

Government attaches much importance to these annual conventions. Washington sends its own stenographers to attend and transcribe the business of all meetings.

A Successful Professor.

When Alderman John E. Leet caught sight of Prof. Patterson of the Kentucky university, president of the institution, he at once transformed from an active politician to a thorough student in agriculture and metaphysics. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Leet attended Prof. Patterson's classes and half way regrets he did not stick to the business. Many of his classmates did well. Indeed, Prof. Patterson's college is said to have turned out more successful men than any other similar institution. The only man other than a Frenchman who obtained the cross of the Legion of Honor for botanical work was a classmate of Mr. Leet's and an old student of Prof. Patterson. This is T. B. Munsen now of Texas. One of the greatest industries of France is wine making and the ravages of insects among the vines amounted to millions of francs annually. Munsen discovered in Texas a wild grape that was fatal to the French pest. He went over to France with his roots, grafted vines on to them and the result was a total success. For this Munsen was decorated. From a commercial standpoint Munsen seems to have been equally successful for he made a fortune growing flowers scientifically in Texas.

Scope of Such Colleges.

Speaking of the work of agricultural colleges and their mission, Prof. Patterson said:

"Agricultural colleges are misunderstood. The idea that they are to teach farming is not well comprehended. They do this, but they do more. They fit their students for successful agriculturalists, and in so doing equip them for other walks of life. The Morrill bill, which started these colleges, does not confine their operations to farming pure and simple, but to branches of it. I confess we find difficulty in obtaining students for our agricultural colleges. Farmers do not want their boys to be farmers, neither do clergymen, lawyers or other professional people, particularly since the agricultural interests have become so depressed. The idea is that by teaching a student botany so that he may understand plant life; entomology, so that he may understand the insects which are incident to farming; chemistry, so that he may understand the nature and origin of soils, the student becomes fitted for following agriculture."

Attached to all agricultural colleges are mechanical departments, chemistry laboratories, botanical gardens, irrigation and hydraulic departments and other higher educational branches.

On Thursday President Alston Ellis of the Colorado Agricultural college will read an interesting paper upon what studies should be combined in a course at an agricultural college, and why they should be. This will be one of the most interesting papers read at the convention from a popular point of view.

On a Bug Hunt.

Although the convention does not begin until this morning, the entomologists, or "bugologists," as they are familiarly referred to by their brother professors, started last night. Prof. Cockerell of Las Cruces, N. M., headed a party down town last night on a bug-catching expedition. He bore with him a net for the purpose of ensnaring anything of a desirable kind which might heave in sight and he reaped a regular harvest in the vicinity of arc lights. It is one thing to know how to grow a crop and another how to save it from insects. Prof. Snow of Kansas described the way to get rid of the insects to have a lot of them in the garden.

THE LEXINGTON OBSERVER.

VOL. 7.

LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

NO. 42

It is said that when Col. W. O. Bradley was a fifteen-year-old boy at school his playmates gave him the nickname "Bobby Billy Bradley." From the way the battle-scarred Colonel is now bobbing around, those boys must have been philosophers in human nature, and prophets in ken.

Nor a single Lexington newspaper was represented in the Press Convention at Louisville this week. It was our purpose to attend, but regarding the State College exercises too important to be neglected, we were compelled to forego both the pleasure and the profit of meeting with our professional brethren.

Mrs. P. P. JOHNSON'S name is frequently mentioned throughout the State as the probable Speaker of the lower house of the next General Assembly. None better could be mentioned. He is a sound Democrat, an able parliamentarian, and that which is above all else, an honest man with a firm determination to do right regardless of results.

The address of Gov. Knott, noticed elsewhere, may possibly put a stop to the sneering of political theorists at the "material development statesmen" now dangerously threatening to step on the stage of action. The people are beginning to think vaguely that an ounce of practical sense may be worth a ton of theoretical wisdom, and it will not take them long to formulate a few well defined opinions in the premises.

The great Democratic barbecue to start off the campaign in this State will be held in Woodland Park, this city, instead of Muir's, as was first arranged. This is a very wise conclusion, as it would not be pleasant for persons reaching here by the C. & O. R. R. the Cincinnati Southern, or the Louisville and Nashville to have to take the cars again for a ride of eight miles and back again. It is singular that this view of the case was not the first taken.

The world is too full of fresh news for persons reaching here by the C. & O. R. R. the Cincinnati Southern, or the Louisville and Nashville to have to take the cars again for a ride of eight miles and back again. It is singular that this view of the case was not the first taken.

It Judge James H. Mulligan really desires the honor and success of the Democratic party, he ought to withdraw from the legislative race and let some man who has honestly and faithfully supported the party fill the now vacant place on the ticket. He may claim that he got such a large vote in the alleged primary as to warrant him in the belief that he is the choice of the party. But he cannot deceive himself with any such delusion. Everybody knows how that vote was obtained, and the ludicrousness of the proceedings was the jest and jibe for weeks after it took place. He may hope to get the vote of the party, but in this he is fatally deceived. Scores of men who would repudiate him under ordinary circumstances, will vote for him at the close of the printed ticket to be used at the polls, for the reason that they will not have the courage to stop when they have finished the list of the real nominees. But these will be few when compared with the entire number of the faithful Democratic voters of the city. He may think he will be able to buy negro votes enough to carry him through, but he is deceived in this. Two years have made a great change in the number of purchasable negro votes in this city. When he made his last race for the legislature there were ten of that kind in the city to where there is one now. And even those that are now for sale will den and more money than they got before. A negro once deceived by false promises is harder to be duped a second time than a white man of equal lack of honesty and intelligence. They have certain superstitions that prevent them from being misled twice by the same man. He may think he will have money enough to corrupt voters enough to pull him through again. The beer brewers of Cincinnati, who furnished John Wm. Lell, the variety theatre manager on Short street, with the money to conduct the last legislative race, have declared that they will never again furnish another dollar for that purpose. Little or no confidence can be placed in such promises, for men who live by poisoning the bodies and brains and

pulls than any ten entire books in the language. There is in earliest infancy a sense of justice and right that demands a reason for every act of life. There is an intuitive judgment in childhood that requires satisfaction. Give that satisfaction, promptly, kindly, gracefully, and the child appreciates the lesson, enters cheerfully into the line of duty required, and gains not only moral strength and moral courage, but intellectual power and progress as well. There is on the other hand in every human heart, young or old, a God-given instinct to resist and resist injustice and wrong. The child destitute of this impulse, young or old, is hardly worth the trouble of rearing. It is destitute of the will power that makes civilization possible. Without the infinite limits of inspired serenity there is no passage of more practical value in temporal affairs than that which says, "Parents, provoke not your children to wrath."

The violation of this injunction is one of the most potent influences to crime, and is hourly adding to the already crowded highways to the penitentiary and the gallows. Men have studied the writings of great educators, from Confucius to Horace Mann, in vain for light on this subject. It is not to be found there. It is to be found alone in the life of the Great Teacher. The gentleness, kindness, conciliation, love, that marked the daily teachings of Christ are the true lessons of the school-room and the key to the only success worth recording. It is a subject worthy the attention of the pulpit, and we thank Mr. DeLong for his services thus far, and ask not only of him, but of every minister in the city and State, repeated efforts in the same direction. Through the pulpit and the press the new education may become dominant throughout the land and the pathway of education become beautiful and dutiful to the end.

Gov. Knott's Address.
The address made by Gov. Knott at the closing exercises of the State College in this city, Thursday, was the ablest and the most exhaustive presentation of the natural resources of the State and her true condition as an inviting field for capital and emigration ever given to the world. It is the result of a thorough research into the facts touching the great natural wealth of the State as discovered by close personal observation, the reports of the State Geologist and the figures and facts laid before the people of the State by the Auditor's last report, with logical deductions both astonishing and indisputable. From the time the speech was fairly opened to its close it grew in interest to the audience, and notwithstanding its length and the usual soporific effects of statistics, continued in increasing interest to the end.

It is not only the best emigration document the State has ever had, but it is the best campaign paper that can be used in the present contest. It will take the wind out of Col. Bradley's stereotyped wallings set to the notes of the dead march, make it necessary for him to make battle on another line and spend another five years in getting up a bill of complaints against the State and a new line of statistical data with which to fortify his ignorance.

One very valuable feature of the address is the position taken in pointing out to the young men of the State the incomparable wealth of her resources, the great value of her climatic influences, and the greater probabilities of their success if remaining at home rather than going to the West to seek the rewards of persistent courage and intelligent industry. One very valuable feature of the address is the suggestion that the State College shall be made a great school of technology where a young man can be fully equipped to undertake the development of any one of the very many sources of wealth now hidden away in the soils, the waters, the woods and the hills of the State. It has been estimated that one thousand of our best young men leave the State

State College Exercises.
The closing exercises of the State College on Thursday were the most pleasant and the most auspicious that institution has ever enjoyed. The weather was delightful, and the large chapel comfortably filled with ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the State. Upon the platform were a large number of distinguished State officials and members of the literary institutions. The

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

SHOES!

M. P. LANCASTER'S BARGAINS!

Ladies' Kid Turn'd Button, elegant, \$2.00.
French Kid Douzola, straight goat, button, former prices \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00. Now \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75.
Low Cut Button and Lace \$1.00; former price \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Opera Slippers from 75c.
The above are made by Gray Brothers, Curtis & Wheeler, and P. Cox.
Men's Calf Button, Lace and Congress, Broad and Narrow Toe, former prices \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00. Now \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50.

These are made by Burt, Stacy & Adams, and Curtis & Wheeler, and the reason they are offered at such ridiculously low prices is because they are slightly "shop-soiled."

WICWAM SLIPPERS AND BASE BALL SHOES.
The Best "BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES" in America, every pair warranted, only \$1.75.

M. P. LANCASTER,
56 & 58 EAST MAIN STREET,

Opposite the Woman's Exchange and next door above the One-Price Clothing Store.

DRY GOODS.

MAY-DAY ANNOUNCEMENT!

DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF MAY
CASSELL & PRICE

Will have on sale a very elegant stock of Spring Merchandise in all the new goods of the season.

Light Weight
Woolen Fabrics

horne's nest Col. Bradley is shooting off around the country as a campaign speech; but if he is as wild in all other points as he is in mixing the State per capita in the public schools of Kentucky with the local taxation per capita of the boasted Northern States, it will be well for him to go to Frankfort and get Gov. Knott's janitor to set him straight in his data. Superintendent Pickett's "Doc" can take the wind out of his sails at every turn on an intelligent application of school statistics.

Mrs. VIRGINIA HANSON will be a candidate before the next Legislature for re-election to the position she now holds as State Librarian. She has made one of the most efficient and valuable librarians the State has ever had, and is probably the best qualified woman in the State for the duties of the office. Firm in the discharge of her official duties, she is none the less courteous and kind to all who have business in that department, uniting ease with dignity and grace with culture. She is an honor to the State, a credit to the present administration, and if re-elected, of which there should be no doubt, will be an ornament even to the prospectively brilliant administration of Simon Bolivar Buckner.

MR. EVAN E. SETTLE, the brilliant young orator of Owen who thrilled the late Democratic convention at Louisville with his eloquent nomination of Capt. Ed Porter Thompson, is a candidate to represent that county in the next Legislature. In his card to the voters of the county he closes with the following pledge to his constituency:

I need not say that I would esteem it a high honor to represent this county in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, nor need I now pledge myself to honest and faithful and laborious service to my people. I should consider my life a failure, and my ambition vain, if in that honorable station I did not uphold the ancient renown of my county and defend those principles to which for nearly a century she has been loyally attached—the principles of a pure and an old-fashioned and an unsullied Democracy.

His election would add to the already world-wide fame of the Democracy of that county and be an additional safeguard to the integrity and honor of the Democratic party of the State.

...ing the fortunes of their countrymen are not to be trusted on promise when there is a dollar of blood money in sight. But they have invested once and gotten no returns, and as a matter of speculation they will in the future decline to furnish dead-fall keepers with the means of corrupting the ballot-box of this city.

He may think the gentlemen who set him up will be able to pull him through. In this he is mistaken. The gentlemen who set him up as an olive branch to the future, control but few votes outside of their own, and many of them will falter at the polls in the knowledge that the world is watching and sneering at the sickening travesty on common decency and ordinary political honesty.

Mr. Mulligan ought to withdraw from the race that the Democracy of the city of Lexington may not be brought into contempt either by the election of an habitual boister and defamer of the party or by the defeat of an alleged nominee. Should he make the race, there are, to the Democratic party of the city, but two horns to the dilemma—election with disgrace, or defeat with dishonor.

Some Advice to Mr. Bronston.
(Owen News.)

The friends of the Hon. C. J. Bronston are urging him to make the race against Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge for Congress. If Mr. Bronston is wise he will not allow himself to be used in an attempt of a few disappointed office-seekers to satisfy their imaginary grievances and disappointments at not being of the chosen to live by Government aid. Mr. Breckinridge is not to be set aside by Mr. Bronston simply because a few loud-mouthed, would-be country postmasters dictate it. There are other matters of importance in State and National affairs that demand a representative for the people of this district who is honest and qualified, and there is no reason, at present, to doubt that Mr. Breckinridge does not fill the bill, and when Mr. Bronston comes before the people, if he should do so, he will find he has made a mistake, and that his seducers have no place in the hearts of the voters of the Ashland district. There have been no mistakes made by Col. Breckinridge in Congress; his record is clear; his defense of Democratic doctrines able; his statesmanship excelled by none, and to attack him on other grounds would result in defeat humiliating.

...other States. These are from the most intelligent and enterprising classes, and consequently of our most valuable citizens. A careful reading and intelligent comprehension of the facts and figures of this great speech will open up a grander horizon and inspire a nobler ambition in this class of young men and eventually be the means of elevating our average citizenship.

Practical Preaching.

Rev. J. R. Deering, Pastor of the Hill Street Methodist Church, preached two very fine sermons last Sunday on the management and training of children, giving special attention to their moral development and direction. He took the position that the will of the child must be subordinated to parental authority as the very foundation of good character, in both moral and intellectual development. Such sermons are of great practical value, especially to the public school system of the city, where obedience to authority and respect for law are points of daily inculcation. It is in moral training that the schools of this country, both public and private, from the opening primary to the closing of the university, are most deficient.

There is now all over this State a movement to extend the instructions given in the public schools so as to embrace fully morals and civics, touching clearly and distinctly our relations and duties privately to our fellow men, as well as our relations and duties to the State. And it has been observed that children early instructed in this direction make not only the most dutiful scholars, but intellectually the most proficient scholars as well. There seems to be a light and life giving influence in moral instruction, when vitally applied, that opens the way and makes easy the path of intellectual progress. An enlightened conscience gives fresh impetus to the will powers and a fresher and more vigorous growth in moral development and intellectual enjoyment. It is in the pleasurable that the new methods of the school-room have the advantage over the old. The epigram, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," generally accredited to the inspired wisdom of Solomon, really belonging to Bishop Butler, (see Hudibras, part ii, canto 2, line 843) has done more to make tyrants of teachers and criminals of

PROGRAMME.
Invocations. Music.
Hymn—E. L. Hinar, South Elkton.
Music.
Prayer—V. A. Patterson, Lexington.
The Mystery of Life.
Oration—J. C. Calhoun, Owensboro.
Psalm—Corruptions and their Remedies.
Music.
Valedictory—T. W. Shackelford, Lexington.
Music.
Conferring Degrees.
Music.
Address—Governor Knott.
Invocations. Music.

The speeches of the young men were all far above the average of such occasions. The oratory had about it a novelty and originality that was truly refreshing after so many years of travel in the well worn paths of that kind of literature.

The basis of Mr. W. A. Patterson was a wonderful production for a young man of any age, confirming the prediction we made three years ago, after publishing several articles from his pen. He possesses the wonderful talent for language that has given his grandfather the reputation of being the best writer of English in the West, if not on this continent. This talent, combined with a degree of mental acumen generally the result of long years of laborious study by the work of the scientist and presages brilliant results. The thesis should be published, inasmuch as the world may better know the drift of modern science touching the mysteries of life.

Mr. C. C. Calhoun's address on "Political Corruptions and their Remedies," was a timely as well as a manly assault upon the fortifications of the devil. If he is willing to sacrifice himself for the good of mankind and the glory of God, he has entered upon the right field in his first step in life. If he has the courage and the perseverance his looks would indicate, he certainly has the talents to do his country great service. Poverty is the end of such a course, but the great and good of this world generally die poor in one sense, but abundantly rich in all that constitutes true wealth.

Mr. T. W. Shackelford did credit to his honored father and his distinguished ancestors, which is abundant praise. The flood of flowers that fell upon him at the close told a tale of affection and respect not to be mistaken.

The surprise of the day, as well as the delight, was the bright and sparkling impromptu speech of Col. Phelps, when presented with a sword by the cadets. Mr. George W. Bryan, one of the battery boys, presented the sword in a short speech that gave many evidences of real oratorical talent. Col. Phelps' response was a model in naturalness and neatness, which captivated the audience from the first word and fructified into affection before it close.

After the exercises, President Patterson, as usual, invited a number of prominent gentlemen from abroad to dinner with the Board of Trustees at his residence, where a delightful repast was spread before them and an hour of pleasant social intercourse enjoyed.

In specially new weaves, colors and shades.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

India Linens, Satteens,
Linen Lawns, Cambrics,
Foreign and American Ginghams,

And all the newest wash goods, delicate in shades and fast in colors. We are making specialties of these

Beautiful Light Weight Woolen Dress Stuffs,

Particularly handsome this season, and of fine thread wash goods, now so much in demand for early summer wear. For the next ten days our stocks will be particularly attractive in these goods. We have also in stock immense lines of staple family supplies.

Irish Linens, Table Damasks, TOWELS, COTTONS AND CAMBRICS,

—And the finest stocks of—

Laces, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Parasols,

And small FANCY ARTICLES ever offered in this city. An early inspection of our stocks will convince any one that we have not only the largest and handsomest supply of merchandise in the city, but the cheapest as well. No trouble to show goods, and a pleasure to give low prices.

CASSELL & PRICE,

Nos. 16 and 18 West Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Cabinet Photograph's \$2 Per Dozen

—AT—

Wanee's New Gallery, 2¹/₂ WEST MAIN STREET.

For the purpose of introducing my work among the citizens of Lexington, I offer the above unprecedented reduction in prices for thirty days. My work is unsurpassed by any other house in the city, and my prices are less than one-half of that usually charged. Call and examine for yourself.

F. P. Wanee.

THE KENTUCKY

Blue Grass Land Bulletin

VOL. XXIV.

LEXINGTON, KY. 1894.

No. 139.

PUBLISHED BY THE
Blue Grass Land Agency.

ESTABLISHED 1871,

For the Sale of Farms in the Blue
Grass Section.

JERRY E. DELPH & SONS,
MANAGERS.

OFFICE No. 7,

Monument Square, Opposite Court House,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE BULLETIN—1894.

THE BULLETIN comes to you again on the eve of the twenty-third year of its publication, and we trust that this one, like those which preceded it, will be the harbinger of glad tidings to many more who desire to cast their lot among us in this favored land, upon which nature has bestowed with so lavish a hand the elements of its greatness, a superior soil and a delightful climate. From the very liberal and varied list presented we are prepared to fill every class of demand. Guided by an intimate knowledge of the relative and intrinsic value of the lands of this section, we have refused every entry that in our judgment was priced above the market current of its class. When you consider the many superior and unequalled advantages which we justly claim or developed internal improvements. Lexington now a great railroad center, connecting it not only with the various capitals of the Blue Grass counties, but with the entire Union, of our many noted institutions of learning, of the exceeding fertility and matchless beauty of the country and perfection of climate, and consider these paramount advantages with the prices at which you can now buy our fine country homes, the conclusion is an irresistible one, they are the very cheapest lands on earth. The appreciation of values which steadily continue, are influenced and governed only by the correct law of supply and demand, and consequently they have a basis of permanency and an immunity from fluctuation, and it is fair to presume that your purchase of to-day cannot be duplicated in another year. Blue-grass Kentucky! The very name which has long been a synonym of all that constitutes an ideal country. We, who are to the manner born cannot realize the boon of

providence in our birthright to such a section. But the stranger coming among us finds it a very Eldorado. Here he has a full scope for the energy and enterprise which he has acquired in the competition for a livelihood in places where nature has been less lavish in her gifts. Transplanted here we soon find him abreast of us in material growth in the multifarious enterprises which offer to him inducements on every hand, and which we have in so great a degree overlooked and neglected. This is the

LEXINGTON, KY.

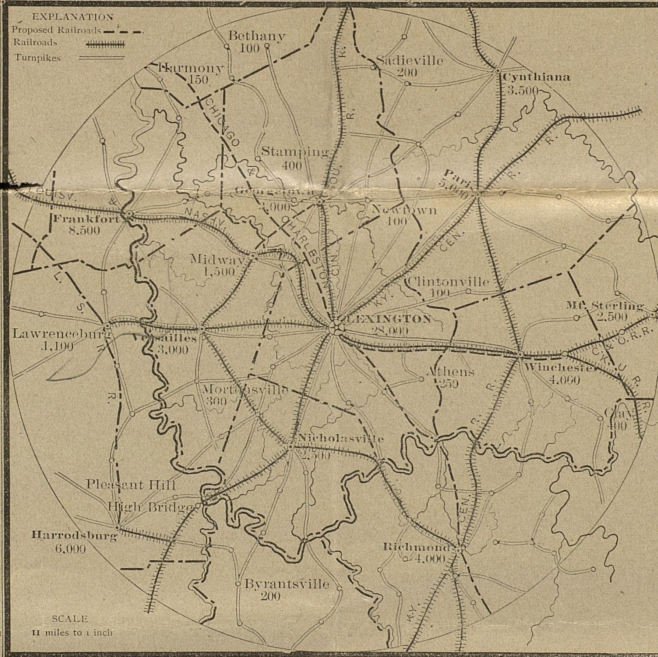
The Capital City of the Blue
Grass—Population 35,000.

Although Lexington is known the world over as being located in the heart of the finest grazing country in America, it is not so generally known that she used to be the leading manufacturing city west of the Alleghanias, and that there is now well founded hope that she will yet win fame in that direction.

steady growth is that she is the natural depot of supplies for the mountain country.

Formerly she supplied this section by wagons, which carried supplies into East Tennessee and Virginia. Railroads took that trade away from this place, and now after many years, railroads are bringing it back. The Big Sandy Railroad, the Kentucky Union, the Richmond, Irvine and Beattyville and the extension of the Kentucky Central Railroad to Livingston, all bring trade to Lexington and have increased her wholesale business very much. This must result in the establishment of more wholesale houses, for when our lost trade is once more brought into its old channels, there will be a demand for capital for such enterprises. Already it is being concentrated here. There are eleven banks with an aggregate capital of two and a half millions of dollars, and average deposits of half that sum. Money is to be had in Lexington when it is scarce elsewhere. In this respect our business men are fortunately located. So that Lexington has many advantages for, and holds out many inducements to men of means and of business to locate here. As a place for homes and the education of youth, it has no superior; her schools, both private and public, having now a national reputation for their thoroughness. No person who ever invested in its real estate but has made money, and always will for values are certainly on the increase.

USUAL land terms are one-third cash, balance in one and two years, equal payments, six per cent interest and lien, and these terms are understood when none other are mentioned. Long payments given when desired.



BLUE GRASS KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, THE CAPITAL CITY OF BLUE GRASS, AND THE HUB
OF THE HORSE UNIVERSE.—POPULATION, 35,000.

element, be it native or alien, with the brain and brawn which constitutes the superstructure upon which is builded the material and abiding wealth of every community. The Blue Grass Land Agency will continue to be the medium to locate these as well as the capitalist, and the seekers after homes upon which to enjoy the accumulations of finished business lives, wishing them all God speed and the full fruition of their fondest hopes in this fruitful, generous land where the conditions in the race for livelihood and of wealth are so equitably and so beautifully harmonized.

Her system of railroads, which spring from her like spokes from the hub, bring her within reach of the fundamental requisites for manufacturers, the best iron, coal and timber, and also place her in easy and cheap communication with all the great centers of trade. No city in the West is so admirably situated in this respect. Indianapolis has more railroads, but she is not near so conveniently located otherwise, that there is good reason to hope that Lexington will not only be a manufacturing city, but one of great extent. Another fact which is now pushing her

Mineral and Timber Lands.

We are associated with one of the oldest and most extensive dealers in mineral and timber lands in Eastern Kentucky. We are prepared to offer tracts of 1,000 to 100,000 acres, and perfect titles guaranteed. Printed description of same, giving all particulars, sent promptly on application.

City Properties.

We carry a large list of various kinds of city properties, including locations for manufactories, building lots, residences and business houses. We have many special bargains to offer in the same.

In this issue of THE BULLETIN, upon the opening of the twenty-fourth year of its existence and that of the Kentucky Blue Grass Land Agency, we are enabled to offer in the following, not only a large list, but one on which we have devoted several months in collecting, that it might embody places suitable to the wants of every business. Guided by our extended knowledge of the relative values of land, we have refused to receive any property which was priced above our judgment of its intrinsic worth. We can, therefore, say that we are prepared to offer bargains which have never been duplicated in our active prosecution of the land trade here for twenty odd years, and from the present outlook they never will be. The appreciation of values have been, and are continuing to be, influenced only by the stable effect of supply and demand.

If you see anything in the following list that impresses you favorably, write us for further particulars, and you will be answered promptly—or better, come and examine. UPON WHATEVER YOU CONCLUDE, ACT PROMPTLY, AS ANY OF THEM ARE LIKELY TO BE SOLD AT ANY TIME.

The Fine Stock Region of America.

There are some fifteen or twenty counties in Central Kentucky known as the Blue Grass region, of which Lexington, in Fayette county, is the center. This section is carpeted by what is known as Blue Grass, or *Poa pratensis*, the most valuable of all grasses, and which vegetates in the driest soil, supports its verdure during winter and in the spring throws out innumerable shoots and spears for early pasture. As a stock-raising district Central Kentucky has not its equal in the world. Blessed with a temperate and favorable climate, the remarkable nourishing, developing and fattening power of the blue grass and other vegetable products of Central Kentucky is widely known. Indeed, the vigor and luxuriance of the vegetable growth and superior development of the animal are now acknowledged by the world at large.

Experience in breeding has demonstrated that there are in the peculiar soil and underlying the rock strata of Central Kentucky, and especially in the Blue Grass region, influences which are a main agent in giving size to stock, greater hardness and solidity to the bones, strength to the muscle, power to the nerves and capacity to the lungs not to be found associated in other regions. It has long been known—to which it is justly entitled—as the great race horse and trotting-producing region of America. When you come to examine the fastest time on record at various distances, from half a mile to four miles, every animal in the list was either bred in Kentucky or, if foaled elsewhere, their sires and dams were bred in Kentucky. This is the strongest and best evidence of the merits of Kentucky stock.

Lexington has grown to be the headquarters for the sale of stock, and is everywhere acknowledged to

be the best market in America. Parties from other states have been sending stock here to sell because they realize more money here than elsewhere. The annual sales have grown enormously, and it is no exaggeration to say that two million dollars worth of horses are sold here each year at public sale, and fully as much, if not more, are sold privately.

The value of this rich, rolling land, with its grasses, water and salubrious climate, is only to be seen and examined to justify the high opinion in which it is held, and to convince the most skeptical that for rearing and breeding the highest type and finest horses in the world, it has no equal or superior.

The cereals, hemp, flax, tobacco and hay, grow in great profusion and of exceptional quality. There is, in fact, hardly an article of human consumption, the product of the temperate zone, that is not found in its most perfect form in this favored region.

The agency which has been instrumental in locating the proprietors of nearly every prominent STOCK FARM around Lexington.

No. 1.

Sixty acre farm, about 1 1/2 miles from the city limits, on a prominent turnpike. All in grass but a large garden. Improvements embrace a modern two-story frame dwelling of seven rooms, besides halls, verandas, porches and dry cellars; servants' cottage of two rooms, laundry, green house, poultry houses, two stock barns one of eleven stalls, other has four and six cow stalls, and each with storage loft; corn crib, carriage house, coal sheds, etc.; good half-mile track, three large cisterns and a well. The place is large fruited; 500 choice trees in bearing—apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries; about two acres in small fruits, about 600 feet grape arbor. Fruit in full bearing. Two-acre garden highly enriched; contains asparagus bed 200 feet long in full bearing. Well fenced. All improvements are comparatively new and in perfect order. Will sell a great bargain in this fine home.

No. 2.

Seventy-four acre suburban home, on one of the finest pikes entering the city and directly at the toll gate. Probably the highest point around the city. All in grass and arranged for handling horse stock, with the necessary paddocks, boxes, stables, etc. all well supplied with pure water. A large two-story dwelling, with finely shaded lawn as entrance. Fruits of all kinds. This is a very superior home, and can be bought at the present reduction in land and on terms to suit any one.

No. 2-1-2.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME, 5 1/2 miles from Lexington at a pike crossing, 15 acres, all in grass but a large garden. Large apple orchard in full bearing and other fruits. Dwelling a good two-story frame of eight rooms, in a large, finely shaded yard, has veranda, rear porch, cellar, cistern and well in the yard, servant's house, good sized stock barn, cow stable, wagon sheds and good cattle scales on the pike. This is a high picturesque country and in a thickly settled neighborhood, and certainly one of the most delightful homes in the country. Worth the money too, only \$5,800.

No. 3.

Eighty-two acre farm 4 miles from Lexington on turnpike. All in grass; part of it a nice woodland on the front. It is amply supplied with pure water for all purposes by natural sources and a large cistern at dwelling, which is a neat cottage of five or more rooms. Every outhouse to be required on a well-ordered place, embracing a large new stock barn. Fruits of various varieties in bearing. This is a very pleasant home indeed, and can be bought at a price that ought to and will sell it. \$8) per acre.

No. 4.

Fifty-two acre farm, about 3 miles from the city on the Richmond pike. Has three improvements, two of them new, nice cottages, one of some five rooms, and all the needed outhouses. Young orchard, good water. This will suit someone who desires a market garden place or small dairy farm or a nice country home. Will divide into three tracts, each with improvements.

No. 5.

Thirty-eight and one-half acres of fine land on spurpike at Greendale Station, on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, about 3 1/2 miles from the city. Has a woodland fronting a dwelling in the woodlands, the above pike. A person after improving this place will have a not expensive home eligibly located for any purpose. Price \$3,600.

No. 6.

Sixty-seven and one-half acres of rich and beautiful land, (adjoining No. 35 in the Bulletin) on the Harrodsburg pike. At the price at which this can be bought it will materially lessen the price on No. 35, and together, will make a splendid home.

No. 7.

Thirty acres, more or less, 6 miles from the city, at a village where are church, school, shops, and daily mail. Improvements: a two-story brick house in a well-shaded large yard, large grocery store house and the usual outbuildings. Fine water, abundant. This is a very attractive little home, and we can quote a very low price on it just now.

No. 7 1-2.

Mill property with seven acres of land, 6 miles from Lexington on turnpike. It has both steam and water power, and located in a good section for custom and grain. It is now being run with great profit. Here is a chance for some practical miller with small means to get a bargain, and such an one never before offered. Only a small payment down, and wait on the buyer to make the balance out of the mill.

No. 8.

Ninety-two acre farm, 6 miles from Lexington by turnpike. All now in grass. Good frame dwelling of five rooms and kitchen and usual outhouses. Farm under good fencing; watered by three good springs; 25 acres of open woodland; good producing land; lies well and very cheap. Price \$55 per acre.

No. 9.

Eighty-five acre farm, 5 miles from Lexington, by the Richmond turnpike. Now all in blue grass and abundantly watered for all purposes, and under good fencing. Comfortable brick dwelling, seraglio in the yard, and other outhouse to be found on a well improved small farm; two fine apple orchards in bearing. This is fine land, lies well and together is a very good home. Price only \$80 per acre.

No. 10.

Twenty-five acre suburban home, situated about a mile or less from Lexington city limits, continuation of one of the most popular streets. A large lawn in front with fine forest trees is the approach to the dwelling, a splendid two-story brick house of eight or more rooms, from the second story windows of which is given a fine view of the city. It has also every outhouse for every purpose required in a well regulated home. Has a large apple orchard in full bearing, and fruits abundant of almost every other kind. Place well watered and fenced and all in the most perfect order. We don't know of a more desirable home about the city. The price is attractive we think and one thing is certain this home will please you.

No. 10 1-2.

One hundred and thirty-six acre farm, located in Jessamine county, Ky., about 5 miles southwest from Nicholasville, the county seat, and on the Glass Mill pike, and two miles by pike from Wilmore station on the Cincinnati Southern railroad. It is improved with a comfortable dwelling of practical size, and the usual outbuildings, about two acres of vineyard; also apple orchard; well watered by ponds and springs. To give an idea of its productiveness, seventy acres in corn the past year produced about nine barrels to the acre. That portion is now in wheat. Price only \$30 per acre.

No. 11.

Seventy acre farm, 7 1/2 miles from Lexington by a turnpike, and close to a church, store, postoffice, shop and mill. Farm all in grass; well watered; newly fenced; young orchard. Improvements are a two-story frame dwelling, stable and other outhouses. We will sell this place for only \$2,500. A small cash payment and the balance on as much as five yearly payments, at six per cent, or will take in payment all or part in any kind of city property or merchandise or salable live stock. Here is one of the most liberal propositions ever offered in our business experience.

No. 11 1-2.

TWENTY ACRES fine bottom land just outside toll gate. No improvements; land well suited for market garden, or to improve for a convenient suburban home.

No. 12.

Twenty-seven acres of very fertile land which is located on the Clay's Mill pike, via Harrodsburg pike, and about 5 miles from Lexington. It is unimproved. It will suit some one admirably who wishes to establish a market garden farm. We will sell it for less than its intrinsic value and will take in payment about one half the price in a small well-located home in the city.

No. 12 1-2.

Forty to FIFTY ACRES of fine land, 2 miles from the city limits. Fine growing turnpike. High table land and very fertile. Has a beautiful building site on the pike.

No. 13.

Forty-five acre home, 3 miles from city limits by turnpike. Splendidly improved with a good two-story brick dwelling of six rooms, hall, pantry, dry cellar, large stock barn, servants' house, dairy, carpenter shop, carriage house. Place all in grass except large garden for market. Extensive asparagus and rhubarb beds, grapes, cherries, apples in large numbers and the growing of large forest trees in front and about the dwelling. Well watered by two living springs and well and cistern. Land can't be better.

No. 14.

Ninety-one and one-half acre farm 4 1/2 miles from Danville, Ky., by the Lexington turnpike, 1 1/2 miles from pike on country road, and close to mill and school, shop, store and postoffice. Nicely improved with a cottage dwelling of seven rooms, halls, front and rear porches, cellar, cistern; every necessary outbuilding, stable with eight boxes, shed for one hundred sheep and ten cows; buildings all comparatively new. Young apple orchard in bearing, and all other kinds of fruit. Place all under good fencing; land ready for tobacco. This is a beautiful home, close enough for a family to avail themselves of the fine schools of Danville, which is a railroad town. Price \$7,900.

No. 15.

Thirty one and a half acres, 12 miles from Lexington at Spears' store, on Tates Creek pike. Improved with a good five room frame cottage, barn for fourteen horses, and a half dozen more good outhouses. Well fenced, watered and fruited, and altogether a very pleasant home. Price \$7,900.

No. 16.

Twenty-seven and a half acres of beautiful rich land, all in blue grass sod for many years, situated 2 1/2 miles from Lexington, fronting with high table land, one of the best pikes entering the city, and extending back in an oblong square to railroad and depot on same. A grand site on the pike for a dwelling. Fifty acres joins in good shape, also for sale.

No. 16 1-2.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES fine land, 6 miles from Lexington by turnpike, and railroad station on one side of farm. It is all in grass; pike boundary on two sides; well watered, comfortable frame dwelling, and outhouses necessary; school, church, shops, store and mill at hand. Located in a proverbially fine section of country. Price to suit the times.

No. 17.

Sixty-five acre home, situated about 3 miles out on one of the prettiest turnpikes entering Lexington. The land is one of the most superior quality, lying very high and level, affording a view of the country for several miles on either hand. It is improved with a neat two-story cottage and various outhouses, in a large yard with numerous ornamental and shade trees and shrubbery. Also a stock barn and buildings connected about equal in grass and cultivation. This is a gem of a home.

No. 18.

Ninety-odd acres very good land, all in grass and well watered and fenced. It lies well. It is about 5 miles south of Lexington, on a turnpike. No improvements. We consider this one of the very cheapest tracts near Lexington. The owner, a lady, resides in another State, and sells for less than its value. Price \$40 per acre.

No. 19.

Eleven and a half acre place, 4 miles from Lexington on Richmond pike. Improved with a new frame cottage and usual outhouses, cistern and spring. Place all in grass except garden. School house at hand.

No. 20.

Seventy acres of fine land, only 2 1/2 miles from the city limits on a fine turnpike. It is all in grass, and at a railroad depot. Watered by one of the largest springs in the county. Improved with an eight room

brick dwelling stock barn and other out-houses. Surrounded by noted stock farms. Twenty-five acres in blue grass joining and for sale.

No. 20 1-2

Sixty-two acre farm, 8 miles by turnpike from Lexington. Forty acres just out of old sod, the balance in clover. Place all under good fencing and well watered for all purposes. A good apple orchard of best varieties, and other fruits. The dwelling is a good two story frame of eight rooms. The outbuildings embrace all that are necessary on such sized farm. This is a good home and few places as cheap at the price. \$65 per acre, and on very liberal payments.

No. 21

Sixty acre farm of superior land, which is located on a fine turnpike about 4 miles from the city. It is improved with a cottage house of some six rooms, a large new barn and other outhouses. Plenty of pure water, and mostly in grass and of the very best in the country. Price \$7,700, which is net cost.

No. 22

Forty-three and three-quarter acre farm, 6 miles from Lexington on Harrodsburg pike, near the village of South Elkhorn, where is church, stores, shops, postoffice and school. It is improved with a cottage house of eight rooms, porches, pantries, etc. Outbuildings are two barns, ice-house, servants' room, and a fine milk dairy house; poultry yards and house. All kinds of fruits, large and small; two acres of strawberries in full bearing. Cistern under roof at house. Extra stock water from spring. Land every foot hemp and tobacco land, eighteen acres now growing barley fine. Price \$7,500.

No. 23

Seventy-five acre well improved farm, only 4 miles from Lexington on turnpike. It has two good dwellings and all needful outhouses to each. Has considerable fruit. Pure water in full bearing. Cistern system of pools stocked with game fish. This is fine land in a rich state of fertility, now used as a garden farm. One of the very cheapest good homes in the county at the price, \$0 per acre.

No. 24

Seventy-five and one-half acre farm of superior land on turnpike 5 miles from Lexington all in grass. Improved with various paddocks and pastures. Plenty of pure water. The improvements located in a large finely shaded yard, on the pike, consists of a two-story frame dwelling of eight rooms, all the necessary outhouses, stables, grainery, vehicle sheds, etc., all in good order. This is one of the most beautiful homes in the country. Will suit a stock man or anybody else. It is within one and two miles of three great stock farms; two miles from a depot; one fourth of a mile from postoffice with daily mail. Price attractive.

No. 24 1/2

Seventy-five acre farm, 6 miles by turnpike from Lexington. About 45 acres in grass, remainder for tobacco and other crops. It is a well improved place. Dwelling a new well-built frame house of six rooms, halls, etc.; also tenant's house on another part of the farm. Tobacco barn of 15 acres capacity. Stock barn and other outbuildings requisite. Whole place enclosed and subdivided by the best new fencing. Well watered by living springs and a brook. Splendid apple orchard of four acres in bearing. One mile from village, where are stores, shops, church, school and daily mail. This is fine productive land, and certainly very cheap at \$50 per acre and on terms to suit you.

No. 25

Seventy-eight acres of very superior land which is only about two miles from Lexington fronting one of the best roads entering the city. This is unimproved land, but has a fine building site in about ten acres of open woodland which undulates to the pike. Any one who desires the nucleus to a fine suburban home will be delighted with this place. It is owned by a lady who is a non-resident and will price it to insure a sale.

No. 26

Eighty-six acres of rich high table land, 3 1/2 miles from Lexington on a pike, opposite a prominent stock farm. It is all in grass, has a small house and apple orchard. Will make a nice small stock farm. It being disconnected from other lands of the owner he will take net cost for it. This will make a great dairy and fruit and garden farm. No finer farm land in the world. Lexington in plain view. Price attractive.

No. 27

Thirty-nine acre place, 3 miles from Lexington by turnpike. It is pleasantly improved with a neat cottage dwelling and

the usual outhouses. It is used as a vegetable and horticultural farm, being largely planted in all varieties of small fruits, apples, etc. It can be bought well worth the money, and is a money making place in its present condition. Price 4,800.

No. 27 1-2

SEVENTY-FIVE ACRE place, 4 miles from Lexington by turnpike, and railroad with station near. This place is very pleasant, improved with a neat cottage house and outbuildings necessary, all in good order. Place all in grass but twenty acres, and that will be put in this spring. This place is largely planted in all kinds of fruit for the market and in bearing. This is certainly one of the cheapest homes in the county at the price, only \$55 per acre.

No. 28

Bosque Bonita Farm

CONTAINS 175 ACRES.

And is located on the Versailles and Midway pike, 3 miles from Versailles and 4 from Midway, in the heart of the Blue Grass section, being twelve miles from Lexington. Versailles, the county seat, is a beautiful town of three thousand inhabitants with three railroads, good schools and fine churches. A branch of the Louisville Southern runs in the rear of Bosque Bonita a Station, where all trains stop. This is the home of the late Gen. A. Buford. It is here where Imp. Leanington and Enquirer did stud service. It is within sight of the following world renowned stock farms: Hartland, the home of Spendthrift; Glenartney, the home of Shawmut, Earl Belmont and Glenartney Wilkes; Stonewall, the home of Linden and Belvidere; Nantura, the home of Longfellow, Imp. Rossington and Jils Johnson; Woodburn, the home of King Alfonso; Powhattan, Falesta, Harold, Lord Russell, &c.; also Col. R. P. Pepper's South Elk-horn Stock Farm, the home of Onward and C. B. Hawkins' premier Idem Stock Farm, breeder of Longstreet. It will be seen that Bosque Bonita is very advantageously situated, being in one of the best fine horse breeding neighborhoods in the Blue Grass country. Bosque Bonita is almost a square, with that beautiful rolling surface with not one foot of waste land. There is an acre in every field and in front there is fifty acres in one body of beautiful woodland. Hence the name. There is water in every field, fed by a never failing spring, which rises on the farm. The whole farm is in grass, seventy-five acres of it being virgin soil. All of the fencing is new and first class. There are fifty box stalls, all new, with new stud stable, four stalls, sixteen feet square. The dwelling is a two story brick, with stone foundation, good cellars, and tin roof. It contains eleven rooms, besides kitchen and store rooms; carriage house, brick smoke and ice house, with an extra dairy and spring house, also two good houses for farm hands. Bosque Bonita must be seen to get a correct idea of its grandeur, and great intrinsic worth. More land adjoining can be purchased also. Versailles has beautiful fair grounds and full mile regulation track. Terms—one third cash, balance to suit buyer.

No. 28 1/2

One hundred and twenty-five acre farm, situated 2 miles from Lexington, and fronting one of the best turnpikes leading to the city, and is one of the most elegant places in Central Kentucky. It is all in fine grasses, well shaded and abundantly watered by a great spring and lake. The residence is a large two-story brick, situated on a commanding eminence on the pike front, in an extensive yard filled with fine ornamental and native shade trees. The outbuildings embrace every house necessary, barn, stable, servants' house, dairy, ice house, &c. If you desire a well located home and farm for any purpose, this one is worthy of your attention. The price and terms will be made to conform to the present land market.

No. 29

One hundred and thirty-one acre suburban home, located but a short walk from the terminus of the electric street car lines one of the most prominent streets of Lexington, and directly opposite a great stock farm, and also in a leisurely distance from the two prominent colleges, male and female, of the city. The land is in shape a parallelogram, fronting on two pikes. The improvements, built in the past year, are a two story metal-roofed brick mansion of some ten rooms, modern in its construction and appointments in every particular; also the usual outbuildings, which compare favorably. On another part of the farm is also a comfortable frame dwelling and out-houses. Only a circumstance which the

owner could not control induces him to sell this fine home. To accommodate buyers he will divide the place. If you want one of the grandest homes about our fair city, and worth the money asked, see this one at once. We seldom have such for sale.

No. 29 1/2

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRE horse stock farm, 2 1/2 miles from Lexington on the turnpike. Every acre of the very best quality of blue grass soil, and all in fine sod, blue grass, clover and timothy. It for the size, is one of the best equipped farms for handling thoroughbred stock, barns, stables and the fencing throughout being of the best. A careful and modern two story dwelling of some eight rooms, and all the needed outhouses, in a finely shaded large yard, and lawn in front of the pike. The system of waterworks which supplies the farm from a notably great spring in the center of the farm, are not exceeded. Land lies perfectly and for shade has several beautiful groves and forest trees well distributed. Will sell also to the purchaser of the farm a stud of ten to twelve thoroughbred mares as high classed both by produce and pedigree as any extant. The owners health alone induces this sale.

No. 30

One hundred and thirty-six acre farm, on turnpike between Lexington and Georgetown, 1 1/2 miles from former, 4 miles from latter, 8 miles from railroad depot. Improved with a two-story frame house of eight rooms, stock barn and other out-houses, wind mill for distributing water. All the improvements, including the fencing, are comparatively new. This is one of the very best farms of its size in the state. It is all hemp and tobacco land and is level and beautiful. It can be bought as cheap or cheaper than any of equal intrinsic value. Price \$100 per acre.

No. 31

One hundred and seven acre farm, 5 1/2 miles from Lexington on turnpike. Improvements: two story frame house, eight rooms and two halls; stables and every out-house to be desired. Small orchard; watered by well, cistern and pool. Half of the place is in grass. This is good producing water and certainly cheap at the price, \$80 per acre.

No. 32

One hundred and seventy-five acre farm, situated about 4 miles from Lexington, on one of the best turnpikes leading to the city. It is all in blue grass and timothy, included in which are two nice, open woodland grass pastures, with fine water in the various subdivisions; all of the place under good fencing. The dwelling, a modern two story brick house of eight or more rooms, is one of the best in the country; it is located in a fine yard, on the pike. In addition to this are barns, stables, servants' house, and various other for such sized farm. New two story tenant's house. Plenty of all varieties of fruits. A number of grass paddocks with stables. Wind mill distributing water variously. Will sell as a whole or divide.

No. 33

One hundred and ten acres of beautiful, rich, level land, situated about 4 miles from Lexington, by pike, and fronting a fine turnpike. It is also a hundred yards from another pike crossing, where there is a postoffice and daily mail, store and shops. It is also joining one, and in one and two miles from several noted stock farms. As the owner is living elsewhere and retired from business he will offer quite a bargain in it.

No. 34

One hundred and forty acres 2 miles from the city limits, on a turnpike. Improvements newly new—two story frame cottage, five rooms tenants' and servants' houses, good roomy stables and other outbuildings, fine water from living springs, wells and cisterns, apple orchard of fine variety. Land lies in a square and is of superior quality and mostly in grass, and will suit a horseman. It is in sight of several of the most noted stock farms. Twenty-seven and a half acres of fine blue grass adjoining also for sale. Depot near corner of farm. Land equal to any. Price \$125 per acre, and will divide and sell separately.

No. 34 1-2

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHT ACRE FARM, forty acres in wheat sown in timothy, balance of land well set in blue grass and timothy. Two story substantial brick dwelling, stock barn, ten box stalls and storage loft, and 100 bushel grain bin and other needed outhouses. Apple orchard of about ten acres best in the county. The water supply is unlimited and pure from a brook trough and several cold springs on the place. It is one of the very best bargains at the price, \$10,000.

No. 35

One hundred and sixty-five acre farm all in fine grass, and situated about 4 miles from Lexington, on a turnpike. It is well fenced and supplied with pure water from living springs. It is handsomely improved with a two story modern styled dwelling, in a fine yard on the pike, and has usual out-houses. This will make a suitable horse stock farm.

No. 35 1-2

TWO HUNDRED ACRE FARM, situated about 8 miles northwest of Lexington by rail and turnpike, being about one mile from a prominent railroad station, and church, school, mill and shops. It has two pike boundaries. It is well improved with a good brick dwelling and various out-houses. A large bold spring at the house flows through the entire farm, giving abundant water for all purposes in the driest season. The land is well shaded, lies well and is in a section proverbial for good land and good people. Price all right.

No. 36

One hundred and ninety six acre farm, 4 miles from Lexington on turnpike. About one hundred acres in grass, about forty acres of which is a fine walnut woodland, on the pike. In this are the improvements, embracing a beautiful two-story brick dwelling of eight rooms, stock stalls, plenty of fruits and plenty of pure water from living springs. This land has no superior in quality. For a horse stock farm it has all the requisites. It is located on the same pike as the T. H. B. Association and Fair companies' grounds. The owner is going into other business and will take less than its present market value from an early purchaser.

No. 37

One hundred acres 4 miles from city limits on turnpike. All in fine blue grass. Improvements are a new cottage and a tenant's house, two stock barns one with six box stalls, wide hall, storage loft, etc., other has two box stalls and corn crib, etc.; under same roof; seven nice paddocks; watered well by living spring, fresh water pool and two ponds. Place has ample shade, and all under the best fencing. Price \$100 per acre.

No. 38

One hundred and ten and one-half acre farm, 10 miles from the city by turnpike and half mile from a village. Improved with a one and one-half story frame house, a twelve acre tobacco barn, stables and other out-houses. Well watered. 3/4 miles from depot; school and churches near. Price \$5,000.

No. 39

One hundred acres, within the tollgate and one of the best homes near the city. Large brick residence and all the out-houses to compare. For price and further particulars, call at office or address us. It is one of the most magnificent homes about the city, on same pike and close to track and grounds of T. H. B. Association and the Fair grounds.

No. 40 1-2

THREE HUNDRED ACRES of land hardly equalled and almost on the confines of Lexington, and having extensive front on two of the most prominent pikes leading into the city. Has more of the originality than any other place, fully one half of it being fine forest woodland in original blue grass. About 100 acres of the farm cultivated. It is comfortably improved with dwelling and liberal stabling, sheds, etc., for a large number of stock. It is well watered. We will lease this to a good responsible tenant for five years, and allow him option of purchase at end of lease, and both lease and sale price will be cheaper than any such farm can be bought for to-day, all things considered.

No. 40

One hundred and thirty-eight acre farm of very superior land, on North Middle town pike, 2 miles from Mt. Sterling, Ky. Part of it nice woodland. Comfortable improvements. It is a decided great bargain at the price, \$65 per acre.

No. 41

One hundred and forty five acre farm, 7 miles by turnpike from Lexington and 1 mile by pike from railroad station. Improvements are a modern two-story frame dwelling, good stable and other necessary outbuildings. About one-half in general cultivation. This land cultivates kindly and produces well, and is certainly a good bargain at the price, only \$55 per acre.

No. 42.

One hundred and twenty-seven acre farm, 3/4 miles from Lexington and one of the best tracts in the county of the size. Nearly all in grass for many years. Comfortably improved with a frame dwelling, stock barn, servants house and others. Plenty of pure water for all purposes. A fine apple orchard and other fruits. It will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. It is close to both county school and railroad depot. The terms are very liberal indeed, as the purchaser can pay the interest and have all the time he desires to make the purchase price out of the farm.

No. 43.

One hundred acre farm on pike leading from Tates Creek to Nicholasville pike and to Windom Station on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, and about 7 miles from Lexington by either turnpike. About one-half cultivated in grass, with a nice sugar tree grove. Water abundant for all purposes. Brick dwelling of good size, and the usual out houses. This is certainly a very cheap place at \$45 per acre.

No. 44.

One hundred and twenty acre farm of very superior land, 1/2 miles from Lexington on a prominent turnpike and nearly opposite a noted stock farm. About fifty acres in open woodland, all of the farm in a strong state of fertility, producing the greatest crops of tobacco, hemp, etc. Enclosures nearly square, each having shade and water. Improvements a two-story frame dwelling, a twelve acre tobacco barn and other outhouses, and well fenced and watered. School-house in three hundred yards of dwelling, blacksmith shop and postoffice at hand. Will sell a great bargain to an early applicant.

No. 45.

One hundred and thirty-five acre farm, about 5 1/2 miles from Lexington by turnpike and railroad, with station at hand. About one half in grass, balance in general cultivation. About thirty acres sown in wheat. Well watered by living bold springs well distributed, also pond. Barn room for twenty acres of tobacco, and plenty strong land for this kind of crop. Dwelling a large and substantial one, and every outhouse known to a well equipped farm, including several tenants houses. One of the greatest quarries of limestone building rock in Kentucky, directly on the line of the railroad, and now being worked with great profit. The price will be made to conform to the present land market.

No. 46.

Two hundred and seventy-five acre horse stock farm, pronounced by many to be one of the best tracts of land for any purpose in Central Kentucky. It is very advantageously located being only 6 miles from Lexington by two turnpikes, and a railroad, and close to a depot. 200 acres in fine blue grass, about sixty acres of which is open woodland. Improved with a fine two story dwelling of ten rooms, lighted by gas, and waterworks throughout. Has one of the finest stock barns in the State. A number of paddocks with boxes, also other stables, servants houses, etc. for handling a large number of stock. A fine mile track. Pure spring water well distributed all over the farm. This meagre description can give you but an approximate idea of this great farm.

No. 47.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT ACRE FARM, 7 miles from Lexington on good turnpike, close to village and railroad depot. Improved with a two story brick house, two large tobacco barns, stables, two tenant houses; extra well watered; all in grass but seventy-five acres, thirty acres of which is large walnut timber. Fencing all good. You will get in this one of the acknowledged best farms in this section, every acre equal to the best. It is a catchy bargain at \$100 per acre. If you want to raise tobacco and hen p on a large scale buy this one. Price and terms both right.

No. 48.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRE FARM, 9 miles from Lexington on turnpike. All in fine grasses, a large per cent, being virgin soil in open woodland. It is well fenced and abundantly supplied with pure running water well distributed. \$100 per acre has been refused for the timber on forty acres. Improved with a large brick dwelling and outbuildings. Price attractive.

No. 48).

TWO HUNDRED ACRES of the finest land in the state, much of it virgin soil, being open woodland, other in blue grass sod for 20 years or more. This is by far the finest

lody of unimproved land ever offered for sale. About 5 miles or less from the city by turnpike and railroad, a station being on the edge of the land. Any one desiring choice hemp and tobacco land should see this tract at once. Terms to suit you. Only reason for selling owner has too much land to look after.

No. 49.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR ACRE FARM, situated about 7 miles from Lexington by two turnpikes. This farm produces well all the grasses, hemp and tobacco and the various cereals. It is well watered and fenced. The improvements are a good brick dwelling house and usual outbuildings for such sized farm; also two tenant houses and new tobacco barn. Sold to close up an estate. At the price, \$50 per acre, it is certainly a farm to make money on by cultivation.

No. 50.

A TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO AND ONE-HALF ACRE BLUE GRASS FARM, about 4 miles from Lexington and 1/2 miles from a depot. The land is of the best quality, every acre capable of producing the largest crops of hemp, tobacco, etc. A never failing spring near the barn waters nine paddocks and pastures. About 125 acres of the farm in grass, ninety acres being blue grass, and about twenty-eight acres of that embrace a beautiful walnut woodland on the pike, with a fine pool of good water, and other shade trees well distributed over the farm. A full mile track can be made with but slight grading. There are three orchards of choice fruit trees. The improvements consist of a two-story brick dwelling with eleven rooms, stove-rooms, pantries, etc., and dry cellar under the whole; a brick carriage house and stable in the yard; also a brick servants' house and three other frame houses for same; a large barn for forage, with twelve box stalls; cow barn with twelve stalls; also a shed stable with fifteen box stalls. The road leading from the turnpike passing the dwelling to these barns, together with the stable yards are well macadamized; also a barn for feeding stock, with sheds sixteen feet wide surrounding the body twenty-five feet square, with eight-horse power for cutting food and pumping water; also a large new tobacco barn and hay barn. At the dwelling are two large cisterns, brick ce house, and every convenience for comfortable country life. An investigation will disclose the fact that a more fertile and in every respect desirable farm cannot be purchased in Kentucky. This superior homestead is being sold to close up an estate.

No. 51.

TWO HUNDRED ACRE HORSE STOCK FARM, within 2 miles of the city limits on turnpike. All in fine grass, about sixty five acres being beautiful woodland. In this is a pretty cottage, a fine stock barn, numerous paddocks elsewhere, boxes in each. Whole place enclosed and subdivided by well fencing. Pure water abundant. All improvements are new. Imperative demands by other business on the owner's time the reason for selling. Will give a great bargain. This place joins a very handsome stock farm, this originally being a portion of the same.

No. 52.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE ACRE FARM, located 8 miles from Lexington by a leading turnpike, and 2 miles by turnpike from a railroad station. The principal portion is in grass, about fifty acres of which is open woodland. It is well watered for all purposes in the driest season. Improvements are a plain, comfortable dwelling and usual outbuildings, including a new bath. The land lies perfectly, and like all the lands around it, is first class in all particulars. It is being sold to close up an estate, and at \$70 per acre. In our candid judgment it is an exceedingly cheap farm.

No. 53.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRE FARM, situated about 10 miles southeast from Lexington. This is No. 1 land, most of it in fine grass, and now used principally as a horse stock farm, having various paddocks and pastures, with necessary stabling and a track, and is well watered. A comfortable dwelling and the usual outbuildings connected therewith. Forest shade trees well distributed over the place. It is the best of soil and a beautiful place. Price \$85 per acre.

No. 54.

TWO HUNDRED ACRE FARM of fine land, 3 miles from Lexington on a turnpike. All in grass. It has superior water from a small creek running through the place and fine springs. It has a frame cottage, fine forest shade trees well distributed all over the place. This will make a great stock farm, and is within a mile of France, Simmons, Richfield and others on the same pike.

No. 55.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRE FARM, 6 miles from Lexington on a turnpike. All well set in grass and well watered and fenced. The dwelling is a modern two-story house, in a large fine yard, well shaded and on a beautiful eminence on the pike. The outbuildings are of the same good character. This is one of the prettiest homes around Lexington, and will make an ideal horse stock farm, being now used for that purpose, and is surrounded by several of the most noted ones.

No. 56.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRE FARM, 10 miles from Lexington by good turnpike and about 4 miles by pike from station on C. & O. railroad. About 100 acres is in fine grass, balance in general cultivation, tobacco, hemp and the cereals. Well watered and fenced. Has two sets of improvements, the main one being a good brick dwelling of six or more rooms, servants' house of four rooms, two stock barns and various other outhouses. Fine apple orchard. Price on whole tract \$70 per acre, or will divide and sell as follows: With main improvements and 125 acres, 90 being in grass and as fine tract of land as any in Kentucky, at \$85 per acre; balance at \$65, or 182 1/2 acres and all improvements at \$70 per acre. We will make special long terms of payment, selling either way.

No. 57.

THREE HUNDRED ACRES, 6 miles from Lexington by turnpike, fronting a pike at a station on a railroad, where telephone and telegraph offices, stores and shops, and eight daily trains. Lies in a perfect square and all in grass, about 50 acres of which is beautiful, open woodland on the pike boundary, in which are the improvements, a fine two-story metal roof frame dwelling of eight rooms, and every out-house requisite; also two large barns; well watered by a small stream and pools and springs. This is one of the handsomest homes in Fayette county, and the quality of the land, character and extent of improvements and its proximity to Lexington makes it very desirable as a horse stock farm. This fine farm is owned by several legatees, and is being sold to wind up the estate. At \$100 per acre it is certainly very cheap.

No. 58.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE ACRE FARM, 8 miles from Lexington by turnpike and leading to Lexington. It is good productive land, now raising fine crops of hemp, tobacco, etc. It is about equal in grass and cultivation, and well fenced, watered and fruited, and improved with a large brick dwelling, barns, stables, etc., and plenty of shade in the grass land. Here is a farm that produces as much as any in the county and can be bought for 25 cent less. Owner, a widow living abroad.

No. 58}.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRE FARM, 7 miles by pike from Lexington. 300 acres now ready for tobacco or hemp, having been in grass for twenty years, much of it being virgin soil with fine timber trees. The dwelling is a large and substantial stone building with frame ell. Place is well watered for all purposes. Price \$65 per acre. Will divide and sell 270 acres with all improvements, remaining 90 acres of fine tobacco land with plenty of timber to make all necessary improvements.

No. 59.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES of superior land, situated in Mercer county, Ky., four miles from Harrodsburg, the county seat, and fronting on a good turnpike. The larger portion of the farm is in grass, including several beautiful woodland pastures. The whole farm lies perfectly and is well watered by a brook and fine living springs, and enclosed and divided by best fencing. Improvements are two small dwellings, a barn 40x80 feet, and other outhouses. This farm produces well hemp, tobacco, the cereals and grass equal to any. The owner's advanced age and feeble health the reason for selling. Price \$45 per acre. Daughters College at Harrodsburg is one of the oldest and most popular in the country, and male schools equally good. Harrodsburg is also a railroad town.

No. 60.

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, which considered as a whole has scarcely an equal in all Kentucky, an assertion we make without fear of successful contradiction. Location 8 miles from Lexington, fronting one of the finest turnpikes leading to the city, bounded also by another. It has more of the originality in natural forest trees, the majority being large walnuts now so valuable, than any other farm. The land all lies perfectly and its productive capacity for blue grass, hemp, tobacco

and the cereals is rarely equalled. The natural water supply is abundant, pure and well distributed. The improvements are a large two story brick dwelling and the usual outbuildings for the use of an agriculturalist. You must see this fine farm to realize its great intrinsic worth and captivating natural beauty. The owner is a lady residing elsewhere and sells to invest in other securities which will give her less care. The price and the terms will in our judgement insure an early sale. Price \$100 per acre.

No. 61.

FOUR AND FIFTY ODD ACRE FARM of unsurpassed good land, located on a turnpike 10 miles from Lexington and 3/4 miles by pike from railroad station. Most of it in fine grasses, pure water in abundance from a small creek through the farm, and numerous fine springs well located; the whole under the best of fencing. The improvements are superior, the dwelling being a two-story brick of eight rooms; also barns, stables, servants' and tenants' houses, etc., abundantly fruited. For the purposes of a horse stock farm, or for general husbandry, we don't know of its superior.

No. 62.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRE FARM, all in grass and located 12 miles from Lexington on a good turnpike. Well watered by various living springs and cistern at the house. It is well improved with a large dwelling and all needed outhouses, stable room for 100 head of stock. Large amount of young black walnut and locust timber. This farm is in the most perfect order, and any one desiring a good and cheap grazing farm will do well to see this one. Price only \$40 per acre.

No. 63.

The Great Highland Stock Farm. Near Lexington, Ky., the home of the mighty Red Wilkes. Six hundred and seventy acres of unsurpassed blue grass soil, all in grass.

Two hundred and fifty acres being beautiful open woodland. About twenty large stock barns of 200 box stalls; numerous paddocks with roomy boxes. Various cottages and other houses for employes; coachman's quarters, vehicle and harness apartments, veterinary and farrier's office and shop, and numerous other buildings required in this extensive business. The main residence is an imposing two-story brick of twelve rooms, with the most complete modern conveniences of water works, gas lights and electric bells, which latter also connect outbuildings with the office. Telephone connection with Lexington. Only four miles to center of the city by turnpike, and Louisville Southern railroad, station on margin of farm. Numerous daily trains. Pure limestone water to every enclosure by three force pumps and also by windmill. Living springs, pools, and a number of large cisterns at the dwellings and barns. The best private track in the state. Farm enclosed and subdivided by the best fencing. The entire place is high table land, affording good drainage, insuring good health to stock and early and more nutritious grasses, in which two particulars Highland has always excelled. We have a lithographed diagram of the entire place in its subdivisions and photographic views from different perspectives, all of which will be mailed on demand. With great reluctance Messrs. France & Sons agree to part with Highland, so delightful a home, and a business, too, which the public is aware has proven such a marked success, but the health of the former will not permit him to continue longer in the business. The price is made to insure an immediate sale. Will divide and sell 300 or 400 acres with all the improvements, or will lease to a responsible party for a term of years.

No. 64.

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRE FARM, 7 miles from Winchester, the county seat of Clark, one of the best of the blue grass counties, 3 miles from Pine Grove station, on the C. & O. railroad. Will sell in two tracts; one with 350 acres, improved with a splendid two-story brick dwelling, stock barns and other outbuildings; it is principally in grass. The 300 acre tract is also well improved. This is a very fertile farm, and at \$60 per acre is difficult to duplicate.

No. 65.

EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of very heavily timbered land in Madison county, Ky., 3 miles from Penola Station, on the R. N. I. & B railroad, and near Richmond, the county seat and a railroad center. Down grade all the way from the land to the station. This tract is covered heavily with the best hard wood—white oak; also some good pine. 60,000 good ties can be gotten easily from this tract. After clearing this land it will make a good grazing farm, and much of it will cultivate well. A great bargain at \$7.50 per acre.

I am aware, no high school at that time existed. For some years the alliance worked well. Education was, in consequence of the war, prostrate in the South and West. Students flocked in from Kentucky and the adjacent states. In 1870 the matriculation reached its maximum 37, of which the Agricultural and Mechanical College had 300. But religious dissension over the management and policy of the institution by the governing board began to loom up. The quarrels were carried into the General Assembly. Falling to eliminate John B. Bowman, the creator of the consolidation, the Christian Church withdrew its patronage, causing thereby a rapid decline in attendance and reputation. The crisis culminated in 1874 when the Legislature intervened and withdrew the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges from its infelicitous connection. When the separation took place the Agricultural and Mechanical College was nowhere. It had neither lands nor buildings, nor equipment, netting except \$5,000. The income derived from the reverted funds which had accrued from the sale of the land scrip given by Congress for its endowment. The General Assembly in 1875 appointed a commission to locate it.

Bids Advertised For.

This commission advertised for Mrs. Bowling Green and Lexington were the only competitors. The former offered an alliance with Ogden College and \$50,000 in bonds for the purchase of land. The latter offered its city park as a site for buildings, and the city and county added to this offer \$50,000 in bonds for the erection of buildings or the purchase of land. The latter, after much opposition from its old partner, the Kentucky University, was accepted by the Legislature. John B. Bowman has failed to realize his expectation of a great university which should give a lead to education in the South and Southwest, but he had created conditions unconsciously which resulted in the establishment of a greater university founded exclusively on secular

principles. The great measure he formed before the Assembly converted.

Remains in Louisville.

With this conviction I determined to remain in Louisville another day and answer it before my return. The Manifesto of the Colleges appeared in the issue of the 15th and my reply on the 20th of November and the same post which carried the attack carried in most cases the defense. The assaults were happily placed on the defensive and kept there.

By individual letters addressed to the senators before the 18th of November I had anticipated most of the vital points in the manifesto and had done much to explain and complete. I argued that while the denominational colleges had done a great deal and an indispensable work in laying the foundations of the classical and liberal education which the Commonwealth required, that the time had come for a new departure in education. Congress had made provision, that Kentucky's allotment of land had been practically wasted, that it devolved upon the State having accepted the trust to make good the deficiency caused by mismanagement, and that the Agricultural and Mechanical College had neither the disposition nor the intention to interfere with the work of the existing colleges, that the new institution to the maintenance of which the State was committed should make provision not only for the classical and liberal education while Congress contemplated but for those scientific subjects which lie at the foundation of modern agricultural and industrial developments, and that provision for the necessary consequence, museums, laboratories and mechanical appliances unknown to the collegiate work of the existing college were indispensable, and that whereas the former thought in hundreds of dollars the latter must think in thousands and tens of thousands. The Government by private benefaction might suffice for the colleges of the olden time, but endowment by the State was an absolute necessity for the College and University of the modern type.

But after the adjournment of the Legislature a suit was brought in the Chancellor's Court in Louisville to test the validity of the law. The Chancellor's Court allowed me to file as a brief the argument which I had made before the Legislature and on that brief the college won. The contestants appealed, I filed my brief with the Appellate Court and some years later Judge Holt writing his opinion affirmed the constitutionality of the act. The judge said that he based his opinion on the lines of the brief which I had submitted.

When our buildings were completed we had a debt of \$37,000 but by the most rigid economy every dollar was paid within three years, and no one outside of the Board of Trustees knew anything of our embarrassment till after the debt was paid.

I had counted upon the active opposition of the denominational colleges and of a large number of their co-religionists in the General Assembly but I had not anticipated and was not prepared for the active and energetic and bitter opposition which the tax encountered from the Agriculturalists, and from the grange organizations which represented them. They did not want an institution which might grow into a university. They wanted an agricultural college pure and simple, with blacksmith and carpenter shops attached. They wanted no "Mechanic Arts" which might develop into technical schools, no scientific studies other than the most meagre outlines and these directly related to farming.

Income Thought Insufficient.

For the maintenance of an Agricultural College, the agriculturalists of the State thought the annual income from the Congressional scrip fund insufficient. More would only reduce the management of the college to establish courses of study for liberal education and for this the denominational colleges already existing could supply all that the

present laws for the benefit of the Agricultural and Mechanical College be entitled to select and to send to the college each year one or more properly prepared students as hereinafter provided for, free from all charges for tuition, transportation, fuel, room rent and dormitory fees, except board. All beneficiaries of the State who continue students for one consecutive collegiate year, or ten months, shall also be entitled to their traveling expenses in going to and returning from said college. The selection of beneficiaries was to be made by the county superintendents on completely examination on subjects prepared by the faculty.

Law Worked Adversely.

This law worked adversely. Discontented to county appointees not as a gratuity but as a right, especially travel expenses placed the college virtually in every county. The outgoing counties not only ceased opposition but became loyal supporters of the college. Many of the most distinguished of the alumni came from the counties formerly hostile but henceforward loyal to the cause. If the former period was the era of opposition, the period which followed may be called the era of consolidation. For the attainment of this end I felt no less satisfaction than for the success achieved in procuring endowment through the one-cent tax and in maintaining the constitutional.

Period of Development.

In 1878 the last year of the alliance of the Agricultural and Mechanical College with the old Kentucky University, the total enrollment was 731; in 1902, 1,068. In 1880 the senior class numbered 419, in 1910, the last year of my administration, 815. In 1880 the college owned not an acre of ground. In 1910 it owned 250 acres for the last five years, of which it paid \$27,000. In 1880 the income was \$9,000. In 1910 I turned over to my successor an annual income of \$140,000, and prepaid all debts and equipments that had grown from labor; nothing to an estimated value of \$350,000.

In 1889 only two courses of study leading to a degree existed, with a normal school and academy which prepared students to enter colleges. In 1910 there existed the College of Science and Arts, the College of Agriculture, the College of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Mining Engineering. The Normal Department by a political bargain, was, in 1903, at the instance of Richmond and Bowling Green, eliminated and its name, the academy ceased to exist in 1911.

By their fruits ye shall know them. Men do not gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles. I would not bring into any other comparison the alumni of the University of Kentucky with those of any other state university, but I may without boasting be permitted to say that of the 883 alumni graduated between 1889, the first year of my presidency and 1910, the last year, not more than one-half of one per cent have been failures. What other university in America old or new has a better record? The alumni have been in demand East, West, North and South and readily find remunerative stations, in audience, pure and applied, they have won their spurs and hold the honors which they won. "In their whole life span would

tain in the Mother Country and her dependencies differ widely from those which obtain in the forty-eight states of the American Union. Each state has its own conception of what a University should be and of the work which it should do. The old privately endowed universities, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia and we may add Johns Hopkins, differ from the state universities, California, and arrange their courses of study accordingly. Johns Hopkins could not be transplanted to Arkansas, the University of Kansas to Connecticut. An individualism, born of local conditions attaches itself to each.

University Distinctly Kentuckian.

The University of Kentucky, like its congeners, distinctive characteristics of its own. It is distinctly American and it is distinctly Kentuckian. Like its fellows it reflects the conditions under which it came into being and like them it will modify these conditions for good or evil in the days to come. A heavy responsibility rests upon its governing board and upon its administration. Will integrity of purpose, thoroughness in instruction, a delicate sense of honor be the end and aim of its activity? Will the formation of character take precedence of the production of wealth and the moulding and fashioning of many men and womanly women be held as the best product of university life? No better material exists in America. A homogeneous population of respectable lineage representing the best blood of the old World and the new, a mineral wealth, self reliance, a resolute and vigorous independence which exists from all and gives to all its due. Kind and generous to a fault, a narrow selfishness they despise, duplicity and treachery they abhor, and the violation of a trust they regard with infernal scorn, and loving liberty for its own sake they love nothing without liberty.

If the function of university life be to awaken and to direct mental activity, to create a desire for learning and to impart it, to arouse as Huxley says a "hankering for Truth, to cultivate and quicken and expand the human soul, to stimulate a passionate desire for the realization of the True, the beautiful and the good; if the highest end of education be to cultivate the mind for its own sake, believing that "on earth there is nothing great but Man, in Man there is nothing great but Mind," to perfect through thinking the instrument of thought, then President Hopkins and his appreciative pupils working together in love holding without liberty.

Brick and mortar and spacious grounds and well equipped laboratories do not make a university but learned, eager, studious pupils. Can we in these days realize now and here the fundamental conception which made Mark Hopkins and his pupils famous and gave to Williams College a renown which has made it famous? Can we and will we lay the foundation here of a distinct type of culture physical and mental and moral, prepared in its individualism and cosmopolitan in its scope? Peculiar conditions of race, of tradition, of soil, of climate, of mountain and valley, of river and hill and plain, supply the basis, provide the germ out of which such a

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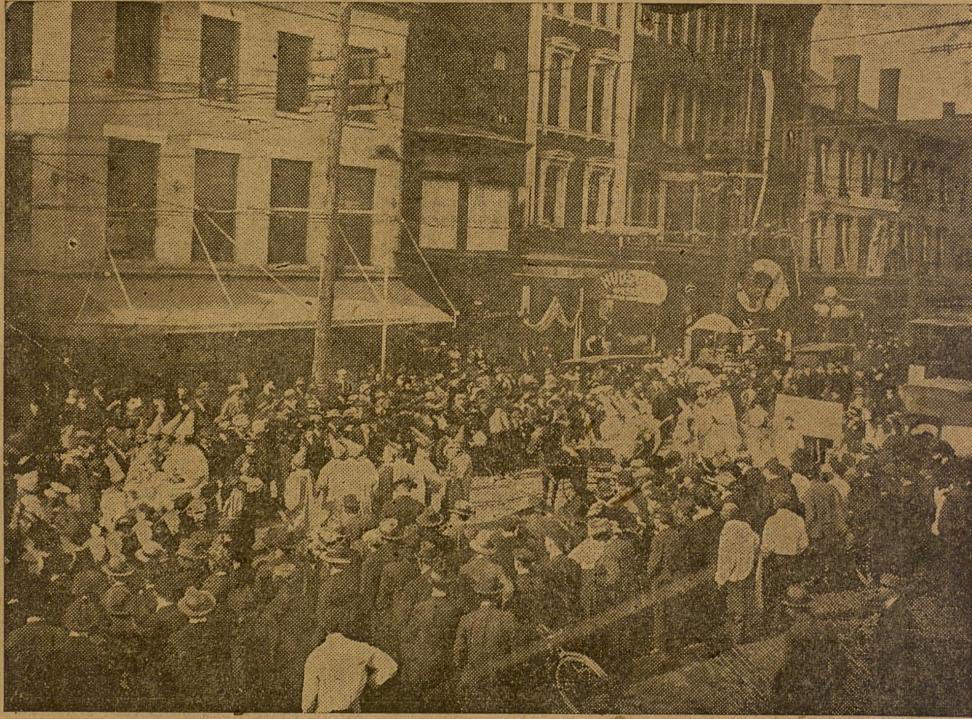
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THE LEXINGTON HERALD

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1916.

700 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PARADE STREETS IN THE MOST
UNIQUE PAGEANT EVER SEEN IN THE CITY OF LEXINGTON



University Jubilee Is Marked With Impressive Ceremonies

Speakers Warm In Praise
of President Emeritus

ovation was given by the assembly.
Charles R. Brock, of Denver, Col.,
delivered an address presenting the
portrait of Dr. Patterson to the Uni-

University Jubilee Is Marked With Impressive Ceremonies

Speakers Warm In Praise of President Emeritus J. K. Patterson

Men of every profession, and women, alumni, former students and friends of the University of Kentucky united yesterday in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the institution, an event unparalleled by anything of the kind in Lexington and significant in the history of education in the South. The exercises were held in the chapel.

There was evidence of a loyal and enthusiastic student body and hundreds of alumni with a newly awakened interest in the Alma Mater, drawn back to the scenes of yesteryear by many ties, one of the strongest of which was an undying affection for President Emeritus James K. Patterson, the central figure of the celebration.

A tribute was paid the venerable educator, scholar and leader by each speaker.

With an eloquence that seems to have grown richer with the advancing years, Dr. Patterson related the history of the struggles and final triumphs of the University, as none but himself could do. In a characteristic generosity, he paused to pay tribute to John B. Bowman, first head of the institution, "the stalwart champion of higher education in Kentucky."

"A university," said one of the speakers, "is but the lengthening shadow of one man's life, and it is President Emeritus James K. Patterson, who holds this position to the University of Kentucky."

Dr. Dabney's Tribute

President Charles W. Dabney, of the University of Cincinnati, delivered an able address on "The University and the State" bringing a tribute to Dr. Patterson from his "colleagues and admirers of the educational world," saying also "the whole nation is indebted to Dr. Patterson for laying the foundation of higher education in Kentucky."

President H. S. Barker, in introducing Dr. Patterson, said "because he has lived the life of the University, we selected to make this speech, Dr. James Kennedy Patterson, who will tell the history of the institution from its beginning until now."

The fight for existence, waged single-handed against the denominational colleges in Kentucky who attacked the constitutionality of the law and tax making the institution possible, was related by Dr. Patterson. A growth in income from \$25,000 annually to \$140,000, in 1910 when he retired, was described with a similar increase in the value of properties from nothing to \$930,000.

Dr. Patterson spoke with pride of the 883 alumni of the institution who received their diplomas under his administration "not more than one-half of one per cent of whom have been failures."

"Not a college or university in the country can surpass that record. And what college or university, East, West, North or South can equal it?" he continued.

Then speaking of the alumni again he said "in their veins the sap run high today and will swell higher tomorrow."

Hope of the Future

"The sovereign dies but the kingdom goes on, and so we pass away but the University continues. There is a certain and gratifying continuity about it. The University of Kentucky has come to stay. May it be the guiding star of the State, with no blot upon its escutcheon or dishonor on its shield," was Dr. Patterson's concluding remark.

Extended applause greeted every mention of his name or tribute and when he arose to speak a tremendous

ovation was given by the assembly.

Charles R. Brock, of Denver, Col., delivered an address presenting the portrait of Dr. Patterson to the University on behalf of the Alumni Association. He said:

"Mr. president, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, faculty, students and ladies and gentlemen:

"Appearing on behalf of my brothers and sisters, the sons and daughters of this university, as well as on my own account, I have no other purpose or desire than to be a voice, speaking a simple word of appreciation and affection. To be their representative on this occasion is pleasing. To be that voice is

(Continued on Page Four.)

Juniors Capture Prize in Parade

700 University Undergraduates in
Spectacular Street Pageant.
Many Unique Subjects Are
Presented.

More than 700 undergraduates of the University of Kentucky, representing each of the four classes, all in elaborate costumes, took part yesterday morning in the most unique parade ever staged in Lexington.

The \$100 cash prize was awarded the junior class for beauty, attendance and originality, by the special committee composed of Charles Straus, chairman; J. D. Turner and Frank Battalle. The juniors followed the pageant idea throughout, illustrating the changes of fifty years.

There were young women and men dressed in the style of the "eighties" in contrast with a "1916" automobile carrying young people dressed in the height of fashion. A carriage of antebellum days, decorated in the university colors, Blue and White, with a regular "dinky" driving, caused many humorous comments by the onlookers. A host of college belles carrying baskets of flowers, made an attractive path for the "Immortals of '98," who were represented by a bunch of huskies from the third-year class; with faces besmeared with grease paint indicative of the great battles they had fought.

A half dozen "trustees" wearing their frock coats bore "the President's Chair," in which one of their number rode in becoming dignity.

Miss Juliet Lee Risque, a dainty miss from Midway, and William Wallace, of Lexington, headed the freshman class and the entire procession behind Weber's band on a pony representing a boy and girl in their early "teens" on their way to school with the inevitable stick of candy in their mouth. Two hundred other freshies followed, all dressed in keeping with the age of twelve to fifteen.

The sophomores were headed by a number of young women and men dressed in true cowboy style. Girls and boys in varied costumes, most of them dressed like clowns, turned out in large numbers to honor the class of '19. They had a number of freak exhibits also.

A husky bluecoat was chased up and down the line by several irate students illustrative of a "cop's welcome on the campus."

Seniors were encased by huge paper rolls representing diplomas which they all have hopes of receiving in June. Their respective degrees and caricatures were painted fore and aft.

Each class was well represented and all seemed to have spent considerable time in getting up "ideas." The crowd, however, seemed to agree with the judges in awarding the prize to the juniors. No mention was made last night by the winners of the use they have found for the "cash," but it is expected that they will spend it on the famous "Junior Prom," scheduled for April.

Future Rests With English Speaking Nations, Says Dr. James K. Patterson, History Authority at 87 Years

March 23, 1919

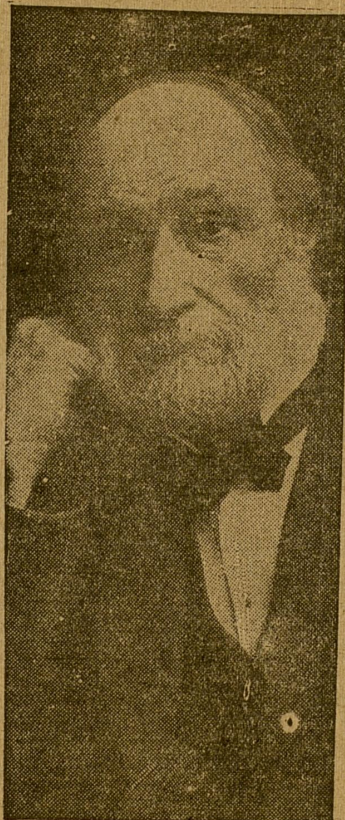
"Whether or not the proposed League of Nations becomes an accomplished fact, there will undoubtedly be established in the near future a community of action and internal policy between the United States, Great Britain and her self-governing dependencies," said Dr. James K. Patterson, former president of the University of Kentucky, and one of the foremost living authorities on European History, in discussing world politics just prior to his eighty-seventh birthday. His birthday is Wednesday.

"Such an agreement might or might not admit other nations in the near or distant future, but the trend of events of the last twenty years and especially since the outbreak of the war has been toward a closer understanding and an unwritten compact between the two great branches of the English-speaking race. There is no existing question of difference between America and Great Britain that could result in even a temporary alienation or misunderstanding. They have a common language, a common literature, a common jurisprudence and one might say, a common religion, which will unite them more permanently than any written compact could possibly do," he said.

Dr. Patterson, who is as alert and interested in the questions of the day as he was more than half a century ago, when he first came to Lexington, said that he was in favor of the League of Nations as drafted, if it could be accepted with the good will of all concerned. The draft might be improved, he said, but its spirit is such that it will respect and maintain the individual independence of each nation, leaving the widest latitude in domestic legislation.

Question of Policy

"The question might arise as to whether it would interfere with the foreign policy of the United States as it was before the outbreak of the war," he



JAMES K. PATTERSON

said. "I am of the opinion that an amendment asserting and maintaining the validity of the Monroe Doctrine

would cut at the root of the opposition being manifested in America. It is not unlikely that the representatives of the Allied powers and America will agree on such modifications as will render the league acceptable to the United States."

"While the Congress of Vienna dealt with the rights of sovereigns and dynasties and reconstructed the map of Europe with them in view, the League of Nations proposes to deal mainly, if not exclusively, with the rights of democracies under whatever name they may exist, leaving out of account sovereigns and dynasties."

Dr. Patterson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1833, so that it has been his privilege to live during the greatest period of American history, and to take an active part in the making of it. His parents came to America in 1842, and although intensely devoted to the land of his birth, he has ever been an admirer of America and her institutions, and a believer in her greatness. Upon the occasion of his last birthday, when German leaders were lashing their men forward in their supreme effort, he expressed himself as confident of the moral superiority of the Allied troops and in the magnificent fighting courage of the Americans.

He Knew Them All

The love which the thousands of students who passed through the university during the forty-one years of his presidency have for him, has been expressed in many tributes to the qualities of the man and the teacher. The personal supervision which he exercised in addition to his administrative duties brought him into close association with them, and it is said that he knew the name and address of practically every student when their number ran over one thousand. Probably the most brilliant trio of students whom Dr. Patterson taught at one time was James Lane Allen, Champ Clark and William Benjamin Smith.

Dr. Patterson knew intimately many of the most distinguished men of the last century, and his keen observation and wide acquaintance have caused him to collect an inimitable stock of interesting and humorous anecdotes. On the occasion of one of his visits to England he was the guest for several days of Sir John Lubbock, who invited to meet him John Tyndall, John Richard Green and Doctor Spottiswood.

History Is Unique

The history of the University of Kentucky is unique in that it represents in a large measure the life work and energy of an individual—Dr. Patterson. It might be said of him as of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect who built St. Paul's Cathedral "If you seek his monument, look around." The university and its work have literally been his life for more than fifty years, especially so since the death in 1855 of his only son, a young man of great promise. It used to be his pride that he had built every building on the campus and planted most of the trees, which he watered daily with his own hand during the terrible drouth of 1890.

Although past the allotted three score and ten years, Dr. Patterson's vigor is remarkable. Daily and systematic exercise, with temperate living, have made a constitution not naturally strong do the work of a vigorous man. His great recreation has always been literature, and he possesses one of the finest private libraries in America. His knowledge of the classics, European and American literature is extensive, and his interest in history has led him into every field of historical research.

The alumni of the university have asked the executive committee to designate a site on the campus for the statue of Dr. Patterson which the association is having made by the famous New York sculptor, Niehaus.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1917.

From pride, vainglory and hypocrisy, * * * from war, pes-
 tilence and famine, * * * from battle, murder and sudden
 death, Good Lord, deliver us.
 —The Litany.

AMERICA'S GRAVEST CRISIS.

The Leader on Saturday asked former President James K. Patterson, of the University of Kentucky, for an expression of opinion on the present phase of the relations between the United States and Germany. Dr. Patterson's thoughtful, conservative and patriotic observations which appear below are worthy of attentive reading.

If, as reported in the dispatches from Washington this morning, Ambassador von Bernstorff has been handed his passports, the situation is grave. We must not, however, consider this action as equivalent to a declaration of war. It will in all probability lead to a declaration of war, but not necessarily so.

It is quite possible that one of three results might follow. The nation whose ambassador is thus dismissed may withdraw the communication which gave offense; or it may so modify the tone and substance as to relieve it of the imputation of being a hostile act; or it may, in the execution of its threat against those who are its direct and immediate objects, issue instructions to its agents to exempt the United States from its operation, and thus commit no overt hostile act which would render a declaration of war inevitable.

Altho the people of the United States are, with the exception of a section of the foreign element, heartily in accord with the President in his determination not to submit to insult or injury, and to maintain the honor and dignity of the Nation, they will not embarrass the Executive by any attempt to force precipitate action.

Should the offending diplomatic note be withdrawn, which is improbable, or materially modified, which is not improbable, or reasonable assurance be given that the interests of the United States would be practically safeguarded in the execution of the obnoxious orders given to submarine commanders against the belligerents of the Entente Powers, the severance of diplomatic relations would not necessarily lead to war.

The outlook be gloomy in the extreme, tho the political atmosphere be highly charged and the electric current may be closed in an instant, it is just possible that Germany may at the last hour make such concessions that war may be avoided.

But should the American Nation be brought into the conflict she will add a potent factor to the gigantic struggle now in progress. It is unlikely that the United States will formally join the Entente Allies and make common cause with them as an ally.

The declaration of hostilities will be grounded on her own individual grievances and will make no reference to the causes which brought the Entente Allies into the field, or the objects which they seek to attain.

While the dispatches confirm the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, there is still hope that Germany will at the last moment repent of her madness, and avoid the conflict with America.

She can ill afford in this crisis of her existence to challenge a combatant whose resolution is flexible and whose resources in men and money and material are inexhaustible.

This is the most momentous crisis in American history. Never before, since America became a Nation, have the eyes of all Europe been turned upon her as now.

During the long years of the Napoleonic struggle for world supremacy she was for the most part a negligible entity. She had neither part nor lot in that tremendous upheaval. According to the principles enunciated by President Washington and reaffirmed by President Monroe, she has stood aloof from all European complications, nor has she permitted any of the Great Powers to dictate to her nor to any of her sister Republics on the western continent.

But now, after an independent existence of one hundred and twenty-eight years, she is likely to be forced into this, the greatest war of all time.

If forced into the arena, it will be with the conviction that never did a nation enter a contest with more reluctance and with greater confidence.

But as Mr. Wilson says: "Not wishing to serve selfish ends but seeking merely to vindicate our rights to liberty and justice and an unmolested life."

CONTROL OF THE AIR.

Until now, we have drifted along with the pleasant illusion that the air was free. We could fly kites in it, fill tires with it, send up sky-rockets in it or breathe it, without interference.

The land is ours no more. Even the pathways which our pioneers carved thru the forest and which now are city thoroughfares, have been surrendered to corporations who assume the right to dictate what use we shall make of them. Our rivers are chained and held captive by power companies and to say a thing is as "free as water" doesn't mean as much as it once did. Neither the depths of earth nor the forest-clad mountainside remain public property. And as for the air—

Secretary Daniels urges the com-
 Senate and House, to draft a measure

and marine committees of the which will give the government—
 which means the people at large—pro-
 prietorship of ethereal waves and cur-
 rents thru purchase of all wireless
 stations.

It is said that stations are in the habit of interfering with one another during the night; that a condition of affairs is threatened which might imperil the Nation in time of need; that the fullest benefits of radio-telegraphy are not being obtained.

Government ownership of a means of communication which, while of vast importance to commerce, is only partially developed, seems almost too good to be true when the weary struggle against private monopoly of everything under the sun is contemplated.

E. S.

Lexington
Sep. 11, 1915

MRS. PATTERSON PASSES INTO REST

Wife of President Emeritus of
State University Dies at
Home in Lexington After a
Long Period of Delicate
Health.

WAS MARRIED AT GREENVILLE IN 1859

A beautiful life came to a close yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Mrs. Lucelia Wing Patterson, wife of Dr. James K. Patterson, president emeritus of Kentucky State University, passed away at her home on the university campus, this city. The direct cause of her death was bronchitis, contracted about three weeks ago and which gradually increased in acuteness until it was apparent to those watching at her bedside that the end was near. Mrs. Patterson's illness dates back to last January, when she was stricken ill and during the months of February and March her life hung in the balance. She rallied, however, gradually improved in health until June 29 last, when she fell and broke her hip joint, an accident which drew seriously upon her strength, and bronchitis developing three weeks ago, she was not able to resist its attack.

Mrs. Patterson, who was 80 years old, is survived by her husband and one sister, Mrs. Lucy R. Yost, of Greenville, Ky. The funeral services will be conducted at the family residence Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Edwin Muller, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, will conduct the services. The body will be laid in its final resting place in the Patterson mausoleum in the Lexington cemetery Sunday afternoon. The pallbearers will be announced later.

Mrs. Patterson Was Native of Muhlenburg.

Mrs. Patterson was born in Greenville, Muhlenburg county, about 80 years ago, the daughter of Captain Charles F. Wing, who was born in New Bedford, Mass., the son of Barnabas Wing, a Quaker. Barnabas Wing was engaged in the seafaring transactions and lost heavily during the American Revolution. He came to Kentucky about 1790 and settled in the Bluegrass country. His son, Charles F. Wing, Mrs. Patterson's father, was brought up in Harrodsburg. Later he was an assistant clerk in the Kentucky Legislature. He

for painting and music. She was a member of the Presbyterian church for more than sixty years.

Mrs. Patterson was diffident in her nature, avoided publicity, was of positive convictions on religion and life and duty and held to them with great tenacity.

The most profound sympathy of the community is felt today for Dr. Patterson whose sorrow in the loss of the loving companion and invaluable helpmeet of more than fifty years, is a bereavement that comes so rarely in human lives that the weight of its burden is little understood.

has Wing, a Quaker. Barnabas Wing was engaged in the seafaring transactions and lost heavily during the American Revolution. He came to Kentucky about 1790 and settled in the Bluegrass country. His son, Charles F. Wing, Mrs. Patterson's father, was brought up in Harrodsburg. Later he was an assistant clerk in the Kentucky Legislature. He enlisted for the war of 1812 and served with distinction in the command of Col. John J. Crittenden, where he acquired the military title which clung to him thru life. After the war Captain Wing went to Muhlenburg county about the beginning of the last century and served continuously as clerk of the circuit court for fifty years. That was before the office became an elective one.

Mrs. Patterson's mother was Ann Campbell, and she was born in Fayette county on the farm that subsequently became known as Dixiana, made famous by Major Barak G. Thomas. Her grandfather was Colonel William Campbell, who was at King's Mountain, and was a first cousin of the famous William Campbell, whom history brackets with Isaac Shelby as one of the heroes of that battle.

Mrs. Patterson's girlhood days were spent in Greenville, in which place she was educated. She also attended school in Owensboro for a short time. Her eldest sister became the wife of Edward Rumsey, who was a member of Congress from Western Kentucky during President Van Buren's administration. He obtained the first appropriation ever granted the Eastern Kentucky Hospital for the Insane, in this city. The appropriation was not large, \$10,000, but it permitted the institution to open its doors.

Mrs. Patterson's nephew, Edward Rumsey Wing, served on General Jackson's staff during the Civil war, and was subsequently appointed by President Grant as Minister to Ecuador. He died at Quito in 1874.

Miss Wing met the young James K. Patterson, a native of Scotland, when he was principal of the Presbyterian Academy in Greenville, but at the time of their marriage, 1859, he was professor of Latin and Greek in Stuart College (now Southwestern University), at Clarksville, Tenn.

At Clarksville Till War.

Prof. Patterson and his wife remained at Clarksville until the outbreak of the Civil war, in 1861, when he accepted the principalship of Transylvania University, in this city, and remained at its head until the consolidation of it with the old Kentucky University of Harrodsburg, which was accomplished in 1865. Professor Patterson was an instructor in the new institution after the agricultural college was engrafted upon it. He became president of the Agricultural College in 1869 and upon the dissolution of the old A. & M. and Kentucky University he became president of the A. & M., which later became the State College and later still the State University of Kentucky.

Two children were born to Mrs. Patterson. A son, William Andrew Patterson, was born in 1868 and graduated from the State College in 1890. He became assistant in the English department of the college and died as the result of an operation for appendicitis in 1895. A daughter was born in 1870, but died in infancy.

Mrs. Patterson was a woman of cultivated mind, a fine taste in English, and an unusual command of French, and in youth showed decided talent

a bereavement that comes so rarely in human lives that the weight of its burden is little understood.

ment attaches much importance to these annual conventions. Washington sends its own stenographers to attend and transcribe the business of all meetings.

A Successful Professor

When Alderman John E. Leet caught sight of Prof. Patterson of the Kentucky university, president of the institution, he at once transformed from an active politician to a thorough student in agriculture and metaphysics. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Leet attended Prof. Patterson's classes and half way regrets he did not stick to the business. Many of his classmates did well. Indeed, Prof. Patterson's college is said to have turned out more successful men than any other similar institution. The only man other than a Frenchman who obtained the cross of the Legion of Honor for botanical work was a classmate of Mr. Leet's and an old student of Prof. Patterson. This is T. B. Munsen now of Texas. One of the greatest industries of France is wine making and the ravages of insects among the vines amounted to millions of francs annually. Munsen discovered in Texas a wild grape that was fatal to the French pest. He went over to France with his roots, grafted vines on to them and the result was a total success. For this Munsen was decorated. From a commercial standpoint Munsen seems to have been equally successful for he made a fortune growing flowers scientifically in Texas.

Scope of Such Colleges.

Speaking of the work of agricultural colleges and their mission, Prof. Patterson said:

"Agricultural colleges are misunderstood. The idea that they are to teach farming is not well comprehended. They do this, but they do more. They fit their students for successful agriculturalists and in so doing equip them for other walks of life. The Morrill bill, which started these colleges, does not confine their operations to farming pure and simple, but to branches of it. I confess we find difficulty in obtaining students for our agricultural colleges. Farmers do not want their boys to be farmers, neither do clergymen, lawyers or other professional people, particularly since the agricultural interests have become so depressed. The idea is that by teaching a student botany so that he may understand plant life; entomology, so that he may understand the insects which are incident to farming; chemistry, so that he may understand the nature and origin of soils, the student becomes fitted for following agriculture."

Attached to all agricultural colleges are mechanical departments, chemistry laboratories, botanical gardens, irrigation and hydraulic departments and other higher educational branches.

On Thursday President Alston Ellis of the Colorado Agricultural college will read an interesting paper upon what studies should be combined in a course at an agricultural college, and why they should be. This will be one of the most interesting papers read at the convention from a popular point of view.

On a Bug Hunt.

Although the convention does not begin until this morning, the entomologists, or "bugologists," as they are familiarly referred to by their brother professors, started last night. Prof. Cockerell of Las Cruces, N. M., headed a party down town last night on a bug-catching expedition. He bore with him a net for the purpose of ensnaring anything of a desirable kind which might heave in sight and he reaped a regular harvest in the vicinity of arc lights. It is one thing to know how to grow a crop and another how to save it from insects. Prof. Snow of Kansas demonstrated the way to get rid of them. He had a lot of them in his garden.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY DISTINCTIVELY KENTUCKIAN, SAYS PRESIDENT EMERITUS

Dr. James K. Patterson, president of the University of Kentucky for forty-one years, and now president emeritus, was given a great ovation as he stepped on the platform for his address yesterday. He told of the history of the institution, its struggle for existence and the passage of laws by the State Legislature with his own efforts in behalf of the work. He characterized the university as being distinctively Kentuckian and told of its development.

His address follows in full: In 1865 there existed in Kentucky four or five denominational colleges each of which was doing good academic work along the old classical lines. Before the outbreak of the Civil War keen rivalry stimulated competition and kept standards high. They did not rank with the old Colleges of the East but what they did, they did well. The degree of A. B. still suggested some Latin and Greek in its curriculum, and that of B. S. some physical and chemical science. The chair of Philosophy was considered the chair of honor and the ability with which it was filled gave dignity and prestige to the institution.

In 1862 Congress made liberal provision for instruction in those branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanical arts "without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

Public Lands Granted. For this purpose Congress granted public lands in proportion to representation in Congress. The allotment to Kentucky was 320,000 acres, an area amounting to over 515 square miles. The State did not consider itself prepared at that time to establish such a college as the organic laws contemplated and the dignity of the Commonwealth required, upon an independent basis and readily acceded to the proposal of the recently consolidated Kentucky and Transylvania Universities to engraft her college upon the new institution as one of its associated colleges. In 1865 this union was effected and in October, 1866, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, known for many years as State College, and which has since grown into the University of Kentucky opened its doors for the matriculation of students. The income of the new university was about \$25,000, of which \$9,900 belonged to the Agricultural and Mechanical College and was applied to its sole and exclusive use.

Few of its matriculates were ready for college work. Fifty-six of its students were in the preparatory department, a department then indispensable, because of the backwardness of education in the State. Outside of Louisville, so far as

lines and which should ere the close of the century assert and vindicate the principle of State-aid for higher education, and of State control of State institutions. Let us not hesitate in this our jubilee to award the meed to praise which is due to John E. Bowman, the stalwart champion of higher education in Kentucky.

After its location had been determined the General Assembly in 1859 considered the question of future endowment and adequate maintenance. Various plans were proposed. Amid strong opposition from the denominational colleges the general Assembly passed by majorities an act giving it annually the proceeds of a tax of one-half of one cent on each hundred dollars of taxable property owned by white persons of the Commonwealth. The income was thus increased at once from \$9,900 per annum to \$27,500.

Period of Opposition. It was hoped that the strong opposition which the one-half cent tax had encountered throughout the State in the Legislature of 1850 would gradually subside and finally disappear after the adjournment of the General Assembly. Not so, however. The denominational colleges formed the nucleus of an opposition which grew rather than diminished and the members of the late General Assembly who had voted against the tax stimulated the hostility to the college. The pupils of the Presbyterian, the Baptist, the Christian and the Methodist rang with the "Iniquity and Injustice of the tax," and made it an issue in the next election. It was quite apparent that when the next General Assembly should convene the existence of the tax would be imperilled with the odds strongly against the college.

It happened to be in Louisville on the 15th of November, 1881. Former business relations with the Courier-Journal suggested that Mr. Watterson be invited to make an address of dedication of the college building then in process of erection. While in the Courier-Journal office, at night, waiting for an interview, the managing editor brought me a copy of an article signed by representatives of the colleges, viz: Central University, Kentucky University, and Centre, Georgetown, Kentucky Wesleyan and Bethel Colleges, which would appear in the issue of the following morning. This manifesto was addressed to the people of Kentucky, but was especially intended for the members of the General Assembly who would convene in Frankfort on the 28th of November. The paper was much that was germane to education as then existing in Kentucky. Its appearance was so timely that it was expected to reach the members-elect of the General Assembly before setting out for Frankfort. The brief interval intervening would scarcely, it was thought, leave time for a reply and thus public opinion

When the Legislature assembled the outlook was gloomy in the extreme. Blanton and Dudley, and Beattie, Miller and Wagner were there representing the colleges. Dozens of letters for the members came in by every mail protesting against the iniquity and the continuance of the tax. To add to our embarrassment we had been misled by our architects. The buildings were only half completed and the money was all expended. It became apparent that unless we could borrow money to complete the half erected buildings we must suspend operations. Moreover if our embarrassments should become known the General Assembly would hesitate to provide money for an institution which did not know how to spend it judiciously. The banks refused to lend except on personal security, inasmuch as the college having only a contingent interest in the property given by the city had nothing to mortgage. In this emergency I hypothecated with the Northern Bank my own collaterals, borrowed the money and placed it in the hands of the Executive Committee to carry on the work on the building and took the notes of the university for re-payment, well knowing that if the one-half cent tax were repealed I should lose all. Indeed the Senator from Fayette said to me, "You have done a very foolish thing. The Legislature is likely to repeal the tax and in that event you will lose all." Dr. Ormond Beatty, president of Centre College presented before a crowded audience of Senators and Representatives the argument for the repeal of the tax. He characterized it as "unwise, unjust, excessive, oppressive." When his argument was completed the belief was strong that the tax was doomed. It fell to me to make the argument for the college which I did a few days later. When the audience adjourned sentiment had apparently changed and the tide had evidently begun to run in favor of the tax. The assailants then discovered that the tax was unconstitutional and without further delay made a direct onslaught upon it first before the General Assembly and later before the courts. The ablest legal talent in Kentucky, ex-Chief Justice Lindsay, Alex. P. Humphrey, Colonel Bennet H. Young and James Traube was employed. After the conclusion of Judge Lindsay's argument the cause of the college seemed hopeless. John G. Carlisle was asked by the chairman of the Executive Committee to defend the constitutionality of the tax. He examined Article XI of the old constitution and promptly declined, saying "you have no case." In this emergency an opportune suggestion from J. P. Metcalf, a former reporter of the Court of Appeals, viz: that I should look into the debates which preceded the adoption of the constitution, induce me to try what a layman

State requires stinate hostility to overcome the colleges. Clard Logan and Ha readily convince over by diploma of more than t for an acquiesce for scientific a, this missionary. Where formerly appropriation of readily vote their agriculture, and we could get a c dents in agricultu rents now vi in the number of Dozens and soo ever lived to regr had taken and t lege on the succe providence achiev

Victory Not The late Honor was kind enough I dress which he m great achievement education of the pe the conviction that State to make ad higher education. logically fellow battle was won the not easily retained. Assembly from 1863 to the continuance of motions to repeal we mittes of Investigat The college was ha and required to sho every turn.

In 1887 I assisted annual appropriation fr the Experiment Sta established two years b al Assembly meanwh station control over lizers with a royalty sold. In 1890 I aided the Federal Governme tion of sixth-seventh t tional income for the Mechanical College.

Period of Conc The first Legislature the adoption of the i was charged with the the Statutes of the Sta with the organic law. 1859 accordingly underve question arose how to discontinue in regard to ti tax. The opposition can the outlying counties. T a special tax for the supp in Central Kentucky from five little or no benefit. F en to county appointees i cant return for what we p cal conditions make it v lege for Lexington and counties. The Legislature the justice of this conten terminated to equalize adva as possible. The Joint com college at the instance of tive Ferguson and Senat omended the following r revised charter which was "That each Legislature R district in consideration of

VELY ENT EMERITUS

When the Legislature assembled the look was gloomy in the extreme and Dudley, and Beattie, Miller Wagner were there representing the ges. Dozens of letters for the mem- came in by every mail protesting at the iniquity and the continuance ne tax. To add to our embarrass- we had been misled by our archi- The buildings were only half- leted and the money was all ex- It became apparent that un- we could borrow money to complete half erected buildings we must sus- operations. Moreover if our em- ements should become known the ral Assembly would hesitate to pro- money for an institution which did know how to spend it judiciously. banks refused to lend except on per- security, inasmuch as the college g only a contingent interest in the erty given by the city had nothing ortgage. In this emergency I h- yscated with the Northern Bank my collaterals, borrowed the money and d it in the hands of the Executive mittee to carry on the work on the ing and took the notes of the unity for re-payment, well knowing If the one-half cent tax were re- d I should lose all. Indeed the or from Fayette said to me, "You done a very foolish thing. The Leg- re is likely to repeal the tax and at event you will lose all." Dr. Or- l Beatty, president of Centre College nted before a crowded audience of tors and Representatives the argu- for the repeal of the tax. He char- ized it as "unwise, unjust, excess- ively oppressive." When his argument completed the belief was strong that tax was doomed. It fell to me to s the argument for the college which a few days later. When the audi- adjourned sentiment had apparent- changed and the tide had evidently n to run in favor of the tax. The plants then discovered that the tax unconstitutional and without furth- relay made a direct onslaught upon st before the General Assembly and before the courts. The ablest legal t in Kentucky, ex-Chief Justice say, Alex P. Humphrey, Colonel et H. Young and James Traube was yed. After the conclusion of Judge say's argument the cause of the col- seemed hopeless. John G. Carlisle asked by the chairman of the Exe- ve Committee to defend the consti- nality of the tax. He examined e XI of the old constitution and iply declined, saying "you have no " In this emergency an opportu- estion from J. P. Metcalf, a former ter of the Court of Appeals, viz; I should look into the debates which sded the adoption of the constitu- Induce me to try what a layman

State required. This unreasoning, ob- stinate hostility was even more difficult to overcome than the opposition of the colleges. Clardy and Green and Bird and Logan and Hanna were not men to be readily convinced by argument nor won over by diplomatic tact. A propaganda of more than twenty years was required for an acquiescent support of State aid for scientific agriculture. The fruits of this missionary work you witness today. Where formerly they bitterly opposed the appropriation of hundreds they now readily vote thousands for instruction in agriculture, and where with difficulty we could get a dozen or a score of students in agriculture, the College of Ag- riculture now vies with all the others in the number of its matriculates. Dozens and scores of the leaders how- ever lived to regret the part which they had taken and to congratulate the college on the success which it had under providence achieved.

Victory Not Easily Retained.
The late Honorable Cassius M. Clay was kind enough to say in a public ad- dress which he made in 1899 that the great achievement of my life was the education of the people of Kentucky into the conviction that it is the duty of the State to make adequate provision for higher education. This accomplished all else logically follows. But though the battle was won the fruits of victory were not easily retained. In every General Assembly from 1883 to 1899 opposition to the continuance of the tax existed and motions to repeal were introduced, com- mittees of investigation were appointed. The college was harassed and annoyed and required to show its passports at every turn.

In 1887 I assisted in securing an annual appropriation from Congress for the Experiment Station which I had established two years before. The General Assembly meanwhile had given the station control over the sale of ferti- lizers with a royalty on every package sold. In 1890 I aided in obtaining from the Federal Government an appropriation of sixth-sevenths of \$25,000 as addi- tional income for the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Period of Conciliation.
In 1887 the first Legislature which met after the adoption of the new Constitution was charged with the duty of bringing the Statutes of the State into harmony with the organic law. The charter of 1850 underwent revision. The question arose how to allay the public discontent in regard to the one-half cent tax. The opposition came mainly from the outlying counties. They said we pay a special tax for the support of a college in Central Kentucky from which we derive little or no benefit. Free tuition given to county appointees is an insignifi- cant return for what we pay. Geographi- cal conditions make it virtually a col- lege for Lexington and the adjacent counties. The Legislature of 1893 felt the justice of this contention and de- termined to equalize advantages as far as possible. The joint committee on the college at the instance of Representa- tive Ferguson and Senator DeBow recommended the following section of the revised charter which was adopted, viz: "That each Legislature Representative district in consideration of the incomes

high today and will swell higher still tomorrow."

Resignation Offered.
In 1910, wearied with an almost con- tinuous service of forty-one years, I offered my resignation. The Board of Trustees urged me to withhold it and Governor Wilson refused for months to accept it. I thought, however, that I had earned my retirement and pressed its acceptance. At the time of my retirement I was the oldest in continuous service of any college president in Amer- ica. The Board of Trustees granted me, in recognition of service rendered, and in anticipation of services yet to be rendered, honorable and generous condi- tions of retirement coupled with expres- sions of regard for which I was deeply grateful.

In 1895 a domestic calamity left me childless. My affection was then cen- tered upon the University which has since been to me as a son. My greatest pleasure has been in its development and in its prosperity. The Sovereign dies but the Kingdom goes on. We pass away but the University survives. In it there is continuity and development. There may be periods of adversity in this as in all periods of prosperity. But of this be assured, the university has come to stay. Esto perpetua.

Ideals of patriotism differ. The Briton and the American love their country with no less devotion than do the Teuton and the Slav. But the Anglo-Saxon conception of the state differs by the whole diameter of political existence from that of the Central European pow- ers. With the former liberty is the prime and the original concept. When the Anglo-Saxon citizen creates the State he invests it with authority in order to safeguard and perpetuate free- dom, and the problem with him is how best to coordinate liberty with authori- ty. With the Teuton and the Slav the state owes its existence, not to the citizen, but to authority based upon Divine Right inherent in the Sovereign. What- ever freedom exists is conceded by author- ity and may be revoked by the Sov- ereign who grants it. The State is every- thing, the individual exists for and is submerged in the state.

Now university life may be expected to reflect and does reflect the conditions, civil and religious, intellectual and moral under which they come into being and in which they are nurtured. An atmosphere of freedom prevades the one, and of authority the other. The one thinks un- fettered, the other in bonds.

University organization in America and in Great Britain is free, controlled only by collective individualism, that is by public opinion. If there be a tendency to degenerate into license, conservatism interposes a check and insists upon a wholesome moderation which shall sub- mit rival conclusions and rival systems of thought to the adjudication of reason and adopt the resultant as the arbiter of speculative activity and its application to practical life. If in Central and East- ern Europe the university ventures to exceed the limits conceded by authority, authority interposes a timely warning, and if this be not heeded closes its doors.

Following this line of thought it may be observed that the conception of uni- versity organization and



An artist is of in-
terest because of his
aim and the way in
which he has reached
it. The designer of

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has achieved his
high aim only by plac-
ing

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type may and can be evolved.
The University of Kentucky if worthy of the name, will for all time mould the highest thought and shape the destiny of the Commonwealth. Progressive but not radical, conservative but not reactionary, may it be the guiding star of the State, the sheet anchor of hope, the fountain, the fons et origo of integrity, of faith, of trust, of honor, and of purity, with no blot on its escutcheon and with no stain of dishonor upon its shield.

Time has been when Kentucky's sons made her name famous in science, in art, in statesmanship, in invention, as it be said in the ages to come as the Psalmist said of the Israelites of the Golden Age. "This man and that man were born there." And when the pilgrim of the future shall return to revisit his Mecca let him feel that its innermost shrine is the University of Kentucky.

MAJOR GEARY PRESENTS TABLET IN MEMORY OF "DICK" STOLL

Major John T. Geary made the pre- sentation speech in dedicating the memorial tablet on Stoll Field at the afternoon exercises on the field. The tablet was dedicated to Richard C. Stoll, after whom the field is named, and in presenting the tablet he paid Mr. Stoll a high tribute as a classmate, as a football, track and baseball en- thusiast and as a business man since

of athletics sought to confine them to their proper sphere, and impress upon all the fact that the real object of a college career was something higher than the evanescent applause of a football audi- ence.

We recall, too, some of our early stars—Smith Alford, John Bryan, George Carey, Irving Lyle, Will Hobdy, Garred, Carnahan, Woods and many others their

I am aware, no high school at that time existed. For some years the alliance worked well. Education was, in consequence of the war, prostrate in the South and West. Students flocked in from Kentucky and the adjacent states. In 1870 the matriculation reached its maximum 787, of which the Agricultural and Mechanical College had 900. But religious dissension over the management and policy of the institution by the governing board began to loom up. The quarrels were carried into the General Assembly. Failing to eliminate John B. Bowman, the creator of the consolidation, a man of liberal views and of larger ideas on education than those held by the majority of his co-religionists, the Christian Church withdrew its patronage, causing thereby a rapid decline in attendance and reputation. The crisis culminated in 1878 when the Legislature intervened and withdrew the Agricultural and Mechanical College from its unfortunate connection. When the separation took place the Agricultural and Mechanical College was nowhere. It had neither lands nor buildings, nor equipment, nothing except \$9,900, the income derived from the invested funds which had accrued from the sale of the land scrip given by Congress for its endowment. The General Assembly in 1878 appointed a commission to locate it.

Bids Advertised For.

This commission advertised for bids. Bowling Green and Lexington were the only competitors. The former offered an alliance with Ogden College and \$30,000 in bonds for the purchase of land. The latter offered its city park as a site for buildings, and the city and county added to this offer \$50,000 in bonds for the erection of buildings or the purchase of land. The latter, after much opposition from its old partner, the Kentucky University, was accepted by the Legislature. John B. Bowman has failed to realize his expectation of a great university which should give a lead to education in the South and Southwest, but he had created conditions unconsciously which resulted in the establishment of a greater university founded exclusively on secular

present laws for the benefit of Agricultural and Mechanical College. It is entitled to select and to send each year one or more pro students as hereinafter provided from all charges for tuition, fuel, room rent and except board. All benefit State who continue student secutive collegiate year, or shall also be entitled to expenses in going to and from said college. The selectio laries was to be made by t perintendents on competition on subjects prepared by Law Works Admin

Remains in Louisville. With this conviction I determined to remain in Louisville another day and answer it before my return. The Manifesto of the Colleges appeared in the issue of the 19th and my reply on the 20th of November and the same post which carried the attack carried in most cases the defense. The assailants were happily placed on the defensive and kept there.

By individual letters addressed to the senators before the 18th of November I had anticipated most of the vital points in the manifesto and had done much to explain and conciliate. I argued that while the denominational colleges had done a great deal and an indispensable work in laying the foundations of the classical and liberal education which the Commonwealth required, that the time had come for a new departure in education and for the endowment of which Congress had made provision, that Kentucky's allotment of land had been practically wasted, that it devolved upon the State having accepted the trust to make good the deficiency caused by mismanagement, and that the Agricultural and Mechanical College had neither the disposition nor the intention to interfere with the work of the existing colleges, that the new institution to the maintenance of which the State was committed should make provision not only for the classical and liberal education while Congress contemplated but for those scientific subjects which lie at the foundation of modern agricultural and industrial developments, and that provision for the endowment of research followed as a necessary consequence, museums, laboratories and mechanical appliances unknown to the collegiate work of the existing college were indispensable, and that whereas the former thought in hundreds of dollars the latter must think in thousands and tens of thousands. Endowment by private benefaction might suffice for the colleges of the olden time, but endowment by the State was an absolute necessity for the College and University of the modern type.

deliver before a full House a reply and much to my surprise won on every point along the whole line. The discomfiture of client and counsel was complete. The tax was saved.

Test Suit Filed.

But after the adjournment of the Legislature a suit was brought in the Chancellor's Court in Louisville to test the validity of the law. The Chancellor's Court allowed me to file as a brief the argument which I had made before the Legislature and on that brief the college won. The contestants appealed, I filed my brief with the Appellate Court also and some years later Judge Holt writing his opinion affirmed the constitutionality of the act. The judge said that he based his opinion on the lines of the brief which I had submitted.

When our buildings were completed we had a debt of \$37,000 but by the most rigid economy every dollar was paid within three years, and no one outside of the Board of Trustees knew anything of our embarrassment till after the debt was paid.

I had counted upon the active opposition of the denominational colleges and of a large number of their co-religionists in the General Assembly but I had not anticipated and was not prepared for the active and energetic and bitter opposition which the tax encountered from the Agriculturalists, and from the grange organizations which represented them. They did not want an institution which might grow into a university. They wanted an agricultural college pure and simple, with blacksmith and carpenter shops attached. They wanted no "Mechanic Arts" which might develop into technical schools, no scientific studies other than the most meagre outlines and these directly related to farming.

Income Thought Insufficient.

For the maintenance of an Agricultural College, the agriculturalists of the State thought the annual income from the Congressional script fund insufficient. More would only reduce the management of the college to establish courses of study for liberal education and for this the denominational colleges already existing could supply all that the

present laws for the benefit of Agricultural and Mechanical College. It is entitled to select and to send each year one or more pro students as hereinafter provided from all charges for tuition, fuel, room rent and except board. All benefit State who continue student secutive collegiate year, or shall also be entitled to expenses in going to and from said college. The selectio laries was to be made by t perintendents on competition on subjects prepared by Law Works Admin

This law worked admirably. The income ceased to county appointed gratuity but as a right, covering expenses, placed the cost in every county. The out not only ceased opposition loyal supporters of the cause of the most distinguished came from the counties but thenceforward loyal to the former period was the situation, the period which followed called the era of conciliatory attainment of this end I feel satisfaction than for the success in procuring endowment one-half cent tax and in its constitutionality.

Period of Development.

In 1878 the last year of the Agricultural and Mechanical College with the old Kentucky University total enrollment was 787; in 1880 the senior class numbered 1910, the last year of my presidency. In 1880 the college occupied an acre of ground, in 1900 it had 100 acres for the last for which it paid \$27,000. In 1900 it had \$9,900. In 1900 I to my successor an annuity of \$140,000, and grounds and equipments that had grown into a university, but I had given nothing to an estimate of \$930,000.

In 1880 only two courses of study leading to a degree existed, one in school and academy which students to enter college. I existed the College of Science, the College of Agriculture, the College of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Mining Engineering. Normal Department by a gain, was, in 1908, at the Richmond and Bowling Green though subsequently restored to its name. The academy closed in 1911.

By their fruits ye shall know them. Men do not gather grapes nor figs from thistles. I was into invidious comparison to the University of Kentucky of any other state university without boasting be permitted that of the 883 alumni graduated between 1869, the first year of the University's existence and 1910, the last year of my presidency, there were more than one-half of one per cent failures. What other university in America old or new has a record? Her alumni have been East, West, North and South by find remunerative static administrative offices, state and national, pure and applied, their spurs and hold the high places. In their veins the



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under the of the Ar- college ly prepared for free matriculation- miltory fees of the or one con- en months. It travelling rning from of benefi- county su- examina- the faculty. y. Discon- ities con- not as a ally travel- e virtually g counties ut became se. Many the alumni ly hostile s core. If a of oppo- re may be For the o less sat- achieved rough the taining its t. alliance of l College rsity, the 192, 1,064. red 4. In stration, d not an ned 250 acres of the In- ned over come of ges and m abeo- vate of dy lead- normal prepared 16 there nd Arts, College, t Engli- g. The al bar- ance of minated der an- l to ex- v them. thorns of bring umni of h those I may to say- ed be- presi- t more e been ty in er rec- demand readi- in ad- eral, in ve won which swells

tain in the Mother Country and her dependencies differ widely from those which obtain in the forty-eight states of the American Union. Each state has its own conception of what a University should be and of the work which it should do. The old privately endowed universities, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia and we may add Johns Hopkins, differ from the state universities, Cornell, Wisconsin, Ohio State, Illinois, California, and arrange their courses of study accordingly. Johns Hopkins could not be transplanted to Arkansas, the University of Kansas to Connecticut. An Individualism, born of local conditions attaches itself to each.

The University of Kentucky, has like its congeners, distinctive characteristics of its own. It is distinctly American and it is distinctly Kentuckian. Like its fellows it reflects the conditions under which it came into being and like them it will modify these conditions for good or evil in the days to come. A heavy responsibility therefore rests upon its governing board and upon its administration. Will integrity of purpose, sincerity in profession, capability in action, thoroughness in instruction, a delicate sense of honor be the end and aim of its activity? Will the formation of character take precedence of the production of wealth and the moulding and fashioning of manly men and womanly women be held as the best product of university life? No better material exists in America. A homogenous population of reputable lineage representing the best blood of the Old World and the new, a generous soil, mountains teeming with mineral wealth, self reliance, a resolute and vigorous independence which exacts from all and gives to all its due. Kind and generous to a fault, a narrow selfishness they despise, duplicity and treachery they abhor, and the violation of a trust they regard with ineffable scorn, and loving liberty for its own sake they love nothing without liberty.

If the function of university life be to awaken and to direct mental activity, to create a desire for learning and to impart it, to arouse as Huxley says a fanaticism for Truth, to cultivate and quicken and expand the human soul, to stimulate a passionate desire for the realization of the True, the Beautiful and the Good; If the highest end of education be to cultivate the mind for its own sake, believing that "on earth there is nothing great but Man, in Man there is nothing great but Mind," to perfect through thinking the instrument of thought, then President Hopkins and his appreciative pupils working together in a log cabin represent the nucleus and contain the germ of university life.

Brick and mortar and spacious grounds and well equipped laboratories do not make a university but learned, eager, sympathetic teachers and earnest, capable, studious pupils. Can we in these days realize now and here the fundamental conception which made Mark Hopkins and his pupils famous and gave to Williams College a renown which has made it famous? Can we and will we lay the foundation here of a distinct type of culture physical and mental and moral, pronounced in its individualism and cosmopolitan in its scope? Peculiar conditions of race, of tradition, of soil, of climate, of mountain and valley, of river and hill and plain, supply the basis, provide the germ out of which such a

equal—all of whom were conspicuous successes on the gridiron and not one of whom has proven a failure since he left this field.

What then is the proper sphere of college athletics? A distinguished English educator in answer to the query, "What is your Ideal in Education?" replied, "To play cricket and to speak the truth." The Duke of Wellington announced that it was on the athletic fields of Eton that Waterloo was won. These cryptic utter-

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UNIQUE PAGEANT EVER SEEN IN THE CITY OF LEXINGTON



University Jubilee Is Marked With Impressive Ceremonies

Speakers Warm In Praise
of President Emeritus
J. K. Patterson

Men of every profession, and women, alumni, former students and friends of the University of Kentucky united yesterday in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the institution, an event unparalleled by anything of the kind in Lexington and significant in the history of education in the South. The exercises were held in the chapel.

There was evidence of a loyal and enthusiastic student body and hun-

ovation was given by the assembly.

Charles R. Brock, of Denver, Col., delivered an address presenting the portrait of Dr. Patterson to the University on behalf of the Alumni Association. He said:

"Mr. president, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, faculty, students and ladies and gentlemen:

"Appearing on behalf of my brothers and sisters, the sons and daughters of this university, as well as on my own account, I have no other purpose or desire than to be a voice, speaking a simple word of appreciation and affection. To be their representative on this occasion is pleasing. To be that voice is

(Continued on Page Four.)

and interest in the Alma Mater, drawn back to the scenes of yesteryear by many ties, one of the strongest of which was an undying affection for President Emeritus James K. Patterson, the central figure of the celebration.

A tribute was paid the venerable educator, scholar and leader by each speaker.

With an eloquence that seems to have grown richer with the advancing years, Dr. Patterson related the history of the struggles and final triumphs of the University, as none but himself could do. In a characteristic generosity, he paused to pay tribute to John B. Bowman, first head of the institution, "the stalwart champion of higher education in Kentucky."

"A university," said one of the speakers, "is but the lengthening shadow of one man's life, and it is President Emeritus James K. Patterson, who holds this position to the University of Kentucky."

Dr. Dabney's Tribute

President Charles W. Dabney, of the University of Cincinnati, delivered an able address on "The University and the State" bringing a tribute to Dr. Patterson from his "colleagues and admirers of the educational world," saying also "the whole nation is indebted to Dr. Patterson for laying the foundation of higher education in Kentucky."

President H. S. Barker, in introducing Dr. Patterson, said "because he has lived the life of the University, we selected to make this speech, Dr. James Kennedy Patterson, who will tell the history of the institution from its beginning until now."

The fight for existence, waged single-handed against the denominational colleges in Kentucky who attacked the constitutionality of the law and tax making the institution possible, was related by Dr. Patterson. A growth in income from \$25,000 annually to \$140,000, in 1910 when he retired, was described with a similar increase in the value of properties from nothing to \$930,000.

Dr. Patterson spoke with pride of the 833 alumni of the institution who received their diplomas under his administration "not more than one-half of one per cent of whom have been failures."

"Not a college or university in the country can surpass that record. And what college or university, East, West, North or South can equal it?" he continued.

Then speaking of the alumni again he said "In their veins the sap runs high, today and will swell higher tomorrow."

Juniors Capture Prize in Parade

700 University Undergraduates in Spectacular Street Pageant. Many Unique Subjects Are Presented.

More than 700 undergraduates of the University of Kentucky, representing each of the four classes, all in elaborate costumes, took part yesterday morning in the most unique parade ever staged in Lexington.

The \$100 cash prize was awarded the junior class for beauty, attendance and originality, by the special committee composed of Charles Straus, chairman, J. D. Turner and Frank Battaille. The juniors followed the pageant idea throughout, illustrating the changes of fifty years.

There were young women and men dressed in the style of the "eighties" in contrast with a "1916" automobile carrying young people dressed in the height of fashion. A carriage of antebellum days, decorated in the university colors, Blue and White, with a regular "dinky" driving, caused many humorous comments by the onlookers. A host of college belles carrying baskets of flowers, made an attractive path for the "Immortals of '98," who were represented by a bunch of huskies from the third-year class, with faces besmeared with grease paint indicative of the great battles they had fought.

A half dozen "trustees" wearing their frock coats bore "the President's Chair," in which one of their number rode in becoming dignity.

Miss Juliet Lee Risque, a dainty miss from Midway, and William Wallace of Lexington, headed the freshman class and the entire procession behind Weber's band on a pony representing a boy and girl in their early "teens" on their way to school with the inevitable stick of candy in their mouth. Two hundred other freshies followed, all dressed in keeping with the age of twelve to fifteen.

The sophomores were headed by a number of young women and men dressed in true cowboy style. Girls and boys in varied costumes, most of them dressed like clowns, turned out in large numbers to honor the class of '19. They had a number of freak exhibits also.

A husky bluecoat was chased up and down the line by several irate students illustrative of a "cop's welcome on the campus."

Seniors were encased by huge paper rolls representing diplomas which they all have hopes of receiving in June.

Future Rests With English Speaking Nations, Says Dr. James K. Patterson, History Authority at 87 Years

March 23, 1919

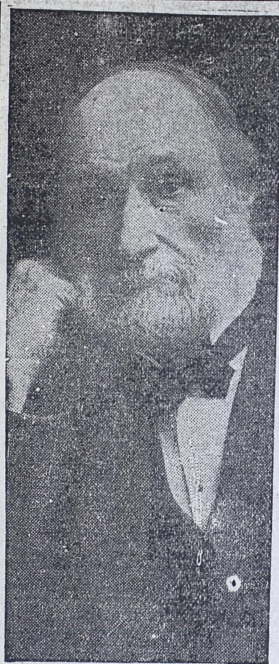
"Whether or not the proposed League of Nations becomes an accomplished fact, there will undoubtedly be established in the near future a community of action and internal policy between the United States, Great Britain and her self-governing dependencies," said Dr. James K. Patterson, former president of the University of Kentucky, and one of the foremost living authorities on European History, in discussing world politics just prior to his eighty-seventh birthday. His birthday is Wednesday.

"Such an agreement might or might not admit other nations in the near or distant future, but the trend of events of the last twenty years and especially since the outbreak of the war has been toward a closer understanding and an unwritten compact between the two great branches of the English-speaking race. There is no existing question of difference between America and Great Britain that could result in even a temporary alienation or misunderstanding. They have a common language, a common literature, a common jurisprudence and one might say, a common religion, which will unite them more permanently than any written compact could possibly do," he said.

Dr. Patterson, who is as alert and interested in the questions of the day as he was more than half a century ago, when he first came to Lexington, said that he was in favor of the League of Nations as drafted, if it could be accepted with the good will of all concerned. The draft might be improved, he said, but its spirit is such that it will respect and maintain the individual independence of each nation, leaving the widest latitude in domestic legislation.

Question of Policy

"The question might arise as to whether it would interfere with the foreign policy of the United States as it was before the outbreak of the war," he



JAMES K. PATTERSON

said. "I am of the opinion 'that an amendment asserting and maintaining the validity of the Monroe Doctrine

would cut at the root of the opposition being manifested in America. It is not unlikely that the representatives of the Allied powers and America will agree on such modifications as will render the league acceptable to the United States."

"While the Congress of Vienna dealt with the rights of sovereigns and dynasties and reconstructed the map of Europe with them in view, the League of Nations proposes to deal mainly, if not exclusively, with the rights of democracies under whatever name they may exist, leaving out of account sovereigns and dynasties."

Dr. Patterson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1833, so that it has been his privilege to live during the greatest period of American history, and to take an active part in the making of it. His parents came to America in 1842, and although intensely devoted to the land of his birth, he has ever been an admirer of America and her institutions, and a believer in her greatness. Upon the occasion of his last birthday, when German leaders were lashing their men forward in their supreme effort, he expressed himself as confident of the moral superiority of the Allied troops and in the magnificent fighting courage of the Americans.

He Knew Them All

The love which the thousands of students who passed through the university during the forty-one years of his presidency have for him, has been expressed in many tributes to the qualities of the man and the teacher. The personal supervision which he exercised in addition to his administrative duties brought him into close association with them, and it is said that he knew the name and address of practically every student when their number ran over one thousand. Probably the most brilliant trio of students whom Dr. Patterson taught at one time was James Lane Allen, Champ Clark and William Benjamin Smith.

Dr. Patterson knew intimately many of the most distinguished men of the last century, and his keen observation and wide acquaintance have caused him to collect an inimitable stock of interesting and humorous anecdotes. On the occasion of one of his visits to England he was the guest for several days of Sir John Lubbock, who invited to meet him John Tyndall, John Richard Green and Doctor Spottiswood.

History Is Unique

The history of the University of Kentucky is unique in that it represents in a large measure the life work and energy of an individual—Dr. Patterson. It might be said of him as of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect who built St. Paul's Cathedral "If you seek his monument, look around." The university and its work have literally been his life for more than fifty years, especially so since the death in 1895 of his only son, a young man of great promise. It used to be his pride that he had built every building on the campus and planted most of the trees, which he watered daily with his own hand during the terrible drouth of 1890.

Although past the allotted three score and ten years, Dr. Patterson's vigor is remarkable. Daily and systematic exercise, with temperate living, have made a constitution not naturally strong do the work of a vigorous man. His great recreation has always been literature, and he possesses one of the finest private libraries in America. His knowledge of the classics, European and American literature is extensive, and his interest in history has led him into every field of historical research.

The alumni of the university have asked the executive committee to designate a site on the campus for the statue of Dr. Patterson which the association is having made by the famous New York sculptor, Niehaus.

The Leader on Saturday asked former President James K. Patterson, of the University of Kentucky, for an expression of opinion on the present phase of the relations between the United States and Germany. Dr. Patterson's thoughtful, conservative and patriotic observations which appear below are worthy of attentive reading.

* * * * *

If, as reported in the dispatches from Washington this morning, Ambassador von Bernstorff has been handed his passports, the situation is grave. We must not, however, consider this action as equivalent to a declaration of war. It will in all probability lead to a declaration of war, but not necessarily so.

It is quite possible that one of three results might follow. The nation whose ambassador is thus dismissed may withdraw the communication which gave offense; or it may so modify the tone and substance as to relieve it of the imputation of being a hostile act; or it may, in the execution of its threat against those who are its direct and immediate objects, issue instructions to its agents to exempt the United States from its operation, and thus commit no overt hostile act which would render a declaration of war inevitable.

Altho the people of the United States are, with the exception of a section of the foreign element, heartily in accord with the President in his determination not to submit to insult or injury, and to maintain the honor and dignity of the Nation, they will not embarrass the Executive by any attempt to force precipitate action.

Should the offending diplomatic note be withdrawn, which is improbable, or materially modified, which is not improbable, or reasonable assurance be given that the interests of the United States would be practically safeguarded in the execution of the obnoxious orders given to submarine commanders against the belligerents of the Entente Powers, the severance of diplomatic relations would not necessarily lead to war.

* * * * *

The outlook be gloomy in the extreme, tho the political atmosphere be highly charged and the electric current may be closed in an instant, it is just possible that Germany may at the last hour make such concessions that war may be avoided.

But should the American Nation be brought into the conflict she will add a potent factor to the gigantic struggle now in progress. It is unlikely that the United States will formally join the Entente Allies and make common cause with them as an ally.

The declaration of hostilities will be grounded on her own individual grievances and will make no reference to the causes which brought the Entente Allies into the field, or the objects which they seek to attain.

While the dispatches confirm the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, there is still hope that Germany will at the last moment repent of her madness, and avoid the conflict with America.

She can ill afford in this crisis of her existence to challenge a combatant whose resolution is flexible and whose resources in men and money and material are inexhaustible.

* * * * *

This is the most momentous crisis in American history. Never before, since America became a Nation, have the eyes of all Europe been turned upon her as now.

During the long years of the Napoleonic struggle for world supremacy she was for the most part a negligible entity. She had neither part nor lot in that tremendous upheaval. According to the principles enunciated by President Washington and reaffirmed by President Monroe, she has stood aloof from all European complications, nor has she permitted any of the Great Powers to dictate to her nor to any of her sister Republics on the western continent.

But now, after an independent existence of one hundred and twenty-eight years, she is likely to be forced into this, the greatest war of all time.

* * * * *

If forced into the arena, it will be with the conviction that never did a nation enter a contest with more reluctance and with greater confidence.

But as Mr. Wilson says: "Not wishing to serve selfish ends but seeking merely to vindicate our rights to liberty and justice and an unmolested life."

CONTROL OF THE AIR.

Until now, we have drifted along with the pleasant illusion that the air was free. We could fly kites in it, fill tires with it, send up sky-rockets in it or breathe it, without interference.

The land is ours no more. Even the pathways which our pioneers carved thru the forest and which now are cities and marine committees of the government—merce and marine committees of the government—

which means the people at large—pro-prietaryship of ethereal waves and currents thru purchase of all wireless stations.

It is said that stations are in the habit of interfering with one another during the night; that a condition of

In distributing the milk of human
adness the rivers too often keep
cream.

Lexington
Sept 11, 1915

MRS. PATTERSON PASSES INTO REST

Wife of President Emeritus of
State University Dies at
Home in Lexington After a
Long Period of Delicate
Health.

WAS MARRIED AT
GREENVILLE IN 1859

A beautiful life came to a close yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Mrs. Lucella Wing Patterson, wife of Dr. James K. Patterson, president emeritus of Kentucky State University, passed away at her home on the university campus, this city. The direct cause of her death was bronchitis, contracted about three weeks ago and which gradually increased in acuteness until it was apparent to those watching at her bedside that the end was near. Mrs. Patterson's illness dates back to last January, when she was stricken ill and during the months of February and March her life hung in the balance. She rallied, however, gradually improved in health until June 29 last, when she fell and broke her hip joint, an accident which drew seriously upon her strength, and bronchitis developing three weeks ago, she was not able to resist its attack.

Mrs. Patterson, who was 80 years old, is survived by her husband and one sister, Mrs. Lucy R. Yost, of Greenville, Ky. The funeral services will be conducted at the family residence Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Edwin Muller, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, will conduct the services. The body will be laid in its final resting place in the Patterson mausoleum in the Lexington cemetery Sunday afternoon. The pallbearers will be announced later.

Mrs. Patterson Was Native of Muhlenburg.

Mrs. Patterson was born in Greenville, Muhlenburg county, about 80 years ago, the daughter of Captain Charles F. Wing, who was born in New Bedford, Mass., the son of Barnabas Wing, a Quaker. Barnabas Wing was engaged in the seafaring transactions and lost heavily during the American Revolution. He came to

for painting and music. She was a member of the Presbyterian church for more than sixty years.

Mrs. Patterson was diffident in her nature, avoided publicity, was of positive convictions on religion and life and duty and held to them with great tenacity.

The most profound sympathy of the community is felt today for Dr. Patterson whose sorrow in the loss of the loving companion and invaluable helpmeet of more than fifty years, is a bereavement that comes so rarely in human lives that the weight of its burden is little understood.

Patterson Was Native of Muhlenburg.

Mrs. Patterson was born in Greene, Muhlenburg county, about 80 years ago, the daughter of Captain Charles F. Wing, who was born in Bedford, Mass., the son of Barnabas Wing, a Quaker. Barnabas Wing was engaged in the seafaring transactions and lost heavily during the American Revolution. He came to Kentucky about 1790 and settled in Bluegrass country. His son, Charles F. Wing, Mrs. Patterson's father, was brought up in Harrodsburg. Later he was an assistant clerk in the Kentucky Legislature. He fought for the war of 1812 and served with distinction in the command of Col. John J. Crittenden, where he acquired the military title which came to him thru life. After the death of Captain Wing went to Muhlenburg county about the beginning of the last century and served continually as clerk of the circuit court for many years. That was before the office became an elective one.

Mrs. Patterson's mother was Ann Campbell, and she was born in Fayette county on the farm that subsequently became known as Dixiana, made famous by Major Barak G. Campbell. Her grandfather was Colonel William Campbell, who was at the Battle of the Mountain, and was a first cousin of the famous William Campbell, whom history brackets with Francis Shelby as one of the heroes of that battle.

Mrs. Patterson's girlhood days were spent in Greenville, in which place she was educated. She also attended school in Owensboro for a short time. Her eldest sister became the wife of Edward Rumsey, who was a member of Congress from Western Kentucky during President Van Buren's administration. He obtained the first appropriation ever granted the Eastern Kentucky Hospital for the Insane, in this city. The appropriation was not quite \$10,000, but it permitted the institution to open its doors.

Mrs. Patterson's nephew, Edward Rumsey Wing, served on General Jackson's staff during the Civil war, and was subsequently appointed by President Grant as Minister to Ecuador. He died at Quito in 1874.

Miss Wing met the young James K. Patterson, a native of Scotland, when he was principal of the Presbyterian Academy in Greenville, but at the time of their marriage, 1859, he was professor of Latin and Greek in Hart College (now Southwestern University), at Clarksville, Tenn.

At Clarksville Till War.

Prof. Patterson and his wife remained at Clarksville until the outbreak of the Civil war, in 1861, when he accepted the principalship of Pennsylvania University, in this city, and remained at its head until the consolidation of it with the old Kentucky University of Harrodsburg, which was accomplished in 1865. Professor Patterson was an instructor in the new institution after the agricultural college was engrafted upon it. He became president of the Agricultural College in 1869 and upon the dissolution of the old A. & M. and Kentucky University he became president of the A. & M., which later became the State College and later still the State University of Kentucky.

Two children were born to Mrs. Patterson. A son, William Andrew Patterson, was born in 1868 and graduated from the State College in 1890. He became assistant in the English department of the college and died as a result of an operation for appendicitis in 1895. A daughter was born in 1870, but died in infancy.

Mrs. Patterson was a woman of cultivated mind, a fine taste in English, and an unusual command of French.

His convictions on religion and life and duty and held to them with great tenacity.

The most profound sympathy of the community is felt today for Dr. Patterson whose sorrow in the loss of the loving companion and invaluable helpmeet of more than fifty years, is a bereavement that comes so rarely in human lives that the weight of its burden is little understood.