

forefathers in many instances. But are there not whole settlements of white people in the United States who are non-pro-

gressives, who do not take advantage of the opportunities held out to them—who repulse advancement and cling to worn-out customs of speech and manner, and where the women are uncouth and unattractive?



Mrs. Agnes F. Colbert (Chickasaw).

The Indian Territory girl is an entirely different being from the world's idea of her. She is not for a moment to be compared with the crude Indian opposed to advancement, for, be it known, the Indian Territory girl belongs to the Five Civilized Tribes. These tribes have ever stood for progress and civilization. Of old, so history records, the warriors were brave as the bravest, and true as steel to their honor. Today, the noble Cherokees, the brave Choctaws, the progressive Chickasaws, the stern Seminoles, and the wealthy Creeks—all have good homes and most of

them rear their daughters in comfort, if not luxury. The girls of the Indian Territory have splendid educational advantages, for all the tribes support excellent schools. A writer in the *Chicago Journal* has the following to say concerning the schools of the Cherokees:

"The Cherokee Indian may well claim to be civilized. Here in Tahlequah are two schools which would do ample credit to Boston, Mass.—and these schools were founded by the tribe fourteen years before the Civil War broke out. The boys' seminary is in the building put up at that time, while that for the girls is a fine large brick building erected in 1887 to replace the original, which was destroyed by fire. In the male seminary are 180 boys ranging in age from 7 to 19, while in the girls'



Miss Erin Murray (Choctaw).

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gent lot of young people will not be found in a 1,000-mile journey."



Miss Stedham (Seminole).

In view of this fact—that the Indians of the Indian Territory are really civilized in every way—why do people persist in their erroneous opinion of the Indian Territory girl?



Mrs. Mabel W. Anderson (Cherokee).

When I asked a certain attractive young Cherokee girl for her photo to be used in

a magazine article, she said, "Oh, I would willingly let you have it, but every time my picture is published as that of an Indian girl I get such abominable letters from 'greeney' young fellows in the states, wanting to write to me or to marry me!" The scorn in her eyes would have properly "squelched" such "greeney young fellows" could they have seen her then.

The average girl of the territory compares very favorably indeed with her white cousin. Her figure is erect and graceful,



Miss Agnes Bisbee, a "white" girl of the Territory.

her eyes bright and intelligent. She is tasteful in the selection of her clothes, being sure that they are "the latest" as to mode and fabric. She excels in music, is an interesting conversationalist, and her whole appearance is that of the well-bred, educated, stylish American girl. Yet in her veins flows the blood of warrior forefathers, and she is proud to trace her ancestry to the aborigines of America. And

for this blood of a noble race she is misunderstood and misrepresented — is thought incapable of advancement and of the refinements of womanhood. Is it any wonder that the Indian Territory girl

sometimes asks herself whether it is not the people of the states who lack education—lack knowledge of an important spot and an important people within the great United States?

## LEBANON, A NATURAL HEALTH RESORT.

One hundred and eighty miles from St. Louis after one has been whirled along the Ozark Uplift, higher and higher with each mile farther from the World's Fair City, you come to Lebanon. This, once a far-famed health resort, sits out upon the

infused into the place and with the organization of a summer resort at HaHaTonka Park, a short distance away. Lebanon is certain to take advantage of the influx of settlers and progress everywhere observed along the Frisco System. For a



Typical orchard near Lebanon, Mo.

plateau of the Ozark range and commands attention by the width and cleanliness of its streets and the surrounding beauty of the houses and homes. Lebanon has been for years notable as one of the cleanest and prettiest little towns in the state and such is the fact, one will admit after an hour's drive about the city.

Lebanon has for years remained in the even tenor of its own way, not seeking to progress until recently, new blood has been

number of years an immense sanitarium stood in the west portion of the town and was visited every year by hundreds of those afflicted with rheumatism, for which the waters round about the town are famous. This sanitarium burned to the ground a few years ago and has not since been re-built. The city acquired possession of the water and lighting plants last year, paying \$23,000 for the plants. The bonds issued to pay for these two in-

dustries sold for \$100 above par, so excellent is the credit of the town. The water that serves the town is pumped from a depth of 1,000 feet and is pure and cold. The town is 1,280 feet above sea level and very healthful. It is in the center of a great fruit shipping country and a num-

ber of big orchards round about the town attest to this fact. A great many hunters stop off at Lebanon on their way through the state for the purpose of hunting duck, of which there are millions on the lakes south of the town.

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## KANSAS.

"AD-ASTRA-PER-ASPERA."

BY GEO. W. BROWN.

"To the stars through difficulties" was the significant motto selected by Kansas in order to express the ordeal and difficulties the Territory encountered in taking her position as one of the states of the American Union. For twelve years the turmoil and bloody strife raged by and between what were then styled the "Kansas Jaw-hawker" and the "Missouri Border Ruffian." Twelve years of "blood letting" by these unofficial, unorganized bands of agitators, waged with relentless fury. "Slavery extension" was the bone of contention, pillage, carnage and bloodshed the result of those terrible days immediately preceding the great civil war. "Bleeding Kansas" became a household word from ocean to ocean, the significance of which, to this day, is frequently associated with and referred to in connection with the history of Kansas in her great struggle for admission into the Union.

In the midst of all these scenes of excitement, turmoil and strife Kansas was born and took her proud position in the sisterhood of states on the 29th day of January, 1861, as a free state, and chose as her motto the significant words, "Ad-Astra-Per-Aspera," signifying that she had taken her position upon the "field of blue" as one of the stars in the constellation of states "through great difficulties." Immediately after the admission of Kansas into the Union the portentous war clouds that hung like a pall of gloom over the nation broke in all their relentless fury; the tocsin of war was sounded, troops were rushed to the tented field, factories were started for the manufacture of war's grim

paraphernalia; the North and the South were marshalling their hosts for the impending conflict of war's desolation. At the close of hostilities they began repairing and rebuilding homes, opening up farms, building towns and cities, railroads and manufactories, soon making "war's desert" to blossom as the rose.

Whatever costs the most seems to lie closest to the human heart; so the love of a peculiar people, who were impelled, perhaps, by different motives, came to Kansas, beautiful and picturesque Kansas, forgetting and forgiving all past differences, the feuds and strife through which they had passed, unitedly combining their energies to the development of the young state that had taken her position among "the stars" through great difficulties. Immigration poured into Kansas from the North and South, farms were taken and opened up, railroads built, mines opened, churches and school houses erected, towns and cities sprang up as if by magic, trade and commerce grew, the cattle grazed upon a "thousand hills," while peace and prosperity blessed the inhabitants of the valley. After the crimson clouds through which Kansas passed had rolled away, under clear skies she began her race for supremacy by a greater development of her vast agricultural, horticultural, mineral and natural resources that the lavish hand of the Creator had placed within their grasp. The inhabitants of this young state soon realized that in order to fully develop these vast resources of wealth, railroads were indispensable to bring them in touch with the

world's markets, and in the attainment of their highest ideals; hence Kansas became enthusiastic supporters of new lines of railways, believing them to be potent factors in the development of the state. Capital, ever on the alert for investment, grasped the opportunity, built railways permeating all parts of the state, thus placing all of her diversified industries in touch with the markets of the world.

Kansas is a fair land to look upon; its hills and dales are beautiful and picturesque, gently undulating in the eastern part, rising into larger swells or mounds as you approach the southwestern part of the state or the level plateaus, known as the great wheat belt. Kansas abounds with beautiful creeks and rivers fringed with timber and artificial groves; charming parks are to be found in all parts of the state, rich in picturesque beauty. Kansas soil is rich and productive. Bountiful harvests are annually gathered into garner—corn, wheat, oats, Kaffir corn and barley. Two hundred million bushels of corn are gathered each year from the corn fields of Kansas, while the yearly yield of wheat approximates 100,000,000 bushels. Oats are produced in great quantities and yield a splendid dividend to the producer. Kaffir corn and alfalfa thrive and do well, and are extensively raised and cultivated with splendid results to the husbandman. Apples, peaches, plums and apricots are extensively raised—large orchards are to be seen on every hand, yielding bountiful crops to the horticulturist with lucrative returns for his investment. Blackberries, strawberries, raspberries and grapes are extensively and successfully propagated in such quantities that the state is justly proud of this great industry. Employment for thousands of people at good wages is assured each year by the berry raisers of the state. Truthfully speaking, Kansas to the homeseeker is the veritable "land of promise," made so by the products of its fertile soil, genial climate and grand possibilities. Kansas is rich in its mineral productions. Bituminous coal is mined in many counties in the state, millions of tons yearly, furnishing constant employment at good wages for about 25,000 miners. Lead and zinc are mined in

great quantities in Cherokee County, in the southeastern part of the state, Galena being its capital, and is the veritable city that "Jack built" with which the rugged hills of that section abound. Salt and gypsum are produced in large quantities and exist in never-failing amount in different parts of the state. Natural gas, that great blessing to mankind, is produced in un-failing quantities in the south central portion of the state. This industry is as yet in its infancy—new wells of great power and force of flow are being brought in daily. Large manufacturing institutions attracted to the "gas fields" by the cheap fuel offered from nature's storehouse, are now humming with industry—zinc factories abound—glass factories are numerous—foundries—machine shops—cement works and brick plants all over the "gas belt," employing thousands of men. Oil is found in different parts of the state in such large quantities that it has drawn capitalists from all the great oil fields of the United States, who are investing largely in oil lands, thus aiding the development of this new Kansas industry. Oil is being produced in such quantities as threaten to rival the justly celebrated oil fields of Pennsylvania. The Standard Oil Company is in the state establishing refineries, building tanks, laying pipe lines to the outlying fields, and are now piping the oil to their refineries to be prepared for the markets of the world. This company has recently completed a large oil refinery at Neodesha, a flourishing town in the center of the oil fields upon the Frisco System, and have laid pipe lines to the celebrated oil fields of Chanute on the north, Peru, Caney and Bartlesville on the south and are now carrying the entire output of the Kansas oil fields to their Neodesha refineries. Recently they have purchased a quarter section of land to be known as the "tank" quarter, upon which they propose to erect a "city of tanks" to hold the entire output of oil from the Kansas field. The great number of large tanks now in use are totally inadequate to hold the oil output, and the Standard Company are now building thirty-six additional tanks of immense proportions, three of them to be 150 feet in diameter and thirty feet high. Thir-