

STARTED IN TENT

Third Christian Church Outcome of Revival Meeting.

Six Hundred Were Converted Under the Canvas.

HISTORY OF EAST SIDE CHURCH

Those Who Were Responsible for Its Organization.

Rev. H. James Crockett is the Energetic Pastor.

(This is the thirty-second of a series of articles on Topeka churches published in the State Journal. Ministers who have not furnished articles may make arrangements to do so before the articles are discontinued.)



Third Christian Church, Topeka.

consisting of J. E. Shepherd, Bert Vall, T. S. Williams, S. R. Miller and Charles A. Horn to confer with the First and North Topeka Christian churches relative to perfecting a permanent organization. Of the membership of this committee all are now living with the exception of Bert Vall.

Services were first held in a hall on East Sixth street in the 900 block until plans could be made for a church building.

Of the first official board many have died. They include: Aaron Kelley, Wm. Hahn, James Roberts, James Wilson, William Gish, E. B. Jolley and A. Murphy.

Among those who have been chosen to higher places of service from the Third Christian church are Mrs. McDaniel Stearns of Indianapolis, Ind., who is the national secretary of Christian Woman's Board of Missions, and Mrs. S. L. Wilson, who is state president of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions of Kansas.

After the resignation of Rev. F. E. Mallory, Rev. C. H. Scribner of Beloit, Kan., was called and served the church three years, during which time many persons were added to the church membership.

Rev. H. J. Corwin of Eldon, Mo. was called to the pastorate to succeed



The Rev. H. James Crockett, Pastor of the Third Christian Church.

Rev. Mr. Scribner. He served the church two years, during which time there were many additions to the church. Needed repairs were made on the church building. Rev. Mr. Corwin resigned to accept the appointment of chaplain and parole officer at the Boys' Industrial school.

Rev. Mr. Crockett has a staff of efficient men and women as a board to

OUR FIRST HOUSE

First Building Erected in Topeka Was a Dwelling.

Was Built of Logs Cut From the Timber Nearby.

ROOF OF BRUSH AND GRASS

It Stood Near the River on Kansas Avenue.

First Town Meeting Held Within Its Walls.

The first building erected in Topeka, was a dwelling house which stood near the south bank of the Kaw near what is now the foot of Kansas avenue. The building was formed of rough crooked logs cut in the locality. It was about fourteen feet long and twelve feet wide, and had a low-pitched roof made of brush covered with prairie grass.

There was no floor but the earth. The spaces between the logs were filled with brush, daubed with mud, and earth was banked up against the north side of the house to keep out the cold wind.

The cabin was built late in the fall of 1854 by four young men from New England, who had come west in quest of fame and fortune. Their names were M. C. Dickey, J. B. Chase, Enoch Chase and George Davis.

On December 4, 1854, having strolled to the top of the divide between the river and Shunganung creek, and from there viewed the wide expanse of beautiful prairie, all decided that this was a place for a permanent settlement. Some were in favor of building a fort for the protection of the surrounding settlers, while others wanted to start a townsite.

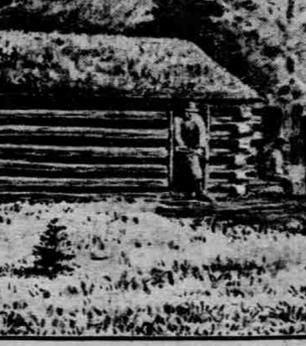
The townsite idea prevailed, and a business meeting was at once called for the purpose of organizing a townsite company. "That fellow in the white hat," said one of the party, indicating Cyrus K. Holliday, "had better take the chair." And Mr. Holliday consented. The chair from which he presided was a sack of flour, nothing better being available at the time.

Each man present agreed to stake out a claim in the immediate vicinity, and this aggregation of claims was a townsite one and one-half miles square was surveyed. By the following summer several families had settled on the townsite.

All the men who inhabited the first house in Topeka have passed to the great beyond, but they all long survived this little cabin in which their active careers began.

One night in the late spring of 1855 while all were sleeping in their clothes and boots on the hay-covered earth of the cabin floor, they were awakened by a blinding glare—the hay roof of their little home had caught fire from the wretched chimney.

The object seen in the accompanying picture, hanging near the chimney at the end of the house, is a quarter of beef furnished the party by Mr. J. K. Weyman, who had settled five or six miles to the southeast the previous summer.



The First House in Topeka. Built in November, 1854.

WERE MORE GRACEFUL NYMPHS EVER SEEN IN ANCIENT GREECE?



Helen Moller with her wood nymphs.

In the auditorium of Martha Leonard's Brookside theater at Mount Kisco, New York, Helen Moller of New York city and her classical dancers danced the Greek play, "Orpheus," to the delight of some of the most elite of society's members.

TOPEKA FLYLESS.

[Continued from Page One.]

able enthusiasm, or possibly desperation and a desire for vengeance on the fly, offered \$5 for the first peck of flies delivered at his office. That was the first year of the campaign.

As a result of the incident a discussion arose over the possibility of ridding Topeka of flies. Ramsey thought it could be done. "Joshed" by newspaper reporters, he was goaded into making an offer for flies.

First Fly Harvest. The boys and girls of the city got busy and were soon bringing in flies in buckets, baskets and paper bags.

Among them were many of the stable or horsefly variety. Horse owners too noticed that the horses were not tortured as they formerly were. Fly nets were not needed, and their sale was curtailed.

There was a noticeable reduction in the number of flies the following spring. Housewives and restaurant keepers commented favorably. The city was encouraged to continue the campaign.

But although the price was double what it had been the year preceding, there was a remarkable falling off in the number of flies captured. Their numbers had been reduced at the source of supply by the campaign of the previous year.

But in September of the same year in answer to a challenge that there were still flies in Topeka, a bounty was again offered and this time it was increased to 15 cents per quart.

Prices Go Up. The success of Topeka's fly campaign is well indicated in the increases made in the bounties. The city is now paying as much for one quart of flies as it paid for eight quarts two years ago.

Notwithstanding this increase in rewards, the number of flies captured fell from 148 quarts in 1913 to forty-

one quarts in 1914, and only one quart in 1915 up to June 12.

Flies are a hobby with J. A. Ramsay, city sanitary sergeant. What he does not know about flies is not much and he expects to learn that. No one but Ramsay ever would take the time to count the number of flies in a quart measure.

Ramsay states that flies rarely travel more than 500 feet from their place of origin, and on this belief he bases his declaration that it is not only possible for a city to rid itself of flies, but that it is also possible for a city block to be kept free from flies regardless of its surroundings.

One thing which has helped much in the capture of early flies this spring is the fact that most of the trees in the city were girdled with sticky substances to protect them against moths which produce the canker worm.

Since trapping has become unprofitable on account of the scarcity of flies, the sanitary department recommends the use of tangle-foot fly paper and a vigilant application of the same. On the first of each month this summer an inspector from the sanitary department of the city will visit each restaurant, eating house, hotel and other business place.

Varieties of Flies. As a result of his study of flies, Ramsay says there are six varieties in Kansas sufficiently numerous to demand attention.

"First, there is the large horse-fly, or cow-fly, nearly an inch long and of a grey or black color. Armed with a proboscis which it inserts into the surface veins of the animal, it sucks the blood until full, and then lazily flies away. We know but little of its propagation, and fortunately for the animals it never becomes numerous."

"Next, there is the green-head, or horse-fly, about half an inch long, armed like the larger species with a sharp proboscis which it inserts in blood vein, and sucks until full. To torment horses is its especial delight, but like the larger species it is limited in numbers. It is known by its head, and its green or drab body, which clings closely to the animal's body while feeding, resisting all efforts to drive it off. If it were as numerous as the common house fly it would surely exterminate the animal species on which it feeds."

"Another blood-sucker is the little gray fly a trifle smaller than the common house-fly, but often confused with it because they mingle together and are caught in the same traps. Only a few of them come into houses, where they annoy persons by biting, or inserting the sharp proboscis and sucking the blood as the mosquito does. No doubt they are conveyors of disease from animals to man or from man to man. They are found in innumerable swarms about filthy horse stables where they breed in manure deposits if not covered. On account of their numbers they become exceedingly troublesome in hot weather, and horsemen are compelled to cover horses to protect them from their attacks."

The Texas Fly. "For the last twenty-five or thirty years Kansas and the middle west has been infested by another blood-sucker in the shape of the black, or Texas fly, or horn-fly as it is sometimes called.

This fly closely resembles the little gray fly described above, but it is nearly black, and its wings show its body, and its habits are different. It is the special pest of cattle and rarely ever bothers horses. It clings closely to the body as the mosquito while it sucks the blood, and roosts all night around the roots of the horns or in the folds of skin about the animal's body. The species breeds rapidly in the droppings of the cattle on pastures as early as April, and especially during rainy seasons. They swarm over the herds of cattle, which crowd together for protection, and stay with them day and night until late in the fall.

All of the four species mentioned above are blood-suckers and subsist on the blood of animals, rarely entering houses. But no doubt they often carry disease by biting infected animals and men, and carrying the infection to healthy men, and animals also. They are rarely ever found on a dead or decaying animal, or on any putrid matter. Their sole food is blood which they prefer to suck from the veins of a living animal.

But it is to the next two specimens I shall mention that I wish to direct attention. They are the blue-bottle, or blow-fly, and the common house fly, or human fly. These two are the scavengers of nature, flocking to any

putrid or decaying matter left exposed by careless people.

The blue-bottle fly is larger than the house fly, perhaps twice as large, having a shining blue or purple color, and is really the most beautiful of all flies. But royal purple never covered a more vile degenerate and filthy creature.

Once more, among countless times, has the great food value of chocolate and cocoa been demonstrated, both serving as a part of the rations of the troops in ACTIVE SERVICE.

Baker's Sweet Chocolate

has always had this guarantee

"The ingredients of this Chocolate are guaranteed to be pure cocoas of superior blend and sugar."

The genuine has this trade-mark on the package, and is made only by

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd. DORCHESTER, MASS.

CARPETS AND RUGS

Have you carpets that need cleaning? Don't throw them away. Call McCormick. We Clean, Refit, Sew, Size, Scour, Lay Them, or make Them Into RUGS. It isn't expensive and it's better done by

McCormick Rug Factory and Carpet Cleaning Works 522 Van Buren St. Phone 421.

"Two fairs for one fare"



Make your trip to California's world fairs over the only line to both Panama Exposition, at San Diego and San Francisco. And see en route oldest city in the U. S., Petrified Forest, Grand Canyon of Arizona—earth's scenic masterpiece.

Free side ride to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver on Santa Fe exposition tickets. Don't fail to visit Universal City, near Los Angeles, where the movies are made. Ask me for our exposition folders and travel guides.

T. L. KING, C. P. A., Phone 3682.

BLAIR & HOPKINS MERCHANT POLICE Residence 109 East 13th St. Phone 3125 Black.

L. M. PENWELL Undertaker and Embalmer THOMAS E. JONES, Assistant Phone 192. 608-510 Quincy 84

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate

In summer, body and brain crave acids and phosphates. Lack of acid causes thirst, lack of phosphates causes physical and nervous exhaustion. Quench the thirst, tone and strengthen body, brain and nerves with Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A little in a glass of water makes a satisfying

SUMMER Drink and Tonic Keep a bottle in your home