which must continue to increase in activity until long after we shall have crumbled into dust. To the attainment of that desirable end, I know of no more natural or necessary step than the amplement of this institution, with such enlargement of its instruction as will enable it to step from the curriculum of his day, full panoplied, into his chosen field, whatever it may be, whether it be the factory, the machine shop or the engineer's office, or the laboratory of the artist, or any of the multitude of avocations requiring superior intelligence and training. I have endeavored to show, the State is fully able to do, and I hope the time is not far when an enlightened public policy will support the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the grand institute of technology of the State of Mississippi, the pride and ornament of this beautiful and prosperous city, and brightest gem of the coronet of the Commonwealth.

Second
Section

THE DAILY NEWS

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PADUCAH, KY., SUNDAY

SPEECH OF J. C. FLOURNOY TO BANKERS

"Southward Ho!" a Scholarly Address Delivered at Bankers Association, St. Louis, Oct. 5th, 1904.

From the time our remotest ancestors of the parent Aryan stock surveyed an unknown world from the high uplands of the Altai mountains, the race from which Americans sprung has turned eager eyes upon the west. The western wind has borne to their expectant ears always a message of hope. They have ever seen both glory and gold in the alluring splendor of the western sun. Leaving the primitive home of the race they paused on the uttermost bounds of Europe only because the ocean barred their way. And when that way was opened, the cry of "Westward, Ho!" that rang through England in the days of Elizabeth, proclaimed the beginning of the most splendid era in the history of man. The racial energy, repressed for many weary centuries, found scope and breathing space. The magic of the cry rang true in the splendor of Shakespeare, and found lofty echo in the genius of Bacon. The dawn of the sixteenth century has had no parallel in the history of men, until the dawn of the twentieth century four hundred years after. It was then that all the conquests of the Anglo-Saxon were foretold, for it was then that all the stark daring of the race, all its tireless energy, all its superb courage, all its marvellous tenacity of purpose, were heated white in the glow of action and fused into racial characteristics. It was then that the framework of free government was laid, broad and deep. It was then that the Anglo-Saxon gave his bond to fate, that he would answer for the future of mankind, and that as long as his blood ran red, he would lead the civilization of the world. And the way he has kept his promise has made the world of today. For three hundred years that cry of "Westward Ho!" sufficed the

twenty-five thousand busy factories attested its growing industrial power. And none who know the facts can doubt but that the new South is but the old South responding to the call of changed conditions. But when the South adventured its all upon the issue of arms, all its fenced cities, all its pleasant places, all its substance, and all its sustenance was utterly destroyed by the hurricane of fire that swept its boundaries. Naught was left but a remnant of its stricken people, and the bare outlines of its desolate, devastated soil. Imagination recoils from the prospect that faced the South in '65.

After the Conflict.

The peace that came after the war tried the Southern people with far fiercer suffering than the hardest battle. Before they had been beaten with rods, but afterward, they were lashed with scorpions. When we think of that weary way which the South has come, when we remember what has been endured, and seen what has been accomplished, when we reflect upon that long night of reconstruction with its foul brood of vultures and vampires, upon the unspeakable wrongs ignorance and folly heaped upon a helpless people, upon the carnival of loot that followed hard upon the iron heels of war, when we consider the insuperable difficulties the South has overcome, the epidemics of disease it has suffered, the staggering debts it has paid, the unceasing battle it has fought all these long years for the maintenance of its racial purity and the very existence of its civilization, we may indeed wonder at "the pit whence we were dug, and the rock whence we were hewn." Never since the morning stars first sang together, has any story been told, at once so

Again I remind you that the South began to recover from the war only about twenty years ago.

Cotton Factories.

In 1880 the South produced only 400,000 tons of pig iron. During two decades the production increased seven fold, and is growing today at a rate unprecedented in any of the past years. Take cotton factories. In 1880 the South had just begun to engage in this industry. It had \$22,000,000 invested in 180 cotton mills. In 1900 it had \$175,000,000 invested in 750 cotton mills. The bulk of this increase was from 1890. In 1891 the cotton mills of the North consumed 2,003,317 bales of cotton and the mills of the South 604,661 bales of cotton. During the ten years' time to 1901, the North increased its cotton consumption exactly 13,412 bales, while the South increased its consumption 1,333,310 bales, or one hundred times as much. Since then the ratio of increase is even greater. From 1880 to 1900 the per cent. of increase of cotton manufactures in the entire country was 120 per cent. But in the South the increase was 413 per cent. And these figures tell in no uncertain tones that the manufacturing scepter has passed from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and that the seats of the mighty have moved from North to South.

Lumber and Manufacturing.

Take the great industry of lumber. In 1880 the South had about 6,600 lumber mills, employing \$23,000,000 capital. In 1900 she had over 14,000 mills employing \$181,000,000 capital, an increase of over 100 per cent. in number and nearly 800 per cent. in capital invested.

But lest one might think that these four lines of industry unfairly represented the situation, let us examine the figures on all lines of manufac-

dors of the sunset resplendent for all the shining glories of the day. To those who may be the business capacity of the South tribute the growth of the vaunted Northern empire cite a few unanswer-

Southern Enterprise.

No railroad system in the States show such a substantial growth as the Southern systems. In the Southern, the Atlanta and the Illinois Central, the first named, Southern president for very many years the one which has

splendid showing of the Louisville and Nashville, the president was a Confederate soldier, and of the Illinois Central, its presiding genius for years was another Confederate soldier.

The tobacco trust is one of the greatest business enterprises in the world, and its founder and president is a Virginian.

The fertilizer trust and the cotton seed oil trust were born in the South, nurtured with Southern money, managed by Southern minds, and today employ more than one hundred millions of capital, more money than the entire South would have brought, if put under the hammer and sold in '65.

The founder and president of the greatest lumber company in the world, owning more than one million acres of land, and cutting more than a million feet of lumber every day, is a Texan born before the war. The greatest aggregation of financial genius in the world is the American Bankers' association. But two years ago it made a Southern banker from the capital of the confederacy its president. Prior to that time it had likewise honored a banker from Georgia. The largest cotton mills in the South are owned and managed by men born in Charleston, S. C., the very hot-bed of secession. We hear much talk of Northern and Western enterprise, but the first railroad ever built in America was built in the South, and the first engineer who ever pulled a locomotive throttle in this country was afterwards a Confederate soldier. This very world's exhibition, the greatest the world has ever seen, has as its executive head, a Southerner and a

tion and fused into racial characteristics. It was then that the framework of free government was laid, broad and deep. It was then that the Anglo-Saxon gave his bond to fate, that he would answer for the future of mankind, and that as long as his blood ran red, he would lead the civilization of the world. And the way he has kept his promise has made the world of today. For three hundred years that cry of "Westward Ho!" sufficed the race. For three centuries our forefathers pushed their frontier further and yet further west. And that westward march of empire has been the miracle of history. It is the story of civilization itself, abounding in all that can stir the imagination, rouse the pride, or excite the wonder of men. It is a story of high and heroic endeavor, of titanic struggles, of unceasing conflict that ended only when the resistless march of the Anglo-Saxon once more was stayed by the sea, and the race paused again on the shore, and gazed eastward over the wider expanse of the Pacific, as ages before they had looked westward over the unknown waters of the turbulent North Sea. Marking the end of the westward advance, the century that has just ended has marked the beginning of a new era in human progress. The years of fighting and force of colonization and emigration have passed. There are no new continents to settle and civilize. No adventures to stir the blood. No savages to benevolently rub out of existence. The geographic unknown has vanished into the limbo of forgotten yesterdays. Within the confines of these grounds the savages that attacked Livingstone and Stanley in Africa, other savages who warred against Fremont on the plains, the cannibals from the South Seas that can almost remember Captain Cook, and with them the sealed and secret nations of the mysterious east, and this concourse is proving as naught else could, that men have turned the light of civilization into every spot on the globe. But with distance annihilated, and the time factor in human affairs abolished, the century that has just dawned marks the beginning of the time when nature herself will no longer withhold her secrets from the inquiring genius of the race that has led the vanguard of progress across seas and mountains, through hostile countries, till the very word has dwindled small within its giant grasp.

Century of Material Development.

This is the century of material development. All the energies of men have been turned to seeking out knowledge. And this stirring panorama around us, marvelous as it is in its extent and beauty, gives but vague hint of what the future will yield to the questions of intelligence. During the tide of time that marked the beginning and the end of the great Anglo-Saxon migration, America came into being, and astounded the world with her progress. During the course of that progress, as a result of its development, as the necessary sequence to its political and economic condition, came the war between the states. When that bloody struggle ended, between North and South yawned a chasm which seemed impassable. On one growth and prosperity was based, but stimulated. On the other, poverty and sorrow, mute and dry-eyed, gazed at the red ruins war had left of the stateliest social fabric men had ever erected. The South had been settled by the very flower of English gentlemen. And the courteous grace of the Cavaliers had been knit to the stark virtues of the Covenanters and Huguenots, till the resultant race had made their every state a land of lofty traditions, the home of eloquence, statesmanship and courage. It was a land upon which "Affluent Fortune had poured all her horn, and lavished Honor showered all her stars. Before the war the South had realized its measureless economic possibilities and even then was developing more rapidly than any other part of the United States. From 1850 to 1860 the South built more than twice as much railroad mileage as did the North and West. In 1860 more than

misericordant difficulties the South has overcome, the epidemics of disease it has conquered, the staggering debts it has paid, the unceasing battle it has fought all these long years for the maintenance of its racial purity and the very existence of its civilization, we may indeed wonder at "the pit whence we were digged, and the rock whence we were hewn." Never since the morning stars first sang together, has any story been told, at once so marvelous and pathetic as the story of the South since the war. It is an epic such as no poet has ever sung, a recital such as no master has ever conceived, whose opening strains would be the majestic tramp of marching armies, and the sound of falling cities, whose minor chords are the sobs of a great people broken-hearted, but whose conclusion might be the triumphal strophe sung to success by the ceaseless roar of industry from Southern railroad, mill, mind and field, until today the South that faced destruction in '65 has won back an imperial domain, has taken captivity captive, outstripped its conqueror on his chosen fields of endeavor, and turned over to the generations to come, a land ten fold greater and richer than it was when the first gun was fired at Sumpter. But lest you think I am dealing in rhetorical exaggeration, I ask your patience to consider a few figures from the reports of the statisticians and census takers.

Coal and Iron.

There are three great tests of economic development. The production of coal, the making of pig iron, the manufacture of cotton goods. And by these accepted standards we shall judge the South and we shall compare these periods of development, 1860, 1880 and 1900. In 1860 the United States produced about six million tons of coal, and in speaking of coal, I mean soft coal. Two decades later the entire United States produced forty million tons of coal. In 1900, two decades later, the South produced sixty million tons of coal, and last year the single state of Alabama produced more than twice as much coal as the entire country did the year before the war, and the South more than ten times as much as the entire country in 1860.

The South did not begin to grow until after 1830, but in these two decades she produced fifty per cent. more coal than all America did in 1860, and we have hardly scratched the enormous coal area of West Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama and Tennessee. We all know coal mining is yet in swaddling clothes in these states. Kentucky alone has ten times the coal area of Great Britain, and last year Great Britain produced 300,000,000 tons of coal. Great as these figures are representing development in coal production, they but give hint of what the South will soon develop along this line. In 1860 the United States produced in round figures 750,000 tons of pig iron. In 1880 the entire United States produced 2,000,000 tons of pig iron. Last year the production of pig iron in the South was 3,000,000 tons, four times greater than in all the country in 1860, and equalled the nation's output for 1880.

Lumber and Manufacturing.

Take the great industry of lumber. In 1880 the South had about 6,600 lumber mills, employing \$23,000,000 capital. In 1900 she had over 14,000 mills employing \$181,000,000 capital, an increase of over 100 per cent. in number and nearly 800 per cent. in capital invested.

But lest one might think that these four lines of industry unfairly represented the situation, let us examine the figures on all lines of manufacturing. From 1880 to 1900 the United States grew at a marvelous pace. Its returns astonished the world when compiled by Mr. Mulhall. But during that period of gigantic growth, the United States increased 252 per cent. in manufacturing of all kinds, and the South increased 348 per cent., her capital invested in all lines of manufacturing increasing from \$257,000,000 in 1880 to \$1,153,000,000 in 1900. During that time the ratio of increase of the value of manufactured articles in the United States was 142 per cent., in the South it was 177 per cent.

Nor were those shiftless Southern farmers' altogether idle during the same period. In 1880 Southern farm products amounted to \$660,000,000. Within twenty years they had increased to \$1,300,000,000, a gain of about one hundred per cent. During that time farm lands in the United States increased 67 per cent. in value, but in the South the increase was 72 per cent. In the entire country farm implements increased 84 per cent. in value, but in the South the increase was 120 per cent. But the striking fact of this marvelous showing made by those comparisons is, that during that time from 1880 to 1900 population in the South increased only 44 per cent. against a gain of 52 per cent. for the country at large.

Eliminating the immense number of worthless idle negroes, and we find that the South outstrips the balance of the United States in industrial efficiency and growth.

Again, when compared with the great countries of England, France, and Germany in the increase of cotton consumed during the past decade, a very reliable index of industrial growth, and we find that the South increased its cotton manufactures 413 per cent., while England, France and Germany combined increased only 46 per cent. Practically the same figures hold good in other lines. And again on comparison, we find the South outstripping the entire world in the expansion of her industries.

"Southward, Ho."

And when we consider that Southern mind, muscle and money has been the moving force in this magnificent progress, we may indeed be pardoned for believing that the cry of this dawning century of industrial and economic development will be "Southward, Ho!" for all who crave the gold and glory that awaits the efforts of energy, enterprise and courage in every field of endeavor down in Dixie.

In the light of these figures, we can fearlessly predict that the Star of Empire has shifted position, that it no longer scintillates in the dying splen-

owned and managed by men born in Charleston, S. C., the very hotbed of secession. We hear much talk of Northern and Western enterprise, but the first railroad ever built in America was built in the South, and the first engineer who ever pulled a locomotive throttle in this country was afterwards a Confederate soldier. This very world's exhibition, the greatest the world has ever seen, has as its executive head a Southerner and a Kentuckian.

The first Bessemer steel ever produced in the world came from a Southern furnace in Kentucky, and the first oil well sunk in America was sunk in our own state. And today Kentucky and Texas are racing with Pennsylvania for supremacy in oil production. The first electric trolley car system installed in the United States was at Richmond, Va., the second in Lexington, Ky., and the third system installed was in Paducah, Ky. I might weary you with further figures that would only confirm the story.

Battle Fought and Won.

Neither favoring chance, nor outside aid, have led the South through the Slough of Despond, past the very Valley of the Shadow, into the Delectable Land of today. Her own sons have fought and won her battles, and from all her past, from the sorrows and suffering that have given her strength, through the long night of her redemption, from the silent heroic toil that won fertility back to her exhausted fields, from the pulsing energy that is busy today from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, comes assurance that in this warfare for commercial supremacy which will distinguish this present century, the South will never again see the high tide of victory turn at another Gettysburg, never again witness surrender at another Appomattox.

"The very stars have said it, and what those shining symbols of fate have proclaimed, mine own prophetic soul doth confirm."

"Old Kentucky."

In this steady, victorious advance of the South, where stands "Old Kentucky?"

In the critical hour of the battle of New Orleans General Jackson heard his right wing had been routed. He sent a hurried order to General Coffee to investigate, but soon the answer came from Coffee, "We are safe, General Jackson, 'There stands Old Kentucky.'"

Kentucky's past is secure. In arms, eloquence and statesmanship, she stands supreme. Name me soldierly fame, and I will answer you John Morgan. Name me eloquence, and I will answer you Henry Clay. Name me greatness, and I will reply Abraham Lincoln. But this new South with its present aglow with action and its future alight with promise is calling Kentucky, for by every tie of blood, birth and circumstance and situation, Kentucky belongs to the South, and the South belongs to Kentucky.

Standing a very queen amid her sister states, with feet fast planted on

the banks of the mightiest of inland waters, diademed with a mountain crown, zoned with exuberant soil, veined with inestimable mineral wealth, Kentucky guards the gateway to the greatest industrial empire the world has ever seen. But you and I must still answer that insistent question, where stands Old Kentucky?

We know that Kentucky's coal area is ten times as that of Great Britain, but our coal production is not one-hundredth times as much. We know our lead and zinc deposits excel those of Missouri, but their development was hardly started. Admirably situated as the state is for every possible line of manufacturing, yet we export much of our raw material instead of taking our toll from it ourselves. And yet, despite what we lack, I can draw confident inspiration from what has been accomplished. We need more enterprise, but it is fast coming. We need more money, but we will get it. We need to know better the vast resources of our state, but that knowledge is forcing itself upon the blind eye. Kentucky is coming into her own, in spite of all drawbacks. And Kentucky is being developed, as the South has been developed, by the work of her own sons. We are on the eve of a mighty industrial advance. The building of the Panama canal will stimulate every Southern state with a magic touch. And the building of the Panama canal inevitably means the construction of a deep water channel along the Ohio and the Mississippi to the gulf, means commerce in Kentucky will expand, till the bannering smoke of Louisville will challenge Pittsburg's supremacy as the world's busiest workshop, till Paducah will measure up to her possibilities as one of the greatest manufacturing and distributing cities of the South, till every resource of the state is developed, all its mines give up their hoarded wealth, all its forests yield adequate returns, and all its fields, the richer grown from reaping lavish prosperity on her people. In the coming years, I confidently believe that you and I can proudly say, pointing to the very forefront of industrial progress, "There stands Old Kentucky!"

with letter June 9, 1905

SUNDAY, NOV. 27, '04

F. CLAY ELKIN

SAYS HE WILL ASK REAPPOINTMENT IN DUE TIME.

He Thinks the Present Discussion of
Of the Postmastership is Premature, as He Has Over
Eighteen Months to
Serve.

Postmaster Elkin was seen by a LEADER reporter Saturday afternoon and asked what would be his attitude in the matter of requesting a re-appointment to his present position. He replied in substance as follows:

"It seems to me that it is a bit early to begin a discussion of this matter at this time, for the reason that my present commission does not expire until June, 1906, more than a year and a half from now. I do not think it proper that I should annoy the patrons of the Lexington postoffice with a petition requesting my re-appointment at a time so long before any action in regard to my successor may be taken.

"Most assuredly I will be a candidate for re-appointment. In so far as the people are concerned, leaving politics out of it, I will ask their endorsement upon the ground that the postal service in this city and county has been as efficient as it can be made. When I was appointed postmaster, I found but 26 persons connected with the Lexington postoffice. There are now in a round number 60. I am a believer in an efficient mail service and in an extension of the service wherever the needs of the people demand it. The department at Washington has never refused any request which I have made for additional help when same was ~~not~~ needed. I unhesitatingly say that the city of Lexington receives today a mail service unexcelled by any city in America of its size.

"I need not mention the popularity of the rural free delivery which has been established during my administration. For two years this county had seven rural free delivery routes, when no other route was in operation in the State. The advantages and conveniences of this service were recognized and with the co-operation of the people and the local press I was able to procure the establishment of the same. At first the entire county was not served. Today, however, there is no section of Fayette county that is not served by rural free delivery, or which is not so contiguous thereto as to receive daily mail from some rural route. In other words, this county has that which but one other county in the State can lay claim to, namely, an entire county free delivery service.

"I believe that the patrons of this office, whether they reside in the city or county, are convinced that I am an impartial official, and though a Republican to the core, I have not allowed politics to effect in any sense the character of the mail service rendered.

"I therefore believe that the people are for me.

"As to the political claims of the respective applicants, that is a matter to determine within the party, and with the rank and file and the leaders of the party in Fayette county. I am perfectly willing to take my chance.

"If a majority of the patrons of the office were to oppose my re-appointment, I would not accept the office again if the same were tendered to me. Should the gentlemen already announced as applicants take the same position, after a thorough canvass of the situation, I do not believe I would have any opposition whatever."

POLICE COURT

SOPHOMORE CLASS GET CERTIFICATES TO MASNER INSTITUTE

Police Reporter Drops Into a Rhodes Scholarship Frame of Mind in Daily Report and is Later Threatened With Poesy

Four candidates from the sophomore class in experimental science presented themselves this morning for competitive examination for the Riley scholarship, which carries with it an appointment to Masner Institute, where the appointee enjoys free table board and free dormitory privileges, with free access to the most up-to-date apparatus, provided at the city's expense.

As credentials they produced evidence that they had experimented extensively with liquid products, particularly whiskey and beer, and were able even to give R. M. Allen, secretary of the Pure Food Commission, pointers as to the best brands of "wet goods" and their effects on the human system. Patrolman Dan Monnyhan happened to be present last night, when they held an "open session" at which they demonstrated some of their experiments and he was able to give expert testimony that these experiments were a howling success. Therefore, on his recommendation, Prof. Riley concluded that each was entitled to a reward and accordingly a \$4 scholarship was awarded each of the contestants, whose names as certified to by Clerk Wm. Renick were W. T. Elliott, James Gay, J. M. Newton, and Lee Hinton. They matriculated at once.

"I know a maiden fair to see,
Take care! Take care!
She can both false and friendly be,
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not she's fooling thee!"

She has two eyes of softest brown,
Take care! Take care!
She gives a side glance and looks down,
Beware! Beware!

Trust her not she's fooling thee!"
"Pig" Shehan saw this maiden with the "goo-goo" eyes last night on De-weese street, but he didn't "beware" nor "take care" either, and the result was he is now bemoaning the loss of \$75 of his hard earned cash. Who got "Pigs" roll? is almost as great a mystery as who hit Billy Patterson? or who built the pyramids?

The police last night arrested Dovie Higgins, Mamie Kelley, America Higgins and Albert Kelly, colored believed to be connected with the robbery. The Higgins girl declares she knows nothing of "Pig" and his wad, but she admits that he was at her house in company with Mamie Kelly. Mamie, or as she would doubtless spell it Mayme, protests her innocence and says that Dovie "made love to de man's roll". All the accused were passed up to Magistrate F. S. Graves, where warrants were sworn out charging Dovie with grand larceny; America with knowingly receiving stolen property and Albert Kelly with malicious striking and wounding. All were committed to jail to await further investigation. Mamie Kelly was recognized as a witness in the case.

George Washington was charged with house breaking and His Honor passed him up to Magistrate Graves for further investigation. He is accused of entering a house in Irish-town.

DeWitt Hinton is neither a Russian

nor a Jap, but he imagined he was in charge of the artillery department of one of the other belligerents last night. The police discovered him, however, before he could get his heavy ordnance into position and prevented what might have been severe cannonading. Like Hull at Detroit, he surrendered without firing a shot and was marched off a prisoner to the station house. The charge of carrying a weapon concealed was placed against him. This morning in Police Court it could not be proved that he had his engine of destruction behind the breast works of his pocket and the charge was amended to breach of the peace. Hinton was given a gentle hint to be careful hereafter about making such warlike demonstrations and was let off with a fine of \$4.

The rest of the docket was disposed of as follows:

Charles Gross, colored, breach of the peace, dismissed, but put under a peace bond of \$200. Charles and his "grand pa" got into a "scrap" yesterday and his "grand pa" told his troubles to the police who afterwards muzzled Charles.

The case against the Blue Grass Traction Co., charged with operating cars in the city limits without a license, was filed away with leave to reinstate.

THE QUEST FOR A "LOST RACE"

A Brilliant Dash Into the Field of Ethnology

Historic Hints For "Home- Coming" Kentuckians

BY THOMAS EDWARD PICKETT, M.D., MAYSVILLE, KY.

I.

Upon the Northern border of Mr. Lacey Allen's "Arcady" there rises with picturesque distinctness against a range of green hills a pleasant old Southern town which is neither "sleepy" nor "quaint," but in a notable degree animated, bustling, ambitious, and, in current phrase, up-to-date, though it must be confessed that here and there, in certain secluded localities, it is architecturally antique. Constructed almost wholly of brick and planted solidly upon the lower slopes of the wooded hills, the site is indescribably charming, and, looked at from a distant elevation in front, or from the elevated plateau of the environment, presents a pleasing completeness and finish in the *coup d'oeil*. At one glance the eye takes in the compact little city, set, gem-like, on the crescentic sweep of the river that flows placidly past the willow-fringed shore and the walled and graded front. The scene is likewise suggestive, since it marks the Northern limit of the "phosphatic limestone" formation which assures the permanent productivity of the overlying soil—a natural fertilizer which by gradual disintegration perpetually renews the soil exhausted by prolonged or injudicious cultivation.

The town is of Virginian origin. At one time, indeed, it was a Virginian town; the rich country to the South of it was peopled chiefly by tobacco planters from "Piedmont" Virginia, slaveholding Virginians of a superior class.

In the infancy of this early Virginian settlement it was wholly ruled by Boone and Boone—the former a commissioner of roads for the primitive Virginian county, then ill-cultivated and forest clad with a few scattered settlements and fortified stations, very difficult of access and with magnificent distances between, and the latter a leading "trustee" of the rude and embryonic Eighteenth Century town. As we pass through the streets near the center of the place the hand today note some proportions of a noble edifice which has come down to us from the early mid-century days, an imposing "colonial" structure with a lofty, well proportioned cupola and a nobly columned front. It is that significant symbol of Southern civilization—the Courthouse. To the artistic and antiquarian eye the building is the glory of the old "Virginian" town, since it appeals at once to civic pride and critical taste.

It was here—in the capacious auditorium of the Courthouse and in the closing quarter of the last century—that a large and enthusiastic gathering of really typical Kentuckians, familiar from childhood with tales of wild adventure, greeted, with rapturous applause, the renowned hunter and explorer, Paul Du Chaillu, a native of Paris, France. A common taste for woodcraft had brought the alien elements in touch. The Frenchman was a swell hunter of big game, and had come hither to rehearse his graphic recital of experiences in the equatorial haunts of that formidable anthropoid—the Gorilla. Du Chaillu's discovery of the Gorilla and the Obongwa dwarfs was so astounding to modern civilization that strenuous efforts were made to discredit it, notably by Gray and Barth. But later explorations amply vindicated the Frenchman's claims.

He had a like experience later. The adventurous explorer had come to Kentucky in prompt response to an invitation from a local Club, a social and literary organization which owed its popularity and success chiefly to the circumstance that the genial members though sometimes intemperately "social" were never obtrusively "literary." The social feature was particularly pleasing to the accomplished Frenchman, who was a man of the world in every sense, and dropped easily into congenial relations with gentlemen who had an hereditary and highly cultivated taste for *le sport* in all its phases. Take them when or where you might the spirit of *camaraderie* was in them strong. They told a good story in racy English and with excellent taste. They had studied with discrimination the composition of a Bourbon "cocktail." They had a distinctly connoisseurish appreciation of the flavor, fragrance and tints of an Havana cigar. They had a traditional preference for

Bourbon in their domestic and social drinking, but they always kept ample supplies of imported wines for their guests.

The genial Frenchman was very indulgent to the generous tittle of his hosts. He drank their Bourbon, he praised them, he imported Mumm and Clicquot. He did better still, he drank their Champagne—a high compliment from such a source.

Clearly enough the harmony between the guest and his environment was complete. These courteous and jovial Kentuckians were not only brilliant and audacious *vandaleurs*, but with their varied experiences as sportsmen had a variety of marvellous stories to tell. When their stock of pioneer exploits fell short, they would listen with polite interest to their guest's weird stories of the African jungle, and cleverly cap them with reminiscences of a miraculous outing on Reelfoot Lake or Kinnickinnick. They were themselves experts with the rifle and the long bow and were loaded to the muzzle with authentic traditions of the rod and gun.

The jungle stories were all right, but the African hunter was never allowed to forget that he was in the land of the hunter Boone. The very ground upon which they commemoratively wassailed had been consecrated by the footsteps of the great explorer of the West. The beastly "anthropoids" that confronted him were armed with tomahawks and guns. A salient point of difference indeed. The clever and daring Frenchman listened with smiling interest to the tales of the "spurs of the jungle," and was silently remarking, no doubt, his curious affinity to the gasconade of France. He seemed to feel perfectly at home. And who of us that were present can ever forget the impression of that dark, resolute face, the illuminating smile, the flashing teeth and the kindly humorous glance of the piercing eye. His experiences at the Clubroom only partially prepared him for the peculiar impressiveness of the audience that greeted him at the stately old Courthouse. There were the same men to be sure, handsome, graceful, courteous, smiling and soft of speech; but the women—with their lovely faces, their handsome dresses, their enchanting manners, their distinction, ease and charm. The Frenchman was never more of a philosopher than when he gazed upon this scene.

He told his tale of the jungle simply, but with a vividness that was realistic and startling to a degree. The fascination of the audience was complete. He not only described that strange creature, the gorilla in the African forest, but he recreated the part, a representation which gave a curiously thrilling quality to the tale not appreciable when told in print, admirably as it is told in the author's famous book.

When the voice of the speaker ceased, as it did all too soon, the silent, fascinated audience, aroused from its strange round of hearty, appreciative applause. For several moments the lecturer stood in a grave, thoughtful attitude, gazing intently upon the moving throng, not as though idly observing the dispersion of a village gathering, but as some philosophic tourist from another sphere, studying the aspect, the attitude, characteristic manner and physiognomic traits of an alien race. He asked but one question. Turning eagerly to the gentleman who accompanied him, he inquired with an expression of intense interest as his glance fell upon a graceful Kentuckienne, near the center of the throng—a lovely blonde with exquisite complexion, hair and eyes—"Who is our beautiful Scandinavian?" The answer seemed to please him, and he walked thoughtfully toward the door an object of respectful attention from the slow-moving throng, lingering as it longed to stay. Though of small stature he would have attracted attention anywhere. His figure was compact, lithe, dainty, and perfectly erect, his cranial outline (typically French) denoted intellectual strength and physical vigor, his facial contour was bold, regular and pleasing—a singularly virile countenance softened and dignified by the discipline of thought. The crowd of which he is now the central figure is com-

posed largely of men wholly different from Du Chaillu in air, stature, carriage, countenance, complexion and racial type. Yet Nature seldom evolves from any source a soldier bit of man than this gallant Frenchman from the heart of France.

The distinguished guest took his departure on the following day not with a cold adieu, but with an airy *au revoir*—as of one who, charmed with his welcome, was meditating an early return. But was he pleased? Apparently he was, and if not he had the Frenchman's happy art of seeming to be. If here simply for observation, he certainly found no degeneracy, but rather, we should say, certain pleasing lines of variation in the Occidental evolution of the race. It seems impossible that he should not have had a pleasant impression of his hosts—these genial sons of "Arcady" forever piping their minty elixirs with osten straws, whose drinks even when "straightest" were not stronger than their steady heads—so hospitable to strangers, so chivalrous to women, so courteous to men, so gracious in manner, so happy in speech, so loyal to kin, so proud of their Commonwealth, their ancestral traditions, and their indomitable race. They drank nought from the skulls of their enemies, but they were adept in filling their own. Their potations were pottle deep, and the intervals between were not needlessly prolonged. And yet they rose refreshed from their heady cups, ordered their staid drench and sighed for work.

The adventurous Frenchman was no glutton in debauch, but in a modest symposium could always hold his own, and doubtless in this festive reunion of Bourbon and Champagne, that he had re-discovered the *Nouvelle France* of the royal days when Louis Le Grand was King.

II.

In the summer or early autumn of 1880, the writer of this paper had the good fortune to be present at the Newcastle meeting of the British Association, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, standing at the very gate of Scotland, and looking out the great gate of the great North Sea is a famous old city in English history that lay directly in the path of Conquest and migration and was literally cradled in war, alternately rocked by Scandinavian or Dane, Englishman or Scot. Today it is big, prosperous and progressive, even in the midst of peace perpetually sounding the note of preparation for war. True to its oldest and best traditions it is staunchly loyal to the Crown, proudly proclaiming its faith on every coast, from the mouths of mighty rivers east in their own Cyclopean shops. From the days of the Scandinavian sea-rover through centuries of ruthless conflict she has stood stoutly against the enemies of England. She has long seatron of solid wall resists the encroachments of the Northern sea. A fit place of meeting, as it proved, for a select body of England's brilliant, busy, clear-headed and practical savants, and especially for that marvelously fruitful mid-century "see lion" which here first received supreme scientific recognition, having been organized at the Newcastle meeting by the British Association in 1863.

Though the youngest of the sections, its proceedings are singularly fascinating and the attendance always large. The meeting was held in the reading room of the Public Library. Upon a long, low platform to the left of the entrance there sat facing the audience a group not of "scientists" but of really scientific men, their names as familiar to the English reading world as household words. The central figure of the group, Sir William Turner of Edinburgh, was the chairman of the section—a man of striking personality, who read a paper on Weissmann and his theories which was listened to with closest attention, the novelty of the doctrines eliciting many expressions of doubt or dissent, though presented by the author of the paper with singular lucidity, fairness and force. Sir William graced his position well, not merely by reason of intellectual gifts, but by virtue of a personal dignity which admirably comported with his commanding presence. He was a large, handsome man, with a robust frame, an erect carriage and a notably aggressive air. Seated near him and firmly supporting his somewhat heavy presence, were a number of men with world renowned names—Francis Galton, famous for his studies in heredity, and the publication of an epochal work; Sir Henry Acland, a learned anthropologist and medical scholar—a thinker of deep and varied scientific resource; Boyd Dawkins, the pioneer "Cave Hunter" and writer upon pre-historic archaeology; John Evans, an able, learned and industrious writer upon pre-historic themes; Doctor Bruce, the eminent historian of the Roman Wall; and General Pitt Rivers, equally famous as soldier and savant, a quiet, dark faced gentleman of easy, pleasant manners, dressed in the plainest fashion and spending an income of 200,000 a year. His large benefactions for scientific purposes made him truly a Prince of Science, gracious, munificent and wise. The most striking and conspicuous figure in this solid English line, was George Romanes, then in his prime, and in apparently perfect health, tall, erect, dark haired, with pale handsome features, and scholarly high bred air—a most impressive personification of intellectual pride and strength. As he sat in the midst of that animated group, cold, proud, silent but keenly observant,

he vividly recalled the figure of moss Kentuckian who once presided at the United States Senate calmly the portents of coming war. The observer noted the same quiet intellect, resolution and reserved By the side of the stately Romanes sat the learned and vivacious Isaac Taylor, slender, gray-haired, eyed, alert, humorous, and full of one of those clerical scholars an tence who have done so much for hish literature and have been a teristic charm of English social men most admirably depicted novelist Bulwer in his better Canon Taylor was the most an figure in this noble English. Near him sat two foreigners, e curiously striking contrast with other—of these, a tall, ruddy, shouldered blonde, with a strong well-knit frame, an eager, alert sion and a somewhat restless e the celebrated Scandinavian e Fridtjof Nansen, then but two years of age, but already made famous by his recent explorations polar sea. At the left of the young dinavio, and, presenting a stia contrast to that impressive figure sat a somewhat older man of sma ure of compact, vigorous frame, a dark complexion, keen, clear, tiful dark eyes, and features b French. The reader recognizes scription at once. It is our old Du Chaillu, who had come to the ern coast of England, and stand the very pathway of old Scandi invasion and confronting some o land's best thinkers upon thei ground, has calmly looked out u "grim-troubled" sea of En Saxon King and boldly proclaim theory of the direct Scandinavian of the English race.

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"For Saxon or Dane or Norman, Teyton or Celt—or whatever we— Saxon or Norse—it is nothing to me, We are all of us one in our souls of thee," the closing line being given with a politely sympathetic inclination of the head towards the gentleman from France, and with a gracious smile more expres- sive than his words,—the smile inter-

preting to his hearers the startling dis- claimer: "It is nothing to me." The clever ecclesiast read a very learned pa- per at the same meeting on a similar theme, and the two gentlemen who sat near him, Du Chailu and Nansen, were ideal representatives of two of his four ethnological types, the Auvergnat type of Central France, and the long-headed Scandinavian of the North. Indeed, as a matter for courteous rational discussion the question of "Saxon or Norse" had the profoundest interest for the amiable sa- vant, who seemed to possess in perfection that fine philosophical quality of intellect which the French have happily termed *justice d'esprit*, a quality in which even the ablest disputant may sometimes be deficient.

But nothing disconcerted by criticism or compliment, Mr. Du Chailu remarked, with cold dignity as he rose, in final re- sponse: "Opinions, gentlemen, may differ in England from opinions in France, but the truth on both sides of the Chan- nel is the same"—a sentiment to which all present responded with that fine sym- pathy and with that perfect courtesy, "wherein to derogate from none—the truth is, English gentlemen have no peer."

III.

Every schoolboy is familiar with the salient facts of the history of the Norman, their origin in Scandinavia, the seizure of a fertile province in France (wring from one of the *fainéant* heirs of Charle- magne) the extraordinary evolution as the great ethnic force of the period, their absolute mastery wherever they went of sea and land, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, and notably their Conquest of England, their perfect fusion with the conquered peoples, and the re- sulting evolution of the English race. All this is commonplace to every histori- cal reader. But recent investigators going deeper, have inquired if the laws, institutions, language and material con- structions ~~which~~ mark the pathway of Norman conquest are simply the mem- orials of an extinct race? Is the Norman still living, still powerful, progressive and prolific? Or is it an exhausted racial force, pitiless, impotent and *effete*, with no recognizable evidence of its ancient prepotency in racial struggles for ex- istence in the conflicts of the past? Or, in a word, is it, as Mr. Freeman affirms, a Lost Race? The answer to these ques- tions depends largely upon the answer to other queries, to-wit: Was the con- quest and settlement of England merely a military invasion? or was it a vast popular migration such as America has witnessed at later times? or was it not in point of fact both—an invasion and a migration, the one following the other? Here, then, we must infer the existence of an immense multitude of Norman immigrants, and we must infer, too, with the abridged race. What has been the result of this intimate com- mingling of ethnic elements upon Eng- lish soil? Is it possible that so daring and successful a gamester as the Nor- man was lost in the shuffle when he him- self was handling the cards? The writer of this paper thinks that he found in the great Library of the British Museum, evidence almost conclusive, if not quite, that the Norman people are still in power upon this planet; to be as carefully counted with in the struggles of the fu- ture as in the conflicts of the past. Re- cent investigation has revealed the fact that contemporary records in England and Normandy—records of two different countries of seven hundred years stand- ing, relating to different branches of the same race—are so minutely detailed as to enable the philosophic inquirer "to trace the identity of families and even individuals, in two countries."

And all this has been done by placing the Great Rolls of the Norman Exche- quer in juxtaposition with similar Eng- lish records of the Twelfth Century. This comparative juxtaposition of con- temporary official records of kindred races geographically separate has been made the basis of an alphabetical series of English or Anglo-Norman surnames, which is remarkably full, though nec- essarily incomplete since the compiler, a very able English scholar, was not in position to enumerate all the families then extant, but it contains five times as many names as the famous Battle Abbey Roll, and conclusively shows that the ancestry of the intellectual aris- tocracy of England was Norman. The Anglo-Saxon and the Dane were shown to be in a hopeless minority. The in- quiry which resulted in the compilation of the alphabetical list was restricted entirely to surnames of a purely Nor- man origin still existing in England. A third or more of this English population is Norman directly descended from the Norman migration that accompanied of- fered the Conquest.

Can evidence be more conclusive that the Norman was neither extinguished or absorbed by the sluggish Anglo-Saxon?

Mr. Thomas Hardy, in his powerful fiction, "Tess," plainly accepts the con- clusiveness of these views. His heroine, though of humble origin clearly owes her involuntary seductiveness and fatal charm to the transmitted potency of her Norman blood, and it is said that in cer- tain secluded parts of England may be found today rural or village populations of the same class gathered about the old Norman castle donjon, or keep; their Norman descent distinctly visible in their inherited personal traits; a certain char- acteristic combination of intellect, cour- age, beauty and social charm distin- guishing them at a glance from the dull,

heavy, long-bodied, short-legged, un- shapely Saxon of a neighboring town or shire. The same restless blood or the same spirit of adventure which brought the Scandinavian to Normandy and the Norman to English soil, in time drove him to the great settlements beyond the Atlantic Sea—settlements known by the English of today as "the States." Their brethren in Ireland followed in great numbers at a later day. The earli- est migration of the Anglo-Norman folk was to the Colony of Virginia, as many of the old Virginian surnames, Bacon, Baskerville, Boys, (Bois), Cabell, Clay, etc., clearly attest; and the state of Ken- tucky deriving a large population of English descent from Virginia, we should naturally find a strong infusion of Anglo-Norman blood in the people of this state—an inference fully sustained by the transcript of Anglo-Norman sur- names which the writer made from the list which he found in the great Library in London.

The late Professor Shaler is frequently quoted to the effect that ethnological research discloses the existence in Ken- tucky of the largest body of nearly pure English folk to be found on the face of the globe—that has been separated for two hundred years from the parent English stock. But the facts do not warrant the assumption that the Ken- tuckian is of purely Anglo-Saxon de- rivation.

We print elsewhere a list of names familiar to Kentuckians, which clearly points to a different conclusion. With more leisure and space this list might be greatly extended. But what are the characteristic traits of the Norman as we find in his early habitat in France? We are told by a contemporary observer—Geoffrey Malaterra—that the typical or "composite" Norman of his day was prodigiously astute, a passionate lover of litigation, an eloquent speaker, skilled in diplomacy, sagacious in council, con- vincing in debate; a son of the Church but not too deferential to prelates nor too precise in the observance of ecclesi- astical forms; a bold and tireless litigant but not over scrupulous in his methods of procedure and not always strictly judicial in his construction of the law. "If he was a born soldier," says Edward Freeman, "he was also a born lawyer." In spite of this pronounced legal *avant- chant* he was swift (if not restrained) to disregard and override the law; in the phrase of the old chronicler he was *effrenatissima*—recklessly wild, unbridled and dangerous, *sibi jure justitie*—*promptus*, daring, resolute, instructive, mutiny or revolt, seditious, practical or revolutionary, except the reins of govern- ment were in strong and competent hands.

Described by Cicero, as perfectly de- scribed the Catilines of old Rome, and the banded ruffians that wrought their will. But in his very lawlessness the Norman of Malaterra never forgot the law. He scrupulously observed its "forms." Even the Conquest of England was "justified" by a pronouncement of legal assump- tions subtly and elaborately drawn. The Norman was a shrewd and successful trafficker, and this tradition of commer- cial skill and thrift is current in Nor- mandy today. When settled on Eng- lish soil or sailed in English ships he did not lose his inherited commercial instincts. He made England the trad- ing nation that she is. A distinguished Kentuckian, who bore the distinctive marks of Norman blood, once said to a group of keenly attentive listeners: "The meanness of all aristocracies is a com- mercial aristocracy." This disparaging conception of a powerful adversary was implied in the remark attributed to Napoleon "that the English were a nation of shop-keepers." It was this same meanness of innocuous Anglo-Norman traf- fickers that finally crushed Napoleon's iron columns at Waterloo, and forever closed his conquering career. But the Norman, who was a soldier, a lawyer, a diplomatist, orator, hunter, horseman and trader was also a successful cultiva- tor of the soil, and the Norman agricul- turist of today who reminds the tourist in his physical traits, hair, eyes, and complexion, and even in the intonations of his voice, of an English farmer of the Anglo-Norman type, bears a more strik- ing resemblance to his English kinsman indeed than to his dark visaged compatriot, the vigneron of Southern France. We must add to complete the portraiture left us by Malaterra that the Norman was a passionate lover of horses, of the immortalized by the genius of Bonheur; a bold equestrian skilled in the use of arms; at home upon the sea, and literally reared in the lap of war. And he was also a brilliant orator pas- sionately fond of eloquent speech. From his early boyhood, says the chronicler, he assiduously cultivated his natural aptitude for that persuasive art, that power of ready and effective utterance which, though often profane, made him dominant in the councils of war and of peace; in the cabinets of diplomacy, and even in the chamber of the King *Gens altissima* beyond all doubt. And did they "swear" when Robert of Normandy was urged to kiss the French King's feet, he decisively remarked,—"Ne se, by God!"

To return to our beginning—what think you was in the mind of Du Chailu as he stood that memorable eve- ning before an audience of mid-century Kentuckians?—this philosophic thinker

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

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which the French have happily termed
justice d'esprit, a quality in which even
the ablest disputant may sometimes be
deficient.

But nothing disconcerted by criticism
or compliment, Mr. Du Chailu remarked
with cold dignity as he rose, in final re-
sponse: "Opinions, gentlemen, may differ
in England from opinions in France,
but the truth on both sides of the Chan-
nel is the same—a sentiment to which
all present responded with that fine sym-
pathy and with that perfect courtesy
"wherein to derogate from none—the
truth is, that no gentleman hath his
peer."

III.

Every schoolboy is familiar with the
salient facts of the history of the Norman
their origin in Scandinavia, the seizure
of a fertile province in France (wrung
from one of the *faineant* heirs of Charle-
magne) their extraordinary evolution
as the great ethnic force of the period,
their absolute mastery wherever they
went of sea and land, from the Atlantic
Ocean to the Red Sea, and notably their
Conquest of England, their perfect fusion
with the conquered peoples, and the re-
sulting evolution of the English race.
All this is commonplace to every histori-
cal reader. But recent investigators
going deeper, have inquired if the laws,
institutions, language and material con-
structions which mark the pathway of
Norman conquest are simply the mem-
orials of an extinct race? Is the Norman
still living, still powerful, progressive
and prolific? Or is an exhausted racial
force, pitiless, impotent and *effete*, with
no recognizable evidence of its ancient
prepotency in racial struggles for ex-
istence in the conflicts of the past? Or,
in a word, is it, as Mr. Freeman affirms,
a Lost Race? The answer to these ques-
tions depends largely upon the answer
to other queries, to-wit: Was the con-
quest and settlement of England merely
a military invasion? or was it a vast
popular migration such as America has
witnessed in later times? or was it not
in point of fact both—an invasion and
a migration, the one following the other?
Here, then, we must infer the existence
of an immense multitude of Norman im-
migrants—immigrants of every race
with the privileged race. What has
been the result of this intimate com-
mingling of ethnic elements upon Eng-
lish soil? Is it possible that so daring
and successful a gamester as the Nor-
man was lost in the shuffle when he him-
self was handling the cards? The writer
of this paper thinks that he found in the
great Library of the British Museum,
evidence almost conclusive, if not quite
conclusive, that the Norman people are still a power
upon this planet, to be as carefully
counted with in the struggles of the fu-
ture as in the conflicts of the past. Re-
cent investigation has revealed the fact
that contemporary records in England
and Normandy—records of two different
countries of seven hundred years stand-
ing, relating to different branches of the
same race—are so minutely detailed as to
enable the philosophic inquirer "to
trace the identity of families and even
individuals, in two countries."

And this has been done by placing
the Great Rolls of the Norman Exche-
quer in juxtaposition with similar Eng-
lish records of the Twelfth Century.
This comparative juxtaposition of kindred
contemporary official records of kindred
races geographically separate has been
made the basis of an alphabetical series
of English or Anglo-Norman surnames,
which is remarkably full, though neces-
sarily incomplete since the compiler, a
very able English scholar, was not in
position to enumerate all the families
then extant, but it contains five times
as many names as the famous Battle
Abbey Roll, and conclusively shows
that the ancestry of the intellectual aris-
tocracy of England was Norman.—The
Anglo-Saxon and the Dane were shown
to be a hopeless minority. The in-
quiry which resulted in the compilation
of the alphabetical list was restricted
entirely to surnames of a purely Nor-
man origin still existing in England. A
third or more of this English population
is Norman directly descended from the
Norman migration that accompanied or
followed the Conquest.

Can evidence be more conclusive that
the Norman was neither extinguished or
absorbed by the sluggish Anglo-Saxon?

Mr. Thomas Hardy, in his powerful
fiction, "Tess," plainly accepts the con-
clusiveness of these views. His heroine,
though of humble origin clearly owed
her involuntary seductiveness and fatal
charm to the transmitted potency of her
Norman blood, and it is said that in cer-
tain secluded parts of England may be
found today rural or village populations of
the same class gathered about some old
Norman castle, donjon, or keep; their
inherited personal traits; a certain char-
acteristic combination of intellect, cour-
age, beauty and social charm distin-
guishing them at a glance from the dull,

heavy, long-bodied, short-legged, un-
shapely Saxon of a neighboring town or
shire. The same restless blood or the
same spirit of adventure which brought
the Scandinavian to Normandy and the
Norman to English soil, in time drove
him to the great settlements beyond the
Atlantic Sea—settlements known by the
the English of today as "The States."
Their brethren in Ireland followed in
great numbers at a later day. The earli-
est migration of the Anglo-Norman folk
was to the Colony of Virginia, as many
of the old Virginia surnames, Bacon,
Baskerville, Boys, (Bois) Cabell, Clay,
etc., clearly attest; and the state of Ken-
tucky deriving a large population of
English descent from Virginia, we should
naturally find a strong infusion of
Anglo-Norman blood in the people of
this state—an inference fully sustained
by the transcript of Anglo-Norman sur-
names which the writer made from the
list which he found in the great Library
in London.

The late Professor Slader is frequently
quoted to the effect that ethnological
research discloses the existence in Ken-
tucky of the largest body of people pure
English folk to be found on the face of
the globe—that has been separated for
two hundred years from the parent
English stock. But the facts do not
warrant the assumption that the Ken-
tuckian is of purely Anglo-Saxon" de-
rivation.

We print elsewhere a list of names
familiar to Kentuckians, which clearly
points to a different conclusion. With
more leisure and space this list might
be greatly extended. But what are the
characteristic traits of the Norman as
we find in his early habitat in France?
We are told by a contemporary observer
—Geoffrey Malaterra—that the typical
or "composite" Norman of his day was
progeniously satiate, a passionate lover
of litigation, an eloquent speaker, skilled
in diplomacy, sagacious in council, con-
vincing in debate; a son of the Church
but not too deferential to prelates nor
too precise in the observance of ecclesi-
astical forms; bold and tireless litigant,
but not over scrupulous in his methods
of procedure and not always strictly
judicial in his construction of the law.
"If he was a born soldier," says Edward
Freeman, "he was also a born lawyer."
In spite of this pronounced legal ten-
dency he was swift (if not restrained) to
disregard and override the law; in the
phrase of the old chronicler he was
effrenatissima—recklessly wild, unbrid-
led and dangerous, *ubi jago justitie
prematore*; daring, restless, destructive
witness or revolt; sedulous, practical or
revolutionary, except the aims of govern-
ment were in strong and competent
hands.

The word *effrenatissima* is frequently
worked by Cicero. It perfectly described
the Catlines of old Rome, and the
banded ruffians that wrought their will.
But in his very lawlessness the Norman of
Malaterra never forgot the law. He
scrupulously observed its "forms." Even
the Conquest of England was "justified"
by a pronouncement of legal assump-
tions subtly and elaborately drawn. The
Norman was a shrewd and successful
trafficker, and this tradition of commer-
cial skill and thrift is current in Nor-
mandy today. When he settled on Eng-
lish soil or sailed in English ships he
did not lose his inherited commercial
instincts. He made England the trad-
ing nation that she is. A distinguished
Kentuckian, who bore the distinctive
marks of Norman blood, once said to a
group of keenly attentive listeners, "The
meanest of all aristocracies is a commer-
cial aristocracy." This disparaging con-
ception of a powerful adversary was
implied in the remark attributed to
Napoleon—"that the English were a nation
of shop-keepers." It was this same
race of intemperate Anglo-Norman traf-
fickers that finally crushed Napoleon's
iron columns at Waterloo, and forever
closed his conquering career. But the
Norman, who was a soldier, a lawyer, a
diplomatist, orator, hunter, horseman
and trader was also a successful cultiva-
tor of the soil, and the Norman agricul-
turalist of today who reminds the tourist
in his physical traits, hair, eyes, and
complexion, and even in the intonations
of his voice, of an English farmer of the
Anglo-Norman type, bears a more strik-
ing resemblance to his English kinsman
indeed than to his dark visaged compatriot,
the vigneron of Southern France.
We must add to complete the portraiture
left us by Malaterra that the Norman
was a passionate lover of horses, of the
breed immortalized by the genius of
Bonneur; a bold equestrian skilled in
the use of arms; at home upon the sea,
and literally reared in the lap of war.
And he was also a brilliant orator pas-
sionately fond of eloquent speech. From
his early boyhood, says the chronicler,
he assiduously cultivated his natural
aptitude for that persuasive art, that
power of ready and effective utterance
which, though often profane, made him
dominant in the councils of war and of
peace; in the cabinets of diplomacy, and
even in the chamber of the King *Gens
astutissima* beyond all doubt. And did
they "swear" when Robert of Normandy
was urged to kiss the French King's feet,
he decisively remarked,—"Ne se, by
God."

To return to our beginning—what
think you was in the mind of Paul Du
Chailu as he stood that memorable eve-
ning before an audience of mid-century
Kentuckians?—this philosophic thinker

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

THE QUEST FOR A "LOST RACE"

A Brilliant Dash Into the Field of Ethnology

Historic Hints For "Home- Coming" Kentuckians

BY THOMAS EDWARD PICKETT, M.D., MAYSVILLE, KY.

I.
Upon the Northern border of Mr. Laney Allen's "Arcady" there rises with picturesque distinctness against a range of green hills a pleasant old Southern town which is neither "sleepy" nor "quant," but in a notable degree animated, bustling, ambitious, and, in current phrase, up-to-date, though it must be confessed that here and there, in certain secluded localities, it is architecturally antiquated. Constructed almost wholly of brick and planted solidly upon the lower slopes of the wooded hills, the site is indescribably charming, and looked at from a distant elevation in front, or from the elevated plateau of the environment, presents a pleasing completeness and finish in the *coup d'oeil*. At one glance the eye takes in the compact little city, set, gem-like, on the crescent sweep of the river that flows placidly past the willow-fringed shore and the walled and graded front. The scene is likewise suggestive, since it marks the Northern limit of the "phosphatic limestone" formation which assures the permanent productivity of the overlying soil—a natural fertilizer which by gradual disintegration perpetually renews the soil exhausted by prolonged or injudicious cultivation.

The town is of Virginian origin. At one time, indeed, it was a Virginian town, the rich country to the South of it was peopled chiefly by tobacco planters from "Piedmont" Virginia, slaveholding Virginians of a superior class.

In the infancy of this early Virginian settlement it was richly endowed by Boone—the former a commissioner of roads for the primitive Virginian county, then ill-cultivated and forest clad with a few scattered settlements and fortified stations, very difficult of access and with magnificent distances between; and the latter a leading "trustee" of the rude and embryonic Eighteenth Century town. As we pass through the streets near the center of the place the hand today we note some proportions of a public edifice which has come down to us from the early mid-century days, an imposing "colonial" structure with a lofty, well proportioned cupola and a nobly columned front. It is that significant symbol of Southern civilization—the Courthouse. To the artistic and antiquarian eye the building is the glory of the old "Virginian" town, since it appeals at once to civic pride and critical taste.

It was here—in the capacious auditorium of the Courthouse and in the closing quarter of the last century—that a large and enthusiastic gathering of really typical Kentuckians, familiar from childhood with tales of wild adventure, greeted, with rapturous applause, the renowned hunter and explorer, Paul Du Chaillu, a native of Paris, France. A common taste for woodcraft had brought the alien elements in touch. The Frenchman was a swell hunter of big game, and had come hither to repeat his graphic recital of experiences in the equatorial haunts of that formidable anthropoid—the Gorilla. Du Chaillu's discovery of the Gorilla and the Obonga dwarfs was so astounding to modern civilization that strenuous efforts were made to discredit it, notably by Gray and Barth. But later explorations amply vindicated the Frenchman's claims.

He had a like experience later. The adventurous explorer had come to Kentucky in prompt response to an invitation from a local Club, a social and literary organization which owed its popularity and success chiefly to the circumstance that the genial members though sometimes intemperately "social" were never obtrusively "literary." The social feature was particularly pleasing to the accomplished Frenchman, who was a man of the world in every sense, and dropped easily into congenial relations with gentlemen who had an hereditary and highly cultivated taste for *le sport* in all its phases. Take them when or where you might the spirit of *camaraderie* was in them strong. They told a good story in racy English and with excellent taste. They had studied with discrimination the composition of a Bourbon "cocktail." They had a distinctly connoisseurish appreciation of the flavor, fragrance and tints of an Havana cigar. They had a traditional preference for

Bourbon in their domestic and social drinking, but they always kept ample supplies of imported wines for their guests.

The genial Frenchman was very indulgent to the generous tipple of his hosts. He drank their Bourbon, he praised their imported Mumm and C. C. quot. He did better still, he drank their Champagne—a high compliment from such a source.

Clearly enough the harmony between the guest and his environment was complete. These courteous and jovial Kentuckians were not only brilliant and audacious *raconteurs*, but with their varied experiences as sportsmen had a variety of marvellous stories to tell. When their stock of pioneer exploits fell short, they would listen with polite interest to their guest's weird stories of the African jungle, and cleverly cap them with reminiscences of a miraculous outing on Keelboat Lake or Kinnickinnick. They were themselves experts with the rifle and the long bow and were loath to the muzzle with authentic traditions of the red and gun.

The jungle stories were all right, but the African hunter was never allowed to forget that he was in the land of the hunter Boone. The very ground upon which they commemoratively wandered had been consecrated by the footsteps of the great explorer of the West. The beasty "anthropoids" that confronted him were armed with tomahawks and guns. A salient point of difference indeed. The clever and daring Frenchman listened with smiling interest to their characteristic spouts of "brag," and was silently remarking, no doubt, his curious affinity to the gasconade of France. He seemed to feel perfectly at home. And who of us that were present can ever forget the impression of that dark, resolute face, the illumining smile, the flashing teeth and the kindly humorous glance of the piercing eye? His experiences at the Clubroom only partially prepared him for the peculiar impressiveness of the audience that greeted him at the stately old Courthouse. There were the same men, to be sure, handsome, graceful, courteous, smiling and soft of speech; but the women—with their lovely faces, their handsome dresses, their enchanting manners, their distinction, ease and charm! The Frenchman was never more of a philosopher than when he gazed upon this scene.

He told his tale of the jungle simply, but with a vividness that was realistic and startling to a degree. The fascination of the audience was complete. He not only described that strange encounter in the African forest, but he re-enacted the part, a representation which gave a curiously thrilling quality to the tale not appreciable when told in print, admirably as it is told in the author's famous book.

When the voice of the speaker ceased, as it did all too soon, the silent, fascinated audience, aroused from its strange African dream, broke into round after round of hearty, appreciative applause. For several moments the lecturer stood in a grave, thoughtful attitude, gazing intently upon the moving throng, not as though idly observing the dispersion of a village gathering, but as some philosophic tourist from another sphere, studying the aspect, the attitude, characteristic manner and physiognomic traits of an alien race. He asked but one question. Turning eagerly to the gentleman who accompanied him, he inquired with an expression of intense interest as his glance fell upon a graceful Kentuckienne, near the center of the throng—a lovely blonde with exquisite complexion, hair and eyes, "Who is our beautiful Scandinavian?" The answer seemed to please him, and he walked thoughtfully toward the door an object of respectful attention from the slow-moving throng, lingering as it longed to stay. Thought of small stature he would have attracted attention anywhere. His figure was compact, lithe, elastic, and perfectly erect, his cranial outline (typically French) denoted intellectual strength and physical vigor, his facial contour was bold, regular and pleasing, a singularly virile countenance softened and dignified by the discipline of thought. The crowd of which he is now the central figure is com-

posed largely of men wholly different from Du Chaillu in air, stature, carriage, countenance, complexion and racial type. Yet Nature seldom evolves from any source a soldier in form of man than this gallant Frenchman from the heart of France.

The distinguished guest took his departure on the following day not with a cold adieu, but with an airy *au revoir*—as of one who, charmed with his welcome, was meditating an early return. But was he pleased? Apparently he was, and if not he had the Frenchman's happy art of seeming to be. If here simply for observation, he certainly found no degeneracy, but rather, we should say, certain pleasing lines of variation in the Occidental evolution of the race. It seems impossible that he should not have had a pleasant impression of his hosts—these genial sons of "Arcady" forever piping their minty elixirs with oaten straws, whose drinks even when "straightened" were not stronger than their steady heads—so hospitable to strangers, so chivalrous to women, so courteous to men, so gracious in manner, so happy in speech, so loyal to kin, so proud of their Commonwealth, their ancestral traditions, and their indomitable race. They drank nought from the skulls of their enemies, but they were adepts in filling their own. Their potations were pottle deep, and the intervals between were not needlessly prolonged. And yet they rose refreshed from their heady cups, ordered their staid drench and sighed for work.

The adventurous Frenchman was no glutton in debauch, but in a modest symposium could always hold his own, and doubtless imagined in this festive reunion of Bourbon and Champagne, that he had discovered the *Nouvelle France* of the royal days when Louis Le Grand was King.

II.

In the summer or early autumn of 1889, the writer of this paper had the good fortune to attend the Newcastle meeting of the British Association, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, standing at the very gate of Scotland, and looking out from the Tyne, upon the great North Sea is a famous old city in English history that lay directly in the path of Conquest and migration and was literally cradled in war, alternately rocked by Scandinavian or Dane, Englishman or Scot. Today it is big, prosperous and progressive, even in the midst of peace perpetually sounding the note of preparation for war. True to its oldest and best traditions it is staunchly loyal to the Crown, proudly proclaiming its fealty on every coast, from the mouths of mighty guns cast in their own Cyclopean shops. From the days of the Scandinavian sea-rover through centuries of ruthless conflict she has stood out stoutly against the enemies of England, and today her long searoad of solid wall resists the encroachments of the Northmen sea. A fit place of meeting, as it proved, for a select body of England's brilliant, busy, clear-headed and practical savants, and especially for that marvelously fruitful mid-century "section" which here first received supreme scientific recognition, having been organized at the Newcastle meeting by the British Association in 1863.

Though the youngest of the sections, its proceedings are singularly fascinating and the attendance always large. The meeting was held in the reading room of the Public Library. Upon a long table placed to the left of the entrance there sat facing the audience a group not of "scientists" but of really scientific men, their names as familiar to the English reading world as household words. The central figure of the group Sir William Turner of Edinburgh was the chairman of the section—a man of striking personality, who read a paper on Weissmann and his theories which was listened to with closest attention, the novelty of the doctrines eliciting many expressions of doubt or dissent, though presented by the author of the paper with singular lucidity, fairness and force. Sir William graced his position well, not merely by reason of intellectual gifts, but by virtue of a personal dignity which admirably comported with his commanding presence. He was a large, handsome man, with a robust frame, an erect carriage and a notably aggressive air. Seated near him and firmly supporting his somewhat heavy presence, were a number of men with world renowned names—Francis Galton, famous for his studies in heredity, and the publication of an epochal work; Sir Henry Acland, a learned anthropologist and medical scholar—a thinker of deep and varied scientific resource; Boyd Dawkins, the pioneer "Cave Hunter" and writer upon pre-historic archaeology; John Evans, an able, learned and industrious writer upon archaeological themes; Doctor Bruce, the eminent historian of the Roman Wall; General Pitt Rivers, equally famous as soldier and savant, a quiet, dark faced gentleman of easy, pleasant manners, dressed in the plainest fashion and spending an income of £30,000 a year. His large benefactions for scientific purposes made him truly a Prince of Science, gracious, munificent and wise. The most striking and conspicuous figure in this solid English line, was George Romanes, then in his prime and in apparently perfect health, tall, erect, dark haired, with pale, handsome features, and scholarly high bred air—a most impressive personification of intellectual pride and strength. As he sat in the midst of that animated group, cold, proud, silent but keenly observant,

he vividly recalled the famous Kentuckian who once in the United States Senate carried the portents of coming war. The observer noted the same intellect, resolution and resolute calm. By the side of the stately Romanes sat the learned and vivacious Isaac Taylor, slender, gray-haired, alert, humorous, and one of those clerical schoolmen who have done so much for English literature and have been the terrier charm of English men, most admirably depicted by novelist Bulwer in his *Canon Taylor* was the most figure in this noble English line. Near him sat two foreigner, curiously striking contrast; one, a somewhat older man of compact, vigorous frame, dark complexion, keen, clear dark eyes, and featur French. The reader recognized at once. It is Du Chaillu, who had come to the coast of England, and the very pathway of old sea invasions and confronting a land's best thinkers, upon ground, has calmly looked on "grim-troubled" sea of Saxon King and boldy put theory of the recent Scandinavian of the English race.

It was the sensational day, and even the most phlegmatic scholar was stirred by bugle blast from a philosopher who was not only the settled conviction of Bersers, but still worse was run to cherished prejudices of race. That historic hyphen appellatives—"Anglo-Saxon sacred immemorial conjunction representing a fusion of races not to be shaken asunder by the ram's horn of a wanderer's assault was not altogether new, but the Frenchman was a nationalist, and found an incident of his theory in the oo of Berserker rage which masterly game of parry and was he ill equipped for his work. From certain angles he had found during his relations with the Northmen the influence of commercial relations of the Northmen that peoples of the Mediterranean and Greece being at that communication with the peoples of the North. Germania on the contrary less people, and according writers were still in an unoccupied, but there were settled in by the Northmen during occupation, that England called by the Northmen Northern lands, that the North and of England were the early times, that the Kings claimed part of England, that the Northmen were enterprising navigators, explorations wherever a float.

On the contrary, neither the Franks were a sea-gatherer at the time of Charlemagne.

It was this Scandinavian which had infused a spirit into the English race that, lost, and which had made branches wherever they landed or pushed their invincible masters of its restless movement across the continent, he declared dramatic spectacle in history.

This, in brief, was the startling theory, first broached on the borders of the Sea which the Vikings early days; and upon the peaceful Tyne where the navy never had moored. The discussion Du Chaillu's paper took a new turn, the distinguished ethnologist Dawkins, Taylor, Turner, and others participating in the ethnological debate. Du had very much to say, and he was in a German camp throughout his Gallic age, with great composure and interest, though his eyes reddened at times in passion, however courteous Canon Taylor, who sympathized with Du Chaillu, gave a happy turn imbroglio by a cleverly put question from Tennison's Welsh Sea King's daughter from "The Saxon or Dane or Norse Treston or Galt—of whatever Saxon or Norse—it is nothing. We are all of us one race in the closing line being given sympathetic inclination towards the gentleman, and with a gracious smile live than his words,—the

The M. A. C. RECORD.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

VOL. 10.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1905.

No. 39

UNION LIT. COMMENCEMENT FESTIVAL.

On Monday, the 19th, the Union Literary Society celebrated its 25th annual commencement. The society rooms were very prettily decorated with ferns and potted plants which with the predominating white gowns formed a pretty effect. After a short reception the following program was rendered at the society building:

President's Address, Mr. Ford.
Poem, Mr. Salisbury.
Oration, "The Watchful Citizen," Mr. Lambert.

College Paper, Mr. Stringer.
Prophesy, Mr. Glazier.
After this interesting program we adjourned to the dining hall of the Women's Building where a dainty five-course banquet was served.

After the banquet Toastmaster A. J. Anderson took the floor and after a few well chosen remarks opened this part of the program by introducing Mr. Ranney, who toasted, "Bye-gone Days." The next speaker was Mr. J. P. Haftenkamp, who responded to "The Future;" he was followed by Mr. R. G. Potts with "Our Seniors." The last toast on the program was "Our Society," by Mr. A. D. Peters, and after Mr. Anderson's closing

attendance in the Sunday evening union meetings has been 180.

We will be represented at the Lakeside summer conference by seven men and at Lake Geneva by two more.

A NEW DISPLAY BOARD.

A new board for the purpose of displaying the samples of work done by four and five-year men during the year in the wood shop has been placed in the wood working room. The board is 2 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. and is stained black, which furnishes a splendid background upon which are fastened the samples. The center piece consists of a highly polished and varnished sample of bird's eye maple, about 12x16 inches in size, set in a neat cherry frame. The words "MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT," a beautiful monogram of the letters "M. A. C.," and the years "'08" and "'09" are inlaid into this in black walnut, the inlaying being done by Messrs. Martin and Muselman, '08, and Bleach and Davis, '09. Around this center-piece are placed samples of all joint exercises made in hard wood (black walnut and maple) which gives a finished appearance to the work. The several pattern exercises are shown as are also a few special exercises. The collection also includes lathe

'69.

James Satterlee will make his home in Lansing in the future. His home faces Capitol Square and is the residence formerly occupied by Frank Wells.

'69-70.

On Tuesday of commencement week all of the living members of the class of 1870, excepting George A. Farr, were on the campus. The members present were, Charles W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, Roswell Lilie, Hammond, La., Ansel H. Phinney, Turner, H. G. Reynolds, Pasadena, Cal., W. W. Reynolds, Cassopolis, Charles D. Sprague, Wacousta, and Charles S. Williams, Owosso. Three members of the class of '69 were also at M. A. C. on the above day. They were, James Satterlee, now of Lansing, John Strange, Grand Ledge, and Henry E. Gibson, of Lansing. These men who graduated 35 or 36 years ago, assembled on Tuesday morning and spent the day on the campus, talking over old times. It is said that in one or two cases introductions were necessary, so great was the change which had taken place. On Tuesday afternoon they were grouped in front of Dr. Edwards' residence, where they were photographed. In the evening they gathered at the Hotel Downey for tea, after which all

ALUMNI.

'75-'78.

E. Cass. Harrington is principal attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., of Denver. Mr. Harrington has met with splendid success in his work, and is a very prominent professional man in Denver. He was attorney for Gov. Peabody in his recent campaign for the governorship.

'76.

J. D. Stannard is engaged in irrigation engineering in Colorado and makes his home in Denver, Colo.

'94.

J. W. Rittenger, '94, was married on Wednesday, June 14, to Miss Anna McDuffee, at South Bend, Ind. Mr. Rittenger has been principal of Olive township high school, located at New Carlisle, Ind., for the past four years, but will have charge of the department of history in the South Bend high school next year. Mrs. Rittenger has had charge of Latin and English in the New Carlisle high school during the past four years. Mr. and Mrs. Rittenger were visiting the former's college friends a few days last week.

'06.

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After this interesting program we adjourned to the dining hall of the Women's Building where a dainty five-course banquet was served.

After the banquet Toastmaster A. J. Anderson took the floor and after a few well chosen remarks opened this part of the program by introducing Mr. Ranney, who toasted, "Bye-gone Days." The next speaker was Mr. J. P. Haftenkamp, who responded to "The Future;" he was followed by Mr. R. G. Potts with "Our Seniors." The last toast on the program was "Our Society," by Mr. A. D. Peters, and after Mr. Anderson's closing remarks, all arose and gave the old U. L. S. yell.

We then adjourned to the building where the remainder of the day and no small fraction of the next was spent in dancing. Prof. and Mrs. Babcock and Prof. and Mrs. W. O. Hedrick kindly acted as patrons for the evening. A number of alumni members were present, those from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Prudden, '78, of Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Ranney, '00, of Greenville and Mr. Lyman Carrier, '02.

Y. M. C. A.

During the past year the membership of the Y. M. C. A. has reached the number of 244. Of this 133 are active and 111 associate members.

In the Bible study department there have been 10 classes with a total enrollment of 204. Classes have been held in "The Life of Christ," "Studies in the Acts and Epistles," "Old Testament Characters," "History of the Bible," and "Christian Evidences."

One class in "Studies for Personal Workers" was held during the first two terms, taking up the study of "Christian Evidences" the last ten weeks.

There have been 54 men in the different mission study classes. The texts used were, "Effective Workers in Needy Fields," "Japan and its Regeneration," and "The New Era in the Philippines."

The association meetings have been well attended, an average of 60 men being present in the Thursday evening services. The average

attendance in the Sunday evening union meetings has been 180.

We will be represented at the Lakeside summer conference by seven men and at Lake Geneva by two more.

A NEW DISPLAY BOARD.

A new board for the purpose of displaying the samples of work done by four and five-year men during the year in the wood shop has been placed in the wood working room. The board is 2 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. and is stained black, which furnishes a splendid background upon which are fastened the samples. The center piece consists of a highly polished and varnished sample of bird's eye maple, about 12x16 inches in size, set in a neat cherry frame. The words "MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT," a beautiful monogram of the letters "M. A. C.," and the years "'08" and "'09" are inlaid into this in black walnut, the inlaying being done by Messrs. Martin and Muselman, '08, and Bleach and Davis, '09. Around this center-piece are placed samples of all joint exercises made in hard wood (black walnut and maple) which gives a finished appearance to the work. The several pattern exercises are shown as are also a few special exercises. The collection also includes lathe samples and a few of the samples of fancy inlay work, including a vase and gavel made of the two hard woods.

The work has been changed somewhat from that formerly given in that it is aimed to make it more practical, a less amount of the fancy work being required in class.

This display is the result of careful, painstaking work on the part of the students and reflects great credit upon the instructor in charge. We are sure it will be admired by many M. A. C. visitors during the summer.

Professor Andrew J. Patten, lately appointed chemist of the experiment station to succeed Professor Floyd W. Robinson, who has become chemist of the state dairy and food department, has been assistant chemist at the Geneva station for five years, where he was associated with H. J. Eustace and Frank Hall, graduates of this college.

Professor Patten is a graduate of the University of Maine at Orono. After graduation he was assistant in the chemical laboratory under C. D. Woods. He then spent a year at the University of Heidelberg in Germany, where he had the benefit of the tuition of the renowned Kosel. He has made a study of the problems surrounding the nutrition of animals, and comes to us fully prepared to undertake the solution of the very important and pressing questions which confront the Michigan farmers.

He has secured rooms at the residence of Dr. Landon on the Delta.

Mr. J. S. Shaw will remain as his assistant. Mr. E. A. Boyer is also assisting in the laboratory, temporarily.

'69.
James Satterlee will make his home in Lansing in the future. His home faces Capitol Square and is the residence formerly occupied by Frank Wells.

'69-70.
On Tuesday of commencement week all of the living members of the class of 1870, excepting George A. Farr, were on the campus. The members present were, Charles W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, Roswell Lilie, Hammond, La., Ansel H. Phinney, Turner, H. G. Reynolds, Pasadena, Cal., W. W. Reynolds, Cassopolis, Charles D. Sprague, Wacousta, and Charles S. Williams, Owosso. Three members of the class of '69 were also at M. A. C. on the above day. They were, James Satterlee, now of Lansing, John Strange, Grand Ledge, and Henry E. Gibson, of Lansing. These men who graduated 35 or 36 years ago, assembled on Tuesday morning and spent the day on the campus, talking over old times. It is said that in one or two cases introductions were necessary, so great was the change which had taken place. On Tuesday afternoon they were grouped in front of Dr. Edwards' residence, where they were photographed. In the evening they gathered at the Hotel Downey for tea, after which all spent the evening at the home of Mr. Satterlee in the city.

Had it not been for the serious illness of his wife, Mr. Farr would also have been present on this occasion.

'70.
H. G. Reynolds, a former secretary of the College, who was here for commencement, has just returned from a two years trip through Europe with his daughters, and is now journeying through the United States with his two younger sons. He will spend the greater part of this month in Michigan, and will go from here to the Yellowstone Park.

'87.
W. C. Hall, of the firm of Gibson and Hall, called on College friends one day this week. Mr. Hall is interested in the sale of "Michigan Forest Products" and makes the handling of hard wood lumber a specialty. His office is at 422 Widicomb Building.

'03.
F. M. Morrison, '03, writes interestingly of his year's work as director of manual training and drawing at Kittanning, Pa., and states that he has been re-elected for another year. He is spending the summer at his home in Detroit.

An unusually large number of the parents and friends of the graduating class were at the commencement exercises.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Katherine F. Gunn and Mr. Richard L. Yates, Wednesday, June 28, at four o'clock p. m., at the home of the bride's mother in Collegeville.

ALUMNI.

'75-'78.
E. Cass. Harrington is principal attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., of Denver. Mr. Harrington has met with splendid success in his work, and is a very prominent professional man in Denver. He was attorney for Gov. Peabody in his recent campaign for the governorship.

'76.
J. D. Stannard is engaged in irrigation engineering in Colorado and makes his home in Denver, Colo.

'94.
J. W. Rittenger, '94, was married on Wednesday, June 14, to Miss Anna McDuffee, at South Bend, Ind. Mr. Rittenger has been principal of Olive township high school, located at New Carlisle, Ind., for the past four years, but will have charge of the department of history in the South Bend high school next year. Mrs. Rittenger has had charge of Latin and English in the New Carlisle high school during the past four years. Mr. and Mrs. Rittenger were visiting the former's college friends a few days last week.

'06.
The following interesting information is furnished by Prof. R. L. Clute, '06, whom we mentioned as a teacher of agriculture in the Philippines: "Each pupil is given a plot 5-30 ft., plants one row of all common vegetables, cultivates and irrigates the same, and has all vegetables he can raise. We succeeded in raising from American seed, yellow dent corn, egg plant, onions, lettuce, beets, radishes, cabbage, okra, carrots, string beans, tomatoes. The cotton boll weevil destroyed all buds of cotton. In the laboratory we studied seed germination, plant food, fruits, soils, insects, drainage and irrigation. All the pupils of the second year took this work (105) and met daily throughout the entire year. The boys and girls were from 15 to 22 years of age. The most highly prized vegetable was the large purple egg plant. Large bamboo hats were used when the sun was too hot. Every month we had a union meeting and were addressed by members of the agricultural bureau or specialists in the government laboratories. At these meetings the culture of sugar, hemp, tobacco and rice were discussed. Dr. Barrows, chief of the educational bureau, is in favor of organizing an agricultural school. The boys and girls take great interest in the work, both in the class room and in the field." Mr. Clute spoke at the last Hort. Club meeting of the term, where many interesting features of his work in the island were explained.

'06-'07.
Mr. Channing Beal, with '06, and Miss Bertha Graham, with '07, were united in marriage Wednesday evening, June 14, at the home of the bride's parents, near Adrian, Mich.

THE M. A. C. RECORD.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1905.

COMMENCEMENT.

The weather during commencement week was all that could be desired and the exercises passed off very smoothly and pleasantly. The baccalaureate sermon on June 18 was well attended and much appreciated. We publish the sermon in full elsewhere in this issue. A number of alumni and former students were back for the society reunions, all of which were thoroughly enjoyed. The reception given by President and Mrs. Snyder on Tuesday evening was attended by the seniors and their friends, members of the faculty and others. The decorations were very attractive, the music was good and a very pleasant evening was spent. The refreshments consisted of ice cream, cake and punch.

Commencement day was one of the most pleasant days of the term and the exercises were well attended. Following is the program rendered:

Music.

Invocation.

Overture to Tannhauser Wagner

(2 pianos, 8 hands, arranged by Rouses)

Miss Freyhofer Mr. Neal Perry

Miss Mack Miss Northrop

Address, The Forward Movement in

Plant Breeding Victor R. Gardner

(Agricultural Course)

Address, The Development of Electric

Traction Horace S. Hunt

(Mechanical Course)

Address, History of Woman's Education

in the United States Bon Bennett

(Women's Course)

Vocal Solo, When the Heart is Young,

Dudley Buck

Miss Cornelia Porter

Address, The Panama Canal

Hon. Charles E. Townsend

Jackson, Mich.

Vocal Solo, When Celia Sings Frank Moir

Miss Cornelia Porter

Conferring of Degrees

The piano selection "Overture to Tannhauser" was well rendered and received much favorable comment as did also the solos by Miss Porter. The addresses by the members of the graduating class were intensely practical and showed careful preparation on the part of each. The address by the Hon. Charles E. Townsend as orator of the day on "The Panama Canal" was very interesting coming from one who is so well acquainted with

conditions as they actually exist in the region of the proposed canal.

The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on the following:

Adams, Ethel Mae, w, Armada.
Anderson, Arthur J., a, Shelby.
Auten, Clyde L., m, Clyde.
Baker, Helen Deborah, w, Agr'l College.
Bell, R. Floyd, m, Mason.
Bemis, Bessie E., w, Ionia.
Bennett, Bon C., w, Lansing.
Bennett, Franc C., w, Lansing.
Bennett, Wilmer C., m, Bad Axe.
Benton, Zoe, w, Washington, D. C.
Bolte, John Willard, a, Lakeside, Ill.
Bos, William M., a, Forest Grove.
Brown, Jessie, w, Grand Rapids.
Burk, Oliver W., m, Smith.
Burrell, Orange B., a, South Haven.
Bushnell, Leland D., a, Bronson.
Butterfield, Mary A., w, Detroit.
Campbell, Clara S., w, Lansing.
Carl, Roscoe J., a, Bath.
Coad, Kate M., w, Williamston.
Davis, Elva R., w, Ionia.
Dunks, Fred S., a, Union City.
Feldcamp, Cora L., w, Ann Arbor.
Ferguson, Robert Earle, a, Lansing.
Fisk, Alexander A., a, Colling.
Ford, Clem C., m, South Haven.
Fowler, Richard C., m, Detroit.
Fryman, George R., m, Berrien Springs.
Gardner, Victor R., a, Lansing.
Gunnison, Alta, w, Dewitt.
Gunnison, Eddy J., m, Dewitt.
Hach, Charles A., m, Saginaw.
Haftenkamp, Joseph P., m, Grand Rapids.
Hinds, Sherwood, m, Stanton.
Hinkson, Bertha, w, Lexington.
Howard, Frederic B., a, Ionia.
Hunt, Horace S., m, Jackson.
Jackson, Bernice M., w, Gregory.
Johnson, C. Ernest, m, Lansing.
Johnston, Frederick L., m, Reading.
Jordan, William F., m, Morrice.
Kenny, E. Gerald, a, Chief.
Kratz, Frank J., m, Albion.
McAlpine, Bruce, m, Jackson.
McNaughton, Katherine, w, Middleville.
Newton, Robert S., m, Jonesville.
Nichols, George W., m, Grand Rapids.
Oven, Harry C., a, Dearborn.
Paddock, Bessie K., w, Three Oaks.
Palmer, Joel G., a, Orleans.
Phillips, Bessie, w, Davison.
Pickett, Anna E., w, Okemos.
Place, Edward C., a, Lansing.
Raven, Paulina, w, Brooklyn.
Reed, Clarence A., a, Howell.
Richardson, Sadie, w, Bath.
Robinson, Walter P., m, Detroit.
Rupert, Edna, w, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Schaefer, John E., a, New York, N. Y.
Smith, Nelson J., a, Frankfort.
Southwick, Sophia I., w, Houseman.
Stephenson, Mark G., m, Memphis.
Sterling, Clarence D., m, Detroit.
Stevens, Ralph T., a, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Stimpson, Clarence A., m, Mackinaw City.
Stringer, Clyde W., m, Otisville.
Strong, Wilfred, m, Kalamazoo.
Swales, Charles E., a, Detroit.
Taft, Lillian, w, Agricultural College.
Talladay, George F., f, Auburn, N. Y.
Thomas, John L., Hopkins.
Tuttle, H. Foley, a, Detroit.
Wessels, Phillip H., a, Flint.
Wilcox, Ernest A., m, Washington.

The degree of Master of Science was conferred upon James G. Moore, of Shepherd, Michigan. The subject of his thesis was "Effects of Super-heated Soil on Plants."

The degree of D. Sc. was conferred upon Prof. A. J. Cook, of California. President Snyder in conferring this degree said in part: "This College recognizes in Albert J. Cook, of the class of '62, who for twenty-seven years served this institution as Professor of Zoology and Entomology, one of its oldest sons whose loyalty has never wavered; whose tireless energy and indomitable will, whose keenness of intellect and conscientious fidelity to duty have placed him in the first rank of his profession. I am au-

thorized by the State Board of Agriculture to confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Science.

President Snyder was enabled, on the plea that the faculty should be represented upon the rostrum on this occasion by its senior member, to induce Dr. Beal to accept a seat with the speakers of the day. He was therefore taken completely by surprise when asked to arise and listen to the following words:

"William James Beal—You have served this institution for thirty-four years very faithfully and very efficiently as professor of botany. You have, by your writings and your investigation, brought to it honor and fame. In recognition of your standing as a scientist, of your ability as a teacher, and of your great service to this institution, it gives me great pleasure on behalf of the State Board of Agriculture to confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Science."

PLEASURE: ITS LEGITIMACY, LIMITATIONS, AND COSTLINESS.—Ecclesiastes 11:9.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON BY REV.
W. B. JENNINGS, OF DETROIT.

Pleasure; its legitimacy, its limitations, its costliness,—this is the reading of these words, words spoken originally to young people: not as young people only, but as those standing at the beginning of life, the point "where brook and river meet." The text is a wise man's counsel for life, for the whole life. In a sense they are the key to life, and worth our study.

1. Pleasure, as one of the ends to be sought in life, while not the highest, is entirely legitimate.

1. In the very constitution of human nature God has so planned that every natural function gives pleasure. Indeed, one remarks that "pleasure is Nature's premium on healthy exercise of function." Eating, drinking, muscular exercise, what sources of real delight they are to us! The same thing is true of our mental faculties, of memory, reason, will. Some of the keenest and most lasting joys come from their normal working. And love in its various forms, friendly, conjugal, filial, parental, which is the outgoing of our hearts to other hearts, is the chief human joy. Sin has to an extent perverted all these functions of body, mind, heart; but still in their exercise along the lines of the divine intent they give pleasure, because God ordained it so.

2. The constitution of the outside world, also, attests the legitimacy of pleasure. The world, as well as man, is God's workmanship. The one corresponds to, fits, the other. The two constitute the whole hinge, each being useless, inexplicable, without the other. The world ministers to man's joy in the exercise of all his functions. Much of our delight comes through the eye trained to see things; and the world is painted in colors correspondent to, sympathetic with every mood of the soul. The delights of the ear in harmonious sounds finds abundant gratification in the wealth of music with which the brooks, the birds, the winds, the ocean waves, the gentle rainfall, the pealing, booming thunder, sing to the soul. A comparatively colorless, musicless world would have done quite as

well as a place to live in and work in; but O! how much less gladsome it would have been. God made his world in its multifarious, ever varying beauty that his children might be glad in it.

3. The Scriptures prove the legitimacy of pleasure. The Bible is the brightest, gladdest of all books. Strange that any man should think it gloomy. Strange that any should feel like coming to it in trouble-time only. True it does record the dark, depressing account of man's sin; but this is for background only to bring out the glad and gladdening story of God's love. The one burden of the Book is love, God's love for man. Surely this ought to provoke joy. There are messages of joy, "I bring you glad tidings of great joy." There are commands to joy, both in the Old and New Testaments, "Rejoice in the Lord always; and again I say, Rejoice." The Book tells of Christ's gift of joy; "My joy I give unto you, that your joy may be full." It abounds in directions for the pursuit of pleasure, that men may be saved from seemingly promiseful avenues that quickly issue in utter disappointment.

Pleasure, what it is, where it is found, how it is to be obtained, the modes and manner of its communication—this is the purpose of the Bible, and this very fact attests the legitimacy of pleasure. The very first word of the risen Lord, in which He greeted His disciples, and which sums more completely than any other word the spirit and intent of the higher life, is, not "All hail!" as in our English Version, but, literally, "Rejoice," "be glad!"

4. If we needed anything more to confirm us in our opinion as to the rightfulness of pleasure, we have it in the practice of Jesus. Just Baptist came as an ascetic, clothed in coarse clothing, fasting, dwelling apart from men. Christ came in just the opposite spirit and led a totally unlike life—came eating, drinking, mingling with men. He led no hermit life, but frequented public places where men met in crowds, travelled the thronged highways, repaired to synagogues and temple, was present at feasts, weddings and religious festivals. He delighted in flowers, birds, music, and little children. He rejoiced with those who rejoiced as often and as genuinely as He wept with those who wept. Not only did Christ take pleasure, but He gave pleasure. Mrs. Oliphant says of old Giotto, one of the cathedral builders of Florence, that, "He strayed about Italy from town to town, among the feastings and the fighting, here leaving a mild-eyed madonna, there a group of saints in glory; * * * jogging cheerfully along for pleasure and profit, everybody's friend, * * * and betraying his course wherever he went by something beautiful, some bit of rude common wall blossomed into an immortal thing." So Jesus walked up and down the world, "shedding joy and gladness wherever He went."

Good words, like good people, sometimes fall into bad company, and then are judged by those with whom they associate. So it is with the word "Pleasure." Itself without fault and indicative of a thing essentially good, it has come to be looked upon as synonymous with certain forms of worldly indulgence, with revellings, and even with unbridled sensuality. We need to restore the word to its right meaning,

we need to rescue the thing itself from the captivity into which it has fallen. Charles Wagner says somewhere, "Our fathers delivered the holy land from the infidel. There is another holy land which brigands, thieves, the profane, pollute every day. It is the land of laughter and pleasure. They have so thoroughly ravaged and disfigured it that it is not recognizable. But by the God of springtimes and of the stars, by the loving kindness which gives the fresh laugh to the lips of childhood and the sweet intoxication to the heart of youth, this holy land shall not remain in the hands of infidels. It is ours, and we shall regain it." Pleasure is not "heresy" as another charges.

It is right to be glad. What this old sin-blighted, sorrow-driven world of men and women want and should strive for is more pleasure. Pleasure is duty! Have the courage to be happy!

II. In adding the word "but" to the word "rejoice," as the text does, there is the suggestion of some limitations to pleasure. Yet even these limitations must not be thought of as intended to curtail, but rather to regulate, and so, in the end, both to intensify and perpetuate, our joy. I think that the goodness of God and His desire for our happiness are nowhere more manifest than in the fences which he has put about us.

1. The pleasurable exercise of any function must not be carried to the extent of overtaking, and so injuring, the organ or faculty involved. There are many homely proverbs in the Bible collection which bears that name, which express much wisdom. Here is one;—

"Hast thou found honey? Eat so much as is sufficient for thee,

lest thou be filled therewith, and vomit it." (25:16).

Commenting on this, one says: "There is no denial of the goodness and sweetness of honey. Not one word is spoken against the thing that is found, or against the appetite that desires it. We are not told that honey is a bad thing and dangerous to take; nor are we told that the appetite which desires honey is a bad appetite and needs to be crucified. Honey is good. So to eat it is perfectly proper; but the text tells us that we ought only to eat sufficient, because if we eat to excess we shall surely punish ourselves. That is a wonderful law of nature. It is marvelous to notice how our appetites are our constables—taking us up, arresting us with a strong hand, if we over-indulge them. The beginning is very good. You say it is impossible to eat too much of this, it is so sweet; and before the clock has gone half-round you blame yourself almost for beginning the feast which was so delicious (Parker's People's Bible, p. 358). This is a good illustration of my meaning, that pleasure is never to be indulged in to the extent that it injures the organ or faculty involved. There are many disregardings of this limit. Novel reading is a pleasure right in itself and needed in our day of stress and strain. It is a sort of intellect-honey. But one may over-read in the realm of fiction with the result that the mind is enfeebled and made unequal to the severer tasks which make up most of life. Even in our life work, worthy of the best that is in us, in the doing of which we find one of our chief joys,

the very ardor of pursuit may urge to over-work, which issues in threatened or partial breakdown.

2. Pleasure must be limited also at that point where its enjoyment hurts any other part of one's nature. Man is a tripartite creature. Or, if you question that, you admit the duality of his nature. He is body and spirit. To the healthy soul no joys are comparable with those found in spiritual exercises, the exercises of religion as we call them. But—and I am sure you will not misinterpret what I am going to say—our delight in song and prayer and Bible study may be indulged to the degree of injuring the body. Too long vigils, too great religious excitement, these rob the body of

off that modesty which is her robe and crown, when the accessories of the exhibition are such that we would be unwilling to have one dear to us take part in it, then we are buying our pleasure with the red blood of a human heart and the stained whiteness of a sister's soul,—a price no true man will let another pay to procure for him a passing pleasure.

The real reason why a true-hearted, noble man cannot walk in ways of licentiousness is not the selfish fear of physical contamination or social reprobation. It is because he cannot take pleasure in the banishment of a daughter from the household of her father; in the infamy of one who might have been a pure

without sin; and then the measure, that it is without excess."

III. A third great fact is implied in the text, rather than written upon its face as were the two truths already considered. It is, the costliness of pleasure.

In one of Robert Louis Stevenson's prayers is this petition, "Deliver us from fear and favor; from mean hopes and cheap pleasures." Are pleasures ever "cheap?" In the sense of more or less enjoyment—perhaps. For there are gradations of delight. Physical pleasures stand lowest in the scale. Then come pleasures of the mind. Vastly superior are these. But above them, far in the heights, are spiritual pleasures. When the wise man speaks of the pleasures that are above valuation in terms of wealth, he means pleasures of soul, really, the pleasures of religion. It is indisputable that religion is the chief pleasure. In comparison with this all others are cheap, in the sense of a lower sort. So said Solomon, no theorist, but one who had explored to the end every avenue of pleasure, who had sounded every shoal and depth of delight. O! I envy not the joy of him who has known to the utmost of rational indulgence every bodily pleasure; nor his whose experience embraces the highest pleasures of the mind; if with these they have not known the diviner delights of him who is right with God.

But there are no pleasures which are cheap in the sense of being without cost. John Foster said long ago, "All pleasure must be bought at the price of pain. The only difference between false and true pleasure is that for the true the price is paid before you enjoy it—for the false, after you enjoy it." These words are weighty enough to merit repetition.

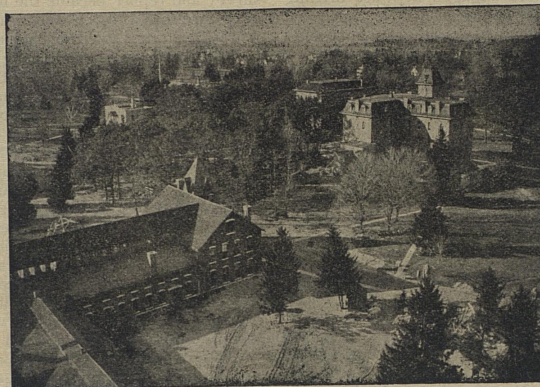
See how large is the cost of false pleasure, which is only another name for pleasure which has gone beyond the limits already indicated. Drink costs at the first but a few cents. The last cost one finds to be health of body, clearness, balance of mind, the sacrifice of the soul's life. Other forms of physical pleasure may be had seemingly at low price, a few dollars will suffice, but the real cost is one's soul-whiteness, one's self-respect, and the respect of all noble men. The pleasures that lie beyond the bounds indicated are as illusory and disappointing and enslaving as was the imagined liberty that lay beyond the ten commandments to the young man in our Lord's story. The real, the heavy, the frightful cost of false pleasures is nowhere more vividly, more awfully told than in our Lord's unanswered and unanswerable question, "What doth it profit a man, to gain the whole world, and forfeit his life? For what should a man give in exchange for his life?" (Mk. 8:36, 37).

Now contrast the costliness of false pleasure, not at their first enjoyment, but at the end, with the costliness of true pleasure. The price of every true pleasure must be paid, in heaviest part, before you enjoy it. Every true joy has its price. Religion is no exception. In one sense Lowell was right when he sang:

"At the devil's booth all things are sold,
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold;

For a cap and bells our life we pay,
Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's basking;

'Tis heaven alone that is given away,
'Tis only God may be had for the asking."



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF A PORTION OF CAMPUS.

its necessary exercise and sleep, disarrange its digestion, and result otherwise disastrously. There is such a thing as too much pleasure in religion. You agree with me and say that it is very candid and praiseworthy of a clergyman to admit such a thing. Now I ask you to be just as honest, and admit that there is such a thing as indulgence in bodily pleasures to the extent that the soul is in consequence shriveled, stunted, starved. Legitimate college athletics may be allowed to rob the mind. Delight in out-door sports—and this is a temptation of vacation time—may lead us to spend the first day of the week in other ways than the worship of God and the soul's culture in holiness. Pleasure pursued to the point of invasion of some other department of one's being becomes sin.

3. Pleasure finds a third limit when in its enjoyment a fellow-man is hurt. A man is not a mere individual. He is a member of a great social organism. He is bound with all other men and women. He is under consequent obligation to regard their pleasure as well as his own. The divine command is the fundamental law of sociology, "Look each of you to his own things, but each of you also to the things of others," (Phil. 2:4). And yet how often is it that in seeking some personal pleasure one is utterly regardless of others. President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, says forcefully, "We may not buy pleasure with the life blood of our fellows; we may not purchase it at the cost of human degradation. * * * Against opera or drama [as such, we may interpolate] no lover of his fellows has a word to say. When, however, for the spectacular embellishment of the performance, woman is asked to put

sister in a happy home; in the degradation of one who ought to be a wife, proud of the love of a good man and happy in the sweet joys of motherhood. On this point our social standards are still barbarous and our moral insight undeveloped. The man who has eyes to see things as they are; the man who can realize the cost of shame and degradation to others which they involve; the man who can see this and still seek pleasure there, is a man whose moral affinities are with the bygone brutality of the Roman populace that found delight in seeing Gladiators die, with the slave-drivers who forced human beings to labor with the lash. I care not how high such a man may stand in social circles. He is a man with a cold, hard, cruel, callous heart; a creature capable of finding a beastly satisfaction in drinking human blood." (God's Education of Man, pp 94, 95). A man recently said to another, as they "passed a poor, painted creature of the street, 'the man who won pleasure by the degradation of that woman is a modern cannibal.' 'No,' he continued fiercely, 'he is worse than a cannibal, for he not only destroyed her body, he ate her very soul.'" (Hunter, Poverty, p 253).

There are some limitations to the enjoyment of pleasure. Let me summarize them. Pleasure must not be indulged to the extent of injuring the organ or faculty, in the exercise of which the pleasure is had; it must not do violence to any other part of man's composite nature; nor must the price paid for it be any wrong done to a fellow human being. Transgressing any of these bounds, pleasure is sin and quickly becomes pain. An old writer put it thus, "Pleasure must first have the warrant, that it is

But in a sense much more important this is not true. Christ tells us the cost, "If any man would come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me. For whosoever would save his life shall lose it; and whosoever shall lose his life for my sake and the gospel's, shall save it. (Mark 8:34, 35)."

This is my message to you today. In view of the rightness of pleasure I beg you, in the word of the Shepherd of Hermas, "Put on, therefore, gladness that hath always favor with God, and is acceptable unto Him, and delight to thyself in it." But know that the domain of pleasure, though wide-extended, is yet bounded. Let not these boundaries be to you what Emerson says a fence is to a school-boy, "an irresistible temptation to jump." Remain gladly within them. And be wise enough to look far ahead, even to the ultimate cost. Be wise enough to buy the real pleasures, the payments for which are heaviest at the beginning, but lighter ever as you go on, while the degree of enjoyment grows ever greater and greater; rather than the false pleasures glitteringly alluring, which constantly decrease in delight, but demand ever heavier payments, the last which is heaven and the soul's life. The pleasures of the man who loves God, like the path of the just, "shineth more and more unto the perfect day." *Buy that!*

THE PANAMA CANAL.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS BY HON.
CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

I am greatly pleased with the honor which has been given me by the invitation to address the Class of 1905 and its friends on this occasion. Not that I am burdened with benefits to confer upon you, for I confess I have been much perplexed in my efforts to prepare something which you will be willing to hear; but I am pleased because it brings me in touch with young men and women educated to do things.

Probably the fundamental and principal benefit derived from educational training is the habit of thinking honestly and reasoning legitimately, and when the habit is acquired from contact with natural laws, thought must be honest and reason will not evade. In the laboratory of the microscopic cell, the bursting bud, the ambitious plant and spreading tree there is no deception. The purpose is fixed; the plan is complete and the execution faithful to the formula of the great chemist. There are no devious ways in nature's path. Ignorance, superstition and bigotry may blind the student's eyes but the way is there and it leads direct from premise to conclusion, and he who has learned mathematics and language; the natural sciences and logic, amidst the illustrated lectures of nature's teachers has learned to think and reason safely and well.

He has, however, done more than learn to think. He has learned to do. He has been stupid indeed if he has failed to see a purpose in every weed and vegetable, in every shrub and tree; in every microbe and living thing; in compost and in blight; in climbing sap and falling rain; in so-called animate and inani-

mate substance, for in the broader sense all things live and move and have their being. Each has a work to do, and doing it fulfills its destiny. No opportunity is neglected. Quarter is neither asked nor given. You have learned that the myriad forms of life which day and night, year in and year out have swarmed about this magnificent farm are ever active, never tiring. A stronger force may for a season hold it in check, but it is ever alert to find an opportunity for renewed expression. Under such circumstances and with such teachers you have been truly fortunate. Strong in body, keen in intellect and ambitious to do, you will find a place in the world. It needs you; much of its work is not even well done. Many of those who are engaged at it are drifting away from the principles which you have learned are the correct ones and you will need to be strong indeed if policy or unworthy desire does not induce you to compromise with the ideals which you have learned are realities.

The temptations of wealth and power are most enticing, and their acquisition many times seems to have violated all laws and principles which you now respect and cherish, but the end appears to have justified the means. Be not deceived. Many of the so-called most-successful are the greatest failures. Wealth and power are desirable when properly acquired and rightly used. They become merciless taskmasters and cruel despots when allowed to control. He who has gained wealth by a proper application of the principles of wise economy, honest effort and superior wisdom, not for the sake of having, but for the purpose of using it as a means for greater and more efficient being and doing, has done well. Probably he has increased his opportunity for doing good. But he who has become rich through devious ways and then uses his money as a passport into veneered society, and as a means to purchase that for which worth not wealth is the equivalent, has gold but not true riches and it can never buy one of the priceless possessions which you enjoy, health, strength, worthy ambitions and the glorious consciousness of having in your possession a clean book in which you may write the story of a good and therefore successful life. In such a presence on such an occasion I feel it an honor to stand as commencement orator.

I have said that you have been taught to do some things, and thus have necessarily acquired the desire to do more. I take it you will be interested in knowing something about the greatest industrial and commercial project of the world, and so I have selected as the subject of my address The Panama Canal.

After the treaty with New Granada was entered into, but before it was ratified, an exclusive privilege of building a railroad across the Isthmus was granted to a French company in May, 1847. This privilege afterwards was transferred to an American company consisting of William H. Aspinwall, John L. Stephens and Henry Chauncey who organized the Panama Railroad Company under the laws of New York and in 1855 the road was completed with a length of about 48 miles extending from Aspinwall or Colon on Limon Bay to Panama on the Pacific. France

and the United States continued active in their efforts to determine the best possible location for a canal. Congress appropriated money several times for surveys and examinations. The growth of commerce and settlement of the west seemed to demand an all-water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, but up until 1850 no records of surveys or scientific explorations suitable to form the basis for undertaking so gigantic an enterprise were found. In 1850 the American Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company employed a Philadelphia engineer by the name of Childs to make a careful survey for the Nicaragua route and his report was a valuable addition to the world's knowledge of the Isthmus. This survey and report became the basis of future canal work and was of real value. In 1869 the President in his annual message to congress suggested that the United States build an American canal on American soil for the American people. Congress took the matter up and appointed a commission to further explore the Isthmus. Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, Panama, and Darien were investigated by different sub-committees. The first was reported impracticable; the second, or Nicaragua route was reported favorable with an estimated cost of the canal of one hundred and forty million dollars. The Panama route was also reported feasible at a cost of ninety-four million, five hundred and eleven thousand, three hundred and sixty dollars. The Darien route was also reported favorably but the commission favored the Nicaraguan route above the others.

While the United States was conducting this investigation a provisional company was organized in France for the purpose of inaugurating a scheme to connect by canal the two oceans. Lieut. L. N. B. Wyse, in behalf of said company, obtained in 1876 the exclusive right from Columbia to build and operate a canal across the State of Panama for 99 years. This was a right without restriction, except if the company should select the route occupied by the Panama Railroad Company it should make satisfactory arrangements with that company. This concession was transferred to the Panama Canal Co. organized in 1879. For several years the various other routes heretofore mentioned were discussed and investigated by new companies from different nations, but it is with the French Panama Co. that our interest lies, and to it I desire to direct your attention briefly. The geographical features at the place where the canal is contemplated show that the Isthmus runs nearly east and west, and therefore the line of the canal is nearly north and south, the Pacific end being somewhat east of the Atlantic. The Cordillera mountains parallel the Pacific and are about six miles distant therefrom at Panama. From its Atlantic mouth in Limon Bay at Colon the French canal extends through low grounds or swamps to Old Gatun, a distance of six miles, where it intersects the Valley of the Chagres; it follows this valley for twenty-one miles and then takes the course of a small tributary through the mountains at Culebra which was originally 330 above mean tide at the Pacific; after passing through the mountains the course of the canal is down the valley of the Rio Grande to the Pacific at Panama. The high part through

the mountains is about 6 miles long. The Chagres rises in the mountains and at its mouth near Colon it is about one-half mile wide. It is subject to great variations, rising many feet in a few hours. I personally saw it rise 12½ feet in five days.

The isthmus is covered with a tropical jungle, and the climate ranges from 69 to 95 degrees. The average annual rainfall is 150 inches. It was along this line and subject to these conditions that the Panama railroad was built in 1850 to 1855, and it was along the same line practically that the French Canal Company, which had purchased the Wyse concession was finally begun. Before the French Canal Company was formed a congress of delegates, many of whom were distinguished engineers from various nations, met in May, 1879, at Paris to discuss the question of an isthmian canal. The moving spirit of this congress was Ferdinand De Lesseps of Suez canal fame. He dominated the congress by his commanding personality and national reputation as a canal builder. After being in session two weeks it was decided that a canal could be built at sea level on the Panama route. After the congress adjourned the Panama Canal Company was organized and the Wyse concession purchased for ten million francs, or about two million dollars.

The company issued six hundred thousand shares at 500 francs each and it was all sold in 1880. In 1883 work on the canal was commenced on an extensive scale. The two great physical obstacles were the river Chagres and the Cordillera mountains. To complete the project De Lesseps had stated it might require \$127,600,000, but that was the outside. The engineers of greatest ability at the 1879 congress had stated the cost would be near \$240,000,000 and that the time required for completion would be 12 years. But De Lesseps' opinion prevailed and the work was begun and continued until the latter part of 1887; at that time it became evident to everyone and admitted by De Lesseps that a sea level canal could not be completed within the 8 years and so a change in plans was made and a lock canal was to be built. Under these revised plans they proceeded until 1889 when the company became bankrupt and a liquidator appointed to take charge of affairs.

Up to this time by issuing new obligations and by sale of lottery bonds under sanction of the French government nearly two hundred and fifty million dollars were raised and expended on the project. 72,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock were removed out of an estimated total of 157,000,000 cubic yards; this estimate was for a sea level canal 29½ feet deep and 72 feet wide on the bottom which is about two-thirds of the size of the canal to be built by the United States which will require it is estimated the removal of 260,000,000 yards of earth and rock. Of the 77,000,000 yards removed by the French Company old and new, it is thought that 40,000,000 yards will be of value to the new canal, or in other words, 40,000,000 cubic yards have been removed which will not have to be removed again, or one-sixth of the work has been done; undoubtedly nearer a fifth of the work has been performed.

To him who has visited the canal zone and seen what the French

an enterprise will have the disbursement of millions of dollars for supplies and work. Temptations to profit from such disbursement will be great, and the government may suffer. But with our present great Executive at the head the way of the transgressors will be hard. Already some wholesome lessons in civic righteousness have been taught, and the work will be inaugurated under a system best calculated to get full value for every dollar expended.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have occupied more of your time with this great subject than I should, but the greatest industrial and commercial enterprise in the world's history, having its origin in the 16th century demands for its discussion even more time than I have consumed. It is not the only subject which you will have an opportunity to study. Others are pressing for attention. The ability, honesty and integrity which I have mentioned as requisite to a successful canal are needed in all. Character and ability in every duty and vocation helps, not only to build canals but to build up a people worthy of the greatest respect and honor. I congratulate you upon your deserved advancement and trust you will become the useful citizen, which the State expects you to become.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT IN PLANT BREEDING.

VICTOR R. GARDNER.

When we consider that one-half of all human effort is employed in the food and textile industries and that the materials of both are agricultural products, the larger factors at least which enter into their production will be seen to be of the greatest importance. Anything which will lessen the cost or better the quality of a fabric or a food must of necessity interest a majority of the people. Improvement in the articles of these industries has come about through better methods and through better materials. It is with this improvement of materials that plant breeding has to do. Indeed, plant breeding is at the bottom of most progress along agricultural lines, for without better plants and more of them improvement in methods of handling them would be limited.

Formerly the plant breeder was regarded with suspicion. He spent the most of his time in promiscuous hybridizing, cultivating foreign plants, or producing rare and monstrous forms. Charmed by the novelty of the phenomena he produced, he kept on experimenting, forgetful of any definite object which he may have originally had. It became a mere game of chance with nature, played for the gratification it afforded. Many important varieties and types of plants have originated in this way, and this kind of experimenting has been far from unfruitful. But as the laws of Nature have come to be more fully understood and her various phenomena have been explained one by one, as she has gradually disclosed her secrets to the careful investigator, plant breeding has lost some of its mysteries. New men have gone into the workhouse of nature and, armed with the teachings of science, have demanded that under their guidance she shall produce forms to

meet their ideals. With definite ideas as to the yield or chemical content of a cereal, the shape or quality of a fruit, or the color, size, or fragrance of a flower, they have set about to so combine the forces of nature as to produce these results, and they have succeeded. Plant breeding is no longer a game of dice, loaded perhaps against you. It is a definite process for a definite end.

Probably no class of plants is worthy of so much attention as the cereals — wheat, corn, oats, rice. They receive, at least, half the cultivation given to the plant kingdom. In the United States alone over 2½ billion bushels of corn are raised annually. Selection is without doubt carried on more carefully with this cereal than with any other. Every careful farmer selects his seed corn. Yet in Illinois alone, systematic concerted efforts have been made to improve it. Here individual growers, corn breeder's associations, farmers' clubs, private companies, and even school children have united in an attempt to breed corn which will yield more to the acre and contain a higher per cent. of oil and protein. Observation has shown these people that long, slightly tapering ears, with small cobs and deep firmly packed, wedge shaped kernels in straight parallel rows yield the most shelled corn to the bushel. Chemical analysis has shown further that there is great variation in the chemical content of kernels from different ears, but that the composition of different kernels from the same ear is fairly constant.

Now corn starch is worth about one cent per pound, corn protein about a cent and a quarter, and corn oil about five cents. This at once suggested selecting seed ears not only with good conformation but with high percentage of oil and protein. It was also found that the oil is contained mainly in the embryo of the kernel, and hence selection sought on for larger embryos. This process has been kept up season after season till today types of corn have been developed yielding 25 per cent more oil and 15 per cent more protein than formerly. The result has been that within the last 15 years 25,000 square miles of corn land has risen \$5 per acre in value, due alone to the improved types of maize. This means seven million dollars of added wealth to Illinois in the valuation of her land alone, to say nothing of the wealth accruing during these 15 years from the increased yields.

In Minnesota at the present time efforts are being made by the experiment station to increase the yield of wheat. Already varieties have been secured which will yield a fourth to a third more than the old sorts. Every year this increased product will mean two or three millions added income to the farming population of that state; and if this practice were extended over the entire wheat-producing west it would mean a hundred millions to us annually. (Within the reach of every farmer lie the means to greater wealth; yet too often it is not until we see ourselves being pushed to the wall by the industries of our neighbors, that we spur ourselves to action).

Thirty years ago it was thought that Georgia and the Carolinas were the only states that could raise rice. They could not produce enough for our home consumption and millions of dollars worth was imported

annually. Then someone discovered that better rice could be grown in Texas and Louisiana than on the Atlantic seaboard. In 15 years ten million dollars was added to the wealth of those states through the rice industry; and the indications are that we will soon export this cereal.

For years the great staple of the South has been cotton, and well might the southern plantation owner be proud of his cotton fields at harvest time. Yet the cotton industry has not been without its discouragements. A few years ago it was hampered by the prevalence of a fungous disease which attacked the roots of the cotton plant, ruining whole plantations. The boll weevil was completing above ground the work that the fungus left undone below. Plant breeding came to the rescue. Types resistant to the disease were selected and bred. Today the cotton weevil is no longer a terror to the cotton grower, and indications are that the ravages of the boll weevil may finally be held in check. In addition to this, cotton with a longer and finer staple has been produced. South (?) Sea Island cotton has been brought here, cultivated, hybridized with our own sorts and expensive foreign importations reduced.

But if plant breeding has done much for the cereals and fiber plants, it has done even more for the fruits. When the necessities of life are provided and its luxuries sought, more attention is paid to quality and less to quantity. Thus, after the cereals have provided us with the necessary food for existence, we seek to satisfy our higher physical wants with fruits. Plant breeding must meet these demands with better qualities, finer flavors, and more delicate tints and aromas.

Probably no fruit better illustrates progress in plant breeding than the grape. The story of its evolution in America reads like a romance. A century ago grape culture in the United States was practically unknown. All attempts to grow the European varieties were without success. Then someone began cultivating the wild species. Seedlings were raised. Among them appeared the Catawba; then Ponds Seedling; and then the famous Concord. Viticulture in America was now on a sound basis. The next step was to hybridize these standard American sorts with the European species, but the cross was too violent for the best results. Then followed the method, which is now being employed, of crossing these hybrid plants with our own sorts. Gradually the Vinifera blood of the European species is being infused into that of our native species through these attenuated hybrids and a superior family of American fruits produced. Already we have fully a thousand varieties suited to a wide range of soil and climate conditions.

With over 4,000 varieties of apples there isn't a farmer in America that should be without this king of fruits. A hundred years ago the pioneers of the great northwest took along apple seeds and planted them. The seedlings grew, but soon the hot, dry winds of their arid summers, or the cold of their bleak, cheerless winters withered or froze them. The settlers were discouraged and apparently the northwest was to be a fruitless region, growing nothing but her worthless crabs. But plant breeding came and conquered the northwest, not with irri-

gation and windbreaks, but in the face of her own heat and wind and cold. Literally millions of seedlings were grown; varieties from northern Russia and Siberia were imported; the native crabs were selected and hybridized; and all these were crossed and re-crossed, till today the northwest has an apple flora of her own — made not of her native crabs, not of eastern varieties, nor of the Russian types, but of all these — best suited to her own conditions.

The evolution of our native plums, our strawberries, and our tomatoes has been even more phenomenal. Suffice it to say that varieties have been produced which aim to satisfy every condition of soil, climate, and market.

Forty years ago a commercial greenhouse was unknown. Today it is estimated that 1,000 acres are under glass for the forcing of vegetables and ornamental plants, representing an annual output of twenty-five million dollars. Go into one of the ranges of greenhouses covering 14 acres near Chicago or into one of the smaller ones near our own Grand Rapids at Christmas tide, see perhaps an acre of roses or carnations or violets in full bloom, and then decide whether or not plant breeding which has made possible these types of plants has not made the world more beautiful and better. Ask the proprietor if it is not profitable.

A discussion of plant breeding would be incomplete without a mention of Luther Burbank, the man who probably has done and is doing, more for plant breeding than any one else. Patiently, tirelessly for the past 30 years he has been at work on his farm at Santa Rosa, Cal. During this time he has raised hundreds of millions of plants, working with over 2,500 species. He has not only given to the world hundreds of valuable new varieties, such as the Wickson plum and Burbank potato, but he has actually produced new species. He found a weed on the hills of New York. He took it home, cultivated, selected and improved it, in ten years the result was the Shasta daisy. He has crossed the plum with the apricot, producing an entirely new fruit, the plumcot. He has produced pitless plums and thornless blackberries of wonderful quality and productiveness. He has made a hybrid walnut, whose nuts are three times the size of an ordinary walnut and which grows as large in a season as its parent will in a generation, — indeed, he has made the walnut the fastest growing tree in the temperate zone. His really superior varieties are many, his novelties numberless. Just now the creation which promises to be of greater economic importance than all his past work put together is his edible cactus. He has taken the cactus of the prairies, bred out its spines and woody spicules, increased its size and vigor, trained it to withstand heat and cold and drouth, and made it a veritable storehouse of wholesome food and nutriment. With it the desert regions may be made to bloom and millions can thrive on food from land heretofore unfruitful. These are but a few of the things he has actually accomplished. He has others planned which promise even more to humanity.

All this plant breeding means two things to the consumer of plant products, — lower prices and better qualities. To the larger part of

mankind will be afforded more of life's luxuries in the shape of wholesome fruits and vegetables and more of its beauties in the shape of flowers and ornamentals. In short, plant breeding is making possible a higher plane of living.

The outlook in plant breeding is bright. Enough has been accomplished to demonstrate that the field is fruitful. Much yet remains to be done. Varieties need to be bred resistant to the inroads of bacteria, fungi and insects. Qualities, flavor, and aromas without end need to be added, taken away, strengthened, or blended. Hundreds of wild species may be made to yield tribute to man. Whether on the arid prairies or the snow-capped mountains of the west, the shifting sand dunes of Michigan, or the dismal swamps of Florida, Nature is there with some form of vegetation. She gives the suggestion, it only remains for man to heed that suggestion, act with her, and make these places one and all contribute to our happiness and welfare. The movement is forward, for a wiser cultivation and a better people.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC TRACTION.

The nineteenth century was a period of unprecedented growth in the field of invention and scientific discovery. During these years many ideas were suggested and developed which have had a great effect upon a number of long established customs. The steam railroad, the harvesting machine, the sewing machine, the gas engine, dynamite, Bessemer steel and the steam turbine, each of which has had a remarkable influence in its own field, all stand as products of man's genius during the last hundred years.

More wonderful, however, than any others, and more familiar, are the discoveries and inventions made in the electrical field. The telegraph was a marvelous achievement of science and has been far reaching in its beneficial influence. The introduction of the telephone formed a startling departure from the established methods of communication, while the application of electrical energy to illumination soon afterward, was the cause of renewed surprise and interest. Among all of the developments in the science of electricity, however, the one which has had the most remarkable growth and which promises most for the future is its application to the production of power, with special reference to electric traction, investments in which field now greatly exceed those in telegraphy, telephony or electric lighting.

Previous to 1861 experiments with respect to transportation by means of electrical energy were not of much practical importance owing to the fact that the only source of electricity open to experimenters was the primary battery. The large number and consequent cost of the batteries needed to obtain a sufficiently powerful current made commercial success for a time impossible. After the invention of the continuous current dynamo in 1861 and the discovery, a few years later, that it could be used as a means of obtaining power also, if an electric current was supplied to it, experiments in electric traction were made with a more hopeful prospect of success. The pioneers

in this new field of electrical science—Siemens, Field, Edison, Van DePoele, Daft and others—made many interesting and valuable experiments and contributed greatly to the rapid development of the electric railway. Between 1879 and 1884 many short experimental lines were built, and their success promised much for a future growth.

The building of electric railroads as a commercial venture may be said to have begun in 1884. In that year one was installed on the streets of Cleveland and entered into competition with the lines operated with horses. The new system was quite successful but its growth was slow owing to the difficulty of establishing public confidence in its practicability. In the next two years a number of improvements were made and electric roads were established in several other American cities. The first important installation of electric motive power for transportation purposes was made in Richmond, Virginia, in 1887, and its success gave a great stimulus to the development of the industry. From that time its future was assured. Its growth was rapid, and from a total of 48 miles in 1887 the mileage of electric roads today has increased to 30,000—certainly a good showing for eighteen years of operation.

The reasons for this growth of electric traction are found in its great applicability, and ease and convenience of operation. The slower transportation provided by the horse car and the increased comfort of the electric car were sufficient grounds for the abandonment of the former in favor of the latter system. The greater cost of establishing a cable line on new streets, as well as the greater simplicity of the electrical system were arguments which operated to its advantage, while the cleanliness and convenience of electricity as compared with steam in the operation of suburban roads have led to its almost universal adoption for this purpose.

From this last application of electricity many benefits have been derived. The facility of temporary escape from the crowded districts of large cities which it offers enables many people to obtain a needed change of scene and the benefits of country air. It furthermore tends to build up the country surrounding the cities, since it makes it possible for business men to reside at some distance from their place of employment. Because of the facilities which electric traction gives, manufacturing industries may be established in the suburban districts, thus aiding in their growth.

At first, electricity was applied to the surface city railways alone, but it was not long until it began to supplant steam in the operation of elevated roads in the large cities, and today it is in general use for this purpose. Besides its use on elevated roads electricity is also used as a motive power in driving cars through tunnels built under the streets of the large cities. Splendid examples of this late development of electric traction are found in New York and London where, after the expenditure of vast sums of money and years of labor, systems of railways have been built beneath the surface of the busy thoroughfares, the whole undertaking standing as one of the greatest achievements of modern engineering skill. Instead of being limited like the surface cars, to a speed depending upon the conditions of traffic on the

streets, these underground or subway railroads can be operated at a high speed and on a time schedule, being entirely free from outside influences and stopping only at regular underground stations connecting with the street surface above. The saving of time effected by means of this high speed and regularity of service is of considerable importance and it is probable that the success of the systems already built will lead to the construction of similar subway systems in other large cities. In addition to passenger service electric traction has found an extensive application in mining work and in the hauling of freight on city lines. For this work electric locomotives equipped with powerful motors and hauling trains of several cars are used.

Methods of track and roadbed construction as well as the equipment of the cars, have changed greatly since the first introduction of electric traction. When electricity began to displace the horse as a motive power the old horse-car tracks were utilized and did quite well until the increased speed and weight of later types of the electric car made heavier rails necessary to the comfort of the passengers. The first cars weighed three or four tons and were about four horse-power. Today many of the interurban cars weigh forty tons and the horse-power aggregates three hundred. To accommodate this increase in weight and power, more careful attention was given to the grading and ballasting of the track, in addition to using heavier rails and a broader gauge. The present practice of important electric roads is to make use of the standard rail and gauge of the steam railroad, so that their road-bed construction now compares very favorably with the best of the latter.

The cars have also changed greatly. The main object of the first builders of electric railways seems to have been to transport the passengers without too much danger to their lives and without regard to their personal comfort; but the large interurban car of the present time is built to run smoothly, its interior is beautifully finished and everything is provided that tends to increase the comfort of the passengers. Sleeping cars are even provided on some of the long electric roads.

The three best known methods of obtaining the electric current which supplies the cars are: the overhead trolley system, the third rail system and the conduit system. The overhead trolley system consists simply of a copper wire of proper size supported above the center of the track and furnishing current to a small revolving wheel, which is kept in contact with the wire by means of an iron trolley pole. The current, after passing through the latter, is conducted by means of insulated wires to the motors, first being carried through suitable regulating devices.

Although the overhead trolley does very well for city traffic and the small suburban roads it has been found that the demands of interurban traffic are so heavy that some other method of supplying current to the cars is desirable. For this purpose the third rail system has been used on a number of interurban roads and has proven to be very successful. In this system the current is supplied by means of an ordinary rail which is most common-

ly supported on the ties a short distance outside of the running rails and elevated several inches above the roadbed. An iron casting called a contact shoe is supported on the sides of each truck of a car in such a position that it rests directly upon the third rail. A vertical movement of the shoe, to provide for inequalities in the level of the track, is made possible by means of toggle joints. Current is supplied to the third rail, from which it is conducted to the motors through the contact shoes resting upon this rail. To protect the top of the rail from sleet and snow some roads have been constructed with an iron covering a short distance above the rail, so arranged as to allow a properly shaped contact shoe to enter an opening between the rail and the iron roof.

In large cities the poles and wires of an overhead trolley system are not only unsightly, but form an obstruction upon crowded streets, and since the use of a third rail is impossible on account of danger of shock the conducting circuit is sometimes placed underground. A conduit provided with a slot running lengthwise in its upper side is built beneath the center of the track and two uninsulated metallic conductors are supported beneath the slot. An iron rod carrying two contact shoes and hanging from the bottom of the car, runs in the slot and presses the two shoes one against each conductor. One of the metallic conducting strips thus acts as a source of supply and the other as a return circuit. In the overhead and third rail systems the rails upon which the cars run form the return path of the current, but because of the difficulty of forming good electrical connection between the ends of the rails some of the current passes through the ground and tends to cause great damage to underground pipes, through the electrolytic action which it induces. For this reason the metallic return system, as exemplified in the conduit construction, is far superior.

With the improvements in track construction and the motor equipment there has come about a great increase in the speed of electric roads. For a number of years the maximum rate attained was 20 miles an hour. Today the large interurban cars can easily travel at the rate of 60 miles an hour, while upon an experimental road in Germany a specially constructed car recently attained the great maximum speed of 130 miles an hour, a result which although quite interesting was secured at too great a cost of operation to be of immediate importance.

The last few years have produced such a great development in electric traction that it is difficult if not impossible, to prophesy what the future will bring forth in the way of further advancement. The alternating current motor gives promise of great results and it is very probable that in a few years many roads will employ the alternating current in preference to the direct current system, which is in such general use now. Some of the leading electrical engineers predict that electric traction will eventually supplant steam on the great trunk lines and that the steam locomotive is doomed to final rejection. While too much faith must not be placed in the truth of this assertion there is no doubt that there is a great future in store for electric traction and that the success of the system is assured.

THE HISTORY OF WOMAN'S EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

There is perhaps no question of universal interest toward which mankind has been so consistently and unworthily conservative as that of woman's education. It has taken several thousand years for the world to consent to educational freedom for women. Several thousand years to win the mere acknowledgment of the right to think and know; this is the tardy gift to its daughters of a civilization which boasts itself the culmination of the world's life time of development.

We have little evidence that our forefathers of early colonial days felt the importance of education for their daughters. It is probable that in the home many of them learned to read and write, but this was the extent of their education with the exception of the domestic training they received. The Dame schools were, however, open to girls from the start, although their special function was to provide the boys with the rudiments of English as a preparation for the grammar schools.

As time went on grammar schools increased in numbers, but we find only occasional instances where girls were admitted to their privileges until 1784 when Dorchester voted "that such girls as could read the psalter be allowed to attend the grammar school from the first day of June to the first of October."

The eagerness with which the girls availed themselves of any educational privileges granted them was taken advantage of by private teachers and several private schools were opened. At Medford, Massachusetts, an institution for girls dignified with the title of "Academy" was opened in 1789 and was the first of its kind in New England. Bradford Academy founded a little later originally admitted both sexes, but the girls gradually displaced the boys and for many years it has been one of the best known schools for girls in the East. In its early days the course of study consisted of Geography, Rhetoric, Pope's "Essay on Man," Grammar, Composition, embroidery on satin, and the study of the Bible.

In other parts of the country we find less willingness on the part of schools to admit girls than was the case in New England. In the South, the home was generally thought to be school enough for them and the household duties a sufficiently extended curriculum.

When it had been proved beyond a doubt by the academies and seminaries for women, which sprang up during the early part of the nineteenth century, that sex differences were not of so much importance in education as had been supposed, institutions of a still higher grade were founded. Some of the academies by adding a year or more to their course of study became colleges; while at the same time new institutions sprang up in considerable numbers. The colleges for men, too, when the entire feasibility of co-education had been established by the secondary schools, opened their doors to women and today as a result of all the moves in the direction of higher education for women, there are three classes of educational institutions which admit them; first, colleges for women upon distinct and separate foundations; sec-

ond, women's colleges affiliated with universities for men; third, co-educational institutions in which both sexes have equal privileges.

Of the three classes the first was the earliest in the field, the third but a little later, while the second is the product of the latter part of the nineteenth century.

The so-called "four great colleges for women" are Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, and Bryn Mawr. The intention of Matthew Vassar in founding Vassar was to found and equip an institution which should accomplish for young women what our colleges are accomplishing for young men. At the opening of Vassar in 1865 the trustees and faculty made an honest attempt to discover and introduce certain modifications in the system of intellectual training then in operation in the best colleges for men. They planned from the start to give much more time to accomplishments, such as music, drawing and painting, than was given in men's colleges, and this *example* was followed ten years later by Wellesley and Smith. These accomplishments, however, have gradually fallen out of the course and neither Vassar nor Wellesley allows time spent in them to be counted toward the bachelor's degree. Smith, alone, of the colleges of its class still permits nearly one-sixth of the whole college course to be devoted to accomplishments.

Smith and Wellesley, founded in 1875, are within one hundred miles of one another, yet each has risen to the first rank among colleges for women.

Henry F. Durant founded Wellesley as "a college for the glory of God by the education and culture of women." The first experience of Wellesley coincides with that of Vassar—young women were poorly fitted to do the work offered them, and therefore fitting classes were a necessity and a preparatory department was added. This lasted for five years, but since 1880 only collegiate courses have been offered. The course is very complete and covers four years, including four modern languages, Greek, Latin, science and history, embracing an extended course in political and social science and constitutional history, botany, physics, and mathematics, and a study of the Bible. After the freshman year opportunity for specialization is afforded by elective work throughout the remainder of the course, music, drawing, and painting being offered as extra studies. The course of study has changed but little since the preparatory department was dropped.

The equipment of Bryn Mawr, especially along scientific lines is unexcelled. No preparatory department has ever been maintained, but a larger number of students are pursuing advanced work there than in all the other separate colleges for women of the first rank taken together.

The great advance in the higher education of women made during the last half century could scarcely be overlooked by the older colleges for men. Throughout the west they have accommodated themselves to the movement by opening their doors fully to both sexes and becoming generally co-educational. This plan had some followers in the east and south, yet there conservatism in educational matters is strong and in several of the older universities a compromise was made by the establishment of affiliated colleges

for women. They are under the same board of control as those for men and usually have the same faculties, but the women are instructed separately. Five of such women's departments are in operation; among them, Barnard College connected with Columbia and Radcliffe College affiliated with Harvard.

Co-education in higher institutions of learning is a western product and is there very generally practiced. Oberlin, founded in 1833, has the credit for being the first fully co-educational institution of college rank in the world. It was twenty years before another followed its *example* and this time also within the same state. Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, O., was opened in 1853 under the presidency of the renowned educator, Horace Mann. One of his aims was to make its advantages, whatever they were, equally open to both sexes. No one has ever questioned co-education at Antioch, for whether from the point of view of intellectual capacity, or physical endurance, or moral purity it affirms the wisdom of the experiment in co-education.

A new and valuable feature added to the college courses for women in some colleges is the domestic science course.

In the early days besides the ordinary domestic occupations were the making of butter and cheese, spinning and weaving of woolen cloth, and the cutting and making of homespun garments for the family, and every girl was trained to these tasks. Apart from its usefulness the educational value of this training was unquestionable, but with the increase of inventions and machinery these tasks have passed away. This has given women more leisure, but they have lost some of the valuable domestic training and therefore, the domestic science is a valuable addition.

The subject of household economics is by no means narrow. When we consider that the subject may well embrace not only questions relating to food, its selection and preparation, analysis and dangers, but also clothing, health, and the economical aspect of the household, the architecture, equipment and art of the house, the sanitation and ventilation of the rooms, and finally the ethics of our individual lives, we may surely find a full course of study. Such a course may include the general subjects of physics, chemistry, biology, bacteriology, physiology and hygiene, art, architecture, and economics considered with reference to the subjects of cooking, marketing, sewing, food analysis and dietetics.

The higher education of women should not become specialized household economics, but there should also be room enough for culture studies, for languages, history, philosophy, and mathematics. The scope of woman's education should be broad, but there should be the differentiation in respect to the future uses of the education that we find in our men's colleges, and her education is not completed until she has attained a completely fashioned will, which will know how to control and direct her in life, and the mental power to judge and care for herself in every way.

Our American girls will not blindly obey what seems to them arbitrary rules. They can be ruled only by winning their conviction; in other words they will rule them-

selves, and therefore they should be so educated that they do this wisely.

BON BENNETT.

Lansing, Mich., June 21st, 1905.

ALUMNI AT COMMENCEMENT.

Prof. C. L. Bemis, '74, Ionia
Prof. J. R. McColl, '90, Purdue University
Prof. J. W. Rittenger, '94, and wife, South Bend, Ind.
L. H. Van Wormer, '95, Lansing
R. L. Clute, '96, Philippine Islands
A. T. Swift, '99, Saginaw
Mr. and Mrs. Ranney, '00-'99, Belding
S. L. Christianson, with '00, Scottsdale, Pa.
H. B. Gunnison, '00, Detroit
Celia Harrison, '01, West Superior
L. B. Littell, '01, and wife
Gertrude Van Loo, '02, Zeeland
Lyman Carrier, '02
Hannah Bach, sp. '02-'03, Sebawaing
Blanch Covell, sp. '02-'03, Whitehall
C. B. Rose, '02, Detroit.
E. R. Bennett, '02, Conn. Agr'l College
Irving Gingrich, '02, South Bend, Ind.
N. B. Horton, '02, Fruit Ridge
Bessie Buskirk, '03, Wayland
Ora Luther, sp. '03-'04, Coopersville
B. T. Hesse, '03, Napoleon
F. H. Sanford, '03, St. Charles
Gertrude Slaght, '04, Davison
Katherine Slaght, '04, Davison
Jewel Lee, '04, Laingsburg
Elizabeth Johns, '04, Wixom
Robert Baldwin, '04, Brown City
G. V. Howard, '04, Wyandotte.
A. A. Rosenberry, '04, Los Angeles, Cal.
Paul B. Pierce, '04, Ann Arbor.
Clark Brody, '04, Fabius.
W. S. Merick, '04, Kalamazoo.
M. W. Tabor, '04, Manistee.
Jessie Palmer, '04, Kalkaska.
Dora Skeels, with '04, Harrietta.
Dorr Skeels, with '04, Ann Arbor.
Helena Laurence, sp. '03-'04, Hudson.
Cara Farmer, sp. '03-'04, Grand Blanc.
H. T. French, with '06, of Purdue.

Little Katherine Hedrick, who was operated upon last Tuesday for appendicitis, is doing as well as could be expected. The operation was of a more serious nature than was anticipated.

With the exception of those who remain at the College to work during the summer, the students have all gone home. Several members of the teaching force have also left and the campus begins to seem quite deserted.

NEW BOOKS IN LIBRARY.

Gulick, Physical Education by Muscular Exercise.
Ice Cream and Cakes.
Johnson, Differential Calculus.
Jessup, Book of the Short Story.
Johnston, History of the Library of Congress.
Jordan, Foot-notes to Evolution.
Johnston, To Have and to Hold.
Landolt, Optical Activity and Chemical Composition.
Leavitt, Facts About Peat.
Leffmann, Structural Formulae.
Lassar-Cohn, Chemistry in Daily Life.
Lassar-Cohn, Applications of General Chemical Reactions to Investigations in Organic Chemistry.
Lamb, Infinitesimal Calculus.
London, The Sea Wolf.
London, Call of the Wild.
Leob, Studies in General Physiology. 2 vols.
Langton, How to Know Oriental Rugs.
Laurie, Pre-Christian Education.
Laurie, Studies in the History of Educational Opinion from the Renaissance.
Moisson, Electric furnace.

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Lawn Hose
Mops and Mop Wringers
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ABOUT THE CAMPUS.

The photograph taken of the Alpha Zeta fraternity is exceptionally good.

Out of nearly 50 sophomores taking ecology not one received a D or an F.

Instructor Holbrook will attend the summer school at the University where he will take work in electrical engineering.

Mr. Floyd Robison was at his old home in Milan last week where he took part in the high school commencement exercises.

Quite a delegation from the Blind School held a picnic on the Campus recently. In spite of their affliction they seemed a merry crowd.

Capt. Burk just missed winning the batting medal this year by one hit. McKenna winning out. Last year he was defeated by Canfield by one hit.

Among the graduates of the University of Michigan in civil engineering are found the names of A. J. Decker and R. L. Bigelow, formerly with the class of '02.

The Horticultural Club at its last meeting elected the following officers for the fall term of 1905: M. J. Dorsey, president; R. L. Pennell, vice-president; D. H. Ellis, secretary.

Prof. Frank Smith, professor of zoology in the Illinois Agricultural College, was a College visitor one or two days the past week. Instructor Myers was at one time a student under Prof. Smith.

On Thursday of last week Dr. Beal and Profs. Barrows and Dandeno met with others at the office of the state geologist to discuss plans of natural history work in Michigan, a small appropriation for which was recently made by the legislature.

Prof. Shaw left Saturday morning, June 17, for Portland, Oregon, and other points in the west. He will visit several agricultural colleges on his trip and spend a few days with his family in Portland. He expects to return the first week in July.

In all branches the work in athletics has been very successful and although the ball game was lost, we did exceedingly well to win second place, considering the fact that we have many new men. Prospects are very bright for another year.

The Industrial School Choir, under the direction of Mr. Burgess, spent a day on the campus recently. They ate their luncheon under the shade of the trees, played games on the drill ground west of the armory, and finally were allowed to test the swimming pool in the bath house, which they seemed to enjoy immensely.

Prof. S. A. Beach, of Geneva, N. Y., spent two or three days with Prof. U. P. Hedrick recently. Prof. Beach has been elected to the position of professor of horticulture and forestry at Ames, Iowa, and spent some time here looking over the agricultural course and especially that part of the work relating to horticulture.

The curiosity strip in charge of Instructor McWety contains many interesting things. Among the grains represented are macaroni wheat, einkorn, emmer, speltz, and three kinds of barley. The plat contains specimen plants of all the various legumes, vetches and clovers and it is proving quite interesting to note the growth each is making, as all were planted on the same date.

The State Firemen's Association held its annual meeting in Lansing during the week ending June 17, and on Thursday visited the College in a body, headed by the Clare band. As they were obliged to catch an early evening train, their visit was a hurried one, and they were able to see only a very small part of the equipment of the College.

Mrs. Clarence Smith (Lottie Lee Smith, '97-'98), of Washington, D. C., was a College visitor last week. Mrs. Smith and family will spend the summer with her parents, Judge and Mrs. Q. A. Smith, of Lansing. Her husband, Clarence B. Smith, graduated in '94, and received the degree of M. S. the following year. Mr. Smith is horticultural editor in the office of the experiment station record, Department of Agriculture.

Miss Dori Moxness, who for the past year has held the position of assistant chemist of the experiment station, has returned to her home in Norway. After leaving M. A. C., she spent some time with her brother in Boston, and sailed on Wednesday, June 7, by the Scandinavian American line on the steamer, Oscar,

the Second. The steamer sailed direct from New York to Christiania in the north of Norway, which takes about ten days. The many College friends of Miss Moxness wish her a pleasant voyage and trust that she has now reached her old home in Trondhem, Norway, safely.

The annual night shirt parade occurred on Thursday evening, June 15, and the usual program was carried out. Bills were gotten out before-hand announcing the speakers and subjects so that each might prepare his speech. The crowd was drummed together at Williams and Abbot Halls, from which places they proceeded to the greenhouse, to the Women's Building and thence west on Faculty Row, where each resident was aroused by the officers in charge and introduced to the crowd. Dean Gilchrist was unable to appear and after due explanation by Mrs. Haner, the young ladies of the building sang "Home, Sweet Home." Prof. Taft, Instructor Blair and Prof. Vedder were away from home. Prof. King was unwilling to speak unless he could hear the old familiar yell. After her father's response, little Helen Weil favored the crowd with a recitation which was duly appreciated. Red fire was burned at each stopping place and fireworks and balloon ascensions were made a prominent part of the program.

On returning to the hall the usual reception by the Sophomores was tendered, which closed the program for the parade of 1905.

C. P. Bush, '83, was among the alumni here for commencement.

Walter Stanton, '05, will spend the summer working in the botanic garden.

Strawberry picking on the Hort. began June 14. June 15, 44 quarts were picked.

Mr. S. B. Snyder and family are visiting the former's brother, President Snyder.

Mrs. G. A. Lambert, of Niles, spent several days with her son, J. R. Lambert, the past week.

E. Meyer, '09, of Detroit, was called home the past week on account of the serious illness of his father.

G. J. Koch, Geo. A. Brown and Harry Brown have been employed by the agricultural department for the summer.

The seniors, under the patronage of Prof. and Mrs. Sawyer, spent a delightful day at Grand Ledge Saturday, June 17.

Instructor Curtis was at Ann Arbor for commencement, his sister being a member of the present graduating class.

Mr. and Mrs. Loew returned from Allegan county, Thursday, where they attended the funeral of Mr. Loew's father June 21.

Prof. J. R. McCall, '90, professor of steam engineering at Purdue University, spent several days with College friends recently.

The Hort. department has made arrangements for the summer supply of ice to be drawn from the city. The price will be \$6 per ton.

Two members of the graduating class are children of alumni. Miss Bemis is a daughter of Prof. C. L. Bemis '74, of Ionia, and Miss Benton, a daughter of Frank Benton '79, of Washington, D. C.

Ralph Graham, '06m, has been elected captain of the track team for the coming year. Mr. Graham has been on the track team for two years and on the relay team for the same length of time.

Prof. and Mrs. W. B. Barrows left Tuesday, June 20, for Cambridge, where they will be present at the graduation exercises of their son, W. Morton Barrows '03, from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University on June 28. They will return about July 1st.

Two interesting bulletins by Prof. L. B. Judson, '03, of the University of Idaho, have recently been received. They are bulletins 43 and 47, and treat on "Planting the Apple Orchard" and "Pruning the Apple Orchard." Both contain many illustrations of the subjects discussed and are well worth careful reading by those interested.

Mr. Robert Kendall, for the past two years foreman on the experiment station, has been obliged on account of throat trouble to give up his position and seek a different climate. He has secured a position at Pueblo, Colo., in connection with a private hospital in charge of Dr. Hubert Work. He will superintend the work of the farm, orchards and lawn, and also the care of live stock. During his stay Mr. Kendall has proven himself the right man in the right place and his friends at M. A. C. trust that he may speedily recover and some time return to Michigan.

Following is a partial list of books added to the library since our last notice in November:

Ames, Theory of Physics.
Appleton, Lessons in Chemical Philosophy.
Abbott, Electric Transmission of Energy. (New edition).
Adams, Dialect Ballads.
" Leedle Yawcob Strauss.
Abbott, Christianity and Social Problems.
Allen, The Mettle of the Pasture.
Baldwin, American Short Stories.
Blyth, Foods; Their Composition and Analysis. (New edition).
Bell, Power Distribution for Electric Railroads.
Buel, Reinforced Concrete.
Bigelow, How Nature Study Should be Taught.
Cajori, History of Physics.
Chase and French, Haes Wael; Book of Toasts.
Consider, Experimental Researches in Reinforced Concrete.
Cunningham, Dock Engineering.
Campbell, A Revolution in the Science of Cosmology.
Chapin, Theory and Practice of Infant Feeding.
Coulter, Plant Relations.
Dexter, History of Education in the United States.
DeVries, Species and Varieties.
Dingee, Science of Successful Threshing.
Doyle, Hound of the Baskerville.
" Sherlock Holmes.
Dunbar, Economic Essays.
Falk, Cements, Mortars, and Concretes.
Farrington and Woll, Testing Milk and Its Products. (Last edition).
Gotshall, Notes on Railway Economics.
Goodrich, First Book of Farming.
Gibson, Calculus.
Hering, Conversion Factors.
Hutchinson, Food and the Principles of Dietetics.
Hillis, Quest of John Chapman.
Hunt, Cereals in America.
Houston, Dictionary of Electrical Words, Terms and Phrases.
Gray, Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism. 3 parts.
Groom, Elementary Botany.

CASH ACCOUNT STATEMENT OF THE M. A. C. BOOK-BUYING ASS'N, 1905.

RECEIPTS.	
Cash bal. on hand Sept. 21, 1904.	\$853 07
Merchandise sold	14,377 20
Membership tickets	252 75
Discounts	65 25
	\$15,548 27

EXPENDITURES.	
For merchandise	\$13,876 23
Business expenses	875 45
Dividends declared	525 54
Cash on hand	271 05
	\$15,548 27

MERCHANDISE ACCOUNT STATEMENT.	
DR.	
Inventory on hand Sept. 21, 1904.	\$1,379 50
Merchandise purchased	13,876 23
Excess over cost	1,214 32
	\$16,470 05

CR.	
Merchandise sold	\$14,377 20
Inventory, June 21, 1905	2,092 85
	\$16,470 05

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.	
1903-04.	
Merchandise sold	\$9,375 79
Business expenses	813 19
Inventory, June, 1904	1,379 25
Membership tickets	233 00
1904-05.	
Merchandise sold	\$14,876 23
Business expenses	875 45
Inventory, June, 1905	2,092 85
Membership tickets 340	252 75

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A. M. EMERY, 116 Wash. Ave. N. Books, Fine Stationery, Engraved Calling Cards, Fountain Pens, Pictures, Frames, Fine Framing a Specialty. Up-to-Date Styles.

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WAGENVOLD & CO.—Bookbinders, Blank-book Makers, 109 Washington Ave. South.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. D. WOODBURY.—Boots and Shoes. We shoe the students. See ad.

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H. H. LARNED.—China, Glass and Lamps. 106 Washington Ave. S.

DENTISTS.

A. F. GORDON, D. D. S., M. A. C. '91, U. of M. '01, 218 Washington Ave. S. Phone, Citizens 882.

J. E. STOFFER, D. D. S., Office 105 Washington Ave. S. Citizens' Phone 1049. Former M. A. C. student.

N. H. MOORE, D. D. S., Office 411-13 Hollister Building, Lansing, Mich. Citizens phone 475.

R. W. MORSE, D. D. S., Hollister Block, Room 617. Citizens Phone 52, Bell Phone 396.

D. E. PARMELEE, Dentist, 117 1/2 Washington Ave. S., Lansing, Michigan. Citizens' Phone, office 275; residence, 1440.

DRUGGISTS.

ROUSER'S CAPITAL DRUG STORE. Up to date. Corner store. Opposite Hollister Block.

ROBINSON DRUG CO., successors to Alsford & Son, Drugs and Druggists' Sundries. 102 Washington Ave. N.

DRY GOODS.

THE JEWETT & KNAPP STORE. Dry Goods. 222-224 Washington Ave. S.

Miss Blunt, formerly assistant professor of English at M. A. C., and her mother spent Sunday, the 18th, at the College, as guests of Mrs. Landon.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

CAPITOL ELECTRIC CO. Electrical Supplies, Telegraph Instruments and Telephones. 322 Wash. Ave. S.

FURNISHING GOODS.

ELGIN MIFFLIN.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. See ad.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

M. J. & B. M. BUCK.—Furniture. Cor. Washington Avenue and Ionia Street. See ad.

HACK AND BAGGAGE LINES.

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Mr. A. A. Pattullo, who took the special course in live stock husbandry last winter, is to be married on July 28 to Miss Isabel McVittie at Deckerville, Mich.

company has done, and then become familiar with its methods and principles or lack of principles, there comes the conviction that that company had a genius for extravagance. Much of the distance from Colon to Panama the railroad is lined on either side with expensive machinery, spoiled with rust and overgrown with tropical verdure. Thousands of iron dump cars, scores of steam engines, iron boats taken there in sections. On the top of Culebra is a large iron diving bell; why it was placed so far away from the water I cannot tell or why it was purchased at all is unexplained. At Emperador is a building containing, I am told, forty thousand dollars worth of steel writing pens. Well equipped machine shops where engines and cars can be built and repaired; store-houses filled with almost every implement or kind of supply which could have been bought; steam shovels and dredges. In the waters of the ocean at either end of the canal dredges and boats of the most expensive kind have been rusting and rotting for years. Over 2,400 buildings are standing along the line. Aucon Hill at Panama is literally covered on its eastern side with hospital buildings. Two palaces built for officers in a forest of palms at Colon were being eaten up by wood ants and the elements when the United States came into possession. Extravagance and wanton reckless waste was everywhere visible. Millions of dollars were spent for management and display at Paris and millions more in Panama and New York. Licentiousness and corruption of every kind run riot on the Isthmus and sapped the lives and energies of the workmen.

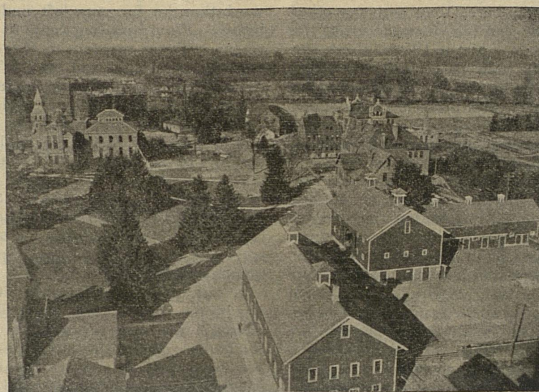
The misrepresentations, or at least the reckless statements made by De Lesseps to obtain money in 1880 characterized the whole work and when the French company passed into the hands of the liquidator in 1889 it was financially bankrupt, morally ruined and without credit or decency. The liquidator endeavored to rehabilitate the scheme and complete the work, but failing in this he kept the Colombian franchise alive, hoping he might be able to sell it and realize something out of it for the creditors. It had something of real value. It had acquired nearly all the stock of the Panama railroad and this was worth about \$16,000,000. It had done much valuable work on the canal; for instance it had cut Culebra down from its highest point 333 feet to about 150 feet above the level of the sea. It had some machinery and tools of value; it had buildings that could be used; in fact it had about \$40,000,000 worth of desirable property, but the liquidator could not realize upon it unless some purchaser could be found who could use it on that particular canal.

Where was the person or power that would attempt the enterprise? Experience had shown that nothing less than a great, wise, rich and powerful nation could hope for success. The world needed the canal and all its eyes were on the United States; she had the wealth, the engineering ability and a chief executive fitted for the work. The Spanish War emphasized the need of the canal by the United States. When Cervera threatened our eastern coast one of our greatest battleships was at San Francisco and she had to make the journey clear around Cape Horn, a distance of

seven thousand miles further than would have been necessary if she could have sailed through the Isthmus. The requirements of trade demanded that the people should not be at the mercy of trans-continental roads, in fact the needs of peace and the necessities of war forced upon the country the construction of the canal. But how were we to build it? We might buy out the French Company, but its franchise or concession only extended to 1910 and probably only to 1904. A new concession must be obtained from Columbia.

Furthermore the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between Great Britain and the United States in 1850 was still in force and must be terminated or

knew the United States had negotiated with the French company for its property for \$40,000,000 conditioned upon the United States getting a concession from Columbia. In the meanwhile events were shaping themselves rapidly at Panama. The state of Panama was a part of the Colombian Republic. She was not a part by her own volition, but had been practically forced into the union without her consent. The proposed canal ran through her territory, and Columbia's course in trifling with the United States was causing Panama serious trouble. The United States was now again discussing the Nicaraguan route, and Panama's hopes and visions of prosperity and growth were disap-



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF A PORTION OF CAMPUS.

modified, for it provided that neither country would ever obtain or maintain for itself over any communication by canal between the oceans at Panama exclusive control, or would use its influence to obtain rights or privileges which the other did not enjoy. Whatever was to be done must be done for their mutual good. Now the United States was thinking about building the canal and it realized that while it was to be for the good of the world it must be under the control and protection of the United States. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was terminated by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty so that the United States could build, operate and control the canal; then at the suggestion of Columbia a treaty was entered into between Columbia and the United States whereby Columbia was to concede to the United States a strip of land 7 miles wide from Colon to Panama for which the United States were to pay Columbia \$10,000,000 in gold and \$250,000 a year after the canal was built and the United States took it subject to the rights of the French.

After Columbia presented the treaty to the U. S. it was modified in some details and accepted, but returned to Columbia for her ratification, which was expected promptly. But instead of ratifying it she demanded more than her original price and raised it to \$15,000,000 and then to \$20,000,000 and finally to \$25,000,000. She broke her faith with the U. S., not by a majority vote of her congress, but by the unanimous vote showing there was concerted action in her infamy. Had she seen visions of the fact that her extortion of time to the French company was not binding, and that she could forfeit the concession and add \$40,000,000 to her price to the United States? She

pearing. She had little in common with Columbia. She was further from Bogota when measured by time in reaching that city than she was from Washington. She therefore resorted to the South American republic's remedy, revolution, as she had done on several previous occasions and withdrew from the union. Columbia sent troops under the traitor Huertis to put down the rebellion, but he sold out to his country's enemies and the Republic of Panama was born. She was promptly recognized as a separate and sovereign republic by all the leading nations of the world, and shortly afterwards under authority of congress President Roosevelt entered into practically the same treaty with Panama that he had attempted to make with Columbia.

The United States owns and operates the Panama railroad, owns all the property of the French Canal Company and all the work it has done. It has a strip of land ten miles wide across the Isthmus; has agreed to protect the republic of Panama against invasion and proposes to build the canal.

It now seems probable that it will be 47 miles long, 35 feet deep, 150 feet wide on the bottom and with an average width of 300 feet at the top. It may cost \$300,000,000 and may take 15 years to dig it, but will it be dug? Will it pay?

These questions quickly and universally asked are difficult to answer. I have however to my own satisfaction answered the former in the affirmative. The latter is more difficult and in the nature of things must be a rough estimate.

From the beginning of the XVI century the civilized world has recognized the great importance of a direct all water route around the world. Western Europe has been

especially interested in it, and the United States has come to require it. It is necessary for us, in order as I have said, that the needs of commerce and the demands of safety of both of our seaboards may be met. Our interests are not now confined to the continent, they also extend into the far East and into the middle of the Pacific. The Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands are under our control and must be guarded. We are now a factor in the problems of the orient as well as the occident and we must be a prime factor, without which the problems must not be solved. From the days of President Monroe we have adhered to the Monroe Doctrine to enforce which the canal may be needed. Our outposts have been multiplied and our responsibilities increased. The time may come when we shall need the combined strength of our east and west. With the canal built our strength will be greater and the probabilities of peace enlarged. We are now as never before a great world power. The greatest world power. Greatest, first because it guarantees the widest individual freedom to the best, most patriotic and intelligent class of citizens to be found in the world. Second, because while its policy is one of peace it is able to defend those rights the submission to a violation of which means weakness and national disaster; and third because it is progression and ever on the alert to promote the general welfare of its citizens, and to lead in the world's march of material and moral development.

Every worthy motive appeals to our government to complete the enterprise. It has undertaken the work, it will be difficult to abandon it. It has the disastrous experience of the French company before it. The mistakes of this company will be valuable lessons to the United States. The climate is hostile to northern labor, but acclimated workmen can be obtained. They are not the most desirable. One American laborer is worth two of the South Sea kind. Thousands of men were sacrificed under the French contractors, but the laws of health were ignored and pestilence was an invited guest. Already under United States control the cess-pools of filth and the breeding places of disease are being destroyed and made clean.

At the time the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives visited the Isthmus last November they found 400 marines at Emperador on the line of the proposed canal where they had been for over 10 months and no death or serious sickness had occurred among the number; this shows what the observance of the ordinary laws of health will do.

There are some stupendous obstacles in the way of the proposed canal, but they are not insuperable. At the time of the original estimate of \$180,000,000 for the cost of the waterway a canal with locks was contemplated. I believe the wisest engineers now believe that a sea level canal should be constructed. This will mean more work and greater expense, but the cost of maintenance and operation will be greatly lessened and the benefits greater. The best is the cheapest in the long run. But the cost will depend largely upon the ability, integrity and honesty employed. Too frequently public jobs are the opportunity for public graft. The management and control of so great

"far flung battle line" of the Church. Not until the last reserves of Satan have been put to flight, and the armies of the King of Righteousness unfurl the

banner of truth on all the conquered battle fields of the earth.
D.
Kwangju, Korea, June 18, 1915.

For the Christian Observer.

Presbyterianism and Liberal Education in Kentucky.

BY PRESIDENT JAMES K. PATTERSON, PH.D., LL.D.

Kentucky was, until it became a State, a part of Virginia. Early immigrants came for the most part from Virginia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina. A large percentage of these were descendants of English and Scotch Colonial ancestry. They were of pure Anglo-Saxon blood. The spirit of adventure which was strong in the Angles, the Saxon, the Normans and in the early immigrants to America, was, if possible, still stronger in the first immigrants to Kentucky. If then the early Colonists represented the best and most adventurous blood of the British Isles, the early settlers of Kentucky represented the best blood of the Colonial pioneers. A casual glance at the names of the early settlers of Kentucky, the Boones, the Hendersons, the Poseys, the Logans, the Todds, the Shelbys, the Campbells, the Russells, the Lindsays, the Clays, the McDowells, and the Camerons, bears ample testimony to their Anglo-Saxon origin. With them they brought their hardihood, self-reliance, obstinate endurance, high sense of honor, passionate attachment to freedom, the conviction that organized government should rest on the consent of the governed, that man belongs to himself and is free, that his highest allegiance is due to truth, to integrity, to purity of life, to duty and to God.

"He feared God and had no other fear." A large element in this homogeneous stock was the Presbyterian who bore no inconsiderable part in constructing the frame work of the civil polity of the land west of the Big Sandy and east of the Mississippi. He bore a conspicuous part in the survey and allotment of lands, in the organization of the commonwealth, in its sub-division into counties, in framing its constitution, in building its churches, in shaping its legislation and in establishing its schools. They made early provision for the education of their children on a broad and liberal basis, believing that freedom rests upon the emancipation of the human intellect and the diffusion of knowledge.

One of their earliest ventures in liberal education grew into Centre College whose centenary will be celebrated four years hence. The foundation of Centre College gave an accelerated impulse to Presbyterianism in Kentucky.

When in the early twenties the rationalizing tendencies of Transylvania University threatened the Commonwealth with the Unitarianism and Secularism which were rapidly vitiating the Congregationalism of New England, the Presbyterians, the descendants of the Scots of Scotland, and the Scots of Ulster, grappled with the enemy in his stronghold. "When the enemy came in like a flood the spirit of the Lord raised up a standard against him."

Presbyterianism with the sons of Centre College in the forefront saved Kentucky for orthodox Christianity and for the faith once delivered to the Saints. Her laity and her clergy, her professors and her students met the enemy and vanquished him. I do not disparage or minimize the part played by Methodists and Baptists in this contest, but I do them no injustice when I say that the Presbyterian, the exponent of the Gospel of Saint Paul and Saint Augustine, organized the campaign and led the forces of orthodoxy against the common enemy.

This is the historic background of the early ascendancy of Presbyterian education in Kentucky, this the historic basis on which it rests. It did a noble work then. It led education in this commonwealth for more than half a century. It was to Kentucky then what Harvard was to Massachusetts, Yale to Connecticut, Princeton to New Jersey, and Columbia College to New York. It impressed itself indelibly upon the political and religious thought of the century. It provided men for the pulpit and the bar and the forum; men of thought, men of action, men of might. It provided, moreover, leaders of men for the adjacent commonwealth, for bar, the bench, the halls of legislation, the liberal professions, men like Saul, conspicuous above their fellows. This has been the record of Centre College. Centre College in Kentucky, Hanover College in Indiana, Miami University in Ohio, for more than half a century led Presbyterian education in the West and Southwest.

In 1862 the general government gave an enormous impulse to secular education by its liberal provision for the creation and endowment of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, institutions which in a majority of States have grown into State Universities. Their large resources, State and national, have given them facilities for scientific and technical training far in advance of what most of the privately endowed colleges and universities are able to supply; but the denominational colleges have a work to do which the State institutions cannot or will not do. They must still continue to supply the

classical and philosophical and liberal training which fit men for the liberal professions, for literature, for the service of the State, in legislation and jurisprudence, and in diplomacy; they must, moreover, supply an effectual counterpoise and antidote to the seemingly inevitable tendency of some State institutions to become centers for the nurture and diffusion of Secularism and Agnosticism. This is a Christian commonwealth founded by Christian people. Christian people cannot consent through inertia and indifference to hand over the education of their sons and daughters to institutions organized on a basis devoid of religion, careless of morality, indifferent to the higher interests of humanity and devotees of the Gospel of wealth only; they cannot and must not confound freedom in religious matters with an indifference to all religion, or worse still, with a negation of all religion; they must not and cannot sacrifice the priceless heritage, inherited from the fathers, for a deceptive and misleading "No creed, no dogma, no belief in God."

This is the call, fellow Presbyterians, which comes to you today; this is the message which I bring: Centre College is richer today in buildings, in endowments, in the equipments and appliances which make instruction effective, than ever heretofore; the wealth of the Presbyterian laity of Kentucky is fourfold that of sixty years ago; they can double and treble and quadruple their endowment and thereby supply an educational staff fourfold the present one.

Having accomplished so much for the Church and the State and for the uplift of mankind, will you be content to rest upon the laurels of the historic past, to accept now a secondary place, to abdicate the priority and the prestige which once made you famous? Shall "Ichabod" be written upon your walls? Shall the glories of your race, the achievements of your fathers, Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Mecklenburg Declaration, Kings Mountain and Yorktown; the Testimony for Christ's Covenant and Crown in the valleys of Piedmont and among the hills and glens of Scotland; the Testimony of Calvin and Knox and Witherspoon and Edwards and Chalmers and Hodge, the Alexanders, Thornwell and Palmer and Jackson cease to inspire those who bear their names and inherit their renown? Or shall the spirit of the illustrious dead inspire the living and live again in the quickened activity of heroic men upon whom their mantle has fallen?

Kentucky and Centre College in Kentucky seem particularly fitted to carry forward the glorious traditions of the past. Representing the purest Anglo-Saxon blood in America, the protagonists of a mighty race, a race the most imperial that ever trod this planet, it is peculiarly incumbent upon them to bear and carry forward the standard of civil and religious freedom, to lead the van in the civilization and Christianization of mankind.

When Centre College shall have been re-established in its pristine strength and glory the vision of the Hebrew prophet may be realized in the quickened activity and larger usefulness of the institution founded by the fathers in prayer and faith and hope. "Arise, shine for thy light is come and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. Lift up thine eyes round about and see. All they gather themselves together. They come to thee, thy sons shall come from afar and thy daughters shall be nursed at thy side. The glory of Lebanon shall come to thee, the fir tree and the pine tree and the box together, to beautify the place of My sanctuary and I will make the place of My feet glorious."

And when the present cycle is complete, when the present order of things shall have ended, when the final consummation has been reached, when the sea shall give up its dead and they that sleep in their graves shall come forth and the final assize shall begin, we can imagine the hundreds and the thousands whom Centre College trained and educated for the service of the Church, of the State, and of God, standing in the presence of the Judge, a notable assemblage, sons of a mother not unknown. In answer to the inquiry, "Who are ye and whence do ye come?" is the response, "We are the children of a venerable mother who taught us that to know ourselves we must know God and that the chief end of man is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever," and then the welcome, "Well done, come up higher." Lexington, Ky.

(Note: This article is the third in the series by Dr. Patterson, the two previous parts having been published in these columns July 21 and July 28. The three articles constitute the commencement address delivered by Dr. Patterson at Centre College of Central University, Danville, Ky., June 10, 1915).

For the Christian Observer.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

BY REV. WALTER W. MOORE, D. D., LL. D.,
President of Union Theological Seminary.

In connection with the meeting of the General Assembly in Atlanta in 1913, there was held one of the largest conferences of the educators ever assembled in our Church. In the following summer, at Montreat, the Ad Interim Committee on Education met and again called in conference a large number of the leaders of the educational work of the Church. The Kansas City Assembly was known as an Educational Assembly. Another Ad Interim Committee assembled in Montreat last summer and a large gathering of educators considered with them the educational work of the Church.

During this time the "Missionary Survey," "The Union Seminary Review," and all the weekly church papers have devoted much space to the consideration of educational problems. Conferences have been held in the Presbyteries and Synods. In addition to this the Executive Committee of Christian Education has also issued thousands of pages of literature and compiled the comprehensive book, "Our Presbyterian Educational Institutions." These are all indications of what we believe to be an unprecedented quickening of interest among our ministers and the people in the fundamental and vital work of Christian Education.

This awakening comes none too soon. The Presbyterian Church was once the greatest educational force in this country. She is still a great educational factor, but she has lost her primacy. Other denominations have of late outstripped her. We rejoice in their progress, but it is to our discredit that latterly we have not shown equal wisdom, zeal and enterprise. We have forfeited the leading place in education which was once indisputably ours. We have not even kept abreast of some of our sister Churches. We have made some progress, but relatively we have fallen behind.

That the Presbyterian Church should bring up the rear of the procession in educational work is an anomaly not to be endured. Her place is at the head of the column. We, therefore, welcome the signs of the awakening of our people on this subject. Their thorough awakening is all that is needed to guarantee the recovery of our primacy in education. We believe that we still have the most thoroughly educated ministry. We believe that we have the most substantial and well-trained membership. We certainly have the financial resources. The gifts of our people to other causes show that we are far in the lead in the matter of liberality. Therefore we repeat that what is now needed to restore our Church to her rightful place in Christian education is to show our people their opportunity and to formulate some broad-minded and far-reaching plans for harmonious, concerted, church-wide effort.

Heretofore we have worked too much at cross purposes. Yet in spite of our individualistic, haphazard, go-as-you-please methods, we have developed many useful institutions. But our people did not even know what our educational assets were. These have now been tabulated, exhibited, and must be homologized. There has been at times unseemly and hurtful rivalry between our institutions instead of co-operation. We must learn to do team work. We must organize a system of Church schools and colleges in which every individual institution shall have its proper place in relation to every other.

Further, if we would awaken and maintain the interest of all our people in their Church schools, they must be given the opportunity to contribute regularly to their support, just as they do to such causes as Home and Foreign Missions. The Church institutions should be given a place in the annual budget of every congregation. If this is done the day is not distant when the Presbyterian Church will resume her historic position as the leader in education.

Finally, let our people remember that Christian education is not only necessary to the well-being of the Church but to the very existence of the Church.

Richmond, Va.

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47-M-64

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ABNORMAL MAN, being essays on Education and Crime and related subjects, with digests of literature and a bibliography. 1893. Published by U. S. Government, Washington, D. C. 445 pages, 8°. 2nd edition, 1895.

CRIMINOLOGY, a psychological and scientific study of criminals; with introduction by Lombroso. Bibliography. (Second edition.) New York, 1894. Funk & Wagnalls, publishers. 416 pages, 12°. Price, \$2.00.

LE CRIMINEL-TYPE dans quelques formes graves de la criminalité Bibliographie de sexualité pathologique. (Troisième édition.) Un volume en 8°, illustré de Portraits. Publié par A. Storck, Lyon, et G. Masson, Paris. 1895. 300 pages. Prix, 5 fr. *This work is not published in English.*

EDUCATION AND PATHO-SOCIAL STUDIES, including an investigation of the murderer "H." (Holmes). Published by the U. S. Government. 1896. 57 pages, 8°. Washington, D. C.

GIRLS WHO ANSWER PERSONALS, a sociologic and scientific study of young women, including letters of American and European girls in answer to personal advertisements; with a bibliography. Published by the author. 200 pages, 12°. Washington, D. C., 1895. 2nd edition, 208 pages, 1897. New introduction.

"Girls Who Answer Personals" (in paper, 50 cents; in cloth, \$1.25) may be obtained by sending the money to the author, P. O. Lock-box 273, Washington, D. C., or may be ordered through book-sellers.

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