State Historical Society

THE IOLA REGISTER.

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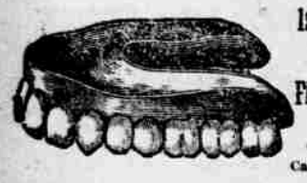

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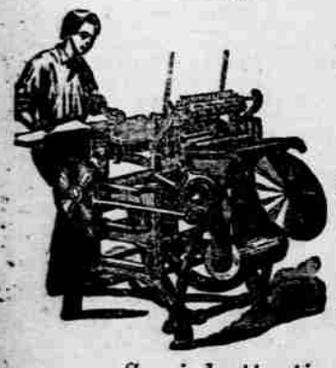

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THROUGH EXPRESS trains daily between Kansas City and Olatha, Ottawa, Garnett, Iola, Humboldt, Chanute, Cherryvale, Independence, Winfield, Wellington, Harper, Attica, and intermediate points.
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and solicit the patronage of Iola and vicinity. These springs are the most satisfactory and the
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THE ONLY TRUE
FACTS REGARDING Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.
It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.
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DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF REESE & OSBORN.

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF ALLEN, S.S.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that whereas the Court did, on the 28th day of May, A. D., 1885, appoint W. A. Cummings temporary assignee of the assigned estate of Reese & Osborn, of Moran, Allen county, Kansas, for the purpose of passing upon the claim of J. E. Westervelt & Co. against said assigned estate; this is therefore to notify creditors and all persons interested that W. A. Cummings, temporary assignee, will, on the 14th day of January, A. D., 1886, at the Court House of Allen county, Kansas, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, publicly hear, adjust and pass upon said claim of J. E. Westervelt & Co. against said assigned estate.

W. A. CUMMINGS,
Temporary Assignee of Reese & Osborn.
J. E. WESTERVELT,
Assignee of Reese & Osborn.
Sept. 11, '85.

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Shorthand thoroughly taught, personally or by mail. Send for circulars. Type Writers for sale. ARTHUR J. BARNES, Court Reporter, Principal, 506 Olive Street. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Dealer in
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South Side the Square, Iola, Kansas.

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VETERINARY SURGEON
Is now located in Iola and is prepared to treat all diseases of the horse with care and skill.

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We wish to say to the citizens of Allen County that we have LATELY MOVED our stock of Furniture into the building
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Implement House, where we will be pleased to welcome all our old customers and lots of new ones.
We now have the largest and best selected
Stock of Furniture
ever shown in this city which we are selling at prices that defy competition. Remember we have reduced our expenses fifty per cent and will give our customers the full benefit of the reduction.
REPAIRING,
Upholstering and Finishing done promptly. Call and see them.
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Authorized by the State to treat Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases, Seminal Weakness (night losses), Sexual Debility (loss of sexual power) and all impediments to marriage. Also, Piles, Tape-worm, Rheumatism, Asthma, Epilepsy, Urinary and Skin Diseases, &c. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. Charges low. Over 20,000 cases cured—experience is important. All medicines furnished ready for use—no running to drug stores. Patients at a distance treated by letter and express; medicines sent everywhere, free from gaze or breakage. No injurious medicines used. No detention from business. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter. A BOOK for both sexes—illustrated—and circulars of other things, sent sealed in plain wrappers, for two 3c stamps. N. B.—Dr. Henderson is a regular graduate in medicine. Over 16 years' practice—13 in Chicago. ☞My Free Museum is now open—see description in above book.

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A POSITIVE CURE for RHEUMATISM. $500 for any case this treatment fails to cure or help. Greatest discovery in annals of medicine. One dose gives relief: a few doses remove fever and pain in joints; Cure completed in 5 to 7 days. Send statement of case with stamp for Circulars. Call, or address Dr. Henderson, 608 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

OLD.

Now bleak days rule, with hints of snow,
And roses fall and chill winds blow.
The wooded paths are strewn with leaves:
The corn is huddled up in sheaves;
And the birds do southward go.

Beside my fire I watch the glow
That flits on walls and floor below;
It seems to haunt these lengthened eves,
Now bleak days rule.

Dear faces rise I used to know,
With eyes that laugh undimmed by woe:—
O Time, forbear, thou worst of thieves:
They're gone! I'm old, and winter grieves
Departed springs and summers low,
Now bleak days rule.

—E. G Blander.

Editorial Notes.

GOV. MARTIN has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature in special session, to meet at 11 o'clock, Tuesday, January 19, 1886. This extra session is rendered necessary by a constitutional provision requiring the State to be re-districted. The Governor's proclamation also points out some other matters that require legislative action.

WITH a republican Senate, a President who, although a democrat, is regarded with little favor by a great many members of the democratic House, and with the hostility between the Randall and Carlisle factions of the democracy liable to break out at any time, the present session of congress promises some interesting developments.

THE necrology of the year will bear such names as Gen. Grant, Cardinal McCloskey, Gen. McClellan, John McCullough, and Vice-President Hendricks, in the United States; President Barrios, of Guatemala; Prince Frederick Charles, of Germany; King Alfonso and Marshal Serrano, of Spain, and Prince Frederick, brother of King Christian, of Denmark. They have died, too, within the last six months.

AT a caucus of republican senators last Friday, Gen. John A. Logan was unanimously tendered the nomination as President of the Senate. He declined the honor, however, and on the following day John Sherman was chosen, and is now acting Vice-President of the United States. It was only just that Gen. Logan should have been offered the honor, but we are glad he declined it. He can "worry the cattle" a great deal more on the floor of the senate than in its chair.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held at Manhattan on the 1st, 2d and 3rd of the month. The attendance was large and the program so full that it was not possible to give a hearing to all the papers offered, and discussion was often cut short for lack of time. In the short report of this meeting, I shall only give the main points of practical importance.

The storing of fruits was quite fully discussed, and it was almost universally testified that damp cellars or even those which have springs of water in them, are better than dry ones for keeping apples. This is contrary to the advice we commonly see in papers. We know that dry air, even if cool, evaporates the moisture from apples and causes them to become tough and shriveled. If the air is *moist*, it is not so. The testimony proved that if these cellars are kept *cool*, there is no danger of decay. Hence burying winter apples is by many preferred to storing in cellars, but that often gives them an earthy taste. One of the best places for storing winter apples reported, was a beer cellar in Leavenworth (vacated by the operation of the prohibitory law), and now used by Farrell Bros. of that city who deal largely in fruits. It is cool and damp, having a running spring of water which keeps the walls wet. It is time we get our ideas rightened on this subject, and try to have our fruit cellars not only cool, but damp and never store apples in a dry place of any sort.

Experience in keeping grapes into the winter was given. Now there is no reason why anyone who has a cellar of the kind just described, may not keep grapes all winter. Several reported having done so. The idea is to keep them moist and *cool*, for if warm they will rot, and if dry they will shrivel.

The next point of interest is concerning hardy fruits. The Russian varieties were overhauled and thoroughly condemned as no hardier in Kansas than other kinds, and too poor in quality to deserve planting. It is not the cold of winter that hurts our apple trees here so much as the hot summers and dry falls, and to withstand this, the Russian varieties are no better than our own. The Russian apricot, which some are praising, was reported by those who have had experience with it. The fruit is not free from the stings of the curculio and is no better than our old kinds, which seldom produce a crop.

Prof. Failyer, of the Agricultural College, read a sensible paper on "Fertilizers for Orchards," in which he treated the subject scientifically and practically. He stated that common barn-yard manure is the best fertilizer we have, as it contains all the needed elements and is easily obtained. Green manuring he also recommended—such as plowing in clover, buckwheat, rye, peas, or any rich crop—as it would decay and set free mineral elements, and loosen stiff soils. Commercial manure he thought too costly for profit in Kansas, where we can keep stock to make manure. Bones broken up and covered in heaps or pits with fresh ashes or lime, to dissolve them, were highly recommended as being easily gathered and prepared.

"Peach culture in Southern Kansas," was the title of a paper by Mr. Simmons, of Wellington. He thought this a failure so far as profit goes, except for family use. Others spoke in the same way. One of the chief causes, aside from severe winters and spring frosts, is the ravages of the curculio, which produces worms in more than half the crop.

The secretary gave an account of his travels in the Arkansas Valley, which was very encouraging to those living and looking for homes there. He deems it one of the best fruit regions in the State. Even as far west as Garden City, he saw apples doing well and bearing.

Small fruits got a general overhauling. The Crescent was reported as far the best strawberry to plant. Hopkins, Souegban and Gregg are the best black-cap raspberries. Taylor, the best blackberry; being larger than Snyder and fully as hardy. The evidence clearly showed that a north slope was far the best for berries, as they were more hardy there and produced more fruit.

Currants are growing in favor and those who have taken pains to cultivate well and mulch, to keep the soil cool and moist, have succeeded well.

John Davis, of Junction City, read a paper on "Space between Trees," which argued that we can use the space to great advantage by planting closely and cutting out as soon as they crowd. His maxim is, "Plant thick and thin quick."

A report was made by a special committee, who have in hand the preparation of a "Manual on Apple Culture for Kansas." This report will soon be completed, and it is hoped to have it published by thousands and scattered thickly over the State to assist the people in planting and caring for their orchards. Steps were taken to prepare a manual on other fruits.

The discussion on grapes brought out the fact, that Niagara, which is being pushed upon the public, is so tender that it has winter-killed in some cases, root and branch, and should be planted with caution, if at all.

Forestry occupied considerable attention. The planting of forest trees is far too much neglected. It is a simple and easy thing to accomplish, and ten times more profitable, to say nothing of the comfort derived, than the growing of farm crops. Several men who have tried it, declared that it costs no more to plant and cultivate an acre of trees than of corn; and after three years they need no care but to be fenced off from stock and let alone. Why not everybody that owns land, plant a grove?

Prof. Canfield, of the State University, made the final closing address of the meeting. His subject was "Forestry," and his lecture was not only bristling with humor and oratory, but the arguments covered the whole ground in a most concisive and decisive manner. I have often heard Prof. Canfield before, but never with such satisfaction. His address will appear in the next report of the society, and ought to be read by every Kansan. Whoever has the opportunity to hear the prince of Kansas speakers, and does not improve it, sins against his own good.

The College Faculty and the local Horticultural society, afforded the visitors every possible courtesy, and the meeting was highly enjoyed.

H. E. VANDEMAN.

THE SOUTH.

Some of its Political and Social Phases by an old Allen County Friend.

"Is immigration welcomed as it is in the west?" So far as I have seen it is. I have never been on the train without meeting some northern man "looking at the country" and some old fellow dinning into his ears its grandeur and productiveness. You meet that feature everywhere. The newspapers are full of it; the little towns are full of it. But proof of the pudding, I believe they say, is chewing the bag. I took occasion to examine the census reports to see how that was, and I find the center of population moved considerably south from '70 to '80. Taking into consideration the fact that the south had only one new state, Texas, and the north so many new ones and such superior farming lands, that tells its own story does it not? Taking my own observation in connection with the evident fact that people will not go, as a rule, where they are not welcomed, I think it needs no other proof that they are welcome South.

"Are Northern people received on equal footing in society?" So far as my observation goes they are. Society is different here from what it is in the west, in that it is more clannish. But the distinction has no reerence whatever to Mason and Dixon's line; it is purely personal. There is a good deal of aristocracy here, and that has its attributes the world over. I believe I stated in answer to a former question the reception some "northern school marms" received marrying into the best families of the country. An honest man and a gentleman receives the same recognition here whether he comes from South Carolina or Vermont. I do not like the formulas and red tapisms of society here by any means. I think it is based upon distinctions and castes too fictitious. The lines are drawn too fine for practical purposes, but in justice to the people I must say it has no reference to northern or southern prejudice.

"Are the old social distinctions still kept up?" I dont know just what you mean by "the old social distinctions." Society is classified on extremely fine points in some respects, according to my notion. Entirely too much so. Ties of acquaintance and friendship are rigidly close, and it is hard to get into them. It manifests itself in every department of practical business as well as socially. For instance: a merchant who has formed his acquaintance and custom has a trade that is as uniform and certain as time; the same with the other trades and professions. So that it is extremely difficult and tedious for anyone to build up. In social life it is the same way. Each have their peculiar associates and they never separate. The utmost courtesy and hospitality is extended to all, but the inner social life is closed to all except the select few, whether high or low.

"How long will it be—if ever—before sectional feeling entirely dies out there as completely as it has in the north? A northern man, you know, is an American first, a northern man next and a state man last. Will the southern man ever reach the same point? Will anything, in your opinion, besides time, entirely reconstruct the south and entirely blot out sectionalism?" I don't know whether I can answer this question satisfactorily or not. I believe it is said that upon one occasion when Dr. Franklin was in England after his reputation as a philosopher had been established, some one asked him the question why it was that to put a ten pound fish in a basin of water would not increase the weight of the basin and water, and his reply was that it was not a fact. In my opinion the fallacy, or mistake I will call it, that you make is the assumption upon which your question is based. We will have to get back of that assumption before I can proceed at all to answer, for I cannot speak to a state of facts I do not believe to exist. As I think I stated in a previous answer, I think just the opposite is the truth, and I am firmly convinced of the correctness of my position the longer I remain down here. I do not exactly understand the term "reconstruction" and never did, but as to sectionalism and sectional feeling I do comprehend, and must say and insist that in my humble judgment there isn't an appreciable proportion of as much of it here as there is there. If there is it itso buried in the bosoms of those who have it that I have never been able to detect it. It is one of the greatest mistakes of the North to have such an idea, and I believe nothing in the world but the worst political notions keep it alive or give it countenance. When the negro vote was uncontrolable and was arrayed in terrible passion against the whites, what state of feelings existed or what caused it I do not know; I was not here. But there are no feelings of the kind you refer to here at present at all that are noticeable. I believe the people here love the Union—the American Republic—as warmly as they do North. I believe they cherish republican principles and would do as much to defend and perpetuate them as those of any other part of the country north, east or west. As I said before, the people here maintain that the question for which they contended was the question of state sovereignty and the right to secede. But the result of combat was against them and they gave up the contest, and gave it up in good faith, accept the resul and abide by it. In allmy enquiries I have never met any other opinion The idea of cherishing resentment and hate after combat is not a characteristic of the south. They fought bravely and desperately, but when they were defeated that ended the contest. I believe they fought the war like they would fight a duel; the end of the fight was the end of the quarrel. Instead of figuring to foretell the period when sectional feeling at the South will be as completely done away with as at the North, or by what methods such a result can be best hastened, the question ought to be reversed. In my humble opinion it will be after at least the present generation has passed away before the North will attain that position toward the South in that regard that the South occupies toward the North.

Now I have done my best to answer your questions. I have given my candid and best judgment with what lights I have before me. I wish I could have done so more ably and intelligently. The last answer I can make is come *and see for yourself*. Don't rely upon my judgment. You know you have one friend down here anyhow.

Wishing you a long life and peace and plenty, I remain,

Yours very truly, A. C. BOGLE.