

Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

Section 116, Pages 3451 - 3480

These reports by the State Board of Agriculture include the proceedings of the board, reports for the previous year, maps of counties, abstracts of counties, miscellaneous articles, and reports of agricultural societies, the state fair, state and county statistics, agricultural industries and products, the agricultural college, and the Kansas Academy of Science. The annual reports began in 1872 and were succeeded by biennial reports beginning in 1877-78. Volume numbers were discontinued with the 1953-1956 report; the last being volume 44. From 1953 to 1976 the reports drop "biennial" from the title. Annual reports begin again from 1976 to 1984, except 1982-1983 which is biennial. The dates for each report reflects the reporting year and not the publication date, which was usually a year later. The title of each report reflects the form given on the title page. Only volumes 1 (1872), 2 (1873), 3 (1874), 4 (1875), the centennial edition (1875), 5 (1876), 6 (1877-1878), 7 (1879-1880), 10 (1885-1886), 11 (1887-1888), 13 (1891-1892), and 14 (1893-1894) are currently available.

Creator: Kansas State Board of Agriculture

Date: Bulk 1872-1984

Callnumber: SP 630.6 K13

KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 210899

Item Identifier: 210899

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During the winter of 1856-57, a treaty was effected with the Shawnees, by which their lands were thrown open for settlement, and large numbers of people at once came into the county.

In 1856, a town company was organized, consisting of John T. Barton, A. G. Boone, Charles A. Osgood, R. B. Finley, W. Fisher, Jr., and H. W. Jones, who laid off the town of Olathe. The Lexington Town Company was also incorporated about the same time, the members being Wm. Alley, J. S. Simpkins, D. A. N. Grover, and R. S. Merchant. In the same year, O. B. Gardner laid out the town bearing his name; Richard McCamish commenced building the town of McCamish; J. B. Hovey and others, the town of Spring Hill, and Col. A. Payne, Judge Reed, Dr. W. D. Bull, G. W. McIntyre and G. W. Goble, the town of Monticello. The town of Aubrey was also incorporated. De Soto was laid off by W. B. Woodward, James F. Legate, James Findley and Mr. Hutchinson. Several other towns were laid out, but none that survived long.

The first house erected in Olathe, was built by Dr. Barton and Charles Osgood; it was a frame, 12x14, and was used as a store, saloon and hotel.

J. B. Whittier opened the first hotel, calling it the Union House. His sister, Miss Emily L. Whittier, was the first white woman to arrive in Olathe. Miss Whittier was afterward married to Jonathan Milliken.

The first marriage celebrated in Olathe, was between D. W. Wallingford and Miss Polly Swartz.

Although the county was professedly organized in 1855, yet the machinery of government had never been put in running order, and the county was not really organized till March, 1857, when Gov. Denver appointed John P. Campbell, Probate Judge, John T. Ector, John Evans and Wm. Fisher, Jr., County Commissioners, with Pat. Cosgrove, Sheriff.

In March, 1858, the first election for county officers was held. There was but little contest.

Among those who became citizens of Johnson county during 1858, were John M. Giffen, L. S. Cornwell, M. J. P. Drake, F. W. Case, J. E. Hayes, Col. John T. Burris, Wm. Roy, A. J. Clemens, J. E. Sutton, B. P. Noteman, Capt. J. W. Parmenter.

In June, 1859, a destructive tornado visited Olathe, destroying much property and doing vast damage to buildings and crops, but no lives were lost.

Johnson county was represented in the first Legislature, which convened after Kansas was admitted as a State, by John Lockhart in the Senate, and J. E. Corliss, J. F. Legate and J. E. Hayes in the House.

Quantrill, afterwards the guerrilla, came to Johnson county in 1857, and took a claim in Spring Hill township, but not being of legal age he could not hold it. On the night of the 6th of September, 1862, he made a raid on Olathe, killing several of the citizens, demolishing the *Mirror* and *Herald* printing offices, and destroying much other property. On the 17th of October following, Quantrill and his band burned the town of Shawnee, destroying nearly every house in that place.

In the latter part of May, 1865, a tornado and hail storm swept over the county, doing fully as much damage as the one in 1859, and great destruction of property of all kinds was caused by it.

In 1866, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was established by the Legislature and located at Olathe. The contract for erecting the building was awarded to J. E. Hayes.

The Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association of Johnson county was organized during the summer of 1867, and the first county fair held October 1st, 2d and

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3d. In December of this year, steps were taken to build a railroad from Lawrence to Pleasant Hill, via Olathe.

In 1868, Olathe was incorporated, and a board of trustees elected. A public school building was erected, at a cost of \$10,000.

The township of Aubrey was organized by the Board of Commissioners May 11, 1858, but it was pretty well settled by claim takers in 1857, the first claim having been taken by William H. Brady on the 22d of February of that year.

The town of Aubrey was surveyed and the Town Company organized in March, 1858, Mr. A. J. Gabbart being President and Greenbury Trekle, Treasurer. The first township election was held May 22, 1858, at which Wm. H. Brady was elected Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Burton Olney, Treasurer, and W. W. Rice, Clerk. The first school district was organized in the summer of 1858, a building 20x24 erected, and Sylvester Mann taught the first school. The first sermon was preached at the house of A. J. Gabbart, in February, 1858, by Rev. Mr. Duval, a Methodist minister. The first church was organized in May, 1859, by Rev. A. Clark, of the Christian denomination. Samuel Medell and Miss Nancy Middleton were the first couple married, the ceremony occurring in September, 1858. The first birth was in the family of Sylvester Mann, to whom was born a daughter in 1859. A son of A. Purdy died in the spring of 1859, being the first death in the township.

The first white settler in Spring Hill township was James B. Hovey, who settled there in 1857. The town site of Spring Hill was surveyed and the town located May 18, 1857. In January, 1858, a Town Company was organized, consisting of A. B. Simmons, W. A. Jenkinson, J. P. Lockey, E. Walker, James McKoin, H. E. Brown, and J. B. Hovey. The first building was erected in the summer of 1857. It was a two-story frame building, 40x30, and was used as a hotel. Mr. George Sprague is the oldest farmer in the township; he put up the first board fence; raised the first Osage hedge, and built the first frame barn. The first election was held October 5, 1857. In the fall of that year, a post office was established at Spring Hill, and J. B. Hovey appointed postmaster. The first sermon was preached in the spring of 1858, by a Methodist minister named Baldwin; this meeting was such a success as to numbers that arrangements were at once made to build a church, everything was prepared, and the building completed and used in one week from the time it was commenced. L. B. Dennis was the first presiding elder. In the winter of 1857, the first store was opened by W. G. Davidson.

Shawnee is the oldest settled locality in Kansas, and here the first mill built west of the Missouri line was located; it was washed away by the great flood of 1844.

Population in 1860, 4,364; in 1870, 13,684; increase in ten years, 9,320; population in 1875, 14,580; increase in five years, 896; population in 1878, 18,139*; increase in eighteen years, 13,775. Rural population, 14,511; city or town population, 3,628; per cent. of rural to city or town population, 80.

Face of the Country.—Bottom land, 10 per cent.; upland, 90 per cent.; forest (Government survey), 16 per cent.; prairie, 84 per cent. Average width of bottoms, from one-half to two miles; general surface of the county, undulating.

Timber.—Average width of timber belts, one-half mile. Varieties: oak, walnut, hickory, hackberry, sycamore, ash, and some others in small quantities.

Principal Streams.—Indian and Blue creeks run east. Turkey, Mill, Cedar, Clear, Captain's and Kill creeks run north. Two forks of Bull creek run south. All the creeks have their source near the centre of the county. The Kansas river forms two thirds of the northern boundary of the county. The county is well supplied with springs; good well water obtained at a depth of from 10 to 40 feet.

* Estimated.

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Coal.—John M. Giffen, of Olathe, states that by boring to the depth of 530 feet a three and one-half foot vein of bituminous coal has been found. It is not worked. A seven-inch vein crops out in several places in the county.

Building Stone, etc.—Building stone crops out at convenient places all over the county. It is claimed that hydraulic cement, red ochre, fire and pottery clay, have been discovered, but the discoveries have not been utilized.

Railroad Connections.—The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad runs through the county from northeast to southwest. The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad occupies the same track to Olathe; thence extends directly south through the county. The St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver Railroad (Pleasant Hill road) enters the county at its northwest corner and extends southeastwardly through the county. The Kansas Midland Railroad (Topeka & Kansas City) uses for the present the track of the Pleasant Hill road to De Soto, thence to Kansas City.

Agricultural Statistics.—Acres in the county, 307,200; taxable acres, 260,639; under cultivation, 170,312.74; cultivated to taxable acres, 65.34 per cent.; increase of cultivated acres during the year, 10,057.24.

Value of Garden Produce, Poultry and Eggs Sold during the Year.—Garden produce, \$8,827; poultry and eggs, \$15,365.

Old Corn on Hand.—Old corn on hand March 1st, 1878, 722,791 bushels, or an average of 199 bushels to each family.

Dairy Products.—Number of cheese factories, 1; capital invested, \$8,000; manufactured in 1875, 15,925 lbs.; in 1878, 14,465 lbs.; decrease, 1,460 lbs. Butter manufactured in 1875, 190,629 lbs.; in 1878, 348,559 lbs.; increase, 157,930 lbs.

STATEMENT showing the Acreage of Field Crops named from 1872 to 1878, inclusive.

CROPS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Winter Wheat.....	9,474.00	9,474.00	13,230.00	2,959.69	5,063.00	10,366.00	21,759.00
Rye.....	478.00	478.00	832.00	350.00	2,874.00	2,086.00	1,837.00
Spring Wheat.....	189.00	550.00	356.00	77.00	87.00	42.00	30.00
Corn.....	53,284.00	52,474.00	55,686.00	81,845.00	79,672.00	74,952.00	65,713.00
Barley.....	166.00	300.00	479.00	8.00	99.00	129.00	.....
Oats.....	16,088.00	14,511.00	16,926.00	10,021.60	19,002.00	12,923.00	11,888.00
Buckwheat.....	251.00	209.00	49.00	1,409.00	192.00	119.00	92.50
Irish Potatoes.....	1,082.00	1,614.00	1,205.00	1,764.58	1,682.67	1,390.00	1,349.00
Sweet Potatoes.....	49.00	51.00	57.00	74.00	64.00	67.00	71.88
Sorghum.....	137.00	278.00	310.00	464.27	319.00	467.00	830.12
Castor Beans.....	158.00	158.00	163.00	1,157.50	1,724.25	2,056.00	743.50
Cotton.....	.....	.....	7.00	45.50	13.00	10.00	40.12
Flax.....	231.00	777.00	1,896.00	1,137.23	7,700.00	8,851.00	9,981.00
Hemp.....	52.00	167.00	211.00	52.00	66.00	81.50	51.00
Tobacco.....	15.00	46.00	18.00	8.50	52.87	12.00	18.12
Broom Corn.....	.....	.....	261.00	680.87	819.75	657.00	334.25
Millet and Hungarian.....	433.00	681.00	815.00	1,561.00	1,871.75	1,669.00	859.00
Timothy Meadow.....	4,799.00	4,799.00	6,287.00	4,399.75	4,512.25	5,516.00	8,188.50
Clover Meadow.....	2,243.00	2,243.00	1,700.00	738.50	622.50	972.00	2,063.75
Prairie Meadow.....	15,753.00	12,886.00	16,491.00	19,377.50	24,953.00	20,298.00	17,874.00
Timothy Pasture.....	598.00	578.00	1,293.00	673.50	100.00	893.00	2,277.00
Clover Pasture.....	663.00	663.00	830.00	320.50	14.00	310.00	714.50
Blue-Grass Pasture.....	3,026.00	3,026.00	938.00	3,556.00	2,977.00	3,647.00	5,273.50
Prairie Pasture.....	13,171.00	13,171.00	9,131.00	12,983.00	19,450.00	12,742.00	18,839.00
Total.....	124,350.00	119,150.00	129,181.00	145,664.49	173,931.04	160,255.50	170,312.74

Increase in six years, 37 - per cent.

Average increase per annum, 6.16 - per cent.

RANK of Johnson County in the Crops named below, as to Acreage, and in Cultivated Acreage for the years mentioned in the foregoing table.

CROPS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Wheat.....	9	15	18	51	52	32	28
Corn.....	1	3	4	3	2	4	6
Total Acreage in all Crops....	1	2	2	4	1	2	5

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STATEMENT showing the Acres, Product and Value of Principal Crops for 1878, together with the Increase and Decrease as compared with 1877.

CROPS.	ACRES IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.	PRODUCT IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.	VALUE OF PRODUCT IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.
Winter Wheat.....bu.	21,759 00	11,393 00 in.	391,692.00	184,342.00 in.	\$274,163 40	\$ 66,843 40 in.
Rye.....bu.	1,837 00	249 00 de.	27,555.00	9,963.00 de.	8,296 50	4,875 30 de.
Spring Wheat.....bu.	30 00	12 00 de.	300.00	456.00 de.	189 00	468 72 de.
Corn.....bu.	65,713 00	9,239 00 de.	2,234,242.00	763,838.00 de.	446,848 40	152,767 60 de.
Barley.....bu.	.....	129 00 de.	.....	3,354 00 de.	.....	1,173 90 de.
Oats.....bu.	11,883 00	1,040 00 de.	463,437.00	118,098 00 de.	92,867 40	5,437 15 in.
Buckwheat.....bu.	92 50	26 50 de.	1,850.00	422 00 in.	1,480 00	337 60 in.
Irish Potatoes.....bu.	1,349 00	41 00 de.	37,772.00	31,728 00 de.	13,220 20	31,954 80 de.
Sweet Potatoes.....bu.	71 88	4 88 in.	9,560.04	2,860 04 in.	5,736 02	963 98 de.
Sorghum.....gall.	330 12	136 88 de.	37,963.80	15,741 30 de.	18,981 90	7,870 60 de.
Castor Beans.....bu.	743 50	1,312 50 de.	11,152 50	19,687 50 de.	13,940 63	16,899 37 de.
Cotton.....bu.	40 12	30 12 in.	6,890.40	5,120 40 in.	613 84	443 84 in.
Flax.....lbs.	9,981 00	1,130 00 in.	139,734.00	33,322 00 in.	139,744 00	28,211 40 in.
Hemp.....lbs.	51 00	30 50 de.	46,920.00	28,060 00 de.	2,815 20	1,683 60 de.
Tobacco.....lbs.	18 12	6 12 in.	13,408.80	4,328 80 in.	1,340 88	452 88 in.
Broom Corn.....lbs.	334 25	322 75 de.	267,400.00	258,300 00 de.	10,027 50	9,682 50 de.
Millet and Hungarian tons	859 00	810 00 de.	2,577.00	2,430 00 de.	11,596 50	10,935 00 de.
Timothy Meadow.....tons	8,188 50	2,672 50 in.	13,101.60	4,376 00 in.	72,058 80	23,518 00 in.
Clover Meadow.....tons	2,063 75	1,091 75 in.	5,159.37	2,739 37 in.	28,376 53	17,441 53 in.
Prairie Meadow.....tons	17,874 00	2,424 00 de.	32,173.00	4,363 40 de.	104,562 25	14,181 05 de.
Timothy Pasture.....acres	2,277 00	1,384 00 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clover Pasture.....acres	714 50	404 50 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue-Grass Pasture.....acres	5,373 50	1,625 50 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie Pasture.....acres	18,830 00	6,088 00 in.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	170,312 74	10,037 24 in.	.....	.....	1,246,638.95	\$110,750 62 de.

Farm Animals.—Number of horses, in 1877, 6,588; in 1878, 6,236; decrease, 352. Mules and asses, in 1877, 1,099; in 1878, 1,159; increase, 60. Milch cows, in 1877, 5,836; in 1878, 5,563; decrease, 273. Other cattle, in 1877, 11,474; in 1878, 12,075; increase, 601. Sheep, in 1877, 2,802; in 1878, 2,144; decrease, 658. Swine, in 1877, 24,300; in 1878, 35,635; increase, 11,335.

Sheep Killed by Dogs.—Number of sheep killed by dogs, 82; value of sheep killed by dogs, \$246.

Wool.—Clip of 1877, 5,880 lbs.

Value of Animals Slaughtered.—Value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter during the year, \$272,363 39.

Horticulture.—Number of acres nurseries, 30.25; number of trees in bearing: apple, 70,657; pear, 1,710; peach, 81,782; plum, 2,567; cherry, 28,087. Number of trees not in bearing: apple, 82,841; pear, 3,876; peach, 39,355; plum, 2,338; cherry, 24,437.

Herd Law.—In this county they have had a night herd law in operation for about fifteen years, and a correspondent says: "It has a good effect upon the prosperity of the county."

Fences.—Stone, 15,123 rods; cost, \$22,684.50. Rail, 249,347 rods; cost, \$324,151.10; Board, 97,875 rods; cost, \$137,025. Wire, 18,701 rods; cost, \$13,090.70; Hedge, 495,301 rods; cost, \$297,180.60. Total rods of fence, 876,347; total cost, \$794,131.90.

Apiculture.—Number of stands of bees, 1,407; pounds of honey, 13,848; wax, 543.

Value of Agricultural Implements.—Amount invested in agricultural implements, \$58,322.

Manufactures.—McCamish township: cheese factory, capital, \$8,000. City of Olathe: steam flouring mill, capital, \$15,000.

Valuation and Indebtedness.—Assessed valuation of personal property, \$670,109.60; railroad property, \$520,803.85; total assessed valuation of all property, \$3,480,105.45; true valuation of all property, \$5,800,175.75. Total indebtedness of county, town-

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ship, city and school districts, \$322,800.61; per cent. of indebtedness to assessed valuation, .09+.

Newspaper History.—The first newspaper published in the county was the *Olathe Herald*, established September 8, 1859, by John M. Giffen and A. Smith Devlinney. In October, 1859, Mr. Devlinney retired. In August, 1861, the publication of the paper was suspended. On the night of September 6, 1861, the office was completely destroyed by Quantrill.

The *Kansas Tribune* was established in the fall of 1859 by Francis & Davis. Mr. Davis remained in the office only three months, Mr. Francis continuing the publication till the spring of 1861.

May 9, 1861, the first number of the *Olathe Mirror* was issued by John Francis. September 6, of that year, the office was "pied" by Quantrill. The publication was suspended till the spring of 1862, when it was again issued by Mr. Francis until August, 1863, when he sold to Mr. S. E. McKee.

The *Kansas Central* was established at Olathe, October 9, 1867, by W. F. Goble. September 29, 1868, C. F. Gates purchased the office, and changed the name to the *Johnson County Democrat*.

The *Olathe News Letter* was established February 23, 1870, by J. A. & H. F. Canutt. It is a Republican journal, and is still published by the original proprietors.

The *Spring Hill Enterprise* was started at Spring Hill, December 7, 1870, by Buel & Sprague as a Republican journal. January 24, 1871, Buel bought the interest of Sprague, and soon associated with himself Dr. Parker, who soon after bought out Sprague, and the paper was issued for a while as a Democratic paper. Early in 1872, W. H. McGown became the owner. He changed the name to the *Western Progress*, and the politics to Republican. James Wilson bought the office in the spring of 1873, and took sides with the Independents. In September, 1873, Mr. Wilson moved the office to Olathe, and published the *Progress* there for some time, when it passed into the hands of George Higgins, who is now the publisher.

The *Kansas State Register* made its appearance at Spring Hill, April 13, 1878, C. F. Hyde, editor and proprietor.

The *Shawnee Monitor* was issued at Green Springs (now Shawnee), for a few weeks in the fall of 1857. It was published by James H. Noonan, at Westport, Mo., and was suspended when the county seat was removed to Olathe. Dr. John T. Barton was interested in the *Monitor*.

Schools.—Number of organized districts, 92; school population, 6,398; average salary of teachers, per month, males, \$41.45; females, \$29.43. School houses built during 1878: frame, 3. Total number of school houses, 95; log, 2; frame, 81; brick, 5; stone, 7. Value of all school property, \$88,003. No report on shade trees.

Churches.—Baptist: organizations, 4; membership, 206; church edifices, 1; value of church property, \$2,500. Congregational: organizations, 1; membership, 82; church edifices, 1; value of church property, \$3,000. Episcopal: membership, 12. Methodist Episcopal: organizations, 18; membership, 775; church edifices, 6; value of church property, \$10,000. Presbyterian: organizations, 5; membership, 250; church edifices, 5; value of church property, \$14,500. Roman Catholic: organizations, 4; membership, 1,500; church edifices, 3; value of church property, \$2,000. United Presbyterian: organizations, 1; membership, 140; church edifices, 2; value of church property, \$5,000. Universalist: organizations, 1; membership, 17.

KINGMAN COUNTY.

Organized in 1874. Named in honor of Samuel A. Kingman, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Square miles, 648.

Population in 1874, 607; population in 1878, 3,500; increase in three years, 2,893. Population to the square mile, 5.40.

Topography.—The land is generally rolling prairie; about one-sixth is bottom, and the remainder fine tillable prairie. The upland is the best for farming, the bottom generally containing too much sand.

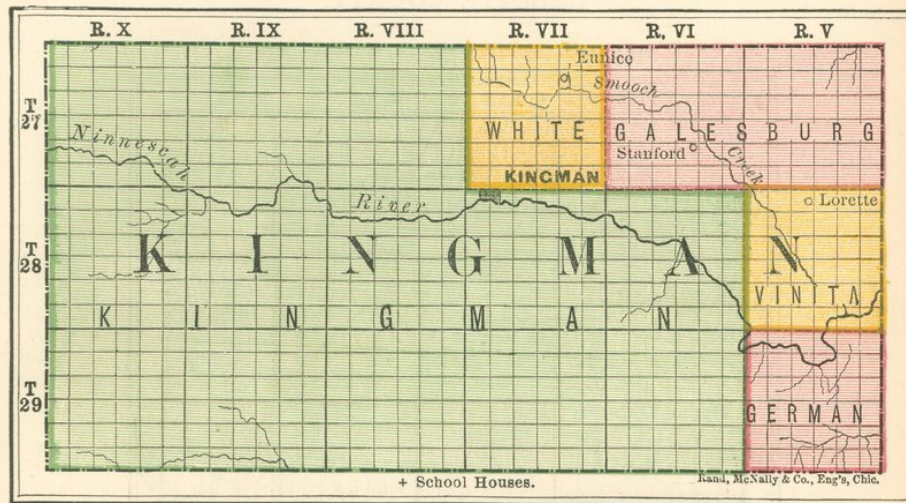
Timber.—There is a small area in the south part of the county, skirting the Chikaskia river.

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* MAP OF KINGMAN COUNTY, KANSAS, 1878.



Principal Streams.—The Ninneseah and Chikaskia rivers; Smoot's, Hunter's, German, Big Sandy, Spring and Painter creeks, all flowing southeasterly. Besides these there are several fine lakes, and a fair supply of springs. Good well water is reached at a depth of from 10 to 40 feet.

Building Stone.—Red and white sand stone and white magnesian limestone are found along the Ninneseah.

Gypsum.—Blue and white gypsum is found in several parts of the county. It has proved an excellent mortar and concrete.

Agricultural Statistics.—In 1877 there were 3,480 acres of fall wheat raised; this year it is estimated that there have been 10,000 acres sown to wheat.

Farm Animals.—Horses, 500; mules, 200; sheep, 1,000; hogs, 300. Farm implements in the county, are valued at \$3,000.

Valuation and Indebtedness.—Assessed valuation of personal property, \$24,428; total assessed valuation, \$36,753.25; true valuation of all property, \$61,255.42. Total indebtedness, \$13,021.01. Percentage of indebtedness to assessed valuation, 35+.

Newspaper History.—The *Mercury*, a Republican journal, was established at Kingman, June 14, 1873, by J. C. Martin, editor and publisher. It is still in existence.

Schools.—There are schools maintained at Kingman for nine months in the year; in other portions of the county, districts have been organized and schools taught for six months in the year.

Churches.—The Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist denominations are all represented, and services are held regularly, and Sunday schools established in the county.†

* Galesburgh, German, Kingman, Vinita and White, newly organized townships.

† We are indebted to Hon. J. C. Martin for the principal data given above. SECRETARY.

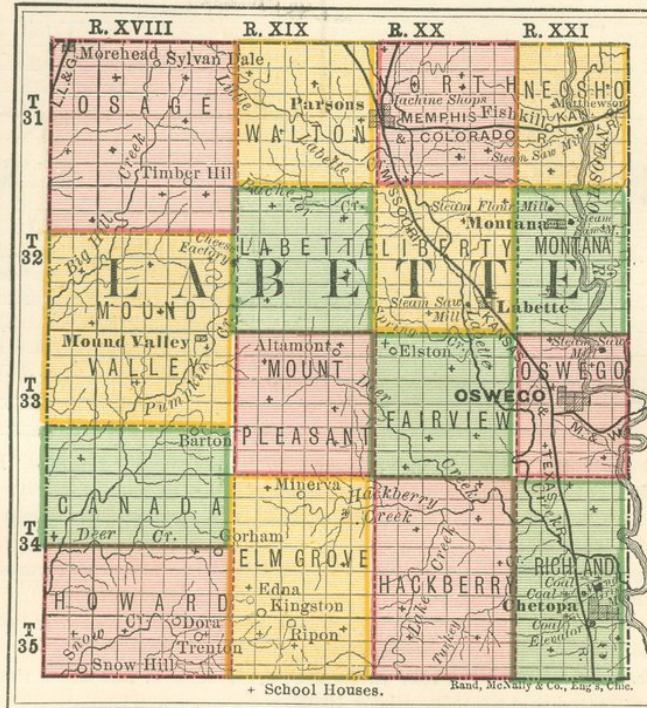
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LABETTE COUNTY.

MAP OF LABETTE COUNTY, KANSAS, 1878.



First settlements: Richland township, at Chetopa, Dr. Lisle, 1853; Mt. Pleasant township, spring of 1869, Joel W. Eikenberry, J. A. R. Curl and Florence Hannon, Parsons City, March 8, 1871, purchasers of lots from Parsons Town Company; Fairview township, 1865, William Springer and — Allen; Liberty township, 1867, S. Lewis, D. C. Lowe and W. J. Connor; Walton township, 1866, Jefferson C. Davis and family; Neosho township, 1865, John Buck; Oswego township, before the treaty with the Osages, in 1840, by — Matthews—after the treaty by Rexford and Elsbree; Mount Valley township, 1868, Messrs. Canada and McCormick; Montana township, about June, 1865, Samuel Short; Labette township, October, 1868, L. A. Wood; Osage township, October, 1866, Thomas May; Howard township, 1868, William J. Stephenson; Canada township, January 23, 1867, Alexander and Milton Duncan; Hackberry township, fall of 1865, James Moss. — First church buildings: Richland township, at Old Labette, 1867, Methodist; Chetopa, 1869, Presbyterian Methodist and Baptist, all in same year; Parsons, 1871, Methodist; Liberty township, Baptist; Neosho township, Jacksonville, 1867, Methodist; Oswego township, Oswego, 1869, Congregational; Montana township, Montana, 1877, Presbyterian; Osage township, 1878, Christian; the school houses throughout the county are generally used for religious purposes. — First school houses: Mount Pleasant township, January, 1870, by district No. 59; Parsons, 1871, district No. 33; Walton township, district No. 42; Neosho township, Jacksonville, 1866, joint school dis-

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trict No. 11; Fairview township, Barnard school house, by subscription; Liberty township, 1868, W. J. Conner, Lour and Peters; Oswego township, 1868, district No. 1; Mount Valley township, at Fairview, by bonds of district; Montana township, 1869, in school district No. 9, by private citizens; Labette township, district No. 69; Osage township, 1869, log house, district No. 37; Howard township, 1872, called Trenton school house, district No. 67; Canada township, 1872, district No. 84; Hackberry township, 1870, district No. 7. — First marriages: Mount Pleasant township, George Greer and Molly Hill, July 12, 1870; Parsons, Z. T. Swigert and Josephine Parker, January, 1871; Neosho township, T. D. G. Marquand and Mary Buck, April, 1866; Oswego township, Clinton Rexford and Mattie Mason, 1867; Montana township, William Wilcox and Jane Marlow, about September, 1866; Labette township, Richard Tremble and Emmazetta Martin, spring of 1870; Osage township, John Cook and Nellie Hyde, about February 1, 1869; Howard township, J. H. S. McClintock and Nettie Smallwood, 1872; Canada township, James Donaghue and Katy Vasser, 1867. — First births: Mount Pleasant township, Clarence Moore, July, 1869, in a covered wagon, on the Northeast quarter Section 11, Township 33, Range 19; Parsons, Levi Parsons Dana, April, 1871; Neosho township, John Hampton and Mary Hampton, May, 1866; Oswego township, Clinton Collins; Montana township, Mark T. Simmons, March 22, 1866; Labette township, Infant Daniels, December, 1869; Osage township, Sarah E. Ray, January, 1867; Canada township, Milton Duncan, March 12, 1869; Hackberry township, Mary C. Johnson, December 1, 1866. — First business established: Richland township, Orville Thompson, four miles north of Chetopa, and G. Martin, at Old Labette; Mt. Pleasant township, general store, 1865, by N. C. Moore; Parsons, grocery, Sippel Bros.; Neosho township, dry goods and groceries, McCaslin & Jett; Liberty township, dry goods and groceries, 1869, at Neola, William Conner & Son; Oswego township, Elsbree & Rexford—a Mr. Matthews had a trading store at Oswego as early as 1840; Mound Valley township, groceries and dry goods, 1867, McCormick & Standfield; Montana township, general merchandise, February, 1866, B. F. Simons; Elm Grove township, at Ripon, 1870, C. B. Pratt; Osage township, general merchandise, 1869, Blake Bros. — First post offices: Richland township, Chetopa; Mt. Pleasant township, Altamont, October 23, 1874, Henry Hammon, postmaster; Parsons, post office first called Mendota, near railroad track, November, 1870, W. K. Hayes, postmaster; Neosho township, Jacksonville, 1867, M. L. McCaslin, postmaster; Fairview township, Elston; Liberty township, Neola, 1868, W. J. Conner, postmaster; Oswego township, Oswego, 1868, D. N. Carr, postmaster; Mound Valley township, Mormie; Montana township, Montana, March, 1866, B. F. Simons, postmaster; Elm Grove township, Ripon, C. B. Pratt, postmaster; Osage township, Timber Hill, Francis Labadie, postmaster; Howard township, Dora, W. H. Godwin, postmaster; Canada township, Gorham, 1876, P. B. Clark, postmaster; Hackberry township, Lake Creek, 1875, O. C. Ketchum. — The "old town" of Labette was started in 1867, by G. Martin and others, five miles north of Chetopa, on the Neosho river. They opened a store, built a saw mill, etc. The town flourished for a year or two, when Mr. R. Tileston opened a store, and started a town a mile further west and south of the Labette river. This new town absorbed "Old Labette," and it in turn was removed to Chetopa. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad was completed to Parsons in 1870, and the shops of the company were located there the following year. Labette City is in Liberty township, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Oswego was a favorite resort of the red men, and flint arrows, etc., are frequently dug up in the vicinity. White Hair, Chief of the Osages, had his village here; then Matthews, a noted guerrilla, settled and kept a trading post

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among the Indians. He had an Indian wife, and during the rebellion espoused the cause of the South, murdered Union men, and kept a band of Indians and ruffians around him, to whom these and many other crimes are imputed. Finally, the town of Humboldt was burned under his leadership, and its people cruelly treated. For these acts he was shot by United States troops while attempting to escape, and his house at Oswego burned. White Hair's wife and Matthews' Indian son lie buried at Oswego. [Another authority says that Matthews was a large hearted man; that, though he was a rebel colonel, he did not burn Humboldt, and that his son John was a desperado whose crimes were, in many instances, unjustly charged to the father.] In 1865, Oswego was settled by J. C. Rexford, A. P. Elstree, C. C. and M. Clover, C. W. Watkins, C. H. Bent, Samuel Collins and J. Q. Cowell. Bent was elected to the Legislature, and Labette was detached from Neosho county in February, 1867. Oswego was first called Little Town, but received its present name in 1866. The town was incorporated, and became a city of the third class, in 1868; J. F. Newlon was the first Mayor. Oswego is the county seat, and the court house was erected by the citizens, and presented to the county.

Labette county was organized in 1867.

Population in 1870, 9,973; population in 1875, 14,571; increase in five years, 4,598; population in 1878, 17,196; increase in eight years, 7,223. Rural population, 12,037; city or town population, 5,159; per cent. of rural to city or town population, 70.

POPULATION of 1878, by Townships and Cities.

TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.	POP.	TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.	POP.	TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.	POP.
Canada.....	596	Chetopa City.....	990	Elm Grove.....	916
Fairview.....	625	Hackberry.....	1,005	Howard.....	571
Liberty.....	906	Labette.....	530	Montana.....	806
Mount Pleasant.....	513	Mound Valley.....	989	Neosho.....	571
North.....	739	Oswego.....	763	Osage.....	1,259
Oswego City.....	1,317	Parsons City.....	2,483	Richland.....	1,050
Walton.....	568				

Face of the Country.—Bottom land, 20 per cent.; upland, 80 per cent.; forest (Government survey), 10 per cent.; prairie, 90 per cent. Average width of bottoms—the Neosho one mile, others one-half mile; in the eastern and northeastern parts the surface is rocky and bluffy, south and west undulating, and the bottom between the Neosho and Labette level.

Timber.—Average width of timber belts—along the Neosho two miles, other streams from one-half to one mile. Varieties: black walnut, hickory, pecan, hackberry, sycamore, red and white elm, red, burr, barren and Spanish oak, mulberry, willow, cottonwood, maple. But little attention has been given to the growth of artificial timber, the native growth furnishing a good supply of fuel. Nearly all the planting is for shade, windbreaks or ornament. The leading varieties planted are soft maple and cottonwood.

Principal Streams.—Neosho river, running from north to south along the east side of the county. Labette river runs from the northern central portion of the county in a southeasterly direction, and unites with the Neosho three miles north of the south line of the county. Hackberry creek runs from west to east and empties into the Labette. Deer creek runs southeast and empties into the Hackberry. Turkey creek runs northeast, joining the Labette. Snow, Pumpkin and Big Hill creeks, running southwest, empty into the Verdigris. There are but few springs in the county; well water is reached at a depth of from 20 to 40 feet.

Coal.—Coal has been discovered in thin veins in several localities. Proportion of

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surface underlain not definitely stated. The coal is used almost exclusively for local domestic purposes.

Building Stone, etc.—An abundance of lime and sandstone of good quality is found near and south of Oswego, and conveniently distributed throughout the county. Pottery and fire clay have also been found along the Labette river and in other localities, but not to a great extent.

Railroad Connections.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad enters the county from the northeast and northwest, uniting at Parsons, whence it runs in a southeasterly direction, leaving the county near its southeast corner; the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad crosses the northwestern corner of the county. Principal stations on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas: Parsons, Labette, Oswego and Chetopa. The Missouri & Western road runs from Oswego, in the eastern part of the county, directly east through Cherokee county, via Columbus. The Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railway (narrow gauge) runs from Parsons to Wier City, a distance of 31 miles.

Agricultural Statistics.—Acres in the county, 415,360; taxable acres, 391,801; under cultivation, 178,258.80; cultivated to taxable acres, 45.50 per cent.; increase of cultivated acres during the year, 31,260.80.

Value of Garden Produce, Poultry and Eggs Sold during the Year.—Garden produce, \$5,203.20; poultry and eggs, \$8,382.25.

Old Corn on Hand.—Old corn on hand March 1st, 1878, 265,082 bushels, or an average of 77 bushels to each family.

STATEMENT showing the Acreage of Field Crops named from 1872 to 1878, inclusive.

CROPS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Winter Wheat.....	23,765.00	23,765.00	32,402.00	38,075.75	40,297.00	25,557.00	33,135.00
Rye.....	131.00	233.00	262.00	313.50	389.00	200.00	368.00
Spring Wheat.....	51.00	84.00	35.00	12.50	5.00	2.00	19.00
Corn.....	31,483.00	34,631.00	37,641.00	44,490.50	47,748.00	66,759.00	65,985.00
Barley.....	12.00	16.00	41.00	3.00	8.00	77.00	69.00
Oats.....	11,113.00	10,608.00	7,836.00	6,391.75	11,861.00	8,579.00	13,376.00
Buckwheat.....	92.00	49.00	38.00	5.50	73.25	74.00	154.50
Irish Potatoes.....	764.00	1,380.00	1,330.00	1,109.85	1,736.75	1,061.00	1,312.00
Sweet Potatoes.....	30.00	64.00	91.00	99.98	120.50	84.00	95.90
Sorghum.....	286.00	379.00	485.00	905.95	436.25	743.00	685.13
Castor Beans.....	186.00	156.00	800.00	1,564.75	531.00	1,615.00	1,900.50
Cotton.....	3.00	107.75	90.00	101.49	61.75	81.00	370.50
Flax.....	1.00	41.50	435.00	2,036.25	1,933.00	314.00	25.25
Hemp.....	4.00	10.50	17.00	12.62	32.13	80.00	13.89
Tobacco.....	4.00	10.50	54.00	95.75	173.75	166.00	36.13
Broom Corn.....	745.00	576.00	1,134.00	1,215.50	2,178.00	3,140.00	2,021.00
Millet and Hungarian.....	214.00	214.00	343.00	266.50	220.13	673.00	1,139.75
Timothy Meadow.....	205.00	207.00	189.00	63.50	152.38	81.00	209.25
Clover Meadow.....	16,711.00	8,810.00	5,485.00	10,055.00	5,738.00	11,004.00	24,783.00
Prairie Meadow.....	34.00	6.00	83.00	37.00	212.00	50.00	251.00
Timothy Pasture.....	10.00	10.00	25.00	.50	1.00	23.00	23.00
Clover Pasture.....	462.00	463.00	21.00	100.50	195.25	137.00	475.50
Blue-Grass Pasture.....	28,068.00	27,238.00	24,708.00	32,725.00	25,585.00	26,590.00	31,831.00
Prairie Pasture.....							
Total.....	114,373.00	109,048.75	113,521.00	139,688.14	139,784.64	146,998.00	178,258.80

Increase in six years, 56- per cent.
Average increase per annum, 9.33- per cent.

RANK of Labette County in the Crops named below, as to Acreage, and in Cultivated Acreage for the years mentioned in the foregoing table.

CROPS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Wheat.....	1	2	1	1	3	13	20
Corn.....	14	13	12	14	14	9	5
Total Acreage in all Crops...	2	5	6	6	9	6	2

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STATEMENT showing the Acres, Product and Value of Principal Crops for 1878, together with the Increase and Decrease as compared with 1877.

CROPS.	ACRES IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.	PRODUCT IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.	VALUE OF PRODUCT IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.
Winter Wheat.....bu.	33,135.00	7,578.00 in.	430,755.00	175,185.00 in.	\$ 279,990.75	\$32,087.85 in.
Rye.....bu.	368.00	168.00 in.	6,992.00	4,192.00 in.	2,097.60	1,257.60 in.
Spring Wheat.....bu.	19.00	17.00 in.	190.00	170.00 in.	104.50	87.50 in.
Corn.....bu.	65,985.00	774.00 de.	2,243,490.00	426,870.00 de.	426,263.10	54,401.70 de.
Barley.....bu.	69.00	8.00 de.	2,070.00	145.00 in.	1,035.00	457.50 in.
Oats.....bu.	13,376.00	4,797.00 in.	454,784.00	60,150.00 in.	72,765.44	13,570.34 in.
Buckwheat.....bu.	154.50	80.50 in.	3,060.00	1,906.00 in.	2,472.00	7,392.40 de.
Irish Potatoes.....bu.	1,312.00	251.00 in.	78,720.00	27,380.00 de.	45,657.60	1,534.80 in.
Sweet Potatoes.....bu.	95.90	11.90 in.	10,836.70	1,763.30 de.	7,910.79	4,689.21 de.
Sorghum.....gall.	688.13	54.87 de.	79,134.95	6,310.05 de.	39,567.48	3,155.02 de.
Castor Beans.....bu.	1,900.50	285.50 in.	26,607.00	3,997.00 in.	33,258.75	10,648.75 in.
Cotton.....lbs.	1.50	29.50 de.	255.00	5,015.00 de.	22.95	504.05 de.
Flax.....bu.	370.50	56.50 in.	3,705.00	251.00 in.	3,705.00	78.30 in.
Hemp.....lbs.	25	25 in.	230.00	230.00 in.	13.80	13.80 in.
Tobacco.....lbs.	13.89	16.11 de.	10,278.60	11,921.40 de.	1,027.86	1,192.14 de.
Broom Corn.....lbs.	36.13	129.87 de.	28,904.00	108,826.00 de.	1,083.90	3,896.10 de.
Millet & Hungarian.....tons	2,021.00	1,119.00 de.	6,063.00	3,357.00 de.	24,252.00	13,428.00 de.
Timothy Meadow.....tons	1,139.75	466.75 in.	1,937.57	793.47 in.	9,687.85	3,967.95 in.
Clover Meadow.....tons	209.25	125.25 in.	418.50	230.50 in.	2,092.50	1,252.50 in.
Prairie Meadow.....tons	24,783.00	13,779.00 in.	42,131.00	24,424.20 in.	122,179.90	67,930.18 in.
Timothy Pasture.....acres	251.00	201.00 in.				
Clover Pasture.....acres	23.00	5.00 de.				
Blue-Grass Pasture.....acres	475.50	338.50 in.				
Prairie Pasture.....acres	31,831.00	5,241.00 in.				
Total.....	178,258.80	31,360.80 in.			\$4075,188.77	\$44,217.85 in.

Dairy Products.—Number of cheese factories, 1; capital invested, \$900; cheese manufactured in 1875, 9,840 lbs.; in 1878, 10,014 lbs.; increase, 174 lbs. Butter manufactured in 1875, 216,804 lbs.; in 1878, 327,742 lbs.; increase, 110,938 lbs.

Farm Animals.—Number of horses, in 1877, 5,295; in 1878, 5,514; increase, 219. Mules and asses, in 1877, 951; in 1878, 1,180; increase, 229. Milch cows, in 1877, 4,706; in 1878, 5,189; increase, 483. Other cattle, in 1877, 7,547; in 1878, 8,161; increase, 614. Sheep, in 1877, 3,464; in 1878, 3,430; decrease, 34. Swine, in 1877, 15,720; in 1878, 25,196; increase, 9,476.

Sheep Killed by Dogs.—Number of sheep killed by dogs, 190; value of sheep killed by dogs, \$570.

Wool.—Clip of 1877, 2,769 lbs.

Value of Animals Slaughtered.—Value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter during the year, \$110,151.30.

Horticulture.—Number of acres nurseries, 577.38. Number of trees in bearing: apple, 67,505; pear, 2,218; peach, 170,055; plum, 3,187; cherry, 11,247. Number of trees not in bearing: apple, 188,202; pear, 8,757; peach, 58,585; plum, 5,216; cherry, 20,739.

Herd Law.—The herd law has been in operation throughout this county since 1874. Public opinion is much divided as to its usefulness; but those who are opposed to it would probably object to its repeal, except upon some future specified date. It is thought that hedge growing has been promoted by the law, as lands are more largely cultivated. It stimulates grain growing, at the expense of cattle raising. The advocates of the law urge that it protects the poorer class of settlers, who can not afford to fence, and secures a denser population. The opponents claim that stock raising being so much more profitable, the law should be done away with, and all unimproved lands be utilized for grazing purposes; but they admit that the county would not be so generally prosperous without the law.

Fences.—Stone, 9,199 rods; cost, \$18,398. Rail, 195,856 rods; cost, \$254,612.80.

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Board, 23,539 rods; cost, \$32,954.60. Wire, 15,234 rods; cost, \$10,663.80. Hedge, 577,458 rods; cost, \$375,347.70. Total rods of fence, 821,286; total cost, \$691,976.90.

Apiculture.—Number of stands of bees, 476; pounds of honey, 5,193; wax, 70.50.

Value of Agricultural Implements.—Amount invested in agricultural implements, \$49,100.

Manufactures.—Liberty township: steam saw mill, capital, \$300; steam flouring mill, capital, \$1,175. Montana township: steam flouring mill, capital, \$3,600. Mound Valley township: cheese factory, capital, \$900. Oswego township: steam and water power flouring mill, capital, \$25,000; steam flouring mill, capital, \$6,000; steam furniture factory, capital, \$2,000. Richland township: steam saw mill, capital, \$1,000; steam flouring mills, capital invested, \$30,000; steam furniture factory, capital, \$2,500; wind power grist mill, capital, \$500; steam foundry and elevator, capital, \$1,200. Walton township: steam flouring mill, capital, \$1,500; cigar manufacturing, 2, capital, \$800; steam foundry and machine shops, capital, \$500,000.

Valuation and Indebtedness.—Assessed valuation of personal property, \$361,691; railroad property, \$319,150.97; total assessed valuation of all property, \$2,387,013.81; true valuation of all property, \$3,978,356.35. Total indebtedness of county, township, city and school districts, \$152,545.62; per cent. of indebtedness to assessed valuation, .06+.

Newspaper History.—The first newspaper published in Labette county was the *Eagle*, published at Jacksonville in April, 1868, by B. K. Land.

The *Parsons Eclipse* was started April 9, 1874. It was originally a Greenback paper, but now is Democratic. J. B. Lamb is the editor and proprietor.

The *Advance* was the first paper established at Chetopa, the first number being issued January 15, 1869, by John W. Horner and A. S. Corey. In May, 1869, Mr. Corey retired, leaving to Mr. Horner the entire control of the paper. In January, 1870, S. A. Fitch bought a half interest, and continued in the business till August 1, 1871, when he sold to Mr. Horner. July 1, 1872, J. M. Cavaness bought a half interest, and took the business management. In January, 1873, L. J. Vanlandingham bought the interest of Co. Horner, and in January, 1874, sold out to Nixon Elliott, who only remained six months, when he sold to J. M. Cavaness, who has had exclusive control of the paper since that time. In January, 1874, the paper took the name of the *Southern Kansas Advance*.

In 1873, F. D. Harkrider commenced the publication of the *Chetopa Democrat*, but it survived only till after the fall election.

In 1876, J. H. Hibbetts and F. W. Frye started the *Herald*, but it suspended in the spring of 1877.

The *Oswego Register* was established in 1868 by E. R. Trask. It was edited at different times by Clover & McGill, Bishop & Crum, Perkins & Crum, J. Shorten, and Trask & Newlon.

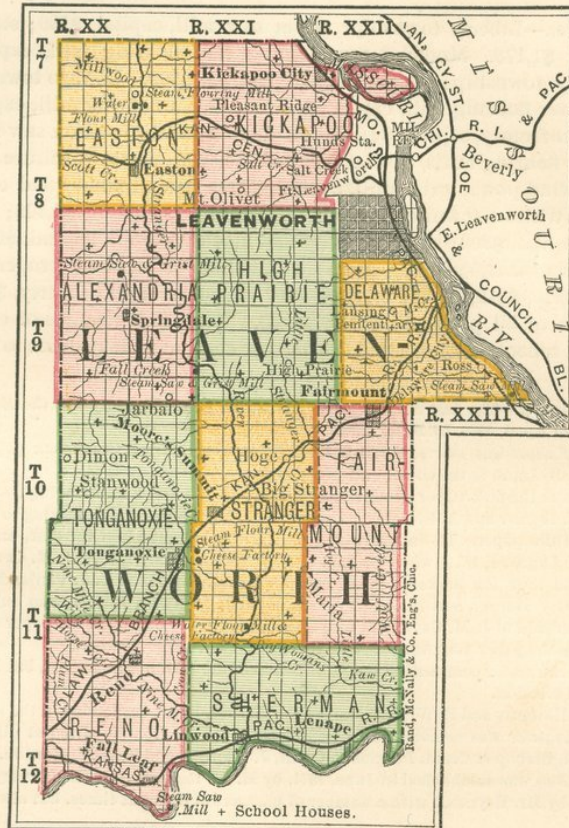
The *Parsons Sun* was established in June, 1871, by M. W. Reynolds and L. J. Perry. The *Sun* has been continued by Mr. Reynolds with a number of partners at different times, but always as a Republican journal.

Schools.—Number of organized districts, 95; school population, 6,415; average salary of teachers, per month, males, \$35.65; females, \$30.85. School houses built during 1878, frame, 6. Total number of school houses, 92; log, 1; frame, 85; brick, 3; stone, 3. Value of all school property, \$113,898. A few of the districts have ornamented their grounds by setting out trees. One school house is situated in a grove of natural growth.

Churches.—Baptist: organizations, 8; membership, 315; church edifices, 2; value of church property, \$5,000. Congregational: organizations, 3; membership, 66; church edifices, 2; value of church property, \$6,000. Episcopal: organizations, 1; membership, 17; church edifices, 1; value of church property, \$5,250. Methodist Episcopal: organizations, 24; membership, 1,100; church edifices, 3; value of church property, \$12,258. Presbyterian: organizations, 7; membership, 260; church edifices, 3; value of church property, \$14,000. Roman Catholic: organizations, 3; membership, 1,200; church edifices, 2; value of church property, \$1,500. United Presbyterian: organizations, 2; membership, 70; church edifices, 1; value of church property, \$10,000.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

MAP OF LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS, 1878.



First settlements: Reno township, March 9, 1856, by John Farrell; Stranger township, 1863, probably by Jacob Branson; Fairmount township, 1859, Ben. Harrod; Alexandria township, 1854, John Wright; Tonganoxie, 1861, Wilson H. Fox, James French and William English; Easton township, fall of 1854, H. B. Gale, J. C. Cram Melvin Cool, and S. F. Rhea; High Prairie, 1854, immigrants from Platte county, Missouri. — First church buildings: Reno township, 1872, Methodist; Stranger township, Roman Catholic—the school houses are generally used for religious worship; Fairmount township, 1876, Fairmount, Presbyterian; Alexandria township, Springdale, Society of Friends; Tonganoxie township, at Tonganoxie, date and denomination not given; Easton township, in 1860, the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian denominations united in paying off a mechanics' lien upon the Masonic building at Round Prairie, which is still used jointly as a place of worship; High Prairie township, 1860, Christian. — First school houses: Reno township, 1869, district No. 43; Stranger township, 1865, built by Dr. Gray as a dwelling, and sold to district No. 27; Fairmount township, 1865, district No. 35; Alexandria township,

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1857, erected by the Society of Friends—Alice Newby was the first teacher; Tonganoxie township, 1863, by subscription, before the districts were organized; Easton township, 1856, built by private parties—after the organization of the districts the first house was built by district No. 4; High Prairie township, 1864, district No. 2. — First marriages: Michael Retzsinger and Ellen Swisher, 1865; Fairmount township, Jacob Morris and Cassinda Reynolds; Alexandria township, Henry Dunlap and Hannah Way, November 25, 1860; Easton township, Armistead Dawson and Miss Pindman. — First births: John Farrell; Alexandria township, Mordecai Hiatt, May 20, 1856; Easton township, John Dawson. — First business established: Reno township, general merchandise, John Jacobs; Fairmount township, A. S. Penfield; Alexandria township, general store, 1860, B. W. Hiatt; Easton township, Armistead Dawson had a "ranche" and store on the Stranger, where Easton now stands, about 1852, and traded with the Indians. — First post offices: Reno township, Reno, John Jacobs, postmaster; Stranger township, Hoge, 1868, Joseph Doge, postmaster; Fairmount township, Kelly station, 1866, A. S. Penfield, postmaster; Alexandria township, Springdale, 1860, D. F. Walker, postmaster; Tonganoxie township, Tonganoxie, 1862, William English, postmaster; Easton township—Kickapoo was formerly a part of this township, and the first post office was at that place; afterwards Easton was organized, and an office established at the town of that name. — The county poor asylum is located in High Prairie township, and the number of inmates averages about thirty. The State penitentiary is located in Delaware township, five miles south of the city of Leavenworth; number of prisoners at date of last report (November 30, 1876,) 406. Fort Leavenworth, with the military reservation, is included within the boundaries of Kickapoo township. The post was established in 1827. A part of the Third regiment of the army was stationed at the present site of the fort, and the post was named in honor of the colonel of the regiment, Henry H. Leavenworth. It was called a cantonment until 1832, when it became a fort. A few miles west of the fort, in the territory of the Kickapoo Indians, the Methodists and Catholics established their missionaries at an early day. These, with the Indian traders and their families, formed the first settlement of whites in Kickapoo township. Within a month after the passage of the bill organizing the Territory of Kansas, a large portion of the township was settled and claimed by immigrants from Missouri and neighboring States. Among the earliest settlers after the organization of the Territory were the Burnes, from Weston, Mo., the Freeland, Beagles, Thompsons, Codys, including the father of "Bill" Cody, the celebrated scout; the Hendersons, W. Finley, Alex. Russell, the Merchants, and Captain Martin, afterwards leader of the famous proslavery organization known as the "Kickapoo Rangers." Of those living in the country previous to 1854, were the Dyers, and M. P. Rively, Indian traders, and the Grovers and Shalers, of the Kickapoo mission. The little town of Kickapoo was one of the first established in Kansas. For three or four years it grew rapidly, and contained several dry goods houses, grocery stores, two or three drug stores, as many hotels, a steam saw mill, a shingle mill, and three saloons. During the war it gradually declined, and at the present time there is little left to entitle it to the name of a town.

LEAVENWORTH CITY.—First settlement, June, 1854, by the Leavenworth Town Company. — First church buildings: First ward, 1856-7, Episcopal, south side of Seneca street, between Second and Third; Second ward, May, 1855, southeast corner of Fifth and Shawnee streets, Lutheran, built by Rev. J. B. McAfee, and also used for school purposes; Third ward, no report; Fourth ward, 1854, corner of Fifth and Kickapoo streets, by Rev., now Bishop, Miede. — First school buildings:



VIEW OF LEAVENWORTH.
(From Harper's Special Geography of Kansas.)

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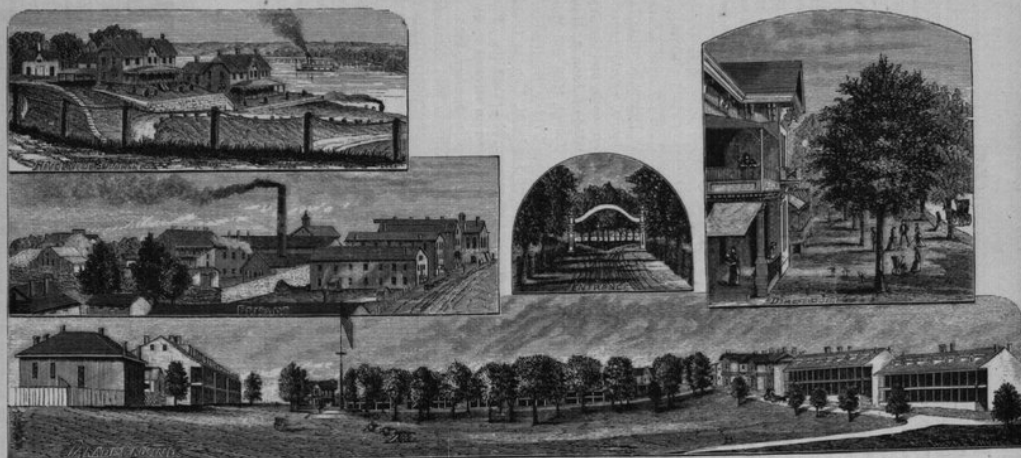
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First ward, 1867, Morris school, southeast corner of Fifth and Dacotah streets; Second ward, see church building mentioned above, also used as a school; Third ward, no report; Fourth ward, 1865, Osage street school, between Sixth and Seventh streets. — First marriages: First ward, John Griffin and Johanna Kennedy, October, 1855; Second ward, Michael Pryzbylowicz and Johanna Gerstenskee, July 22, 1856; Third and Fourth wards, no report. — First births: First ward, Maggie Casey, June 29, 1856; Second ward, Cora C. Kyle, now Mrs. J. M. Allen, December 5, 1854, in the old Leavenworth Hotel. — First business established: First ward, hotel, Edmund Walsh, Seneca street, between Third and Fourth; Second ward, newspaper publisher, Wm. H. Adams, 1854, *Leavenworth Herald*; first store, Lewis N. Rees; Third ward, no report; Fourth ward, hotel, Charles Holborn, Metropolitan avenue, between Seventh street and Broadway. — First post office: corner of Main street and Levee, north side, Lewis N. Rees, postmaster. The county court house is located in the Second ward, erected at a cost of \$142,596.22. The county jail is also in this ward, erected at a cost of \$10,000.

Leavenworth County was originally organized by act of the Legislature, in 1855, and, in 1859, what is now the county of Wyandotte was cut off from Leavenworth. The original county included within its boundaries the Delaware trust lands, the Delaware reserve and diminished reserve, the Muncie lands, a small portion of the Kickapoo lands, the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth, and the Wyandotte lands. The first Board of County Commissioners consisted of John A. Halderman, Probate Judge and *ex officio* President of the Board, Joseph Hall and Matthew R. Walker. The first meeting of the Board was held on Friday, September 7, 1855, and the first official act was the appointment of James M. Lyle as Clerk of the Board; the second was to divide the county into municipal townships. The city of Leavenworth was declared the temporary county seat, and an election to fix the permanent county seat was ordered for the second Monday in October, 1855. At that election the vote was reported as follows: For Delaware, 929; Kickapoo, 878; Leavenworth, 726, with several scattering. The two Commissioners declared Delaware the county seat, but Judge Halderman refused to give a certificate. G. D. Todd was the first Sheriff—H. D. McMeekin, Under-Sheriff. The county seat was removed to Delaware February 20, 1857. In October of the same year, another election was held, when Leavenworth was selected as the county seat, and it has since remained there. The first court held in the county was organized by Hon. S. D. Lecompte, the first Chief Justice of the Territory, March 19, 1855. The first members of the Legislature elected from the county, at the election held March 30, 1855, were R. R. Rees and L. J. Eastin, editor of the *Herald*, to the Council, and Wm. G. Mathias, A. D. Payne and H. D. McMeekin to the Lower House.

Leavenworth county was organized in 1855.

MILITARY RESERVATION OF FORT LEAVENWORTH.—This is one of the largest, most valuable and choicest reservations belonging to the military department of the United States. It was undoubtedly selected in the first place on account of its elegant and commanding position, and the great beauty of its surroundings, as well as the healthy situation. It is truly a lovely and charming spot naturally, and of late years it has been greatly beautified and improved under the skillful and energetic care and management of the department commander, Maj. Gen. John Pope, as the post of Fort Leavenworth is the headquarters of the department of the Missouri. The reservation, or at least that portion of it which lies on the right bank of the Missouri river, is within the county of Leavenworth. A small portion of the reservation lies across the Missouri river, opposite the post, in the State of Missouri. It



VIEWS IN FORT LEAVENWORTH.
(From Mitchell's New Intermediate Geography, Kansas Edition.)

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has been generally supposed and so reported, that Fort Leavenworth, as it is now called, and the reservation attached thereto, was established by Col. Leavenworth, by order of the War department, on the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1826, and called Cantonment Leavenworth. By the subjoined "History," it would appear that it was 1827 instead of 1826.

"HISTORY OF FORT LEAVENWORTH RESERVATION.—Orders from Adjutant General's office, March 7th, 1827, direct Colonel Leavenworth, Third Infantry, with four companies of his regiment to ascend the Missouri river, and when at a point on its left bank, near the mouth of Little Platte river, and within a range of twenty miles above or below its confluence, to select such position as, in his judgment, is best calculated for the site of a permanent cantonment. (See Appendix 'A.')

"Colonel Leavenworth, under date of May 8th, 1827, writes from camp 'Mouth of Little Platte,' that after a short examination of the country, there was no good site for a military post on the left bank of the Missouri, within the distance of the place mentioned in the general orders from the Adjutant General's office, and accordingly proceeded up the river some twenty miles and found a very good site for a cantonment on the right bank of the Missouri, about twenty miles from the mouth of the Little Platte, and concludes that there is no other place that will answer the purpose required within the prescribed distance of that river.

"July 11th, 1827, Colonel Leavenworth writes that he has not yet received an answer to his letter of May 8th, 1827, and consequently does not know that his selection of the site for a cantonment will be approved. Has, however, commenced the erection of the quarters, and called the post, Cantonment Leavenworth, as appears from the post return.

"September 19th, 1827, Adjutant General R. Jones informs Mayor General Gaines, commanding Western Department, that the site selected by Colonel Leavenworth for a permanent cantonment, in virtue of general orders of March 7th, 1827, is approved by the General-in-Chief. The selection of the 'right' instead of the 'left bank' of the Missouri, for the reasons assigned by Colonel Leavenworth in his report of the 8th of May, is deemed to be judicious, and is therefore approbated.

"The troops were withdrawn May 16th, 1829, (but a detachment may have remained at the post.)

"The post was re-occupied August 12th, 1829, and continued so up to the present date.

"In general orders, No. 11, February 8th, 1832, the Secretary of War directs that all cantonments be called forts. Hence its present name—'Fort Leavenworth.'

"The first reserve known in Adjutant General's office, as having been declared by the President, is of date June 21st, 1838.

"The land held as reserved, extends from six to seven miles along the Missouri river, and varies from one to two miles wide, containing about 6,840 acres.

"The reservation is on the right bank of the Missouri river, and about one hundred and fifty feet above its surface. Latitude 39° 21' north; longitude 94° 44' west.

"On October 10, 1834, a new reservation was declared by the President.

"Referring to Vol. 10, Stat. at Large, p. 1043, Art. 1, will be seen the Treaty made with the Delaware tribe of Indians, May 6, 1854.

"Attention is invited to the Quartermaster-General's report to the Secretary of War, December 4, 1871, as follows:

"The State (Kansas) was admitted to include all territory within certain boundaries, except certain Indian lands, which by treaty with Indian tribes, could not be included in any State or Territorial Governments, without consent of such tribes.

"I fear, therefore, that the United States has ceded away its exclusive jurisdiction over the reservation.

"I am not advised of any law ceding such jurisdiction back to the United States.

"Whether, under the Constitution, the reservation of this land as a site for a military post and public buildings, takes it out of the effect of the law of 1859, I am not able to decide.

"As appears from the report of the Department Commander, under the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the boundaries of the Indian claim as allowed, would barely include the actual buildings of the post proper, leaving outside, as far as can be ascertained, hospital, guard-house, arsenal buildings and grounds, upper farm and corrals, forage and hay yards, wagon sheds, National Cemetery, and indeed all that is valuable on the reservation except the actual buildings of the post proper.

"I recommend, as the question is a very important one, that it be definitely settled by competent authority, and, if it can be legally done, in such manner as will not impair the present usefulness of the reserve as a site for a military post and Government buildings."

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"APPENDIX 'A.'"

"Orders]

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 7, 1887.

"Extract.

"2.—Colonel Leavenworth, of the Third Infantry, with four companies of his regiment, will ascend the Missouri river, and when he reaches a point on its left bank, near the mouth of Little Platte river, and within a range of twenty miles above or below its confluence, he will select such position as, in his judgment, is best calculated for the site of a permanent cantonment. The spot being chosen, he will then construct, with the troops of his command, comfortable, though temporary quarters, sufficient for the accommodation of four companies.

"This movement will be made as early as the convenience of the service will permit.

"5.— . . . All facilities requisite for carrying the provisions of this order into effect will be furnished by the proper Departments of the Staff, and the Commanding General of the Western Department is charged with its execution.

"By order of Major General Brown.

"(Signed)

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

"REMARKS.—'Joint Resolution of Congress, approved February 9, 1871,' authorizes the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, of Leavenworth county, in the State of Kansas, for fair grounds.

"Act 'approved July 27, 1868,' grants the right of way to certain railway companies over the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation.

"Act 'approved July 27, 1868,' donates a portion of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation for the exclusive use of a public road.

"Act 'approved July 20, 1868,' authorizes the sale of twenty acres of land in the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation to the Leavenworth Coal Company.'

In addition to that portion of the reservation occupied by the fort proper, there are two large farms—the upper and lower—the one above the post, north, in the bottom, and the one south. Both are in a high state of cultivation. They are the only farms that have proved a success when cultivated by the Government. There are three railroads passing across the reservation—the Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern, leased and operated by the Missouri Pacific, running along the west bank of the Missouri river, across the reservation, north and south; the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, entering the reservation from the east, near the post, over the great iron bridge which spans the Missouri river at this point; the Kansas Central (narrow gauge), which enters the reservation at the northeast corner, on the river, and meanders northwest through the lower farm. The reservation lies immediately north, and adjoining the city of Leavenworth. The post or fort lies about two miles north of the city. A splendid macadam drive connects the two points.

Population in 1860, 12,606; in 1870, 32,444; increase in ten years, 19,838; population in 1875, 27,698; decrease in five years, 4,746; population in 1878, 28,544; increase in eighteen years, 15,938. Rural population, 11,418; city or town population, 17,126; per cent. of rural to city or town population, 40.

POPULATION of 1878, by Townships and Cities.

TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.	POP.	TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.	POP.	TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.	POP.
Alexandria.....	1,184	Delaware.....	2,357	Easton.....	1,241
Fairmount.....	1,066	High Prairie.....	1,015	Kickapoo.....	1,415
Leavenworth.....	15,559	Reno.....	738	Stranger.....	1,805
Sherman.....	1,006	Tonganoxie.....	1,458		

Face of the Country.—Bottom land, 20 per cent.; upland, 80 per cent.; forest (Government survey), 10 per cent.; prairie, 90 per cent. Average width of bottoms from one to one and a half miles; general surface of the country, undulating; near the Missouri river, bluffy.

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Timber.—Average width of timber belts, from one to one and a half miles. Varieties: white oak, walnut, burr oak, cottonwood, hickory, hackberry, etc. In nearly all the townships where there is not a plentiful natural growth, trees are being cultivated by a majority of the farmers. The quantities are small in each case, and the reports are so meager and indefinite that the areas can not be stated.

Principal streams.—The Missouri river skirts the northeast corner of the county, flowing in a southeasterly direction. The Kansas river, flowing east, bounds the county on the south. Big Stranger flows south into the Kansas river; Little Stranger southwest into Big Stranger. Nine-mile creek flows southeast. There are numerous smaller streams. The county is well supplied with springs; good well water is obtained at a depth of from 15 to 25 feet.

Coal.—Coal underlies about 7 per cent. of the area of the county. Thickness, 28 inches; depth below surface, 50 to 700 feet; quality, good; used almost exclusively for local, domestic and manufacturing purposes. At Leavenworth City, a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 710 feet and a 30-inch vein is being mined. The amount mined during the past year is stated at 1,500,000 bushels. From 1871 to 1878, inclusive, there have been mined 6,380,000 bushels. It is known as Leavenworth coal.

Building Stone, etc.—The whole county is underlaid with good flint blue limestone; large quantities, of an excellent quality, are quarried at the Penitentiary, near Leavenworth. Sandstone is also found in the southern part of the county. Hydraulic cement and fire clay reported in Reno township, but not developed.

Railroad Connections.—The Kansas Pacific Railway crosses the county in a southwest direction from Leavenworth, joining the Kansas City line at Lawrence; stations: Stranger, Tonganoxie, Reno. The Missouri Pacific Railroad follows the south bank of the Missouri; stations: Leavenworth, Fort Leavenworth, Kickapoo. Leavenworth is one of the termini of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which crosses the Missouri on the fine iron bridge, and connects with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad at Cameron, Missouri. The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad follows the opposite bank of the river, with a station at East Leavenworth. The Kansas Central Railroad (narrow gauge) starts from Leavenworth City, and runs in a northwest direction to Valley Falls, Holton and Onaga.

Agricultural Statistics.—Acres in the county, 291,200; taxable acres, 284,276; under cultivation, 127,970.38; cultivated to taxable acres, 45.02 per cent.; increase of cultivated acres during the year, 7,572.88.

Value of Garden Produce, Poultry and Eggs Sold during the Year.—Garden produce, \$16,019; poultry and eggs, \$14,085.

Old Corn on Hand.—Old corn on hand March 1st, 1878, 340,350 bushels, or an average of 60 bushels to each family.

Dairy Products.—Number of cheese factories, 1; capital invested, none reported; manufactured in 1875, 33,150 lbs.; in 1878, 22,018 lbs.; decrease, 11,132 lbs. Butter manufactured in 1875, 222,818 lbs.; in 1878, 266,461 lbs.; increase, 43,643 lbs.

Farm Animals.—Number of horses, in 1877, 5,825; in 1878, 6,470; increase, 645. Mules and asses, in 1877, 1,108; in 1878, 1,258; increase, 150. Milch cows, in 1877, 3,429; in 1878, 6,591; increase, 162. Other cattle, in 1877, 9,100; in 1878, 10,810; increase, 1,710. Sheep, in 1877, 3,427; in 1878, 2,929; decrease, 498. Swine, in 1877, 16,421; in 1878, 25,035; increase, 9,514.

Sheep Killed by Dogs.—Number of sheep killed by dogs, 90; value of sheep killed by dogs, \$270.

Wool.—Clip of 1877, 7,318 lbs.

Value of Animals Slaughtered.—Value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter during the year, \$165,378.02.



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STATEMENT showing the Acreage of Field Crops named from 1872 to 1878, inclusive.

Crops.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Winter Wheat	4,245.00	5,346.00	8,902.00	5,687.10	9,205.00	14,036.00	24,902.00
Rye	579.00	579.00	603.00	601.00	2,169.00	2,096.00	808.00
Spring Wheat	49.00	307.00	245.00	18.00	42.00	1,072.00	156.00
Corn	43,921.00	41,875.00	56,802.00	56,848.97	55,031.00	54,095.00	48,031.00
Barley	107.00	43.00	91.00	81.30	195.00	409.00	103.00
Oats	8,714.00	8,888.00	12,609.00	5,592.50	8,165.00	5,756.00	8,286.00
Buckwheat	98.00	300.00	24.00	607.23	160.50	101.00	45.00
Irish Potatoes	2,005.00	1,658.00	1,677.00	2,289.37	2,253.83	1,916.00	2,034.00
Sweet Potatoes	45.00	69.00	150.00	65.87	82.92	93.00	53.50
Sorghum	77.00	109.00	219.00	448.62	439.00	432.00	239.75
Castor Beans	24.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	5.00	8.50	.50
Cotton	14.00	41.00	40	3.25	11.50	19.00	85.00
Flax	135.00	101.00	15.00	287.00	224.00	234.00	45.00
Hemp	14.00	17.75	11.00	25.50	27.87	14.00	10.63
Tobacco	106.00	106.00	106.00	134.75	198.25	53.00	32.00
Broom Corn	1,112.00	2,103.00	3,496.00	6,267.00	5,320.50	3,148.00	1,970.00
Millet and Hungarian	1,763.00	1,763.00	2,065.00	2,762.00	1,945.25	2,644.00	4,151.00
Timothy Meadow	2,513.00	2,514.00	2,229.00	540.00	482.25	2,470.00	949.50
Clover Meadow	11,173.00	9,612.00	12,873.00	19,395.00	16,418.00	15,463.00	16,009.00
Prairie Meadow	515.00	74.00	586.00	764.00	751.00	466.00	1,347.50
Timothy Pasture	897.00	824.00	666.00	382.00	166.50	87.00	371.00
Clover Pasture	3,528.00	3,046.00	3,521.00	7,516.00	4,225.50	4,662.00	7,471.00
Blue-Grass Pasture	11,834.00	10,352.00	9,877.00	23,169.75	21,006.00	10,913.00	10,865.00
Prairie Pasture							
Total	93,308.00	89,645.75	116,940.40	134,317.46	129,065.87	120,397.50	127,970.38

Increase in six years, 37+ per cent.

Average increase per annum, 6.16 per cent.

RANK of Leavenworth County in the Crops named below, as to Acreage, and in Cultivated Acreage for the years mentioned in the foregoing table.

Crops.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Wheat	29	27	32	45	43	25	27
Corn	6	8	3	9	8	17	21
Total Acreage in all Crops	12	12	5	9	10	17	22

STATEMENT showing the Acres, Product and Value of Principal Crops for 1878, together with the Increase and Decrease as compared with 1877.

Crops.	ACRES IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.	PRODUCT IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.	VALUE OF PRODUCT IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.
Winter Wheat	24,902.00	10,866.00 in.	448,236.00	251,732.00 in.	\$ 322,729.92	\$116,400.72 in.
Rye	808.00	1,258.00 de.	18,584.00	19,144.00 de.	5,575.20	8,761.44 de.
Spring Wheat	156.00	916.00 de.	1,569.00	9,160.00 de.	936.00	8,712.00 de.
Corn	48,031.00	6,064.00 de.	1,921,240.00	27,915.00 in.	441,885.20	50,379.30 de.
Barley	108.00	301.00 de.	2,160.00	6,429.00 de.	1,080.00	2,355.60 de.
Oats	8,286.00	2,530.00 in.	323,154.00	110,182.00 in.	54,936.18	12,341.78 in.
Buckwheat	45.00	56.00 de.	900.00	211.00 de.	720.00	168.80 de.
Irish Potatoes	2,034.00	118.00 in.	152,550.00	8,850.00 in.	61,020.00	23,300.00 de.
Sweet Potatoes	53.50	39.50 de.	6,420.00	2,880.00 de.	4,173.00	2,367.00 de.
Sorghum	239.75	192.25 de.	27,571.25	22,108.75 de.	13,785.93	11,054.37 de.
Castor Beans	.50	8.00 de.	6.00	73.00 de.	7.50	77.50 de.
Cotton		19.00 de.		3,320.00 de.		333.00 de.
Flax	83.00	125.00 de.	1,020.00	870.00 de.	1,020.00	964.50 de.
Hemp	45.00	189.00 de.	41,400.00	173,880.00 de.	2,484.00	10,432.80 de.
Tobacco	10.63	3.37 de.	7,866.20	2,493.80 de.	786.62	249.38 de.
Broom Corn	32.00	21.00 de.	25,600.00	16,800.00 de.	960.00	630.00 de.
Millet and Hungarian	1,970.00	1,178.00 de.	5,910.00	1,960.00 de.	47,280.00	15,680.00 de.
Timothy Meadow	4,151.00	1,507.00 in.	5,396.30	1,959.10 in.	43,170.40	15,672.80 in.
Clover Meadow	949.50	1,520.50 de.	1,519.20	2,432.80 de.	12,153.60	19,462.40 de.
Prairie Meadow	16,009.00	546.00 in.	20,812.00	710.10 in.	145,684.00	4,970.70 in.
Timothy Pasture	1,347.50	881.50 in.				
Clover Pasture	371.00	284.00 in.				
Blue-Grass Pasture	7,471.00	2,809.00 in.				
Prairie Pasture	10,865.00	48.00 de.				
Total	127,970.38	7,572.88 in.			1,160,387.25	\$ 8,332.09 de.

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Horticulture.—Number of acres nurseries, 45.85. Number of trees in bearing: apple, 109,443; pear, 3,942; peach, 86,113; plum, 2,061; cherry, 19,975. Number of trees not in bearing: apple, 114,758; pear, 2,493; peach, 25,400; plum, 1,562; cherry, 9,419.

Herd Law.—There is no herd law for cattle in this county. Hogs are restrained. There is much division of sentiment as to the utility of the general herd law, but a majority of the people seem to oppose it. The comparative abundance of fencing material has much to do with this. It is held that the law retards fence building and hedge growing, and stimulates the growth of grain, to the prejudice of the stock interest. The friends of the law urge that a poor man could better afford to herd his stock than to fence his farm; while others, on the contrary, hold that it would be a disadvantage to stock raising on account of the cost of pasturing, and an indirect damage to grain growing, which can only be made profitable where the grain is fed to stock.

Fences.—Stone, 21,974 rods; cost, \$38,474.50. Rail, 208,506 rods; cost, \$260,632.50. Board, 192,721 rods; cost, \$269,809.40. Wire, 14,715 rods; cost, \$10,300.50. Hedge, 254,611 rods; cost, \$140,036.65. Total rods of fence, 692,527; total cost, \$719,252.95.

Apiculture.—Number of stands of bees, 2,385. Pounds of honey, 32,443; wax, 948.

Value of Agricultural Implements.—Amount invested in agricultural implements, \$49,786.

Manufactures.—Alexandria township: steam saw and grist mills, 2, capital, \$1,100. Delaware township: steam harness manufactory, capital, \$5,000; steam wagon and carriage manufactories, capital invested, \$120,000; steam-power shoe manufactory, capital, \$10,000. Easton township: water-power flouring mill, capital, \$10,000; steam flouring mill, capital, \$3,000. City of Leavenworth: steam saw mills, 2, capital invested, \$15,000; steam flouring mills, 4, combined capital, \$250,000; steam furniture manufactories, 2, capital, \$90,000; wagon and carriage manufactories, 7, combined capital, \$54,500; steam-power brewery, capital, \$75,000; steam-power woolen mill, capital, \$60,000; steam foundries, 2, capital, \$85,000; steam soap factories, 2, capital, \$25,000; cotton mill, capital, \$10,000; steam bridge manufactory, capital, \$50,000; steam planing mill, capital, \$60,000; paper box factory, capital, \$500; steam boiler works, capital, \$4,000; steam stove works, capital, \$75,000; barrel factory, capital, \$15,000; glue factory, capital, \$1,000; wooden box factory, capital, \$2,500; horse collar factory, capital, \$3,000; saddle tree factory, capital, \$2,000. Reno township: steam saw mill, capital, \$600. Tonganoxie township: water-power flouring mill, capital, \$4,000; cheese factory.

Valuation and Indebtedness.—Assessed valuation of personal property, \$1,001,193; railroad property, \$625,030.99; total assessed valuation of all property, \$6,353,953.99; true valuation of all property, \$10,589,923.32. Total indebtedness of county, township, city and school districts, \$1,901,422.67; per cent. of indebtedness to assessed valuation, 30—.

Newspaper History.—The *Herald*, the first paper printed in Leavenworth or in the Territory of Kansas, was issued September 15, 1834. It was printed under an "old elm tree," on the levee, near the corner of Cherokee street. It was owned and published by William H. Adams, who at last accounts resided in Howard county, Missouri. William H. Osborne was interested in the original project, but, having no means, he dropped out, and Gen. Lucien J. Eastin took his place. Eastin was editor, and the publishing firm was Eastin & Adams. The *Herald* was intensely Pro-Slavery. In 1835, H. Rives Poillard, of Virginia, was associate editor. He was, we believe, subsequently a historian of the "Southern Confederacy," and was killed in an affray at Richmond soon after the close of the war. Gen. Eastin died at Glasgow, Missouri, two or three years since. Early in 1839, William

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H. Gill, military store-keeper at Fort Leavenworth, purchased an interest in the paper, and became its editor, a daily edition being established May 17, of that year. Ward Burlingame was also a writer on the paper. The political policy of the *Herald* was greatly modified under Mr. Gill's management, and it supported the nomination of Mr. Douglas vigorously. During the following year the paper fell into the hands of William P. Fain, who had been U. S. Marshal at a former period. Its financial status had become much impaired by this time, and the *Herald* was not prosperous under its new management. In the fall of 1850, Messrs. R. C. Satterlee, B. R. Wilson (now of the *Oskaloosa Sickle and Sheaf*), and C. W. Helm, assumed the management of the paper, Mr. Helm being the editor. June 13th, of the next year, Mr. Satterlee was shot and killed by Col. Anthony. The paper lingered a few days longer and expired, the last number being dated June 27, 1861.

The *Kickapoo Pioneer*, a Democratic Pro-Slavery paper, was established at Kickapoo, in November, 1854. A. B. Hazzard was the editor and proprietor. It survived about three years, and perished for want of support.

The *Territorial Register* was started in March, 1855, by Sevier & Delahay; the latter was afterward appointed U. S. District Judge by President Lincoln. Delahay was the editor, and the *Register* was strongly Free-State, but with conservative tendencies. On the night of December 22, 1855, it was destroyed by a quasi military organization—in fact, a mob, called the "Kickapoo Rangers." The material of the office was thrown into the Missouri river.

The *Leavenworth Journal*, a Pro-Slavery paper, but rather conservative in its views, was started in the spring of 1856. Col. S. S. Goode was the editor and proprietor, and was succeeded by "Jack" Henderson. In the spring of 1858, Hutchison & Campbell leased the establishment of John A. Halderman, to whom it had descended in satisfaction of indebtedness incurred. They published a daily edition for nearly a year, with indifferent success, when the building in which it was published fell, "pleing" the type, and destroying most of the other materials. A few numbers were subsequently issued at the *Times* office, when the *Journal* finally suspended.

In the latter part of 1857, George W. McLane established the *Young America*, an independent paper, inclined to Free-State views. It continued until September 1, 1857, when it was succeeded by the *Daily Ledger*, the first regular daily published west of St. Louis. McLane was the editor and proprietor, and Ward Burlingame was for a time employed as an editorial writer. It was not a profitable enterprise, and, after a lingering existence of two years or upwards, it ceased to exist, in July, 1859.

The *Times*, a Free-State and Republican paper, was started March 7, 1857, by a stock company. It was edited by Robert Crozier, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State and United States Senator, and now Judge of the First Judicial District. It subsequently passed into the hands of Col. J. C. Vaughan and his son, Champion Vaughan. The first number of the daily edition was published February 15, 1858. Subsequently J. Kemp Bartlett became a partner, and the firm was Vaughan & Bartlett, the latter finally becoming sole proprietor. During his ownership, David H. Bailey, late Consul at Hong Kong, recently transferred to Shanghai, we believe, was the editor for a considerable period. For a time, also, Edward F. Schneider, afterwards Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Kansas, had the editorial management. Bartlett finally sold the paper to Thomas Carney, who ran it for a considerable time under the nominal proprietorship of P. H. Hubbell, and others. In September, 1868, the proprietors of the *Conservative* purchased the *Times* establishment, and the two papers were merged, under the name of *Times and Conservative*. The latter part of the name was subsequently dropped, and the paper has ever since been known as the *Times*.

The *Kansas Zeitung*, a German Republican paper, was removed from Atchison to Leavenworth in September, 1858, by L. Soussman, who had purchased it of Dr. C. F. Kob. A daily edition was issued in September, 1863. Louis Weil purchased the establishment April 18, 1864, and published the paper until March 1, 1868, when it was consolidated with the *Journal*, under the name of the *Kansas Staats Zeitung*.

The *Kansas Journal* was started by Soussman & Kempf, March 1, 1865. Kempf retired the same fall. March 1, 1868, it was consolidated with the *Zeitung*. The establishment was destroyed by fire April 3, 1863, but the publication was not interrupted. Mr. Weil, who had been connected with the consolidated paper, withdrew in October, 1868. Mr. Soussman continued to publish the paper until April 1, 1869, when he became connected with the *Freie Presse*, and the *Zeitung* ceased to exist.

The *Freie Presse* was started by John M. Haberlein, April 1, 1869. After his death it was continued by his sons, and is still in successful existence.

L'Etatfette du Kansas was a French paper, of Democratic politics, started by Frank Barclay, in the spring of 1859. It was not a success, financially, and continued but a short time.

The *Evening Register*, a Republican daily, was started by Delahay & Dugger, in August, 1859. It was afterwards issued by Dugger alone. Its existence was precarious, and after several temporary suspensions it died, in 1860.

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The *Daily Dispatch*, an evening Democratic paper, was established early in 1859, by George F. Prescott, his brother, C. H. Prescott, and William White. It was a strong Douglas organ, and was printed on the press rescued from the ruins of the *Journal* office. The *Dispatch* was published ten or eleven months, when it suspended, G. F. Prescott's interest having previously been purchased by parties in the interest of Breckinridge as a Presidential candidate.

The *Leavenworth Conservative*, daily, tri weekly and weekly, was first issued January 23, 1861. The material of the *Dispatch* and *Journal* offices, with much that was new added, was used in the publication of the new paper. The *Conservative* was an extremely radical sheet, its name being a transparent sarcasm. D. R. Anthony was announced as publisher, and D. W. Wilder, editor. It was, however, a joint-stock concern, with D. R. Anthony, D. W. Wilder, Matthew Weightman, George F. Prescott, George C. Hume and Henry Buckingham as the interested parties. The material for the establishment was purchased by Anthony, who, having entered the military service, during the following fall, sold his interest to Wilder. Afterwards Weightman became a partner, and the firm was Wilder & Weightman. In September, 1864, they sold out to M. H. Inseley. The paper was published by him and John W. Wright until May, 1868, when Wilder again bought into the establishment, and the paper was published by Wilder & Wright; Wilder, editor. During the proprietorship of Inseley & Wright, the paper was edited successively by T. C. Sears, Ward Burlingame, George H. Hoyt and George T. Anthony. In August, 1868, Wright sold out to H. S. Sleeper, and in the following month the firm bought the *Times*, and the two papers were consolidated, taking the name of *Times and Conservative*, and subsequently of the *Times*. Hovey E. Lowman, formerly of the *Lawrence Journal*, was connected with the consolidated paper for a brief period as editor and one of the proprietors. April 2, 1871, the *Times* and *Bulletin* were consolidated, with W. S. Burke, editor, J. C. Ketcheson, business manager, and S. R. Marshall, treasurer. This arrangement only continued to May 6, when Burke withdrew, the *Bulletin* seceded from the combination, and the purchase of the *Times* by D. R. Anthony was announced. November 12, 1871, Anthony also purchased the good will, etc., of the *Bulletin*, and merged it with the *Times*, Burke continuing as the principal editorial writer. Col. J. W. Holden, son of ex-Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, was also announced a member of the staff. The *Times* is still owned and published by Col. Anthony, and Mr. Burke is still employed upon it.

Soon after the demise of the *Herald*, in June, 1861, the material of that concern was used for the establishment of the *Inquirer*, an intensely Democratic sheet, with strongly Southern tendencies. Burrill B. Taylor was the editor. The publication was continued until February 10, 1863, when its political utterances becoming obnoxious to the loyal sentiment of the community, the establishment was "gutted" and the material destroyed by mob violence.

The *Evening Bulletin*, a Republican paper, daily, tri-weekly and weekly, was first issued September 18, 1862, by the Bulletin Printing Company, consisting of H. Buckingham, A. N. Hamilton and G. F. Prescott. November 21, 1862, Buckingham, Hamilton, Prescott and S. S. Ludlum were announced as editors and proprietors, and a morning edition of the daily was published for a short time. In September, 1864, the establishment was purchased by D. R. Anthony, who continued the paper until August 21, 1865, when he sold it to C. D. Roys & Co., who were announced as editors and proprietors. April 26, 1866, the proprietorship was in the Bulletin Printing Company, and on June 26, of the same year, George T. Anthony was announced as editor. In 1868, the Co-operative Printing Company had control, with W. S. Burke, editor; and subsequently, in the same year, W. S. Burke & Co., and later, W. S. Burke alone, were the proprietors. The establishment was finally purchased by D. R. Anthony, November 12, 1871, and combined with the *Times*.

The *Leavenworth Commercial*, daily and weekly, Democratic, was established October 3, 1866, by George F. Prescott, George C. Hume and A. F. Callahan. In April, 1867, Callahan withdrew, and the publication was continued by Prescott & Hume. Afterwards the proprietorship was changed to the Commercial Printing Company, consisting of George F. Prescott and C. N. Shaw. April 27, 1870, the establishment was sold to Col. D. W. Houston and C. N. Shaw, under the firm name of Houston & Shaw, and the politics was changed to Republican. The paper was conducted by Houston for about eighteen months, when he sold it to J. W. Roberts, of the *Oskaloosa Independent*, who, however, only retained it for a few weeks, the establishment returning to Houston. It was subsequently published for a short time by Clarke, Tillotson & Legate, and on January 1, 1876, it was purchased by D. R. Anthony, who ran an evening edition for a few months, and then merged the establishment into the *Times*.

The *Leavenworth Medical Herald*, monthly, was established in June, 1867. C. A. Logan, M. D., and Tiffin Sinks, M. D., were the editors and proprietors. In June, 1871, the name was changed to the *Leavenworth Medical Herald and Journal of Pharmacy*, J. W. Brock, M. D., and Tiffin Sinks, M. D., editors of medical department, and R. J. Brown, Ph. D., editor of pharmaceutical department. In July, 1872, the name was again changed to the *Medical Herald*, Tiffin Sinks, M. D., editor and proprietor. The *Herald* continued until 1876, when its publication was discontinued.

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The *Evening Call*, a daily Republican paper, was established in the fall of 1868, by Joseph Clarke and James A. McMichael, the firm name being Joseph Clarke & Co. Clarke sold out to Louis Weil in May, 1873, and subsequently the firm became McMichael & Legate. The paper finally suspended in the latter part of 1873.

The *Doniphan Democrat*, at Doniphan, Democratic, was started in May, 1871, but lived less than one year. It was resuscitated in the summer of 1872 by Doctors J. J. and W. W. Crook, and called the *Herald*, also Democratic. It was removed to Leavenworth in a few weeks, where it was published under the same name. It led an uncertain existence, suspending periodically and starting again, and was kept alive in this way for two or three years, when it finally expired. A daily evening edition was published for a few weeks.

The *Home Record* is published monthly, under the supervision of the Board of Managers of the "Home for the Friendless," and is recognized as the organ of that institution, making known its wants, workings, etc. Mrs. C. H. Cushing is the editor, and the advertising department is under the control of Mrs. D. Byington. The *Record* was established in 1872.

The *Argus*, a daily evening Independent paper, was started by W. S. Burke, in 1873, and ran about three months, when it expired.

The *Appeal*, a daily evening paper, Independent, but with Democratic tendencies, was started by Embry & Co. in the fall of 1873, and was continued as a daily, with indifferent success, until August 27th, 1877, when it was purchased by J. E. Ewing, and converted into a weekly. It is still being published, and is Independent in politics.

The *Kansas Freeman* was a monthly publication, established in the fall of 1873, by W. S. Burke. It was devoted to free discussion, or the liberal philosophy, and continued until the spring of 1874, when it was removed to Chicago.

In 1875, a publication devoted to the temperance cause, was started in Leavenworth, but was soon removed to Lawrence. We have not been able to procure more specific details.

The *Public Press*, a daily evening Republican paper, was established April 2d, 1877; H. B. Horn, editor; Ferd. J. Wendell, business manager. Wendell withdrew in July, 1878, and Horn is now the proprietor. A weekly edition was commenced June 21st, 1877. On the 31st of October, 1878, Charles H. Miller purchased the paper, and is now the sole proprietor.

The *Evening Commercial*, Democratic, was revived in 1877; H. Miles Moore, editor; — Talbot, manager. It survived but a short time.

The *Cosmopolitan*, weekly, by Louis Weil, and the *Evening Ledger*, daily, Democratic, by Frank Hall and J. W. Remington, each had a mere temporary existence in 1877.

The *Western Homestead*, monthly, established by W. S. Burke, May, 1878. It is devoted to agricultural and industrial topics, and general literature.

The *Hornet*, a daily evening Independent paper, established September 2d, 1878; R. E. Hardwicke & Co., editors and proprietors.

The *Orphan's Friend* was started in the fall of 1878, by the ladies of the Kansas Orphan Asylum, to set forth the claims and wants of that institution. Rev. J. B. McCleery is editor, and Mrs. Thomas Carney, business manager.

Schools.—Number of organized districts, 78; school population, 11,243; average salary of teachers per month, males, \$42.91; females, \$34.27. School houses built during 1878, 6; frame, 3; brick, 1; stone, 2. Total number of school houses, 84; log, 1; frame, 63; brick, 12; stone, 8. Value of all school property, \$434,303. The school grounds of several districts are ornamented with trees of a natural growth, and a number of others have ornamented their grounds with an artificial growth.

Churches.—Baptist: organizations, 11; membership, 650; church edifices, 4; value of church property, \$75,000. Congregational: organizations, 5; membership, 355; church edifices, 5; value of church property, \$50,000. Episcopal: organizations, 2; membership, 84; church edifices, 2; value of church property, \$17,000. Lutheran: organizations, 1; membership, 170; church edifices, 1; value of church property, \$5,000. Methodist Episcopal: organizations, 9; membership, 500; church edifices, 5; value of church property, \$35,500. Presbyterian: organizations, 5; membership, 450; church edifices, 4; value of church property, \$60,400. Roman Catholic: organizations, 9; membership, 5,000; church edifices, 5; value of church property, \$100,000. United Presbyterian: organizations, 2; membership, 130; church edifices, 2; value of church property, \$10,000.

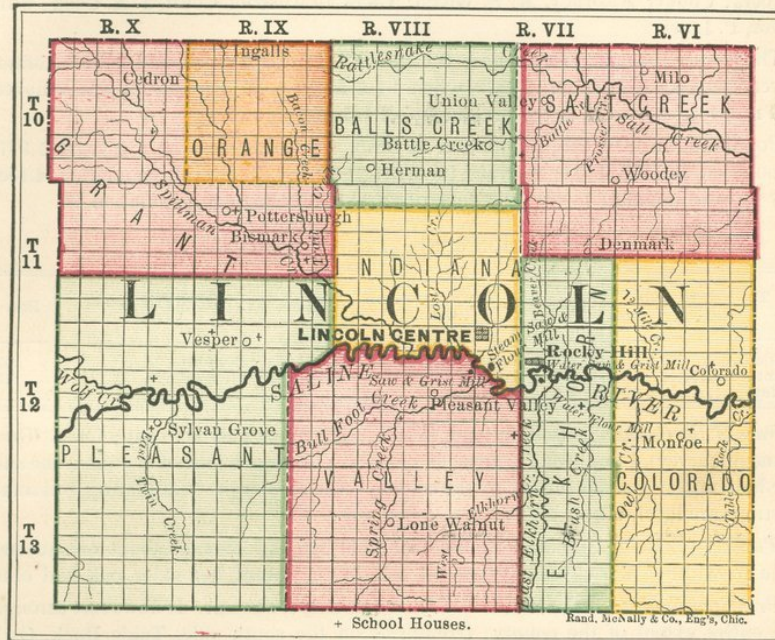
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LINCOLN COUNTY.

MAP OF LINCOLN COUNTY, KANSAS, 1878.



First settlements: Actual settlement did not commence in Lincoln county until the winter of 1865-6. In 1864, two brothers by the name of Moffat, with two other men, named Taylor and Houston, located near the present site of Rocky Hill, where they engaged in hunting. Here they were surrounded and killed by Indians, in August, 1864.

In the latter part of 1865, six men, who had previously visited the Saline Valley as soldiers, took up their abode near the east line of the county. They were R. B. Clark, D. C. Skinner, E. E. Johnson, W. E. Thompson, Isaac DeGraff and J. M. Adams. These were the first settlers in Lincoln county.

Early in the next spring (1866), their number was increased by George Green, W. T. Wild, Washington Smith and John Dart, with their families; also two boys, by the names of Peate and Gaskill. During the summer and fall of 1866, about thirty other persons located in the county. Among them were M. D. Green, M. Zigler, Martin and William Hendrixon, John S. Strange, David G. Bacon, Volney Ball, J. C. Parks, Thomas Noon, and the Haleys.

Lincoln had been first attached to Ottawa, and then to Saline county, for judicial purposes. In 1870, steps were taken toward a separate county organization. A board of commissioners, consisting of John S. Strange, Washington Smith, and Isaac DeGraff, was appointed by the Governor of the State to organize the county. A. F. Schemerhorn was appointed County Clerk. This board met at the house of John S. Strange, October 6, 1870, and divided the county into four civil townships, namely: Colorado, Elkhorn, Salt Creek and Indiana. They also ordered an election

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to be held on the 11th day of November following, to choose county officers and to locate the county seat. The election resulted as follows: Representative, Ira C. Buzick; County Clerk, A. S. Potter; Treasurer, Volney Ball; Probate Judge, D. C. Skinner; Recorder of Deeds, T. A. Walls; Sheriff, R. B. Clark; Coroner, Francis Seibers; County Attorney, M. S. Green; Clerk of District Court, J. A. Cook; Surveyor, P. Lowe.

The county seat was located near the mouth of Beaver creek, and called Abram. It remained at Abram until 1872, when, by a hotly contested vote, it was removed two miles further west, to the present site of Lincoln Center.

Population in 1870, 516; population in 1875, 2,493; increase in five years, 1,977; population in 1878, 4,611; increase in eight years, 4,095. Rural population, 4,150; city or town population, 461; per cent. of rural to city or town population, 90.

* POPULATION of 1878, by Townships and Cities.

TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.	POP.	TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.	POP.	TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.	POP.
Battle Creek	347	Colorado	522	Elkhorn	497
Grant	950	Indiana	675	Pleasant	575
Valley	475	Salt Creek	570		

Face of the Country.—Bottom land, 15 per cent.; upland, 85 per cent.; forest (Government survey), 1 per cent.; prairie, 99 per cent.; average width of bottoms, one and one-half miles; general surface of the country—the greater part undulating, but some portions are level, others bluffy.

Timber.—Belts of timber along the principal streams average about one-quarter mile in width. Varieties: cottonwood, ash, black walnut, box elder, oak and elm.

Principal Streams.—The Saline river is the principal stream. It flows east through the entire extent of the county; tributaries on the south side, Table Rock, Owl, Brush, Elkhorn, Bullfoot, Oak, East and West Twin creeks; general direction, northeast. Tributaries on the north, Twelve-Mile, Beaver, Yanger, Lost, Spillman and wolf creeks; general direction, southeast. Salt Creek flows through the northeast corner of the county. The county is well supplied with springs; good well water reached at a depth of from 20 to 50 feet.

Coal.—Coal has been discovered cropping out of the banks. The quality is poor, and none has been mined for use. The veins are from 10 to 20 inches in thickness, and have been found in Township 11, Range 9 west.

Building Stone, etc.—Inexhaustible quantities of stone found in the bluffs—white magnesian limestone, of good quality. There are several salt springs and marshes on Salt creek and its tributaries, but their value has not been tested.

Railroad Connections.—There are no railroads in the county.

Agricultural Statistics.—Acres in the county, 460,800; taxable acres, 75,612; under cultivation, 34,404.75; cultivated to taxable acres, 45.50 per cent.; increase of cultivated acres during the year, 3,847.26.

Value of Garden Produce, Poultry and Eggs Sold during the Year.—Garden produce, \$648; poultry and eggs, \$1,878.

Old Corn on Hand.—Old corn on hand March 1st, 1878, 88,009 bushels, or an average of 95 bushels to each family.

Dairy Products.—Cheese manufactured in 1875, 85 lbs.; in 1878, — lbs.; decrease, 85 lbs. Butter manufactured in 1875, 74,369 lbs.; in 1878, 102,632 lbs.; increase, 28,263 lbs.

* Orange township has been organized since census was taken.

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STATEMENT showing the Acreage of Field Crops named from 1872 to 1878, inclusive.

CROPS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Winter Wheat.....	887.00	886.00	926.00	3,526.25	4,554.00	9,285.00	12,784.00
Rye.....	61.00	123.00	670.00	2,114.50	2,069.00	3,023.00	1,800.00
Spring Wheat.....	225.00	493.00	2,300.00	1,957.00	4,064.00	2,322.00	6,140.00
Corn.....	2,841.00	5,323.00	6,108.00	5,313.25	4,854.00	10,104.00	8,341.00
Barley.....	21.00	18.00	136.00	180.00	1,045.00	984.00	766.00
Oats.....	176.00	342.00	725.00	573.50	618.00	509.00	1,137.00
Buckwheat.....	4.00	5.00	4.00	6.25	8.00	8.00	10.00
Irish Potatoes.....	53.00	128.00	231.00	110.08	255.37	259.00	341.00
Sweet Potatoes.....			3.00	2.80	3.50	2.12	37.23
Sorghum.....	23.00	50.00	122.00	117.77	126.12	271.00	106.00
Castor Beans.....				4.75	36.75	24.00	1.50
Cotton.....		50	2.00	12		1.62	.25
Flax.....			1.25	42.00	23.25		.75
Hemp.....			60	25	1.50		
Tobacco.....					6.00	35.00	1.50
Broom Corn.....			46.00	23.75	186.50	459.00	256.00
Millet and Hungarian.....	79.00	228.00	745.00	877.73	1,313.25	2,060.00	1,487.00
Timothy Meadow.....				75	3.00	25	1.00
Clover Meadow.....				2.00		50	50
Prairie Meadow.....	2,582.00	875.00	306.00	1.00	25.00	265.00	155.00
Timothy Pasture.....			1.00	1.00			
Clover Pasture.....			1.00	1.00			
Blue-Grass Pasture.....			1,325.00	1,761.50	815.00	945.00	1,039.00
Prairie Pasture.....	530.00	359.00					
Total.....	7,482.00	8,829.50	14,653.85	16,616.27	20,606.24	30,557.49	34,404.75

Increase in six years, 360 - per cent.
Average increase per annum, 60 - per cent.

RANK of Lincoln County in the Crops named below, as to Acreage, and in Cultivated Acreage for the years mentioned in the foregoing table.

CROPS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Wheat.....	47	50	56	47	46	29	34
Corn.....	55	53	57	60	61	60	62
Total Acreage in all Crops.....	53	55	56	59	60	59	62

STATEMENT showing the Acres, Product and Value of Principal Crops for 1878, together with the Increase and Decrease as compared with 1877.

CROPS.	ACRES IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.	PRODUCT IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.	VALUE OF PRODUCT IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.
Winter Wheat.....bu.	12,784.00	3,499.00 in.	319,600.00	171,040.00 in.	\$185,368.00	\$73,948.00 in.
Rye.....bu.	1,800.00	1,223.00 de.	45,000.00	30,575.00 de.	13,500.00	9,172.50 de.
Spring Wheat.....bu.	6,140.00	3,818.00 in.	98,240.00	63,410.00 in.	49,120.00	24,749.00 in.
Corn.....bu.	8,341.00	1,763.00 de.	333,640.00	121,040.00 de.	53,382.40	14,819.60 de.
Barley.....bu.	766.00	218.00 de.	29,108.00	4,318.00 de.	10,187.80	520.12 in.
Oats.....bu.	1,137.00	628.00 in.	56,850.00	33,945.00 in.	11,370.00	7,934.25 in.
Buckwheat.....bu.	10.00	2.00 in.	140.00	60.00 in.	112.00	48.00 in.
Irish Potatoes.....bu.	341.00	82.00 in.	32,395.00	16,855.00 in.	8,098.75	328.75 in.
Sweet Potatoes.....bu.	37.25	35.13 in.	4,209.25	3,976.05 in.	3,156.94	2,947.08 in.
Sorghum.....gall.	106.00	165.00 de.	12,190.00	18,975.00 de.	6,095.00	9,487.50 de.
Castor Beans.....bu.	1.50	22.50 de.	15.00	225.00 de.	18.75	221.25 de.
Cotton.....lbs.	.25	1.37 de.	42.50	232.90 de.	3.83	23.71 de.
Flax.....bu.	.75	.75 in.	7.50	7.50 in.	7.50	7.50 in.
Hemp.....lbs.	1.50	33.50 de.	1,110.00	24,790.00 de.	111.00	2,479.00 de.
Tobacco.....lbs.	256.00	203.00 de.	204,800.00	162,400.00 de.	7,680.00	6,060.00 de.
Broom Corn.....lbs.	1,487.00	573.00 de.	4,461.00	1,719.00 de.	15,613.50	6,016.50 de.
Millet and Hungarian tons	1.00	.75 in.	1.30	.97 in.	5.85	4.36 in.
Timothy Meadow.....tons	50				3.37	01 de.
Clover Meadow.....tons	155.00	110.00 de.	233.00	164.50 de.	582.50	351.25 de.
Prairie Meadow.....tons						
Timothy Pasture.....acres						
Clover Pasture.....acres						
Blue-Grass Pasture.....acres						
Prairie Pasture.....acres	1,039.00	94.00 in.				
Total.....	34,404.75	3,847.26 in.			\$364,417.19	\$61,815.72 in.

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A SATISFACTORY YIELD.—Statement by Ira C. Buzick, Lincoln Center:

Winter Wheat.—Henry S. Buzick, of Sylvan Grove, Lincoln county, raised a crop of wheat on Sections 23 and 24, Township 12, Range 10. He planted 400 acres in September and October, and harvested in June and July. 320 acres was bottom land, near the Saline river, and 80 acres upland. The yield was 29 bushels per acre. Cost of producing the crop was \$4.37½ per acre.

The ground was plowed deep, and harrowed immediately after ploughing. One and a half bushels of seed were drilled in, and the ground rolled right after.

A SPLENDID CROP.—Statement of C. M. Heaton, of Sylvan Grove:

Fall Wheat.—This crop was raised on upland, common black soil, located in Section 26, Town. 13, Range 10. It was harvested in June, and the yield was forty-four bushels per acre. The ground was first broken shallow in the spring, and well stirred in the fall; the seed was drilled in at the usual depth. The cost of raising the crop was about six dollars and a half per acre.

In my opinion, ground for wheat should first be broken about two inches deep, and then allowed to rot; breaking should be done in the month of May; the ground should be well stirred to the depth of three inches in July or August.

Farm Animals.—Number of horses, in 1877, 1,741; in 1878, 2,108; increase, 367. Mules and asses, in 1877, 108; in 1878, 178; increase, 70. Milch cows, in 1877, 1,747; in 1878, 1,690; decrease, 57. Other cattle, in 1877, 4,830; in 1878, 3,914; decrease, 916. Sheep, in 1877, 5,041; in 1878, 2,656; decrease, 2,385. Swine, in 1877, 3,229; in 1878, 4,331; increase, 1,102.

Sheep Killed by Dogs.—Number of sheep killed by dogs, 3; value of sheep killed by dogs, \$9.

Wool.—Clip of 1877, 13,394 lbs.

Value of Animals Slaughtered.—Value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter during the year, \$33,023.20.

Horticulture.—Number of acres nurseries, 12. Number of trees in bearing: apple, 45; pear, 3; peach, 4,506; plum, 11; cherry, 13. Number of trees not in bearing: apple, 2,658; pear, 182; peach, 15,297; plum, 377; cherry, 600.

Herd Law.—The herd law is in force.

Fences.—Stone, 1,932 rods; cost, \$3,864. Rail, 3,136 rods; cost, \$4,547.20. Board, 1,680 rods; cost, \$2,486.40. Wire, 3,391 rods; cost, \$2,577.16. Hedge, 9,224 rods; cost, \$5,995.60. Total rods of fence, 19,363; total cost, \$19,470.36.

Apiiculture.—No report.

Value of Agricultural Implements.—Amount invested in agricultural implements, \$23,319.

Manufactures.—Elkhorn township: water-power saw and grist mill. Valley township: saw and grist mill, capital, \$10,000.

Valuation and Indebtedness.—Assessed valuation of personal property, \$181,786; total assessed valuation of all property, \$421,322.58; true valuation of all property, \$702,204.30. Total indebtedness of county, township, city and school districts, \$36,749.95; per cent. of indebtedness to assessed valuation, .09—.

Newspaper History.—The *Lincoln County News* was established at Lincoln Center in 1872, by W. C. Buzick and F. H. Barnhart. It was Republican in politics. After an existence of a year and a half, it was leased to P. Barker, who changed the name to *Lincoln County Patriot*. The publication of the *Patriot* was continued till 1874, when the office passed into the hands of Elias Rees, and was placed under the editorial charge of J. W. Newell. In 1875, the *Patriot* ceased to exist, the material being removed to Stockton, in Rooks county.

The *Lincoln County Farmer* was started in 1874, by F. H. Barnhart. It only existed some six months.

The first number of the *Western Democrat* was issued December 2d, 1874, by F. M. Beatty. This was a Democratic paper, but it only survived till the 16th of June, 1875, when the material was purchased by G. M. Wellman, who associated with him W. C. Buzick, and they commenced the publication of the *Saline Valley Register*, at Lincoln Center, the first number appearing June 30th, 1875. In a few months Mr. Buzick retired. The paper is at present the only one in the county, and is Republican in politics, being published by Wellman & Sprague.

Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT.

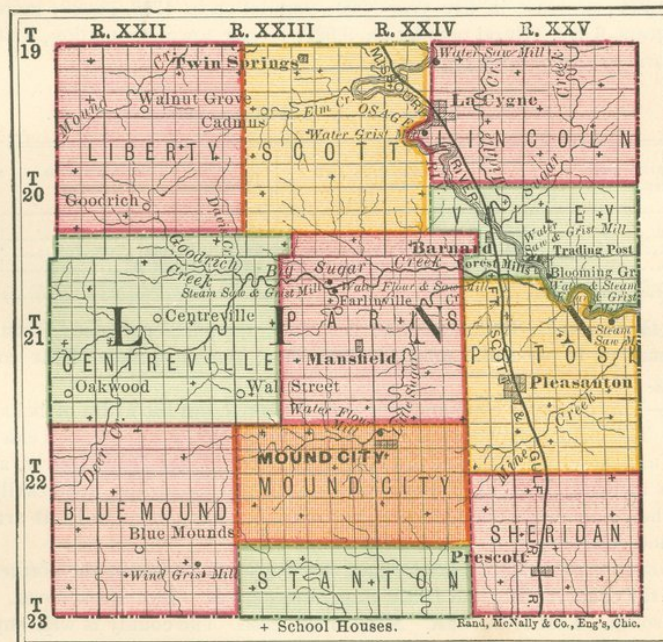
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Schools.—Number of organized districts, 51; school population, 2,209; average salary of teachers, per month, males, \$28.36; females, \$19.90. School houses built during 1878, 16; log, 2; frame, 4; stone, 10. Total number of school houses, 30; log, 4; frame, 13; stone, 13. Value of all school property, \$14,445. No report of shade trees in school grounds.

Churches.—Baptist: organizations, 3; membership, 120. Lutheran: organizations, 1; membership, 100; church edifices, 1; value of church property, \$2,000. Methodist Episcopal: organizations, 7; membership, 155. Presbyterian: organizations, 2; membership, 50; church edifices, 1; value of church property, \$1,500. Roman Catholic: organizations, 1; membership, 200, church edifices, 1; value of church property, \$200.

LINN COUNTY.

MAP OF LINN COUNTY, KANSAS, 1878.



The reports from this county are very incomplete. — First settlements: Scott township, fall of 1854, by Samuel Scott, Sr.; Liberty township, 1854, William Kirk; Lincoln township, first house built in La Cygne, 1869, by B. S. Heath. — First church buildings: Scott township, 1856, at a place then called Brooklyn, Methodist Episcopal Church South; Lincoln township, 1871, at La Cygne, Presbyterian, and, shortly after, the Methodist; Valley township, the first church was of the Old School Baptist denomination, and was known as the "Swayback." — First school house: Scott township, spring of 1858, in what is now known as district No. 23; Liberty township, district No. 49. — First marriages: Scott township, Robert Osborn and