

To the Students of the S. W. College  
 Boarding in the College Home having heard  
 with surprise and regret the injurious statements  
 in regard to the College made by certain other  
 colleges of Kentucky do hereby declare to the  
 members of the General Assembly, that  
 the inducements which brought us hither were free  
 tuition, cheap board, and, if we worked, compensated  
 labor. In none of these respects have we been  
 disappointed. Many of our number are now and  
 have been since the beginning of the session  
 earning their subsistence by their labor, with  
 social standing and class standing equal to those who do  
 not work. We declare that no college within our knowledge  
 in Kentucky supplies equal advantages especially to  
 those who are in narrow circumstances, and we express  
 the earnest hope that unless there be some connection  
 with its management and maintenance of which  
 we are wholly ignorant that the Legislature of Kentucky  
 will instead of impairing its means of usefulness and  
 cutting down its course of study, deal with it more  
 more liberally than in the past and make it what  
 it should be, the pride and glory of the State.

Names  
 Jas. M. Taylor  
 Russ. P. Ramsey  
 William H. Ryan

Names  
 A. J. Ladd  
 W. P. Allen  
 Walter B. Murray

G. H. Cubant  
 B. P. Cubant  
 W. L. A. Sprague  
 H. P. King  
 J. Rosson  
 D. D. Elliott Jr  
 W. G. Thornbury  
 J. L. Hayes  
 A. Horn  
 J. H. Cubant  
 B. Payne  
 W. A. Krom  
 C. V. Kelly  
 W. J. Kelly  
 J. A. White  
 J. A. Fairleton  
 John M. Sistrunk  
 J. H. Britton  
 W. Staton  
 J. R. Cook  
 J. Gorman  
 C. C. Swan  
 J. B. Glass  
 J. C. Culler  
 A. F. Fulton, Georgia  
 A. C. Lee, Tenn  
 William B. Sharp

Henry Clay Jones  
 R. G. Coff  
 R. R. Bowhirs  
 D. J. Morin  
 John B. Smith  
 R. C. Aldress  
 J. P. Casper  
 J. C. Brown  
 S. B. Cox

This Indenture made this First day of July A D, 1880, between the City of Lexington, party of the first part, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, that whereas the City of Lexington by its Mayor and Council, did offer among other things to donate to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, for the use and benefit of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, the tract of land hereinafter conveyed, provided that the General Assembly of Kentucky would permanently locate said College upon the lands so donated; and whereas the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky did by statute permanently locate said College upon said lands; and whereas contracts are being made for the erection of the building for the use of said College upon said land: Now in consideration of the premises and of one dollar in hand paid by the party of the second part to the party of the first part the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the party of the first part doth donate, grant and convey to the party of the second part for the sole use and benefit of said College, all that tract of land in the said City of Lexington containing about Fifty Acres and known as the City Park, bounded as follows, to wit; on the north west by the extension of Mulberry street, and the Turnpike to Nicholasville, on the north east by Winslow Street, on the south east by the lands of Dennis Mulligan, and on the south west by the lands of Richard Valentine.

To have and to hold said tract of land with all the rights privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the party of the second part for the use and benefit of the Agricultural

and Mechanical College of Kentucky as long as said College shall remain upon said lands, and until said College shall by said second party be removed therefrom, or for three consecutive years be abandoned as a College, and whenever said College shall be removed from said lands, or for three consecutive years shall be abandoned as a College, then said land with all its rights privileges and appurtenances, together with the building and improvements thereon shall revert by limitation to the said City of Lexington.

This conveyance is made in pursuance and by virtue of the power vested in the Mayor and Council of the City of Lexington by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky entitled " an act to authorize the City of Lexington to donate lands and bonds for the benefit of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, and to provide for the payment of the bonds," Approved Jany 21st 1880; And this conveyance is ordered to be executed and is approved this day by said Mayor and Council of the City of Lexington in regular session.

In Testimony Whereof the City of Lexington hath hereto affixed its Corporate Seal, with the signature of C M Johnson, its Mayor and attestation of R J O'Mahoney its Clerk this day and year first above written.

( L S )

C M Johnson Mayor

R J O'Mahoney C S

State of Kentucky

Fayette County Sct

I, Allie G Hunt, Clerk of the

Fayette County Court, do certify that this deed from the City of Lexington to the Commonwealth of Kentucky was on the 27th day of July 1880, produced to me and acknowledged by C M Johnson, Mayor of the City of Lexington, to be his act and deed, and on this day said deed was again produced to me and acknowledged by R J O'Mahoney City Clerk of the City of Lexington to be his act and deed, and ordered to be recorded, which has been done, July 28th 1880.

Allie G Hunt Clerk

By F W Wooley D C

State of Kentucky

Fayette County Set

I, Theo Lewis, Clerk of the county Court within and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and accurate copy of the deed from the City of Lexington to the Commonwealth of Kentucky as the same appears of record in my said office.

Witness my hand this 8th day of April 1890.

*Theo Lewis*

Clerk

City of Lexington  
to the Board  
Commonwealth of Ky

A Copy

Board Book 61  
page 336

fee 1.00

47-M-64

236

# Scientific Course

Mathematics

Physics and Astronomy

Chemistry, Elementary and Applied.

Agriculture and Horticulture,

Civil History and Political Economy,

Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Natural History - Botany Geology &c.

Latin

French <sup>or</sup> German - optional

Practical Mechanics.

English Language and Literature  
Mechanics & Mining

Civil Engineering & Drawing.

Land & Surveying

Military Art and Science

~~Constitutional & International Law~~

~~Theory and Practice of Teaching.~~

~~Book Keeping and Penmanship~~

~~Rhetoric, Logic, Elements of Criticism~~

~~Commercial Law.~~

~~History and Political Economy~~

~~Theory and Practice of Teaching~~

Classical Course

Mathematics

Physics and Astronomy

Chemistry

Mental and Moral Philosophy

Latin and Greek Languages and Literature

English Language and Literature

French & German Languages & Literature - <sup>Spanish & Italian</sup> ~~Spanish & Italian~~

Civil History and Political Economy

Natural History - Botany Zoology &c.

~~Constitutional & Administrative Law~~

Course of Study required for diploma in Normal School

Elementary English Branches

Mathematics

<sup>including Geometry & trigonometry</sup>

Physics & Astronomy

~~to Geometry~~

<sup>& descriptive astronomy</sup>

Nat. Hist. - Botany, Physical Geography, Physiology.

<sup>Practical Penmanship & Bookkeeping</sup>

(English) Rhetoric, Logic, Elements of Criticism.

~~Practical Music & Bookkeeping~~  
History and Political Economy

Theory and Practice of Teaching

French & German Languages

This Indenture Made and entered into the  
1<sup>st</sup> day of October 1880 by and between Alex-  
ander J. Alexander and James B. Waller  
Executor of the last will and testament of  
Robert A. Alexander deceased party of the  
first part and the Agricultural and  
Mechanical College of Kentucky party  
of the second part Witnesseth

That for and in Consideration of the  
yearly rent hereinafter reserved, and  
the Covenants Conditions and agreements  
hereinafter contained to be performed by  
the party of the second part, and its  
assigns, the party of the first part doth  
by these presents demise lease and to farm  
let unto the party of the second part and  
its assigns all that tract and parcel of  
land lying on Rose Street in the City of  
Lexington known as the "Trotting Track,"  
containing about Ninety Seven acres  
of land, being the same conveyed by  
Geo. W. Sidlake Commissioner of Fayette Circuit  
Court <sup>and recorded in Fayette County Court</sup> deed book 37 page 303 to the late  
Robert A. Alexander to which <sup>and</sup> reference is  
made for particular description and bound-  
ary, to have and to hold the said lands  
hereditaments & premises hereby demised  
with all the appurtenances therunto  
belonging unto the party of the second part  
and its assigns from the first day of January  
1881 for and during the term of three years,  
holding and paying therefor yearly during



the said term unto the party of the first  
part his heirs and assigns the rent or  
sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars  
( $\$750^{\frac{00}{100}}$ ) upon the 25th day of December  
of each and every year during the  
continuance of this demise, and the said  
party of the second part doth Covenant with  
the party of the first part his heirs and  
assigns, that it will from time to time  
during the said term hereby granted well  
2 <sup>+ yearly</sup> pay or cause to be paid, the said yearly rent  
upon the respective days and times herein  
before mentioned and appointed for pay-  
ment thereof, and that it will & shall at  
the termination of said term or sooner  
peaceably yield, surrender & give up the  
said lands tenements & hereditaments  
herein demised unto the party of the  
first part his heirs & assigns in as good  
substantial repair and condition as they  
may be at the beginning of the term  
aforesaid the reasonable & customary  
wear & tear and deterioration only excepted,

And the party of the first part doth  
Covenant to and with the party of the  
second part that they ~~with~~ their heirs Execu-  
tors Administrators assigns & Successors shall  
and will (if thereunto requested by the second  
party within six months before the expiration  
of the said term hereby demised) grant  
another lease of the said premises to the  
party of the second part and its assigns

for the further term of two years to com-  
mence from the expiration of the term hereby  
granted thereof at or under the same

for the further term of Two years to Com-  
mence from the expiration of the term hereby  
granted thereof, at or under the same  
Gravelly Rent and Containing therein  
the like Covenants and Agreements as  
are in these presents Contained.

And it is further Covenanted and  
Agreed by the party of the first part  
their heirs, administrators, Successors and  
Assigns that they will and shall at  
all times during the Continuance of the  
term hereby demised and during any  
and every Extension or Renewal thereof  
upon the request of the party of the second  
part and its assigns, furnish or cause  
to be furnished to the party of the second  
part on said demised premises any  
and all lumber, plank, posts, and any  
and every other kind and sort of Mat-  
erial Necessary or proper to enable  
the party of the second part to keep up  
maintain the gates fences and other imp-  
rovements upon said demised premises  
in as good order repair and Condition  
as they are in, at the beginning of the  
term hereby granted, save and except  
the natural wear & tear and deterioration  
thereof.

And the party of the second part Cov-  
enants that it shall & will when so furnished  
with said Materials Lumber &c as specified  
above by the party of the first part, furnish

All and Any labor Work & Service, Materials or proper to the prompt Construction Execution and performance of said Repair and that it shall well during the continuance of the term hereby granted and any term which may hereafter be granted in renewal or extension thereof keep up and maintain said gates fences and other improvements on said premises in as good Repair & Condition as they may be in at the beginning of the term granted herein, the natural wear & tear and deterioration thereof alone excepted.

And it is hereby expressly agreed that in Case of an actual Sale of the premises by the party of the first part their heirs assigns or successors the said first party shall have the privilege by giving to the second party or its assigns written notice of this intention to terminate this lease at least four months before the end of any year during the term hereby granted to End and terminate <sup>the</sup> said lease on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of December next after giving of ~~the~~ said notice, and it is further agreed mutually between the parties hereto that in Case of the giving of said notice by the party of the first part, the rent of that year to be paid by the party of the second part shall be abated and lessened in the sum and to the extent of One hundred Dollars (\$100<sup>00</sup>)

And it is further mutually agreed

sum and to the extent of One hundred Dollar (\$100<sup>00</sup>)

And it is further mutually agreed between the parties that if at any time the party of the second part shall be desirous of putting an end to this lease and shall give written notice of such desire at least four months before the 31<sup>st</sup> day of December in any year during the term or of any extension or renewal of this lease then in that event said lease shall <sup>close</sup> determine on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of December then next ensuing after the giving of said notice, in which event the said second party and its assigns Covenant and agree that it will pay as rent on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of December then next ensuing the sum of Eight of seven hundred & fifty Dollars (\$750<sup>00</sup>), as herein before covenanted.

In witness whereof the parties of the first and second part have hereunto set their hands to this agreement in duplicate this day and date first above written

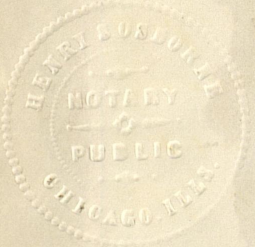
James B. Waller Executor *(Signature)*

NOTARY'S CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT. Form No. 72. PRINTED AND FOR SALE BY THE CHICAGO LEGAL NEWS CO.

State of Illinois  
County of Cook

I, Henry S. Osborne  
a Notary Public in and for the said Cook County  
in the State aforesaid, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that James B. Waller one of the executors of the last will and testament of Robert A. Alexander deceased

personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed, and delivered the said Instrument as his <sup>as such executor</sup> free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth, including the release and waiver of the right of homestead.



Given under my hand and Notarial Seal, this twenty-second day of October A.D. 1880  
Henry S. Osborne  
Notary Public.

NOTARY'S CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Form No. 72.

PRINTED AND FOR SALE BY THE CHICAGO LEGAL NEWS CO.

State of Illinois  
County of Cook

§§.

I, Henry S. Osborne

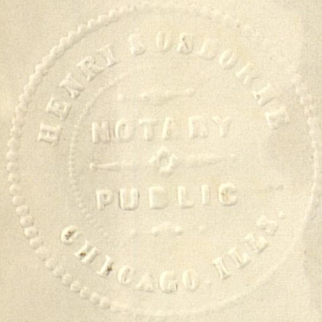
a Notary Public in and for the said Cook County



in the State aforesaid, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that James B.

Waller one of the executors of the last will and testament of Robert A. Alexander deceased personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed, and delivered the said Instrument as his as such executor free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth, including the release and waiver of the right of homestead.

Given under my hand and Notarial Seal, this twenty-second day of October A.D. 1880

Henry S. Osborne  
Notary Public.




James B. Waller Executor   
A. J. Alexander Exr 

The Agricultural & Mechanical College  
of Kentucky by the Executive Committee  
Hereof, viz:

W. B. Kinkead Chmn  
R. S. Butlerk

W. B. Kinkead

  
Members

218807

The Honorable

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR:

I return this list, having checked thus ..... the volumes still lacking in this library, and thus ..... the volumes which it has in duplicate and will forward to the Department on receipt of labels supplied for the purpose.

Very respectfully,

Librarian of *St. Coll. of Ky.*  
*Lexington, Ky.*

SEVENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850.

One volume (quarto).

Compendium (octavo).

EIGHTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1860.

Population.  
Agriculture.  
Manufactures.

Mortality and Miscellaneous Statistics.  
Compendium.

NINTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1870.

Population and Social Statistics.  
Vital Statistics.

Wealth and Industry.  
Compendium.

TENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1880.

- Vol. 1. Statistics of Population.
  - Vol. 2. Statistics of Manufactures.
  - Vol. 3. Statistics of Agriculture.
  - Vol. 4. Agencies of Transportation.
  - Vol. 5. Cotton Production in the United States, part 1.
  - Vol. 6. Cotton Production in the United States, part 2.
  - Vol. 7. Valuation, Taxation, and Public Indebtedness.
  - Vol. 8. Newspapers, Alaska, and Ship-Building.
  - Vol. 9. Forest Trees of North America and Portfolio.
  - Vol. 10. Petroleum, Coke, and Building-Stones.
  - Vol. 11. Mortality and Vital Statistics, part 1.
  - Vol. 12. " " " part 2. (Not yet published.)
  - Vol. 13. Statistics and Technology of the Precious Metals.
  - Vol. 14. Mining Laws of the United States.
  - Vol. 15. Mining East of the 100th Meridian. (Not yet published.)
  - Vol. 16. Water Power of the United States, part 1.
  - Vol. 17. Water Power of the United States, part 2. (Not yet published.)
  - Vol. 18. Social Statistics of Cities, part 1.
  - Vol. 19. " " " part 2. (Not yet published.)
  - Vol. 20. Wages.
  - Vol. 21. Fisheries. (Not yet published.)
  - Vol. 22. Miscellaneous. (Not yet published.)
- Compendium, parts 1 and 2.

In addition to the large cloth-bound edition of these volumes issued, they are also embraced in the leather-bound series of Congressional documents, the Eighth Census being of the House Miscellaneous Documents of the 38th Congress, 1st session, the Ninth of the House Miscellaneous Documents of the 42d Congress, 1st session, and the Tenth of the House Miscellaneous Documents of the 47th Congress, 2d session.

47-M-64

June 2, 1887

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**THE WESTERN RURAL**  
 AND  
**AMERICAN STOCKMAN.**  
**Milton George, Pub.**  
 CHICAGO, ILL.

**THE WESTERN RURAL AND AMERICAN STOCKMAN** is the Leading Paper of its class in the United States. It is large in size and fine in appearance, has a large and influential circulation among well-to-do farmers throughout the Central and Western States, and is one of the best advertising mediums to be found. Estimates sent on request. Subscription price \$1.50.  
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**Farmers' Profit and Loss Book.**

We have recently issued, at much labor and expense, an Account Book of great value to farmers, gardeners, or others having accounts to keep. The work also contains blank pages for keeping a Weather Record and Day's Doings for every day in the year, so arranged as to be good for any year, or to be begun any time in the year.  
 Nothing does more to crystallize the efforts of our life into a tangible and orderly form, which means something, than a carefully kept record of all accounts of business and of daily events.  
 Let the children be trained in habits of systematic living and orderly conduct. The price of the above work is **\$1.00** or **\$4.20** per half doz., or **\$7.80** per doz, postpaid. We want every farmer to have one. )  
 Address MILTON GEORGE, Publisher.

**AN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM WHICH SHALL PROMOTE A SELF  
 RELIANT CITIZENSHIP AMONG OUR PEOPLE**

vs.

**SOCIALISM, ANARCHY AND CRIME.**

The Conditional Offer Made by MILTON GEORGE, Publisher of THE WESTERN RURAL of a Valuable Farm near Chicago for the purpose of establishing a School of Agriculture and Manual Training for Boys and Girls.

ALSO

An address by Chas. H. Ham Esq., before the Commercial Club of Chicago, in support of the movement.

Let the People everywhere give this enterprise the Moral and Financial Support which the magnitude of the work **DESERVES.**

CHICAGO PRINTING CO., PRINTERS.



# School of Agriculture and Manual Training

For Poor Boys.

## Milton George's Offer.

Addressed to those having an interest in the future well-being of our people.

I have 300 acres of good land in Cook county, twenty miles south from the Chicago Court House, that I will donate to a School of Agriculture and Manual Training for poor boys, for the purpose of accommodating and amplifying the work of the Illinois Training School for boys, which is now located at Norwood Park, on the condition that \$350,000 in cash be raised for the equipment and endowment of the same by the people of Illinois. The land is rich in agricultural resources. A portion of it is well wooded, all watered by running streams and is in every way suited to the intended purpose. My wish is to be of some help in giving moral, manual and mental education to boys that will enable them to become honorable and self-supporting, who otherwise through poverty and evil associations might lead lives useless to themselves and detrimental to society.

The gregarious character of our people tends to centralize our populations into cities and towns. The development of modern science and invention with the luxuries they bring, tend more and more to attract the productive classes from the farms to the commercial centres. These are facts evident to any observer. There are rapid changes going on in our social conditions that mean no good to the future well-being of our country, owing to the lack of proper education of its youth. The ease by which great fortunes have been amassed has done much to create a spirit of unrest among the masses, and to imbue the minds of the productive classes with the idea that labor is not genteel. Are not our educational systems at fault that the essential dig-

nity of labor is not more fully maintained among the rising generation?

Agriculture is the greatest of the productive industries and the basis of the wealth of our country, and it is important to us as a nation that skill and scientific appliances shall place farm operations upon the dignified basis of that occupied by art or literature. This must be done or we shall in time cease to be a prosperous nation and finally sink into dissolution and decay. Through such an enterprise as the one named above, hundreds of boys may be trained in a way to become good and useful citizens, and at the same time a reactionary tide of humanity turned back toward the rural districts to offset the one now streaming into the great cities.

The struggle for life in America is becoming year by year more intense. There is work for everybody, but some of the work is of the hardest character, and will be shunned by the masses of the people, unless they are taught the honorableness of such effort. As long as the untilled prairie exists, no man can say actually he cannot live; yet hundreds there are who feel the pressure of competition in this on-rushing age, as it has never been felt before in the history of our race. In this country the most important industry is the land. The land built Chicago, and is building all the great cities and towns. The land has paid for the railways, the telegraphs and is making the future fortunes of this country. A glorious climate with a fertile and unlimited land area is the real wealth of America. Our agricultural population might be doubled, and the surplus output of the soil greatly increased by more thorough systems in the culti-

### SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUAL TRAINING.

vation of the land. In these days of invention, mechanics furnish the sinews which perform much of the labor of the farm, so that it is more important than ever before that farmers should be skilled in mechanical and scientific training.

The future welfare of our country depends upon the character of the education and training which is provided for the children and youth, out of which come the hopes of a higher civilization for the masses. The importance of an education lies in the line of a moral, manual and mental culture, and in the order named. In no other method can the essential dignity of labor be maintained. A being who is morally honest in all respects will never beg, steal or take other undue advantage of his neighbor. If he has been trained to work, he will not look in disdain upon occupations which form the basis of the prosperity and happiness of a people. Grant our children a good degree of culture in the line of a moral and manual training and the intellect will not dwarf, but develop in a ratio commensurate with its needs of higher life.

This is a practical world in which we live, and we must look for the practical methods out of which must come the solution of the social questions which are now agitating the public mind. As an example of more practical methods of teaching, shall we not inaugurate the establishment of the School of Agriculture and Manual Training for Boys which we now propose? Is it not more economical and harmonious with the spirit of our civilization to educate in the principles of right living and to inspire to honest endeavor, than it is to support prisons, erect scaffolds, or to maintain standing armies to prevent lawlessness that is fostered by ignorance and passions unrestrained by right influences? Are capitalists willing to aid in an effort to provide such an education for our people, that the standard of citizenship may be raised and the permanency of our institution assured, by reaching the surplus myriads of our youth which are drifting evilward? Yours truly,

MILTON GEORGE AND WIFE.

## SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

AND

Manual Training for Boys.

An address delivered before the Commercial Club of Chicago by Chas. H. Ham Esq., March 31, 1888. Mr. Ham is the well-known author of a book devoted to the subject of Manual Training, published by Harper & Bros., New York.

In the gray of the morning, one day last week, a woman entered a police station, in the city of New York, and told the Sergeant that her husband having died, and she, after a terrible struggle, being no longer able to provide for their children, had poisoned them!

Asked why she killed them she replied: "Because I loved them!"

And this scene of horror, of the despair of poverty and the pathos of crime, occurred in the very heart of the proudest civilization in the world! Just round the corner from where the distracted mother's little innocents lay dead, wealth abounded. Across the way from the wretched tenement of death were mansions rich in all the splendors of art, supplied with all the luxuries of life.

Alas! how pitiful—starvation and despair within the very sound of the voice of revelry, and none to save!

And it is the more pitiful because the happy rich would have sprung so eagerly to the rescue

of the mother with love in her heart and murder in her brain, had they but known!

What an awful gulf there is between abundance and want!

The misery of the poor in London so oppresses Ruskin that he says in one of his books:

"I feel constantly as if I were living in one great churchyard, with people all round me clinging feebly to the edges of the open graves, and calling for help as they fall back into them out of sight."

How shall we span this gulf that yawns between the rich and the poor?

For this is the only way in which crime can be prevented—by abolishing pauperism! Merely relieving poverty is a temporary expedient unworthy the serious consideration of men bent upon real reform.

It is our duty to address ourselves to the task of abolishing poverty, and so, by a master-stroke, render the indefinite multiplication of crimes impossible. Nor is it wise to plume

ourselves too much on the virtuousness of our action in behalf of the poor and miserable; for it is strictly a question of self-preservation.

If society does not abolish poverty and its attendant brood of crimes, poverty will abolish society! All the ancient civilizations perished through conflicts between the rich and the poor. But instead of learning wisdom from history, we not only cling to the biblical dogma that "the poor shall never cease out of the land," but upon the strength of this pessimistic assumption we have created a vast system of charities, which comprehends all civilized countries and peoples and appears to have been designed to last forever.

When the inquiry is made, "Where is thy brother?" we do not, as Cain did, say, "Am I my brother's keeper?" But we point to a thousand hospitals, poor-houses, orphan asylums and Homes for the Friendless and say, meekly, "There is our brother; we keep him there," and we might add, "and keep him poor."

But whether we are our brother's keeper or not, we cannot escape the poisonous contact of his vices if we keep him poor. In Mr. Dickens' greatest work he graphically depicts a poor quarter of London under the name of "Tom-All-Alones." He says:

"There is not an atom of Tom's sinne, not a cubic inch of any pestilential gas in which he lives, not one obscenity or degradation about him, not an ignorance, not a wickedness, not a brutality of his committing, but shall work its retribution through every order of society, up to the proudest of the proud and to the highest of the high."

How tragically true this picture is!

In the glaring headlines of your morning paper you read the story of wrecked lives, of murders and suicides in high station, of trusts betrayed, of honor bankrupted, of manhood degraded and shamed; of he, who, on the highest round of the social ladder, suddenly plunges headlong, like Lucifer, to the lowest; of she, yesterday, courted, respected, admired, to-day shunned, scorned, a thing to be spurned!

It is startling—the moral likeness between fortune's favorites and fortune's victims! It is plain that the vices bred by poverty and ignorance work their terrible retribution not only in the lowest strata but through every order of society; and it is equally clear that vice is not inherent but that it is dependent upon environment. The way, then, to prevent pauperism and crime is to change the conditions which predispose to poverty and hence lead to the commission of crime. And I venture to assert that there will be no dissent from the proposition that the road to this end lies solely through education.

No man of wealth neglects the training of his children. Nor is he content with less than the most limit of their capacity to take culture.

On the authority of Dr. Elliot, of Harvard University, the age at which the young man, destined to a profession, becomes self-supporting is twenty-seven years.

How is it with the children of the poor?

The report of the Factory Inspector of the State of New York for 1886, is the most disheartening statistical record I have ever read. It declares that foreign-born children lately arrived in this country and employed in factories, are better informed than natives of the same class; and it shows, (1) That very few American-born children so employed can tell the year of their birth, the name of the State they live in, or spell the name of their native town; (2) that many children who have just passed the legal limit of thirteen years, have been in factory service five and six years, and have never attended school; (3) that the number of parents who are willing to commit perjury to keep their children in the factory is very large, and that children are carefully drilled to verify the false oaths of their parents; and, finally, (4) that to the exigencies of competition and the greed of employers is due nearly all the ignorance and physical weakness observable in the young, and even in the adults of the present generation.

Our cities are full of factories which are full of children of the class described in the foregoing excerpt. In a factory of this character in this city, a girl thirteen years old, who received \$3 a week for ten hours daily service, was lately beaten to death by an overseer. And beyond the walls of factory and shop, wandering about the streets, are thousands of wails, wretched little children, who sleep in alleys and under sidewalks, who dispute with one another the possession of a crust, who fight like young savages for the garbage that falls from the basket of the scullion—the strongest winning, and satisfying the cravings of hunger, the weakest starving!

Is there anything on earth more sorrowful?

"And well may the children weep before you:

They are weary ere they run;

They have never seen the sunshine nor the glory

Which is brighter than the sun.

They know the grief of men, but not the wisdom;

They sink in the despair without the calm—

Are slaves without the liberty in Christdom—

Are martyrs to the pang without the palm—

Are worn as if with age, yet unretiringly

No dear remembrance keep,—

Are orphans of the earthly love and heavenly;

Let them weep! let them weep!"

But at this price all industrial prosperity is dearly bought. At this price every industrial triumph is a moral defeat. Every step of such progress leads toward the last ditch! If we do not rescue American children from this fate—worse than death—our institutions will surely

perish. It will soon come to pass that there shall be neither State to save nor men to save it.

Six years ago to-night I enjoyed your hospitality, as I enjoy it again to-night; and then, as now, I had the honor to press upon your attention the subject of education. I urged you to found a school in which there should be a perfect union between the hand and the brain, a school in which Bacon's aphorism should have absolute sway—his declaration that, "Education is the cultivation of a just and legitimate familiarity betwixt the mind and things."

How generously you responded to that appeal is a historic fact of great significance. The school you then founded is the most famous institution of learning in this country, if not in the world. It is literally the realization of Bacon's ideal—"a college for the discovery of new truth." And one of the new educational truths it has brought to light, is the fact that the intelligent training of the hand so reacts upon the mind, that its pupils, who spend half their time at the drawing-board, the bench and the anvil, make as much academic progress as pupils of the old school who spend their entire time with books.

Your school is the propoganda of the new educational evangel. It receives visitors from all parts of the English speaking world, and its influence is co-extensive with the boundaries of civilization. It has not only created a demand for manual training schools everywhere, but it has put new life into the kindergarten movement, and promoted the establishment of schools in various departments of domestic science in many of the large cities of the country.

When I left your hospitable board on that evening, six years ago, I was impressed with a feeling of profound gratitude to your club, and of great hopefulness for the future of education. But the event has far more than justified my most sanguine expectations, and I thank you, gentlemen, in the name, not of a sect, nor of a party, not of a State, or of the nation, but of humanity; for right education is but another name for civilization, and you have raised civilization to a higher plane.

And now on this, the sixth anniversary of the birth of your great enterprise—the enterprise that has prospered so wondrously, the enterprise that has made your club so justly famous—I come before you to present for your consideration an educational proposition more comprehensive and far-reaching than the one you have so happily brought to such high fruition.

A school for waifs—this is what I ask you to found; a school that shall make useful citizens of outcasts; a school that shall make worthy men and women of poor little children left to their fate, left to drift into vice, pauperism and crime. It is for Chicago that I ask you to found this school. There are thousands of children here now, who need its protecting shelter, its firm discipline, its practical training, its

tender care. But if, in the spirit of a broad philanthropy and a broader patriotism and a higher sense of justice, if under a deep sense of Christian obligation, you shall establish this school, its beneficent influence will be felt not only in every city of this great nation, but in every city of the world.

The problem of what to do with the city is beginning to puzzle the sociologists. The growth of cities is alarming, for dangers multiply in the ratio of the concentration of populations. The poor of London are already a menace to its existence. It is predicted that Chicago will, in the distant future, contain a population of twenty millions! It staggers the imagination, and we shrink, with a sort of despair, from the consideration of the social questions involved in such a vast aggregation of human beings. Nor is it necessary to address ourselves to this problem at the present moment. But the question how to deal with a million, two million, three million people, in the mass, will soon press upon us—presses upon us now. And to do this intelligently we must take comprehensive views; for the railway makes us all kin, makes all the cities of the world neighbors.

The scourge, the particular sort of crime, the peculiar misfortune, any abnormal, social manifestation that is active in London or Paris or Berlin to-day may presently appear in Chicago, San Francisco or New York.

The question you propound—How to prevent pauperism and crime?—therefore relates not to Chicago more than to all the cities of the world.

At last, under the domination of steam and electricity, we are all brothers. We may not like either the complexion or the habits of some of our brothers, but brothers they are and an era approaches—may, it is upon us—when we must dwell together—in discord or in unity—whether we will or no. Neither social nor political questions can longer be settled by emigration. There is no virgin continent to flee to. We are face to face with the world's problems—the knotty problems of a highly complex civilization.

About a year ago Mr. Milton George consulted me repeatedly in regard to a great humane and educational project which he had long revolved in his mind. One day last Autumn I went with him to his farm eighteen miles from the city, where we spent the day in an inspection of every part of the estate. The farm of 350 acres, is favorably situated near a station of the Eastern Illinois railway, and is as handsome a tract of high rolling prairie as one could wish to see. It is fairly divided into meadow and upland, well watered and timbered, and a portion of it so elevated as to command a wide and pleasing prospect.

This is the farm that Mr. George, in a spirit of generosity and of broad humanity, designs as

the foundation for a great school for waifs—a school of agriculture and manual training. You are acquainted with the fact that Mr. George and his wife have lately made a formal proposition to donate this farm for the purpose named, upon a certain condition, namely, the raising of a sufficient sum of money to equip and endow the school.

I am not here under any express authority to speak for Mr. George. But I may outline his views, as I have gathered them in the course of many free conversations, merely observing that they are also and equally my own views.

This, briefly, is the design: To rescue the waifs of Chicago—boys and girls, at a very early age, the earlier the better—take them to the farm school, and there rear them to the period of physical maturity, meantime giving them a thorough, practical education, alternating mental with manual exercises throughout the course, making science and art, not language, the chief aim and end of all the instruction to the pupils of both sexes; varying the course for girls only by conforming the manual exercises to their less robust physique, and modifying them sufficiently to admit of a thorough training in all branches of domestic science.

The only striking novelty in the plan is the feature of the co-education of the sexes. There is not time to enter upon a discussion of this question, and I merely remark, in passing, that I have long been in favor of it, and I was gratified to learn that Mr. George is at one with me in that regard.

I also pass over the question of raising the funds essential to the carrying forward of so grand a project. I assume, however, that if the enterprise should commend itself to the judgment of the members of the club, the money would be quickly subscribed.

What, then, would be the main purposes of the establishment of such a school as I have described? (1) To do justice to the most deeply wronged members of the community—children deserted, both by their parents and the State. (2) To inspire the helpless poor with hope, by showing them that no outcast is so fallen that there shall not be stretched forth a hand to save him. (3) To show the world that it is possible to solve the social problem by doing for some children what the State ought to do for all, namely, house, clothe, feed and educate them to the age of physical maturity.

This is precisely what prudent parents, who are able, do for their children; and in many cases, as I have already shown, they do far more; they continue their education ten years beyond the period of physical maturity.

If it be said that the State is neither bound, nor can it afford, to do this for waifs, or for the children of the poor, I reply, the State can better afford it than it can afford to maintain criminal courts, jails, asylums, workhouses,

almshouses and penitentiaries. The State can better afford it than it can afford to guard citizens against the deprivations of the criminal classes, made criminal by ignorance.

The effect upon public sentiment of a school such as I have described will be incalculable.

The gathering of a thousand waifs from the streets of Chicago, this year, for example, and returning them to society ten or fifteen years hence, fully equipped, morally, mentally, and physically, for the battle of life, the peers, nay, the superiors, by reason of superior training, of any equal number of college graduates in the land, will show the feasibility of stemming the tide of degeneration which has hitherto been a sure concomitant of city life. The city is the grave of the human race. Man enters it only to be engulfed in the vortex of its deadly vices; and the secret of its doom of the city is idleness. Idleness is the counterfeit presentment of death, as work is the synonym of life. The one paralyzes, the other vitalizes. Idleness weighs the city down; work alone will raise it to moral and physical health and make of it a blessing instead of a curse to mankind. And this redemption is destined to come through schools for the poor and miserable—schools in which work shall be the foundation of education as it is the law of life.

Your example—your model school,—will promote the founding of similar schools in every quarter of the earth; for there is no longer any such thing as isolation. The influence of example is contagious; we are brethren and must rise or fall together. The return of thousands of waifs to society "clothed and in their right mind," trained to usefulness, will tend surely toward the solution of the social problem. What you will have nobly begun, the State will nobly continue, and society will gradually assume a condition of moral health.

The question we have been considering is part of a larger question. The question of questions remains, namely, How shall all children be gathered into the schools and kept there from the tenderest kindergarten age to the age of physical maturity?

If there is ever to exist on earth an ideal society, it will be when and where no child, large or small, is imprisoned in factory or mine, and there dwarfed in body and soul, in order that men and women may live in idleness, luxury and dissipation.

In the last fifty years the progress made in product-multiplying machinery has been beyond the power of calculation; but it has brought no relief to children!

We have feet and hands and arms of iron, and fingers of steel; steam is our servant, the lightning our messenger and monsters bear our burdens. Wealth abounds and vast estates are multiplied. We build private palaces, endow universities, found colleges of art, lay out and adorn public parks, and the streets of our

cities are rich in displays of unequaled magnificence. But these wonders, more marvelous than the story of Aladdin's lamp, are produced by the labor of children! Puny, pale-faced boys and girls of tender age toil morning, noon and night, that full-grown men and women may dawdle away their lives in idleness! Boys work that men may rest; girls work at starvation rates, that women may feast! There is not an orthodox political economist in the world of letters who does not assume that child labor in factory, shop and mine is essential to the maintenance of the existing social status. There is not an eminent educator who advocates the training of all children, rich and poor alike, in the schools. The public accepts the idea of caste with all that it implies of poverty, ignorance and vice for some, that others may live in easy opulence! Aye, it is agreed that thousands shall perish—struggle aimlessly, hopelessly, a few years, only to stumble, weeping, into pauper's graves!

Against this theory and practice, compounded of cruelty and greed, I solemnly protest and I declare, without reserve that it is the duty of

all humane persons, everywhere, to enter upon a holy crusade for the rescue of these millions of innocents from the neglect, the stupidity and the brutality of man!

"Do ye hear the children weeping, O my brothers,  
Hear the sorrow comes with years?"

They look up with their pale and sunken faces,  
And their look is dread to see,  
For you think you see their angels in their places,

With eyes meant for Deity—  
"How long," they say, "how long, O cruel nation,  
Will you stand, to move the world, on a child's heart,  
Stiff down with a malled heel its palpitation,  
And tread onward to your throne amid the mart?"

Our blood splashes upward, O our tyrants,  
And your purple shews your path;  
But the child's sob curseth deeper in the silence  
Than the strong man in his wrath!"

## OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NORMAL PARK NEAR CHICAGO.

## DIRECTORS

HON. JOHN A. JAMESON, E. I. GALVIN.  
JOHN T. CHUMASERO, JONATHAN W. PLUMMER,  
CHARLES B. HOLMES, MILTON GEORGE,  
FRANCIS E. PEABODY, FREDERICK T. HASKELL,

## OFFICERS.

HON. JOHN A. JAMESON, PRESIDENT,  
66 Honore Block.  
MILTON GEORGE, VICE-PRESIDENT,  
308 Dearborn Street.  
FREDERICK T. HASKELL, SECRETARY,  
125 Dearborn Street.  
JOHN T. CHUMASERO, TREASURER,  
148 Market Street.  
MRS. U. L. HARRISON, SUPT.

This school is in charge of a corporation authorized by a statute of the State enacted in 1883, for the purpose of establishing a training school for dependent boys that they might be rescued from evil associations and trained into good citizenship.

This school has inaugurated a grand movement in its year's work just closed, with its 113 boys enrolled.

An effort is now being made to raise sufficient money with which to erect ample buildings upon the fine farm offered by Milton George at Glenwood, near Chicago, by which the facilities for training and educating boys will be enlarged and amplified tenfold.

It is designed to make this one of the foremost institutions in this country in the application of its practical methods of educational and moral training.

The institution deserves the hearty support of every citizen of the Republic.

47-M-64

The production of the *Blindman*  
whose name appears next on the  
programme was found when  
submitted to the Prof of Eng.  
to contain some objections  
features been rhetorical and  
polemic, the composition showed  
powers of a high order



S. F. Wilson, Printer.

**PROGRAMME.**

MUSIC.

INVOCATION.

LATIN SALUTATORY, *BA*  
JOHN L. PATTERSON,.....Lexington.

MUSIC.

LABOR VS. CAPITAL. *B.S.*  
GEO. G. BERRY, .....Fayette County.

MUSIC.

DESTINY. *BA*  
LOUIS K. DERODE,.....Lexington.

MUSIC.

DOES CONSCIOUSNESS DECEIVE. *B.S.*  
EDWARD L. ROGERS,.....Fayette County.

MUSIC.

INFLUENCE OF SOCIETY. *B.S.*  
JOHN W. STOLL,.....Lexington.

MUSIC.

VALEDICTORY. *BA*  
JOHN A. SHACKLEFORD, .....Lexington

MUSIC.

CONFERRING DEGREES,.....PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

MUSIC.

DELIVERY OF DIPLOMAS,.....GOVERNOR BLACKBURN.

MUSIC.

ADDRESS,.....MAJ. WM. J. DAVIS.

MUSIC.

BENEDICTION.



ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

—OF THE—

STATE COLLEGE


—OF —

KENTUCKY.

---


Wednesday, June 7th, 1882.





MARSHALS.

---

- W. B. MURRAY,.....Bowling Green.  
W. L. BARTLETT,.....Lexington.  
G. B. GARDNER,.....Salysersville.  
S. W. HAGAR,.....Bloomington.
- 

Coal Hill, Ark., June 26, 1882

Bres. Patterson--Dear Sir: I am a poor boy, with a limited knowledge of books; but have a great desire to obtain a first-class English education.

Learning of a school in your city, where one can pay his tuition and board by work, I address you for information...J. C. Kendall



register--1882

Applicants for admission into the Normal School or Commercial Dept. must take examination in English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography.

\* \* \* \*

For the benefit of those who are inadequately prepared to enter the regular College classes, a Preparatory Dept. has been organized. The conditions of admission into the Preparatory Dept. are, a good knowledge of Arithmetic as far as fractions, English Grammar, and Geography.

\* \* \* \* \* Certificates of Character

All applicants for admission into any class in the College, or Preparatory Dept., must bring satisfactory testimonials of good moral character. As no

\* \* \* \*

As no one is admitted into the College whose good moral character is not satisfactorily attested, no one will be allowed to remain whose behavior, deportment, and habits are not those of a gentleman.

Following rules have been adopted by the Faculty. For the govt. and discipline of students, and material infringement of which will dissolve their connection with the Institution:

(Selected)lection)

It is expected and required that each student, when not engaged in recitation or in needful recreation on the grounds, confine himself quietly to his own quarters, and refrain from annoying his companions by obtrusive and unseasonable visitations.

The use of all intoxicating liquors is prohibited, whether on or off the grounds.

The use of tobacco in the College building, dormitory and dining-rooms is forbidden.

No student shall visit billiard-rooms, saloons, or any place of immoral practices or tendency.

Profanity, obscenity, boisterous conduct, and late hours are forbidden.

47-M-64

5<sup>th</sup> The approximate cost of farm buildings and other equipment of your experiment farm.

6<sup>th</sup> The number of acres of land in actual use for carrying on experiments in practical agriculture

7<sup>th</sup> Is your experiment farm self-sustaining?

Sept 25, 1887

1<sup>st</sup> The amount of money appropriated annually, or otherwise for the support of your institution by the state.

2<sup>d</sup> The approximate amount annually expended by your institution in carrying on experiments in practical agriculture.

3<sup>d</sup> The amount appropriated annually by the Legislature of your state for carrying on these experiments.

4<sup>th</sup> The approximate amount of money annually expended on your department of Practical Agriculture, included, cost of instruction, superintendence, labor &c

47-M<sub>4</sub>-64.

PREFACE.

6th, proximo. In this connection the following extract from a leading journal will be *a propos*, to-wit :

"The citizen-soldier will remember that it is upon him, when the civil power has failed, that the State relies for the vindication of its laws and institutions, imperiled from whatever cause, and that in becoming the soldier, he has lost none of the characteristics or duties of a citizen, but has assumed, simply, such further obligations as imperatively demand of him a conduct which shall inspire the confidence and respect of the people."

THE AUTHOR.

RICHMOND, IND., June 29, 1882.

*Price 50 cts.*

*Sept. 1, 1882*  
UPTON'S INFANTRY TACTICS,  
ABRIDGED AND REVISED,

EMBRACING THE

SCHOOLS OF THE SQUAD AND COMPANY,  
SRIRMISHERS, INSPECTION, ETC.,

BEING PART OF A WORK ON

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

UNDER PREPARATION FOR THE

Cadets of the Southern Illinois Normal University  
AT CARBONDALE, ILL.

BY

LIEUT. HUGH T. REED, U. S. ARMY,  
Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the above Institution,  
Late Inspector General of Indiana.

BALTIMORE:

A. W. REED & CO., PUBLISHERS.  
1882.

The following letter, published by permission, explains itself, to-wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 28, 1882.

LIEUT. H. T. REED, U. S. A.

SIR:—I have carefully examined your revision of Upton's Tactics, and can assure you that I am indeed pleased with its arrangement. The idea of referring to the War Department orders, as you have done, will settle the disputes that arise in regard to certain questions of drill, and I recommend it for use in all competitive drills.

I am satisfied that this work will insure uniformity in all Infantry exercises in the school of the soldier, the company, inspections, etc., and will introduce the book in this State.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed) JAMES R. CARNAHAN,  
Brig. Gen. and Adj't-Gen'l, Ind.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C., 1882, by HUGH T. REED.

## PREFACE.

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Having been frequently called upon by the Cadets of the Institution at which I am stationed, and by militia-men in various parts of the country, to aid them in deciding questions in the tactics that are, or seem to be, obscure or conflicting, and also for my own use, I have endeavored to make the study less difficult, by collecting the orders and letters relating to the tactics, issued from the Adjutant General's Office of the Army, subsequent to the last revision by General Upton, and by giving the customs of the service on points not clearly defined, together with numerous references from one paragraph of the tactics to another.

This article treats only of the drill, inspection, &c., pertaining to a separate infantry company, and it is published in advance of a more general work (of which it is a part) on "Military Science and Tactics," at the request of Brigadier General James R. Carnahan, who will command the Military Encampment to be held at Indianapolis, July 1st to

List of the Medium class of Cadets.

- 1 J. D. Hamilton Lt.
- 2 R. T. Ramsey Serg't.
- 3 J. G. Woolfolk Serg't.
- 4 E. M. Duncan Serg't.
- 5 J. F. Tarrant Serg't.
- 6 P. S. Talbert Corp'l.
- 7 Joe Clarke Corp'l.
- 8 Ben Elliot Serg't. Major.

Privates

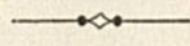
- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Breckinridge Desha. "       | 30 Sandford W. H. Private. |
| 2 Bartlett P. V. "            | 31 Siebrecht A. M. "       |
| 3 Brown J. T. "               | 32 Saffarans C. M. "       |
| 4 Bosworth J. F. "            | 33 Scott G. R. "           |
| 5 Brown O. A. "               | 34 Speyer Sigmont "        |
| 6 Coons J. S. "               | 35 Sellers W. H. "         |
| 7 Clarke G. T. "              | 36 Smith R. A. "           |
| 8 Crosthwaite W. "            | 37 Stedman L. "            |
| 9 Cochrane J. W. "            | 38 Spears L. A. "          |
| 10 Downing W. L. "            | 39 Staton H. "             |
| 11 Eubank G. H. "             | 40 Sharpe J. B. "          |
| 12 Eubank B. P. "             | 41 Skillman — "            |
| 13 Farnsworth C. A. "         | 42 Tucker J. J. "          |
| 14 Freeman E. W. "            | 43 Ulmer J. C. "           |
| 15 Gibbs H. D. "              |                            |
| 16 Gunn R. T. "               |                            |
| 17 Glowner G. W. "            |                            |
| 18 Irvine A. H. "             |                            |
| 19 Jones W. E. "              |                            |
| 20 Lyons J. B. "              |                            |
| 21 Lewis R. H. "              |                            |
| 22 Mason J. N. "              |                            |
| 23 Morgan T. H. "             |                            |
| 24 Mays J. E. "               |                            |
| 25 M <sup>rs</sup> McKim S. " |                            |
| 26 Morgan G. C. "             |                            |
| 27 Robinson P. M. "           |                            |
| 28 Robertston J. "            |                            |
| 29 Rossen J. "                |                            |

Finis

Nov. 11, 1882

# Royal Historical Society.

SESSION 1882-83.



## ORDINARY MEETINGS

AT 8 P.M.

1882.

THURSDAY.....	NOVEMBER	16
Do. ....	DECEMBER	21

1883.

THURSDAY.....	JANUARY	18
Do. ....	FEBRUARY	15
Do. ....	MARCH	15
Do. ....	APRIL	19
Do. ....	MAY	17
Do. ....	JUNE	21

P. EDWARD DOVE,

*Secretary.*

11 Chandos Street,  
Cavendish Square, W.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
11 CHANDOS STREET,  
CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

11th November, 1882.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that the ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY will in future meet at 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W. The first Meeting will be held on Thursday next, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock P.M., when Mr. J. Foster Palmer, F.R.Hist.S., will read a Paper on

“ Pestilences : their Influence on the History of Nations.”

I beg also to remind you that subscriptions for Session 1882-83 are now due, and should be paid to the Treasurer, Mr. W. Herbage, 7 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Your obedient servant,

P. EDWARD DOVE,  
*Secretary.*



47-M-64

4

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The interest exhibited in the study of languages is now so great that it requires no support from us as heretofore. Maj. Arnold studied German in Germany, and French among Frenchmen, and speaks both languages. He perfected himself in Latin and Greek at the German Universities of Leipsic and Berlin.

We have secured the services of Rev. J. H. Young, Ph. D., as head of the Department of Science and Instructor in English. Dr. Young is an experienced teacher, and of well-marked intellectual ability. We have known him intimately for thirteen years, and feel assured that the Department of Science under his administration will continue to maintain its well-established reputation for the highest order of scientific culture.

Among the influences which have been productive of order and good conduct in the corps of Cadets during this year, none ranks that of the three secret societies, viz: S. A. E., the Chi Phi, and Alpha Tau Omega, which have Chapters in this college. We have found these organizations ever on the side of a high *esprit de corps*. The Cadet officers of every grade have been faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that without fear or favor. All persons acquainted with the nature of a military organization will appreciate the good effects following such a discharge of trust. Our graduating class have diligently prepared themselves for a faithful discharge of the duties to be imposed upon them in society. They deserve our hearty thanks, though they have only done their duty.

THE REMARKABLE FACT that we have not had a single case of serious illness during the year speaks volumes for the health of this place, the cooking, the food, and the system. Only one pupil has been in the hospital during the year, and he was there only three days, and in bed only two days.

This corps of Cadets has been remarkable for manly conduct, and for application to study. Forty-three Cadets are without demerit. Thirty-nine have over twenty demerits. The remainder have under twenty. This is certainly demonstrative of a high *esprit de corps*. Comparatively few of these demerits are for bad conduct.

The pupils represent eleven States, viz: Kentucky 64; Tennessee 16; Missouri, 7; Louisiana, 3; Ohio 3; Mississippi, 2; Indiana, 2; Florida, 2; Dakota Territory, 1; Michigan, 1; Arkansas, 1.

To the Giver of all good and perfect gifts we return most hearty thanks for the blessings bestowed upon us.

I have the honor to be, General

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT D. ALLEN, *Superintendent*.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE, June 8th, 1882.

Nov. 27, 1882

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

To His Excellency, LUKE P. BLACKBURN, Governor of Kentucky.

SIR: In conformity to an act of the General Assembly, approved January 20th, 1847, incorporating the Kentucky Military Institute, and placing it under the supervision of a Board of Visitors, we have the honor to submit to you, and through you to the General Assembly of Kentucky, our report for the year ending June 8th, 1882.

1. We find all the State property now in possession of the Institute in proper order, and the corps of Cadets, as the fruit of the most careful drilling, execute all of the company and battalion movements with the precision of veterans. Upon this score nothing more could be asked. The State thus has within its borders, entirely free of cost, an amount of that accurate military knowledge, so absolutely invaluable in those violent emergencies to which all social organizations are constantly exposed.

2. The mental training as exhibited by the oral and written examinations, is in the highest degree gratifying, demonstrating most clearly that the institution has entirely shaken off the formal scholasticism so common to many of our other colleges, and is placing itself abreast with the most advanced thought of the age and as a result, developing *self-dependent, thoughtful men*—men of *originality*, fully prepared to assert their own *individuality* in the "survival of the fittest," and fully equipped for the serious business of life. The *control of self* and the careful cultivation of the *capacity for original thinking* are the characteristic features of the institution, and it is solving this advanced problem in a manner that will compare favorably with any school in the land.

3. The material appliances for carrying on this great work are assuming under the present management the highest degree of excellence. The new and handsome entrance to the grounds is a fit introduction to the substantial and tasteful improvements that may be witnessed on every hand. The buildings and grounds immediately adjoining the same are now brilliantly lighted by gas; the scientific apparatus is ample and complete, and a projected addition to the buildings will furnish four more large lecture rooms, making it one of the most convenient and perfectly arranged school buildings in the State.

4. The locality has maintained, during the year, its well-known reputation for healthfulness—no serious case of sickness having occurred; many who came in feeble health returning home robust and strong.

5. The general outlook for the future is extremely flattering. The present attendance is the largest for years, but the correspondence, thus early commenced, in reference to the ensuing year, would indicate that the Institute will be taxed to its utmost capacity to meet the demands that will be made upon it.

6. The Superintendent, Col. R. D. Allen, has developed into an absolute master of the situation. His untiring energy and intense enthusiasm give the air of youthful vigor and vitality to everything about the place. He is in the prime of life, in splendid health, with a laboring capacity that is marvelous, and we may confidently indulge the hope that the institution will soon fulfill the highest expectations of its many sanguine friends.

7. The degrees recommended have been conferred, and for a more extensive consideration of this and other points of importance we would respectfully call your attention to the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

8. In conclusion, the Board takes pleasure in informing your Excellency that the institution enters upon its *thirty-eighth* year free from financial embarrassments, with the brightest and most cheering prospects, and we cordially commend its faithful and efficient labor to our fellow-citizens of Kentucky, and to all who wish for their sons the best moral, mental, and physical training, apart from the haunts of vice and at one of the most healthy and beautiful localities in the United States.

A. W. DUDLEY, *President*.  
GRANT GREEN,  
W. H. AVERILL,  
S. I. M. MAJOR,  
J. W. GORDON,  
SCOTT BROWN,  
J. H. D. MCKEE,  
JNO. RODMAN,  
*Board of Visitors.*

#### REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

[Adopted and incorporated as part of the Report of the Board of Visitors.]

GEN. A. W. DUDLEY, *President Board of Visitors:*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit for your inspection the Register of Cadets for the year closing June 8th, 1882, and in compliance with the laws of the State I transmit along with it the report upon the condition, work, and progress of the Institute during the year.

1. I am gratified to be able to inform you that the Institute seems to be entering upon a career of unusual prosperity. Although the grade of scholarship is being gradually elevated, the mass of the students are responding most admirably to the extra demands made on them. The average age of the students has largely advanced upon that of former years, and it has greatly aided us in pressing forward our reforms in that direction. The amicable and intimate relation existing at all times between the Faculty and Cadets is in every way favorable to the most perfect intellectual and moral development of each individual Cadet, and to the accomplishing of this great end, we are exercising all the energies of the Institution.

2. The Faculty recommend to your honorable Board that the following degrees be conferred:

Of Resident Graduates—

W. L. RODMAN, M. D., of Kentucky, *Master of Arts*.  
J. J. DICKINSON, B. A., of Kentucky, *Master of Arts*.  
R. S. GOSS, C. P. E., of Texas, *Bachelor of English*.

Of Under Graduates—

C. A. WITHERSPOON, of Kentucky, *Master of Arts*.  
J. D. ALLEN, of Missouri, *Bachelor of Arts*.  
H. A. EVANS, of Kentucky, *Bachelor of Arts*.  
R. J. OWEN, of Kentucky, *Bachelor of Arts*.  
J. S. WHEELS, of Mississippi, *Bachelor of Arts*.  
GRANT GREEN, JR., of Kentucky, *Bachelor of Arts*.  
GEORGE HALL, of Kentucky, *Bachelor of Arts*.  
S. W. PEEPLES, of Tennessee, *Bachelor of Arts*.  
J. H. GRAY, of Kentucky, *Civil Engineer*.

Also diplomas, as graduates in the Commercial Course, on the following Cadets:

W. D. HOWE, of Kentucky.  
W. R. HOPKINS, of Kentucky.  
C. H. SAYLE, of Arkansas.  
S. T. MIDDLETON, of Kentucky.  
T. D. JONES, of Kentucky.

These Cadets have been subjected to a rigid examination, covering not only the entire course of study embraced in the requirements for the degrees named, but also upon the elementary studies of the preparatory school, and they have acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner in all of them.

The Faculty also recommend that the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity be conferred on REV. B. F. CARROLL, of West Virginia, and Master of Arts on MORTON L. BOURNE, B. A., of Kentucky. Also that T. A. FERRIS, ex-Cadet, who studied the full Course in Commercial Science several years since, be added to the list of graduates in the Commercial Course.

3. By law, those Cadets who attain an average grade of 9.5 are classified as "First Distinguished Cadets," and those who attain a grade between 9 and 9.5 as "Second Distinguished Cadets," and as such are to be reported to the Governor of Kentucky. In compliance therewith, I have the honor to submit the following names:

(a) First Distinguished Cadets:

Of Graduates, C. A. WITHERSPOON, of Kentucky; J. D. ALLEN, of Missouri; and H. A. EVANS, of Kentucky.

Of Second Division Class, J. P. HARRIS, of Tennessee; G. HUGHES, of Kentucky, and LARSE ERICSON, of Kentucky.

Of First Division Class, M. WALLER, of Kentucky; H. F. LYON, of Kentucky; W. N. SHELTON, of Kentucky; R. D. SAUNDERS, of Mississippi; W. KAVANAUGH, of Kentucky, and C. D. NICOLL, of Kentucky.

(b) Second Distinguished Cadets:

Of Graduates, R. J. OWEN, of Kentucky, and J. S. WHEELS, of Mississippi.

Of Second Division Class J. C. MCKEE, of Kentucky; C. H. SAYLE, of Arkansas; G. C. KEITH, of Kentucky; C. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky; W. D. HOWE, of Kentucky; V. P. CLARK, of Kentucky, and B. TREADWELL, of Tennessee.

Of First Division Class, H. R. HARRIS, of Tennessee; T. HOLLENBURG, of Tennessee, and F. WATSON, of Tennessee.

4. General Remarks:

It was a kind fortune that sent us Maj. B. W. Arnold to be head of the Department of Languages. Last year one sixth studied languages; this year more than half the corps. Last year only about one twelfth took two languages; this year slightly less than half are studying two languages.

Room 193.

George  
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e camp-meeting train,  
d, O., Sunday...August  
ed 56, jumped off a train  
guage road at Cincin-  
d his footing and fell,  
cut all the toes from his

NEW YORK,

DECEMBER, 1882.

SIR:—The publishers of THE LANDHOLDER, a weekly news-  
paper mainly devoted to the interests of Real Estate holders,  
whether owners or lessees, would respectfully submit that your  
interests would be subserved by the publication in its columns of  
advertisements of your business. This journal will be widely  
circulated in the South and Southwest, while also having special  
facilities for reaching all the trade centres of this country and of  
Europe.

The rates for advertising will be only ten cents per line. Bus-  
iness notices in the news columns, descriptive of lands, ranches,  
homes, agricultural implements, machinery, etc., will be charged  
at the rate of twenty cents per line.

Respectfully,

THE LANDHOLDER PUBLISHING CO.

188

The Landholder Publishing Co.  
Room 193, TEMPLE COURT,  
NEW YORK.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find Advertisement of

which insert

in THE LANDHOLDER.....times, for which.....

agree to pay.....Dollars.

**STATE COLLEGE OF KY.**

Opens Sept. 13th, 1882. Full course of instruction under a Faculty of fifteen Professors in Agricultural, Mechanical, Scientific, Classical, Commercial and Normal School Departments. Tuition, \$15.00; Matriculation, \$5.00; Unfurnished room, \$5.00. For catalogues and other information apply to JUDGE W. B. KINKEAD, Chairman Ex. Committee, or to JAS. K. PATTERSON, Ph. D., President, Lexington.

COURT, NEW YORK,

DECEMBER, 1882.

SIR:—The publishers of THE LANDHOLDER, a weekly newspaper mainly devoted to the interests of Real Estate holders, whether owners or lessees, would respectfully submit that your interests would be subserved by the publication in its columns of advertisements of your business. This journal will be widely circulated in the South and Southwest, while also having special facilities for reaching all the trade centres of this country and of Europe.

The rates for advertising will be only ten cents per line. Business notices in the news columns, descriptive of lands, ranches, homes, agricultural implements, machinery, etc., will be charged at the rate of twenty cents per line.

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*.....which insert*

*in THE LANDHOLDER.....times, for which.....*

*agree to pay.....Dollars.*

# In the Name of Justice.

## To the Friends and Alumni of Hanover College:

The EDITOR-IN-CHIEF of the Bohemian, a monthly magazine, to be published at Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, communicated the following article to the Indianapolis Journal, about the middle of June, 1882, a short time after the organization of the Bohemian:

"Quite a sensation was caused by the announcement of a new monthly paper by the students. It seems that the old magazine, the Hanoverian, has greatly deteriorated during the year. It was issued entirely in the interests of a clique, and was devoid of all literary merit. As the corps for the next year is no improvement upon this and the same partisanship secured their election, the college in general took the matter in hand and a new periodical has been started by the literary men among the students and friends of the college. Its staff embraces the best writers in the Senior, Junior and Sophomore classes, and preparations have been made to issue a first-class literary periodical in elegant style. The movement is supported by the Faculty, and many able writers, and will be a great aid to the college. The new paper is called The Bohemian."—*Indianapolis Journal*, June 12th, 1882.

In drawing your attention to the above, we would state that the Senior class has, for several years, published a monthly magazine, entitled The Hanoverian. When, in May, 1882, the class of '83, elected its staff for the coming year, said Editor-in-Chief of The Bohemian ran for the position of "Business Manager," and was defeated. He drew up a set of rules for the government of the class in the publication of their volume of The Hanoverian. The rules were not carried. He immediately organized among some of the lower-class-men, the corps of The Bohemian, saying that his reason for so doing was that The Hanoverian, last year, was not creditable to the college, and that his knowledge of the present board of editors, did not lead him to hope anything better for the future. Each magazine promised, in the statement which it submitted to the President of the college, that no reference to the other journal should be made in its columns. Further, the President announced his determination to suppress the first paper violating this requirement. This much concerning the founding of The Bohemian.

On September 5th, 1882, one of the members of The Hanoverian's staff (who had heard of, but had never read the article in the Indianapolis Journal) met said Editor-in-Chief, and asked him if he knew anything concerning the authorship of the above article, adding that several of the boys attributed it to him. He said that he had furnished the regular correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal with his points. This led the editor of The Hanoverian to interview the correspondent, in order to find out the nature of the points furnished. He was informed, that, for convenience in mailing, the correspondent had given to said Editor-in-Chief, some of his correspondence envelopes, together with the privilege of signing his name, in order that notes of interest concerning Commencement week, might be communicated direct from Hanover, taking it for granted that injustice would be done to no one. Said Editor-in-Chief further stated that every one would understand that it was the past and not the future volume of The Hanoverian to which reference was made in the Indianapolis Journal.

Please notice carefully:

1st.—The fact that the Editor-in-Chief published over the signature of another, that which attendant circumstances showed he would not have published over his own.

2d.—That he used the columns of another periodical for an article which he would not have been allowed to print in The Bohemian.

3d.—His assertion to the editor of The Hanoverian that he furnished the points for the article complained of, when the fact was that he wrote the article himself, and the correspondent did not see it until it appeared in print.

4th.—His statement to said editor that every one would understand that it was the past, and not the future volume of The Hanoverian to which reference was made, when the article expressly says: "The corps for the next year is no improvement upon this."

5th.—That he must have known that none of the objectionable features of last year's Hanoverian could be continued, as all matter is submitted to the President of the college before being published.

This matter, before being given to the public, was laid before the President, but he stated that it was not within his province to interfere, adding that the press was open to us as it was to the Editor-in-Chief of The Bohemian. For two reasons we do not bring this matter into the public press:

1st.—It is a matter of interest only to the friends of Hanover College.

2d.—When, but a few days since, it was ascertained that this article was written by an editor of The Bohemian, it was too late, by the press, to reach those interested. At the same time, we, looking upon it as a matter of vital interest to The Hanoverian that these mis-statements should be corrected, have adopted this manner of reaching you. In doing so we are not actuated by malice toward the Editor-in-Chief of The Bohemian, or by a desire to injure that periodical, but simply by a wish to secure justice to ourselves.

In closing we would state, on the authority of the Faculty, that The Hanoverian and Bohemian are on an equal footing before that body.

Very respectfully submitted,

W. S. TRUAX.  
CHAS. RUSHTON.  
J. C. GARRITT.  
J. J. COLLINS.  
W. I. WEBB.

P. S.—It should be stated, in justice to the Editor-in-Chief of The Bohemian, that he has signified his willingness to make an explanation in the paper in which we were misrepresented. In view, however, of the following facts, we have declined to accept this as satisfactory:

1st.—Such an explanation would do us comparatively little good, the time being too short, to reach in that way, all those who might have been influenced by the article.

2d.—Before the authorship of the article was traced to him and proof obtained, he had nearly three months in which to set the matter straight.

3d.—The article which he submitted was not satisfactory to us.

## The McCracken Blackberry.

This berry was called to our notice by Wm. McCracken of Sunnydale, Kan., when recently visiting his extensive fruit farm. This farm is located in Sedgwick county, Kan., and comprises 160 acres of land almost exclusively devoted to growing fruit for market.

Mr. McCracken has given fruit growing his undivided attention for the greater part of his life, and since his advent into Kansas some 10 years ago has given special attention to experimenting with a view to obtain fruit best adapted to Western localities. He now has, we believe, the best and most extensive fruit farm in Kansas or Nebraska, and he offers one thousand dollars for any farm of the same age that will equal it in the world.

Mr. McCracken is well known to the Horticultural society of Kansas, and the following description of his blackberry can be relied upon. He says: "I found the blackberry now known as *THE MCCRACKEN BLACKBERRY* growing wild in the woods of Fulton county, Ills., in the summer of 1869. It first attracted my attention in consequence of its early ripening, abundance of fruit and quality of berries. I was convinced that it was a valuable berry and after closely observing it for three years, during which time it annually produced an abundance of fruit, I became convinced that it was well worthy of cultivation. Removing to Sunnydale, Kan., in the autumn of 1872, I brought some of the plants of this berry with me. They were planted in the spring of 1873, and bore a heavy crop of fruit in the season of 1874, and every successive season have borne abundantly and are again heavily loaded this season, 1882. During this time the Lawton, Kittatinny and Snyder have partially failed at times, and a few times have totally failed to produce a crop of fruit. I have no hesitancy in recommending this berry as decidedly superior to any of the above named sorts both in hardiness and productiveness, all other kinds having winter killed more or less while this has been uninjured. The berry is of medium size and of the best flavor. It has no core like the Lawton or Kittatinny. It ripens about one week before the Kittatinny and can be sold before the market is supplied with other berries. The fruit can be picked before fully ripe which makes it especially valuable for market.

WM. MCCRACKEN."

Believing all that Mr. McCracken says about this fruit, we have secured the exclusive right to advertise and sell his stock of the plants producing this berry and offer them to the trade at the following rates:

Per dozen, \$1.00. Per 100, \$5.00. Per 1000, \$30.00. Per 5000, \$125.00

Address,

CARPENTER & GAGE AND G. F. CLARK,

Bower, Jefferson county, Nebraska.

We the Students of the N. & W. College  
 Boarding in the College Home having heard  
 with surprise and regret the injurious statements  
 in regard to the College made by certain other  
 colleges of Kentucky do hereby declare to the  
 members of the General Assembly, that  
 the inducements which brought us hither were free  
 tuition, cheap board, and, if we worked, compensated  
 labor. In none of these respects have we been  
 disappointed. Many of our number are now and  
 have been since the beginning of the session  
 earning their subsistence by their labor, with  
 social standing and class standing equal to those who do  
 not work. We declare that no college within our knowledge  
 in Kentucky supplies equal advantages especially to  
 those who are in narrow circumstances, and we express  
 the earnest hope that unless there be evils connected  
 with its management and maintenance of which  
 we are wholly ignorant that the Legislature of Kentucky  
 will instead of impairing its means of usefulness and  
 cutting down its course of study, deal with it even  
 more liberally than in the past and make it what  
 it should be, the pride and glory of the State.

Names  
 Jas. Wm. Taylor  
 Russ. F. Ramsey.  
 William. H. Ryan.

Names  
 A. G. Ladd  
 J. W. Fallin.  
 Walter B. Murray

G. H. Eubank,  
B. P. Eubank,  
Walter R. Strang,  
H. E. King,  
J. Rosson,  
D. D. Elliott Jr  
W. G. Thornbury  
J. L. Hayes  
A. Flora  
J. H. Eubank  
B. Rouse,  
W. A. Kram  
O. V. Riley,  
W. J. Riley,  
G. J. White  
J. T. Farleton  
John, M. Sistrunk  
J. S. McIntosh,  
H. Staton  
J. R. Cook  
H. German  
C. Cosman  
J. B. Glass  
S. C. Culley,  
R. L. Fulton, Georgia.  
A. C. Lee Tenn.  
William. B. Sharp

Henry Clay Jones.  
R. C. Groff  
R. R. Bowhins,  
D. J. Mowin  
John. B. Smyth  
H. C. Aldress  
J. S. Gasper  
J. O. W. Brown  
S. B. Cox.



1882

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with the promise contained in the circular of the "Committee on Publication" that reports would be made from time to time of the progress we are making in collecting materials for **The Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Americans**, we are gratified in being able to state that every day brings us a valuable contribution from some section of the country. L. N. Farr, Esq., has sent a very good sketch of GOVERNOR HOYT, of Pennsylvania, Lee Chamberlain, Esq., of GENERAL CARR, Secretary of the State of New York, L. F. Thurber, of GOVERNOR FARNHAM, of Vermont, and F. D. Allen, Esq., of notable scientists. The Presidents of many of the colleges have manifested a lively interest in the undertaking, not only sending sketches and promising others, but expressing their intention to take copies of the work for their own and their college libraries. Leading librarians have written to say that a comprehensive work of Contemporary American Biography is now very much needed, and the *London Publisher's Circular*, *Literary World*, *New York Church Union*, and other journals have voluntarily called attention to the proposed publication.

We append the names of a few among the many prominent men whose biographical notices, mostly prepared from original materials, are now ready for the electrotyper, and will appear in Part I, among those "distinguished for intellectual ability, artistic or inventive genius, or holding high official position:"

**The President of the United States and his Cabinet, with Steel Portraits.**

The prominent **Senators and Representatives** in Congress.

The **Judges** of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Whitehouse, of Maine, Lorenzo Sawyer, of California, and others.

**Governors:** Farnham, of Vermont, Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, Jerome, of Michigan, ex-Governor William Bross, of Illinois (with Steel Portrait), and others.

**Generals:** Grant (with Steel Portrait), Sherman, Schofield, Hancock, Carr, Johnston, Beauregard, and others.

**Admirals:** Porter, Almy and Ammen.

**Divines:** Richard H. Allen, Henry Ward Beecher, Philip Brooks, Theodore Cuyler, Moody and Sankey, Bishops Foss, Peck, Stevens and Simpson, Jos. A. Seiss (with Steel Portrait), Archbishop John F. Wood, Cardinal McCloskey, etc.

**Presidents of Colleges:** William H. Allen, of Girard College, Philadelphia; Israel W. Andrews, of Marietta College, Ohio; Charles G. Andrews, of Centenary College, Louisiana; Kendall Brooks, of Kalamazoo College, Michigan; Elmer H. Capen, of Tufts College, Massachusetts; Rev. O. Cone, of Buchtel College, Ohio; Charles W. Elliott, of Harvard University; Albert C. Hale, Golden, Col.; Eugene R. Hendrix, of Fayette College, Mo.; David M. Hill, of Lewisburg University, Pa.; Edward H. Magill, of Swarthmore, Pa.; Noah Porter, of Yale; William W. Patton, of Howard University, D. C.; James D. Patterson, of Lexington, Ky.; William Pepper, Provost of University of Pennsylvania; Charles C. Stratton, of the University of the Pacific; Charles O. Thompson, of the Worcester Free Institute; Andrew W. White, of Cornell; William F. Warren, of the Boston University; James T. Ward, of Western (Md.) College; A. Winchell, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, etc.

**Authors and Professors:** Cleveland Abbe, Ezra Abbot, Edward Abbott, S. A. Allibone, William F. Bradbury, Samuel C. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), Professor Cope, Philadelphia; Elliott Coues, "Smithsonian"; Professor Dubbs, Pa.; Professor Ewell, Illinois; A. N. Raub, Lockhaven; H. W. French, Professor Holmes, D. F. Hodges, Charles Lanman, Professor Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University, Maryland; Lloyd P. Smith, of the Philadelphia Library; Professor Wilson, Cornell; D. H. Strother ("Porte Crayon"), now Consul-General to Mexico, and many others.

Of those notable for executive ability or success in practical affairs, we have on hand sketches of about 150 who will be found among the Men of Progress in the Compendium, or Part II. [R. J. Gatling, of Hartford, inventor of the "Gatling gun," will have a steel portrait.]

We can now safely assert that the work will contain notices of all the really notable men of the time.

We propose to devote considerable space (100 pages if necessary) to noticing **Military and Naval Officers** (now living) who have been brevetted or promoted for faithful and meritorious services, and though officials connected with the War and Navy Departments have promised their co-operation, the notices will be *very brief*, unless the subjects themselves or their friends supply additional information, *as they are hereby invited to do*.

Manufacturers who have notable inventors in their employ are notified that we are anxious to render due honor to men of genius of every condition in life, and trust they will aid by giving names and information.

Presidents of Universities and Professors in Colleges are again reminded that the opportunity is a rare one for making their institutions of learning widely known to a new generation.

Renewing the invitation to all entitled to a place in the galaxy of American "Men of the Time," whether **Authors, Artists, Divines, Educators, Statesmen, Military or Naval Officers, or Engineers, Inventors and Men of Progress**, to forward *promptly* the leading facts in their personal history, we remain

Your obedient servants,

EDWIN T. FREEDLEY,  
F. V. VAN ARTSDALEN, M. D., } Editors.

P. O. Box 2056, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Wanted.**—A gentleman to prepare sketches and represent the work in every city in the United States. Address either of the above.

to the art

Philadelphia, ..... 1882.

To .....

DEAR SIR:

The enclosed circular will apprise you that we have now in preparation, a work on NOTABLE LIVING AMERICANS or "Men of the Time," designed to be a complement of Allen's Dictionary of Eminent Americans, deceased.

Presuming that you would feel some interest in having the prominent men in your district set forth in the work (with others), we venture to ask you to aid us in securing an energetic and competent person to look after the Authors, Artists, Professors, Inventors, Statesmen, Military or Naval Officers, etc., notify them of the publication and obtain the leading facts in their personal history, perhaps, write their notices. The number of those admissible is limited, and nearly every prominent man now has in his possession a biographical sketch that has appeared in some journal or book, hence the task will not be onerous, and need not interfere with the writer's regular duties; but busy, as well as lazy, men are disposed to procrastinate and defer, and it requires the adroitness of an *interviewing reporter*, or the perseverance of a *canvassing agent*, to get what is wanted quickly and expeditiously, which is now an important desideratum.

Hoping that you can think of a man adapted for the purpose, (a *gentlemanly canvasser who can write*, or a *sketch reporter*, or a professional man of leisure yet energetic, by whom such compensation as we can afford will be accepted), please *influence him to communicate with us*, and we will supply documents that will make the work plain and easy for him.

We ask this of you with less hesitation, because if the book is successful, a Publication Society will be established that will have business to distribute and can recompense those who now favor us.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servants,

EDWIN T. FREEDLEY,

F. V. VAN ARTSDALEN, M. D. }

EDITORS.

Box, 2036 Philadelphia, Pa.

47-M-64

[Jan. 8, 1883]

The interest exhibited in the study of languages is now so great that it requires no support from us as heretofore. Maj. Arnold studied German in Germany, and French among Frenchmen, and speaks both languages. He perfected himself in Latin and Greek at the German Universities of Leipsic and Berlin.

We have secured the services of Rev. J. H. Young, Ph. D., as head of the Department of Science and Instructor in English. Dr. Young is an experienced teacher, and of well-marked intellectual ability. We have known him intimately for thirteen years, and feel assured that the Department of Science under his administration will continue to maintain its well-established reputation for the highest order of scientific culture.

Among the influences which have been productive of order and good conduct in the corps of Cadets during this year, none ranks that of the three secret societies, viz: S. A. E., the Chi Phi and Alpha Tau Omega, which have Chapters in this college. We have found these organizations ever on the side of a high *esprit de corps*. The Cadet officers of every grade have been faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that without fear or favor. All persons acquainted with the nature of a military organization will appreciate the good effects following such a discharge of trust. Our graduating class have diligently prepared themselves for a faithful discharge of the duties to be imposed upon them in society. They deserve our hearty thanks, though they have only done their duty.

THE REMARKABLE FACT that we have not had a single case of serious illness during the year speaks volumes for the health of this place, the cooking, the food, and the system. Only one pupil has been in the hospital during the year, and he was there only three days, and in bed only two days.

This corps of Cadets has been remarkable for manly conduct, and for application to study—Forty-three Cadets are without demerit. Thirty-nine have over twenty demerits. The remainder have under twenty. This is certainly demonstrative of a high *esprit de corps*. Comparatively few of these demerits are for bad conduct.

The pupils represent eleven States, viz: Kentucky 64; Tennessee 16; Missouri, 7; Louisiana, 3; Ohio 3; Mississippi, 2; Indiana, 2; Florida, 2; Dakota Territory, 1; Michigan, 1; Arkansas, 1.

To the Giver of all good and perfect gifts we return most hearty thanks for the blessings bestowed upon us.

I have the honor to be, General

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT D. ALLEN, Superintendent.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE, June 8th, 1882.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

To His Excellency, LUKE P. BLACKBURN, Governor of Kentucky.

SIR: In conformity to an act of the General Assembly, approved January 20th, 1847, incorporating the Kentucky Military Institute, and placing it under the supervision of a Board of Visitors, we have the honor to submit to you, and through you to the General Assembly of Kentucky, our report for the year ending June 8th, 1882.

1. We find all the State property now in possession of the Institute in proper order, and the corps of Cadets, as the fruit of the most careful drilling, execute all of the company and battalion movements with the precision of veterans. Upon this score nothing more could be asked. The State thus has within its borders, entirely free of cost, an amount of that accurate military knowledge, so absolutely invaluable in those violent emergencies to which all social organizations are constantly exposed.

2. The mental training, as exhibited by the oral and written examinations, is in the highest degree gratifying, demonstrating most clearly that the institution has entirely shaken off the formal scholasticism so common to many of our other colleges, and is placing itself abreast with the most advanced thought of the age, and as a result, developing self-dependent, thoughtful men—men of originality, fully prepared to assert their own individuality in the "survival of the fittest," and fully equipped for the serious business of life. The control of self and the careful cultivation of the capacity for original thinking are the characteristic features of the institution, and it is solving this advanced problem in a manner that will compare favorably with any school in the land.

3. The material appliances for carrying on this great work are assuming under the present management the highest degree of excellence. The new and handsome entrance to the grounds is a fit introduction to the substantial and tasteful improvements that may be witnessed on every hand. The buildings and grounds immediately adjoining the same are now brilliantly lighted by gas; the scientific apparatus is ample and complete, and a projected addition to the buildings will furnish four more large lecture rooms, making it one of the most convenient and perfectly arranged school buildings in the State.

4. The locality has maintained, during the year, its well-known reputation for healthfulness—no serious case of sickness having occurred; many who came in feeble health returning home robust and strong.

5. The general outlook for the future is extremely flattering. The present attendance is the largest for years, but the correspondence, thus early commenced, in reference to the ensuing year, would indicate that the Institute will be taxed to its utmost capacity to meet the demands that will be made upon it.

6. The Superintendent, Col. R. D. Allen, has developed into an absolute master of the situation. His untiring energy and intense enthusiasm give the air of youthful vigor and vitality to everything about the place. He is in the prime of life, in splendid health, with a laboring capacity that is marvelous, and we may confidently indulge the hope that the institution will soon fulfill the highest expectations of its many sanguine friends.

7. The degrees recommended have been conferred, and for a more extensive consideration of this and other points of importance we would respectfully call your attention to the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

8. In conclusion, the Board takes pleasure in informing your Excellency that the institution enters upon its *thirty-eighth* year free from financial embarrassments, with the brightest and most cheering prospects, and we cordially commend its faithful and efficient labor to our fellow-citizens of Kentucky, and to all who wish for their sons the best moral, mental, and physical training, apart from the haunts of vice and at one of the most healthy and beautiful localities in the United States.

A. W. DUDLEY, *President*.  
GRANT GREEN,  
W. H. AVERILL,  
S. I. M. MAJOR,  
J. W. GORDON,  
SCOTT BROWN,  
J. H. D. MCKEE,  
JNO. RODMAN,

*Board of Visitors.*

#### REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

[Adopted and incorporated as part of the Report of the Board of Visitors.]

GEN. A. W. DUDLEY, *President Board of Visitors:*

GENERAL: I respectfully submit for your inspection the Register of Cadets for the year closing June 8th, 1882, and in compliance with the laws of the State I transmit along with it the report upon the condition, work, and progress of the Institute during the year.

1. I am gratified to be able to inform you that the Institute seems to be entering upon a career of unusual prosperity. Although the grade of scholarship is being gradually elevated, the mass of the students are responding most admirably to the extra demands made on them. The average age of the students has largely advanced upon that of former years, and it has greatly aided us in pressing forward our reforms in that direction. The amicable and intimate relation existing at all times between the Faculty and Cadets is in every way favorable to the most perfect intellectual and moral development of each individual Cadet, and to the accomplishing of this great end, we are exercising all the energies of the Institution.

2. The Faculty recommend to your honorable Board that the following degrees be conferred:

Of Resident Graduates—

W. L. RODMAN, M. D., of Kentucky, *Master of Arts*.  
J. J. DICKINSON, B. A., of Kentucky, *Master of Arts*.  
R. S. GOSS, C. P. E., of Texas, *Bachelor of English*.

Of Under Graduates—

C. A. WITHERSPOON, of Kentucky, *Master of Arts*.  
J. D. ALLEN, of Missouri, *Bachelor of Arts*.  
H. A. EVANS, of Kentucky, *Bachelor of Arts*.  
R. J. OWEN, of Kentucky, *Bachelor of Arts*.  
J. S. WHELESS, of Mississippi, *Bachelor of Arts*.  
GRANT GREEN, JR., of Kentucky, *Bachelor of Arts*.  
GEORGE HALL, of Kentucky, *Bachelor of Arts*.  
S. W. PEEPLES, of Tennessee, *Bachelor of Arts*.  
J. H. GRAY, of Kentucky, *Civil Engineer*.

Also diplomas, as graduates in the Commercial Course, on the following Cadets:

W. D. HOWE, of Kentucky.  
W. R. HOPKINS, of Kentucky.  
C. H. SAYLE, of Arkansas.  
S. T. MIDDLETON, of Kentucky.  
T. D. JONES, of Kentucky.

These Cadets have been subjected to a rigid examination, covering not only the entire course of study embraced in the requirements for the degrees named, but also upon the elementary studies of the preparatory school, and they have acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner in all of them.

The Faculty also recommend that the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity be conferred on REV. B. F. CARROLL, of West Virginia, and Master of Arts on MORTON L. BOURNE, B. A., of Kentucky. Also that T. A. FERRIS, ex-Cadet, who studied the full Course in Commercial Science several years since, be added to the list of graduates in the Commercial Course.

3. By law, those Cadets who attain an average grade of 9.5 are classified as "First Distinguished Cadets," and those who attain a grade between 9 and 9.5 as "Second Distinguished Cadets," and as such are to be reported to the Governor of Kentucky. In compliance therewith, I have the honor to submit the following names:

(a) First Distinguished Cadets:

Of Graduates, C. A. WITHERSPOON, of Kentucky; J. D. ALLEN, of Missouri and H. A. EVANS, of Kentucky.

Of Second Division Class, J. P. HARRIS, of Tennessee; G. HUGHES, of Kentucky, and LARSE ERICSON, of Kentucky.

Of First Division Class, M. WALLEK, of Kentucky; H. F. LYON, of Kentucky; W. N. SHELTON, of Kentucky; R. D. SAUNDERS, of Mississippi; W. KAVANAUGH, of Kentucky, and C. D. NICOLL, of Kentucky.

(b) Second Distinguished Cadets:

Of Graduates, R. J. OWEN, of Kentucky, and J. S. WHELESS, of Mississippi.

Of Second Division Class, J. C. MCKEE, of Kentucky; C. H. SAYLE, of Arkansas; G. C. KEITH, of Kentucky; C. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky; W. D. HOWE, of Kentucky; V. P. CLARK, of Kentucky, and B. TREADWELL, of Tennessee.

Of First Division Class, H. R. HARRIS, of Tennessee; T. HOLLENBURG, of Tennessee, and F. WATSON, of Tennessee.

4. General Remarks:

It was a kind fortune that sent us Maj. B. W. Arnold to be head of the Department of Languages. Last year one sixth studied languages; this year more than half the corps. Last year only about one twelfth took two languages; this year slightly less than half are studying two languages.

# STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Office of Commissioner of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics,  
FRANKFORT, MARCH 30th, 1883.

I have bought of Pratt & Pratt, Atlanta, Georgia, fifty pounds of Millo Maize seed, which I am sending out to the various counties in the State to have tested as to its adaptations to our soil and climate. I shall not be able to supply a fourth of the calls made upon me unless an order I now have out can be filled. I supply those who make application in their order as they reach me. I hope all who receive packages will report the result of their experiment to this office. If the seed will only mature in this State, I have no doubt that Millo Maize will be very generally cultivated. I superadd the circular of Pratt & Pratt, giving directions as to its culture, and the letter of Col. Bennett Young, setting forth its merits, &c.

C. E. BOWMAN, *Commissioner of Agriculture.*

## DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING PRATT'S MILLO MAIZE.

Break up and harrow well the ground. Lay it off in shallow drills, 3 feet by 3, and drop three or four seeds to the hill (not more than that), and cover lightly. It is well to *soak the seed over night*, so it will sprout soon. Plant not much earlier or later than April 15th, in the Southern States, nor May 1st, in the Middle and Western. If planted too early, the seed is *apt to rot*; or it will bloom in the drought of summer, which should be avoided.

The plant is *weak and spindling* at first, especially if the season be cool. It needs to be carefully handled at this tender stage; but will grow off rapidly as soon as the weather becomes warm.

When 6 to 8 inches high, thin down to two stalks. Do this after a good rain, and plant the thinnings in deep furrows, 3 feet apart, one by one, two or three feet in the furrow, wringing off the tops. If the ground is in good condition they will grow off, with or without watering, stooling in rich land into 6, 8 or 10 strong stems, and will yield as heavy as that from the seed. If transplanted when too large, it will throw them back several weeks.

In good clean land, two plowings and one hoeing will make the crop; as it shades the ground so the grass cannot grow, stooling out into large bunches according to the strength of the land.

It should *bloom* in the Southern States in about five months; in the Middle and Western in four to four and a half. When the seed is *well in milk*, or *hardening*, the fodder can be stripped and cured;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 tons of best fodder per acre can be expected on best land. The grain when matured can be topped, and after lying in the barn a few weeks, will thresh as readily as wheat.

In the Middle and Western States (where fodder is not stripped) the heads can be cut when the grain is hard, and the whole stalk and foliage (which remains luxuriant till hard frost) can be cut and shocked the same as corn.

For *ensilage*, the whole stalk, grain and all, can be chopped up and packed in the *silo*; Millo Maize furnishing both grain and forage for this treatment.

As a *green forage* plant for repeated cuttings, more seed should be planted, and at shorter intervals; say 3 feet by 18 inches. It will bear four or five cuttings.

The unacclimated seed imported last spring by our Mr. B. G. PRATT, and sold by J. M. BEATY & Co., Winnsboro, S. C., everywhere failed of producing grain, *not being used to so cold a season as the last*, but produced fabulous quantities of the finest green forage (rated as high as 60 tons to the acre by competent judges) in best lands, though planted only one or two grains to the hill, 3 feet by 3. We have ordered fresh seed of the same, and from the same locality, for our own home-testing, and shall offer the first year's product to our patrons next winter if we find that in any valuable respect it differs from the *five years' tested seed* which we now sell.

PRATT & PRATT, P. O. Box, 435, Atlanta, Georgia.

CHAS. PRATT, Atlanta, Ga; B. G. PRATT, Winnsboro, S. C.

## MILLO MAIZE.

Hon. Bennett H. Young, a native of Jessamine county, writes the following to the Louisville Home and Farm about Millo Maize, which is fast coming into reputation with stock-raisers as a food:

"The Rev. H. B. Pratt, now of Lancaster, S. C., was for many years a missionary of the Southern Presbyterian Church in South America. Impelled by causes beyond his control to return to America, he brought with him some of the seed of what is known as Millo Maize, from which a larger part of the food, both for man and beast, is produced in South America.

"This curious plant has readily domiciled in this country. It has been grown for several years with astonishing results. Generally cultivated, it would indeed make the United States the granary of the world.

"It yields, under fair cultivation, from seventy-five to one hundred bushels of grain to the acre, and from one and a half to two tons of dried fodder to the acre. It is first-class food for stock of all kinds and poultry. It can be raised for half the price of corn, and by reason of its peculiar power of resisting drouth, is far more certain. It is as nutritious as corn, wheat, or rye, and produces more muscle and fat than either.

"Of green forage, the yield to the acre is almost fabulous, ranging from thirty to sixty tons. Probably the most curious feature of this remarkable plant is its ability to resist drouth. Yielding temporarily to the influence of dry weather, no sooner does rain fall than its former bright green is restored, and it becomes as fresh and luxuriant as if it had never felt the absence of moisture. It has been tried in various portions of the country, and will succeed well at all points south of the Ohio, and in Missouri, Southern Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio.

"Horses, cattle, and hogs eat the grain and blade freely, and in preference to corn. It produces a palatable bread, and can be used as an element in producing not only cheap meal, but a most abundant supply of pork and poultry.

"In growth it is somewhat similar to millet. Quite a number of stalks sprout from each root, reaching a height of eight or ten feet. The suckers can be pulled off and planted like cabbage, and will grow as readily as from the seed.

"While Mr. Pratt was a guest at my home, I became interested in his accounts of this curious food plant, and have verified his statements by personal inquiries. Having no interest in the sales of seed in any way whatever, I have been induced to write this only by a desire to bring to the knowledge of our farmers a plant which seems to combine an extraordinary number of excellent points, and the cultivation of which cannot fail to prove most satisfactory and profitable.

"The true seed can be had with certainty from Messrs. Pratt & Pratt, Atlanta, Ga. They offer seed for half an acre post-paid, with full directions for planting, cultivating, and harvesting, and feeding or grinding the Millo Maize, for the small charge of one dollar.

"I shall try it on my own place, and feel no hesitancy in recommending the experiment to all who wish a productive, useful and certain grain crop.

BENNETT H. YOUNG, *Louisville, Ky.*