

Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1885-1886

Section 2, Pages 31 - 60

This biennial report from the Kansas State Board of Agriculture includes information on livestock and other agricultural topics. Also covered is 1885 Kansas census data. County statistics for population, acreages, productions, live stock, and assessed valuation of property. State statistics, crop and livestock statistics are also included.

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Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1885-1886

TABLE X.—SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE CITIES OF KANSAS HAVING ONE THOUSAND INHABITANTS AND UPWARD, MARCH 1, 1886,
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO RANK.

CITIES.	Rank.	Population.	CITIES.	Rank.	Population.	CITIES.	Rank.	Population.
Leavenworth.....	1	29,150	Beloit.....	35	2,620	Osage Mission.....	69	1,509
Topeka.....	2	25,005	Girard.....	36	2,517	Burlingame.....	70	1,492
Kansas City.....	3	21,229	Garden City.....	37	2,462	Sterling.....	71	1,455
Wichita.....	4	20,129	Dodge City.....	38	2,450	Iola.....	72	1,451
Atchison.....	5	15,599	Holton.....	39	2,435	Neodesha.....	73	1,450
Lawrence.....	6	10,627	Eureka.....	40	2,321	Florence.....	74	1,445
Fort Scott.....	7	9,601	Marysville.....	41	2,252	Yates Center.....	75	1,444
Emporia.....	8	9,167	Great Bend.....	42	2,263	Attica.....	76	1,425
Parsons.....	9	7,734	Coffeyville.....	43	2,216	Pleasanton.....	77	1,405
Ottawa.....	10	7,517	Garnett.....	44	2,192	Erie.....	78	1,404
Wellington.....	11	7,157	Marion.....	45	2,186	Baxter Springs.....	79	1,401
Newton.....	12	6,310	Minneapolis.....	46	2,182	Valley Falls.....	80	1,358
Winfield.....	13	6,290	Columbus.....	47	2,173	Baldwin City.....	81	1,349
Hutchinson.....	14	6,140	Hiawatha.....	48	2,151	La Cygne.....	82	1,328
Salina.....	15	5,003	Chanute.....	49	2,134	St. Marys.....	83	1,314
El Dorado.....	16	4,917	Larned.....	50	2,115	Sabetha.....	84	1,308
Independence.....	17	4,590	Ellsworth.....	51	2,045	South Topeka.....	85	1,294
Arkansas City.....	18	4,301	Humboldt.....	52	2,032	Rosedale.....	86	1,260
Clay Center.....	19	4,271	Caldwell.....	53	1,990	Medicine Lodge.....	87	1,245
Abilene.....	20	4,123	Washington.....	54	1,955	Hanover.....	88	1,226
Osage City.....	21	3,573	Council Grove.....	55	1,914	Cawker City.....	89	1,211
Harper.....	22	3,472	Seneca.....	56	1,876	Lyon.....	90	1,177
Concordia.....	23	3,445	Peabody.....	57	1,859	Douglass.....	91	1,175
Junction City.....	24	3,323	Wamego.....	58	1,855	Kinsley.....	92	1,126
Paola.....	25	3,290	Nickerson.....	59	1,852	Solomon City.....	93	1,102
Oswego.....	26	3,144	Argentine.....	60	1,818	Dewey.....	94	1,047
Pittsburg.....	27	3,122	Wier City.....	61	1,769	Cherokee.....	95	1,040
McPherson.....	28	3,091	Fredonia.....	62	1,750	Grenola.....	96	1,037
Anthony.....	29	3,031	Seranton.....	63	1,701	Clown.....	97	1,025
Kingman.....	30	2,891	Clyde.....	64	1,693	Carbondale.....	98	1,019
Burlington.....	31	2,887	Chetopa.....	65	1,629	Mound City.....	99	1,018
Cherryvale.....	32	2,817	Galena.....	66	1,622	Blue Rapids.....	100	1,007
Olathe.....	33	2,797	Augusta.....	67	1,613			
Manhattan.....	34	2,735	Oelborne.....	68	1,621			

*1883; no return for 1886.

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KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

TABLE XI.—DENSITY OF POPULATION, WITH THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION, SQUARE MILES, AND POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1886.

COUNTIES.	Date of organization.....	Square miles.....	Population in 1886.....	No. of inhabitants to the square mile.	COUNTIES.	Date of organization.....	Square miles.....	Population in 1886.....	No. of inhabitants to the square mile.
Allen.....	1855	504	14,708	29.18	Lyon.....	1858	858	23,879	27.83
Anderson.....	1855	576	13,955	24.22	Marion.....	1865	954	20,283	21.26
Atchison.....	1855	423	27,636	65.33	Marshall.....	1855	900	22,974	25.52
Barber.....	1873	1,134	10,465	9.22	McPherson.....	1870	900	21,775	24.19
Barton.....	1872	900	12,192	13.54	Meade.....	1885	975	3,827	3.92
Bourbon.....	1855	637	26,811	42.08	Miami.....	1855	588	19,114	32.50
Brown.....	1855	576	15,900	27.60	Mitchell.....	1870	720	16,367	22.73
Butler.....	1855	1,428	28,630	20.04	Montgomery.....	1869	648	26,242	40.49
Chase.....	1859	750	7,485	9.98	Morris.....	1855	700	11,388	16.26
Chautauqua.....	1875	651	14,029	21.54	Nemaha.....	1855	720	18,209	25.29
Cherokee.....	1866	589	26,057	44.20	Ness.....	1864	576	19,200	33.33
Cheyenne.....	1886	1,020	2,607	2.55	Norton.....	1880	1,080	4,329	4.00
Clark.....	1885	975	3,356	3.42	Osage.....	1872	900	9,057	10.06
Clay.....	1866	660	17,709	26.83	Osborne.....	1859	720	25,839	35.88
Cloud.....	1866	720	20,509	28.48	Pawnee.....	1871	900	15,123	16.80
Coffey.....	1859	648	16,540	25.52	Phillips.....	1866	720	14,127	19.62
Comanche.....	1885	795	5,019	6.31	Pottawatomie.....	1872	756	6,462	8.54
Cowley.....	1870	1,112	31,899	28.68	Pratt.....	1872	900	12,181	13.53
Crawford.....	1867	592	26,180	44.22	Reno.....	1856	848	18,526	21.84
Davis.....	1855	407	8,381	20.59	Rice.....	1879	720	6,819	9.47
Decatur.....	1880	900	6,360	7.06	Riley.....	1881	1,080	4,566	4.22
Dickinson.....	1857	851	20,720	24.34	Rooks.....	1872	1,260	23,355	18.53
Doniphan.....	1855	379	13,105	34.57	Rush.....	1868	720	18,070	25.09
Douglas.....	1855	469	25,070	53.45	Russell.....	1871	720	12,550	17.43
Edwards.....	1874	612	4,388	7.16	Saltine.....	1855	617	12,142	19.67
Elk.....	1875	651	15,032	23.09	Sedgwick.....	1874	900	9,535	10.59
Ellis.....	1867	900	5,842	6.49	Shawnee.....	1872	720	4,875	6.77
Ellsworth.....	1867	720	10,624	14.75	Sheridan.....	1859	900	7,791	8.65
Finney.....	1884	2,308	13,652	4.86	Stafford.....	1886	720	16,988	23.69
Ford.....	1873	1,440	5,532	3.84	Stevens.....	1870	720	2,675	3.71
Franklin.....	1855	576	22,773	39.53	Seward.....	1886	1,008	39,990	39.67
Gove.....	1886	1,080	3,032	2.80	Shawnee.....	1886	648	2,551	3.93
Graham.....	1880	900	4,277	4.75	Sheridan.....	1855	558	42,638	76.41
Greenwood.....	1862	1,155	16,064	13.90	Sherman.....	1880	900	2,445	2.71
Hamilton.....	1886	2,364	2,148	.90	Smith.....	1886	1,080	2,820	2.61
Harper.....	1873	810	18,149	22.40	Stafford.....	1872	900	15,361	17.06
Harvey.....	1872	540	18,328	33.94	Stevens.....	1879	792	7,799	9.84
Hodgeman.....	1879	1,152	4,023	3.49	Sumner.....	1886	729	2,662	3.65
Jackson.....	1857	658	15,255	23.18	Thomas.....	1871	1,188	34,741	29.24
Jefferson.....	1855	568	17,070	30.05	Trego.....	1885	1,080	3,411	3.15
Jewell.....	1870	900	20,067	22.29	Wabaunsee.....	1879	900	2,179	2.42
Johnson.....	1855	480	15,389	32.06	Washington.....	1859	804	11,945	13.73
Kingman.....	1873	864	12,414	14.35	Wilson.....	1860	900	21,026	23.36
Kiowa.....	1886	720	2,704	3.75	Woodson.....	1865	576	16,104	27.95
Labette.....	1867	649	29,010	44.69	Wyandotte.....	1855	504	9,246	18.34
Lane.....	1886	720	2,726	3.78	Unorganized.....	1859	153	32,318	211.22
Leavenworth.....	1855	455	44,247	97.24			4,209	6,852	1.62
Lincoln.....	1870	720	10,277	14.27					
Linn.....	1855	637	16,966	26.62					
					The State.....		82,144	1,406,738	17.13

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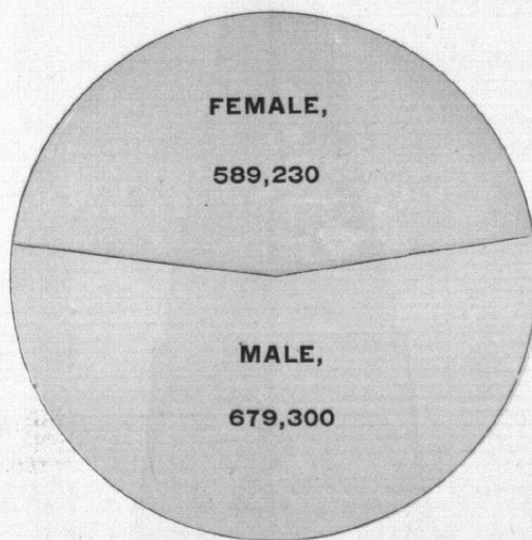
FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT—POPULATION.

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MALES AND FEMALES—PROPORTION SHOWN.

By reference to the following diagram, it will be observed that the male population of the State outnumbers the females but little in excess of seven per cent., which is a little remarkable for a new State, and is due, no doubt, to the fact, that, Kansas being an agricultural district, the greater portion of those who immigrate hither come to engage in rural pursuits, and generally bring with them their wives and children. This makes a school house necessary in every settlement, and the ubiquitous school teacher may be found plying his vocation in every nook and corner of the State.

DIAGRAM showing the relative proportion of the male and female population of the State, for 1885, as shown in the foregoing table, numbered I.



NATIVE AND FOREIGN—MALES AND FEMALES.

The proportion of foreign to native population, male and female, as given in Table I., is shown in the following diagram :

NATIVE MALE, 601,946	NATIVE FEMALE, 533,909	FOREIGN FEMALE, 55,921
		FOREIGN MALE, 77,354

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MALES AND FEMALES—PROPORTION SHOWN, BY COUNTIES.

In the following diagram the eighty-three counties organized prior to March 1st, 1885, are ranked according to population, at that date, and the number and proportion of male and female shown in each, as per Table I.

As will be observed, the population is very nearly equally divided between the sexes, in the respective counties, as well as the State at large.

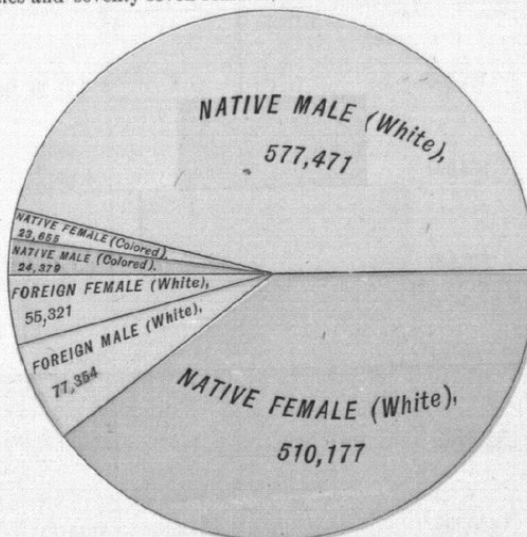
COUNTIES.	MALE.	FEMALE.
FINNEY	878	809
HODGEMAN	1,039	760
TREGO	1,047	839
RAWLINS	1,129	925
SHERIDAN	1,342	965
COMANCHE	1,392	1,289
GRAHAM	1,584	1,305
NESS	1,722	1,374
EDWARDS	1,942	1,577
RUSH	2,174	1,792
DECATUR	2,172	1,897
ELLIS	2,424	2,225
PAWNEE	2,910	2,506
STAFFORD	3,229	2,720
PRATT	3,311	2,853
NORTON	3,527	2,981
RUSSELL	3,694	3,071
CHASE	4,067	3,340
FORD	4,763	3,015
ROOKS	4,105	3,691
BARBER	4,295	3,672
LINCOLN	4,510	3,759
DAVIS	4,570	3,996
WOODSON	4,769	4,204
ELLSWORTH	5,114	4,595
KINGMAN	5,529	4,504
BARTON	5,151	4,685
PHILLIPS	5,845	4,590
MORRIS	5,510	5,075
WABAUNSEE	5,969	5,001
RICE	6,395	5,514
RILEY	6,435	5,637
OSBORNE	6,961	6,797
OTTAWA	6,581	6,369
DONIPHAN	6,579	6,161
ANDERSON	6,915	6,217
JACKSON	7,034	6,179
ELK	7,678	6,695
MITCHELL	7,636	6,720
ALLEN	7,820	6,913
SMITH	7,840	6,885
HARPER	8,438	6,433
CHAUTAUQUA	7,998	7,091
SALINE	8,122	7,299
GREENWOOD	8,340	7,088
WILSON	8,175	7,316
JOHNSON	8,099	7,585
BROWN	8,610	7,314
COFFEY	8,553	7,452
HARVEY	9,054	7,723
CLAY	9,152	7,794
LINN	9,082	8,073
REPUBLIC	9,395	8,145
JEFFERSON	9,335	8,198
MIAMI	9,911	8,556
MARION	9,705	8,191
NEMAH	9,535	8,512
POTTAWATOMIE	9,716	8,423
NEOSHO	9,998	8,938
JEWELL	10,013	8,983
CLOUD	10,708	9,466
MCPHERSON	10,877	9,371
RENO	11,023	9,271
DICKINSON	11,021	9,345
WASHINGTON	11,089	9,673
MARSHALL	11,578	9,954
FRANKLIN	11,735	10,449
LYON	12,097	10,825
BOURBON	12,631	11,537
CHEROKEE	13,110	11,733
DOUGLAS	13,406	11,996
CRAWFORD	13,465	11,852
MONTGOMERY	13,831	12,034
OSAGE	14,233	11,950
BUTLER	14,769	12,226
ATCHISON	14,794	12,342
WYANDOTTE	14,783	12,333
LABETTE	15,292	13,862
COWLEY	15,323	13,632
SUMNER	17,607	14,682
SEDGWICK	20,118	16,104
SHAWNEE	21,992	19,457
LEAVENWORTH	24,734	20,375

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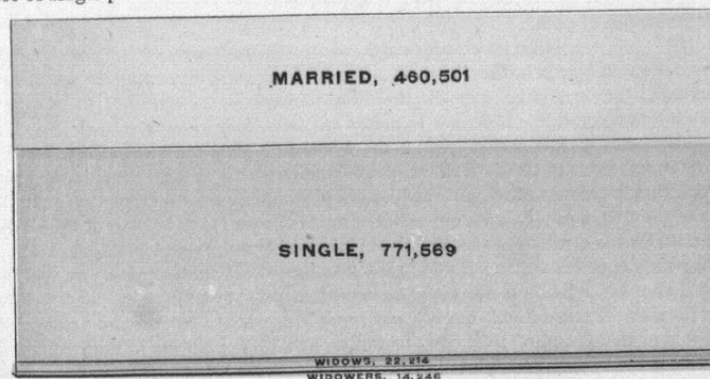
NATIVE AND FOREIGN, WHITE AND COLORED, MALE AND FEMALE.

The following diagram shows the number of the native and foreign, white and colored, male and female, population of the State, for 1885, and illustrates the proportion that each class bears to the whole number. Chinese and Indians, numbering but ninety-six males and seventy-seven females, have been omitted from this calculation:



MARITAL CONDITION.

By reference to the following diagram, illustrating the marital condition of the people of the State, March 1, 1885, as shown by the figures in Table I., the preponderance of single persons will be seen:



GROWTH IN POPULATION FROM 1860 TO 1886.

The following diagram illustrates the growth of the State, in population, from 1860 to 1886, as shown in Table II., and shows the number of persons to the square mile for the years given.

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As will be observed by reference to the following diagram, the increase in population for the State, from 1885 to 1886, is found to be 138,208, or 10.89 per cent. Should this ratio of increase continue until the close of the present quinary period, the census for 1890 will show a population for Kansas of 2,127,072.

1860	107,206			1.31 to the Sq. Mile.
1870	364,399			4.43 " " " "
1875	528,349			6.43 " " " "
1880	996,096			12.13 " " " "
1885	1,268,530			15.44 " " " "
1886	1,406,738			17.12 " " " "

RANK OF THE COUNTIES NAMED FOR THE PERIODS GIVEN.

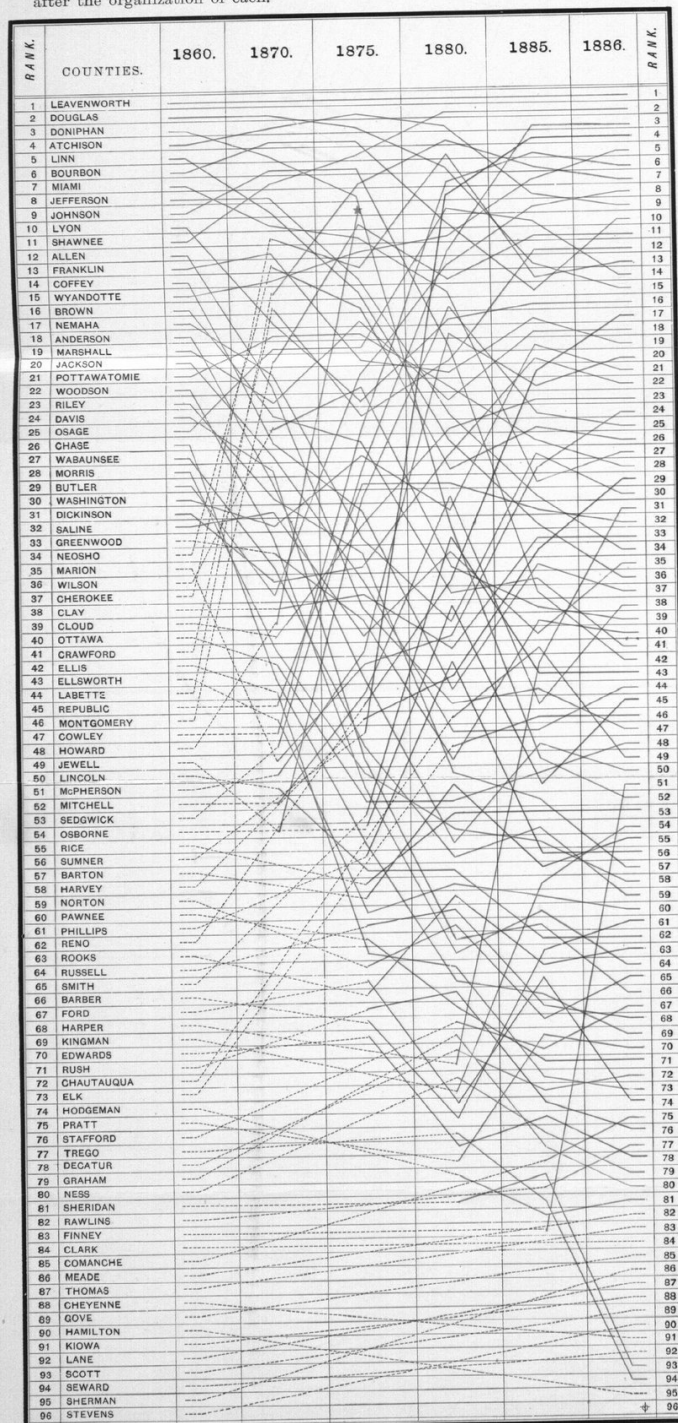
The following diagram illustrates the variation in the relative rank of the counties organized prior to September 20, 1886, commencing with the census year next after the organization of each.

In 1860 there were thirty-two organized counties in the Territory. These counties compose the first group in the diagram, and are given rank according to population at that date. From a point opposite the name of each, in the center of the first census column, a colored line is drawn to points opposite their respective rank numbers at all subsequent census periods, while the remaining sixty-four counties, organized after 1860, and prior to the date above given (September 20, 1886), follow in the order in which they were organized, a dotted line in black being drawn from a point in the center of the first census column opposite the name of each, to the center of the census column under the census year next after their organization, from which colored lines lead to points opposite their respective rank numbers at all subsequent census periods as stated above in relation to the counties organized prior to 1860.

To illustrate, Pottawatomie county was organized prior to 1860, hence takes place in the first-named group of thirty-two counties, and its population in the first census year gave it the twenty-first place in that column. From this point the colored line, marking its rank, starts, and leads thence to the eighteenth place in the column for 1870; thence to the same point in 1875; thence to the twenty-second place in 1880; thence to the twenty-sixth place in 1885, and terminates opposite the twenty-eighth place in 1886. Again, take Greenwood county, which was organized between 1860 and 1870, and hence belongs to the second group, above described, and which county, by

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The following diagram illustrates the variation in the relative rank of the counties organized prior to September 20, 1886, commencing with the census year next after the organization of each.



★ Howard county was divided in 1875 into the counties of Chautauqua and Elk.
◆ Blank, by reason of Howard county having been dropped from the List in 1876.

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reason of numerical strength of population was entitled to the thirty-fourth place in the first census year after its organization (1870). Now, to reach the point above indicated, a dotted line, in black, is drawn from a point in the center of the column for 1860, opposite the name of the county, to the center of the column for 1870, opposite its rank number for that year—thirty-four—and from this point starts the colored line marking its rank, leading first to the thirty-ninth place in the column for 1875; thence to the forty-ninth in 1880; thence to the thirty-ninth in 1885, and terminates at the fortieth place in 1886.

A careful study of this diagram, it is believed, will enable the reader to trace with certainty, and note the rank of each county at the several periods given.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE DIFFERENT ORGANIZED COUNTIES, MARCH 1, 1886.

The relative strength of the different organized counties, as shown by the enumeration of inhabitants for 1886, is illustrated in the diagram on page 46. The diagram is drawn to a scale of eleven thousand and sixty-one people to the inch. Leavenworth county leads, as it has, from the organization of the State, Shawnee being second, while the comparatively new counties of Sedgwick and Sumner are respectively third and fourth, Wyandotte fifth, and Cowley sixth. These six counties are the only ones in the State that have a population of over thirty thousand. The next nineteen counties in rank have each a population of over twenty thousand, and, with the exception of Jewell, Marion, Cloud, Dickinson, Washington, McPherson and Butler, all lie in the eastern three tiers of counties. The thirty-seven counties next in rank have each a population of ten thousand and over, and lie for the most part in the central portion of the State, while a few of the western counties that have advanced so rapidly in the past year, are included in this group. Of the older organized counties, Woodson, Davis and Chase are the only ones that fall below ten thousand, while all the remaining counties that have less than that number, lie in the western portion of the State; Hamilton county, on the extreme western border, being at the foot of the list, with a population of 2,148.

The counties making the largest growth during the past five years are Sedgwick and Sumner, lying in the south central portion. The former was organized in 1870, with a population of one thousand and ninety-five, and the latter the following year, with a population barely sufficient to meet the requirements of the law relating to the organization of counties. The counties of Cowley and Butler, lying adjacent to Sedgwick and Sumner on the east, have had a growth but little less rapid, being sixth and eighth in rank respectively. The counties lying along the northern tier have not had so rapid a growth; but their increase in population has been uniform and substantial. Washington, Republic, Jewell and Smith have been particularly noticeable during the past six years for their advancement, while the counties in the tier next south show a record nearly as good. The central counties, such as Marion, McPherson, Rice, Saline and Dickinson, have kept pace with other sections of the State, and are now among the foremost in the second group.

The phenomenal growth of the western counties is not to be attributed entirely to immigration from other States, for much of their population is made up of those from other parts of Kansas. Nearly every county in the State has contributed more or less to the growth of the west, while the immigration from the Eastern States has divided itself between both the eastern and western sections.

The past three seasons having been propitious in the west, where all that now remains of the public domain is located, and the population of this section being made up, as it is, largely of people from Eastern and Central Kansas, who know the country, and will not, therefore, be discouraged by the reverses common to all new countries, it is safe to predict a prosperous future for this section of the State.



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COUNTIES.	RANK.	POPULATION.
HAMILTON	95	2,148
TREGO	94	2,179
SHERIDAN	93	2,445
SEWARD	92	2,551
CHEYENNE	91	2,607
STEVENS	90	2,662
SCOTT	89	2,675
KIOWA	88	2,704
LANE	87	2,725
SHERMAN	86	2,820
GOVE	85	2,892
CLARK	84	3,326
THOMAS	83	3,411
MEADE	82	3,527
HODGEMAN	81	4,023
GRAHAM	80	4,271
NESS	79	4,322
EDWARDS	78	4,388
RAWLINS	77	4,566
RUSH	76	4,875
COMANCHE	75	5,019
FORD	74	5,532
ELLIS	73	5,842
DECATUR	72	6,360
PAWNEE	71	6,462
PRATT	70	6,519
CHASE	69	7,485
RUSSELL	68	7,791
STAFFORD	67	7,792
DAVIS	66	8,381
NORTON	65	9,027
WOODSON	64	9,546
ROOKS	63	9,535
LINCOLN	62	10,271
BARBER	61	10,465
ELLSWORTH	60	10,624
WABAUNSEE	59	11,045
MORRIS	58	11,388
RILEY	57	12,142
PHILLIPS	56	12,181
BARTON	55	12,192
KINGMAN	54	12,415
RICE	53	12,650
DONIPHAN	52	13,105
FINNEY	51	13,662
ANDERSON	50	13,955
CHAUTAUQUA	49	14,029
OTTAWA	48	14,121
ALLEN	47	14,708
ELK	46	15,032
OSBORNE	45	15,123
JACKSON	44	15,255
SMITH	43	15,291
JOHNSON	42	15,389
BROWN	41	15,900
GREENWOOD	40	16,044
WILSON	39	16,104
MITCHELL	38	16,167
COFFEY	37	16,540
LINN	36	16,946
SALINE	35	16,988
JEFFERSON	34	17,010
CLAY	33	17,209
REPUBLIC	32	18,070
HARPER	31	18,140
NEMAH	30	18,200
HARVEY	29	18,323
POTTAWATOMIE	28	18,526
MIAMI	27	19,114
NEOSHO	26	19,300
JEWELL	25	20,067
MARION	24	20,283
CLOUD	23	20,609
DICKINSON	22	20,730
WASHINGTON	21	21,026
MCPHERSON	20	21,775
FRANKLIN	19	22,773
MARSHALL	18	22,974
RENO	17	23,355
LYON	16	23,879
DOUGLAS	15	25,070
OSAGE	14	25,329
CHEROKEE	13	25,037
CRAWFORD	12	26,180
MONTGOMERY	11	26,342
BOURBON	10	26,811
ATCHISON	9	27,636
BUTLER	8	28,630
LABETTE	7	29,010
COWLEY	6	31,899
WYANDOTTE	5	32,318
SUMNER	4	34,741
SEDGWICK	3	39,990
SHAWNEE	2	42,538
LEAVENWORTH	1	44,447

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As will be noticed, a few of the eastern counties show a slight falling off in population between 1885 and 1886, which is, no doubt, attributable to the incompleteness of the enumeration for the latter year, as it is fair to presume that the census work of 1885, upon which it was known the State would be re-apportioned into legislative districts, would be more complete than the enumeration for 1886, upon which no legislation was to be based.

The foregoing diagram illustrates the relative strength, in population, of the different organized counties, as shown for 1886, in Table II.

NATIVITY.

About twenty-five per cent. of our population, or 336,344 persons, were born within the borders of the State. The nativity of the remainder is shown in the succeeding diagram.

Of the States of the Union that supplied the largest population to Kansas, Illinois takes the lead with 134,703. Ohio follows with 112,323, and Indiana is next with 100,271. Missouri, Pennsylvania and Iowa follow in the order named, while the only remaining States that have furnished over 25,000 are New York and Kentucky. The States and Territories of this country represented in Kansas by less than 3,000 people are not treated separately in the diagram, but are grouped, with those "not otherwise stated," under the head of "other States and Territories." The 48,073 people that are represented under this head are distributed as follows: Alabama, 1,782; California, 869; Colorado, 1,385; Connecticut, 2,678; Delaware, 602; Florida, 108; Georgia, 1,928; Louisiana, 1,622; Nevada, 124; New Hampshire, 1,934; Oregon, 547; Rhode Island, 715; South Carolina, 1,073; Arizona, 60; Dakota, 263; District of Columbia, 366; Idaho, 88; Indian Territory, 735; Montana, 101; New Mexico, 180; Utah, 141; Washington, 99; Wyoming, 121; and "not otherwise stated," 30,552.

Of our foreign population, those born in Germany, Ireland, Scotland, Russia, England and Wales, Austria, and other countries south of Europe, British America and Sweden, Norway and Denmark, are treated separately in the diagram, while those from other countries, numbering in the aggregate but 5,543, are grouped under the head of "other foreign countries." For information as to the number from the respective countries included in this group, see Table III.

The immigration of a large number of "Mennonites" to this country within the last few years has materially increased our Russian population. These people are located mainly in the central counties of McPherson, Rice and Reno, where they purchased large bodies of land from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company on very advantageous terms.

The foreign population of the State, although not large, proportionately, represents much of the energy and push of the commonwealth. They mostly belong to the agricultural class, and are noted for their thrift and enterprise.

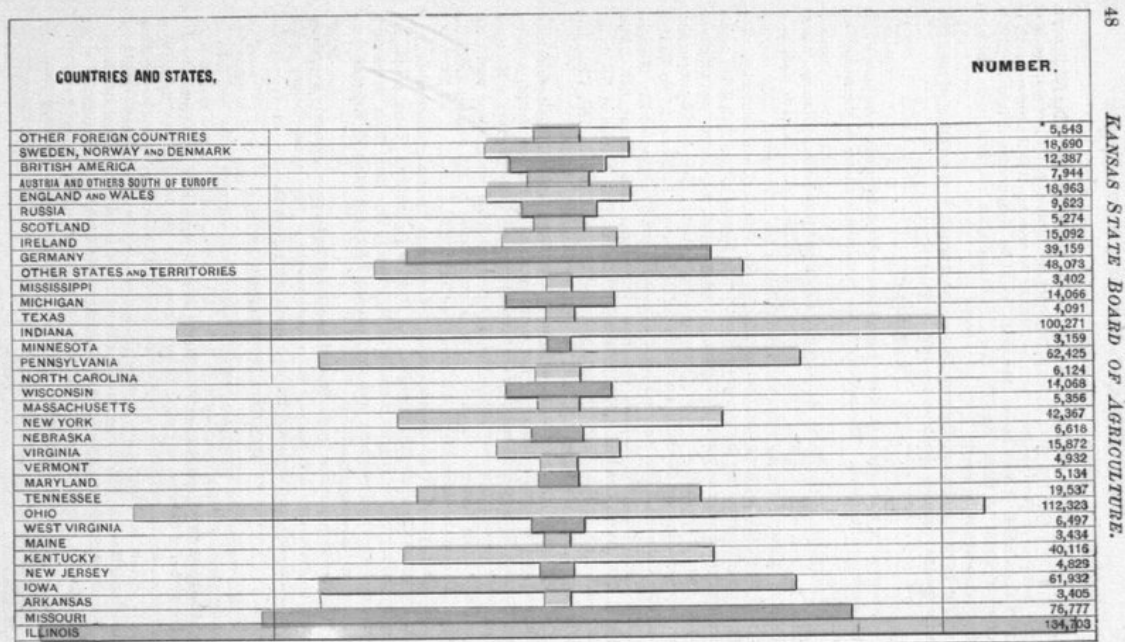
IMMIGRATION PAMPHLETS.

In this connection, it may not be out of place to call attention to the fact, that, by special direction of the Legislature, in 1884, this Board published and caused to be distributed 65,000 "Immigration Pamphlets" of sixty pages each, as follows: twenty thousand in the German language, fifteen thousand in the Swedish, ten thousand in the Danish, and the balance, twenty thousand, in the English language. The beneficial effects of this publication are now being demonstrated in the increased number of immigrants from the States and countries in which these pamphlets were distributed.

The diagram on the following page illustrates the nativity of the population of the State, March 1, 1885. For more detailed information as to numbers, see Table III.

For want of space, those born in Kansas (336,344) have been omitted from this diagram.

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WHERE FROM TO KANSAS.

The law relating to the collection of statistics, requires that the State, Territory or country in which a person last resided prior to his removal to Kansas, shall be given, as well as the place of his birth.

In the diagram on the following page the States and foreign countries are arranged separately, and ranked according to the number of persons furnished directly to the State by them respectively.

As will be observed, the largest number came from Illinois; Missouri and Iowa being the only other States that furnished over 100,000 people, while Indiana and Ohio furnished each over 50,000. Kentucky, New York and Nebraska each furnished more than 20,000. Wisconsin and Michigan each gave over 19,000, and the exodus of colored people from Tennessee swelled the number from that State to 13,528. These, together with the remaining States that gave over 4,000, are given on the diagram, and the States having less than 4,000 are given with those for whom no State or Territory was returned, under the head of "other States and Territories." From these States and Territories, not mentioned separately in the diagram, including those whose last residence was not given, a population of 60,779 was derived, divided as follows: Alabama, 1,046; California, 1,920; Connecticut, 1,596; Delaware, 268; Florida, 150; Georgia, 1,211; Louisiana, 1,910; Maine, 1,582; Maryland, 2,886; Nevada, 284; New Hampshire, 791; New Jersey, 2,609; North Carolina, 2,016; Oregon, 675; Rhode Island, 640; South Carolina, 366; Vermont, 1,806; Arizona, 164; Dakota, 943; District of Columbia, 419; Idaho, 170; Indian Territory, 1,426; Montana, 379; New Mexico, 681; Utah, 265; Washington, 212; Wyoming, 262; and 34,102 whose residence next preceding their removal to Kansas was not returned by the enumerator.

Of the foreign countries from which immigrants came directly to Kansas, Germany leads, and the others follow as shown in the diagram. The countries contributing, and not named in the diagram, are combined under the head of "other foreign countries," and are as follows: Scotland, 1,724; France, 623; other countries in the north of Europe, 667; making a total, including 1,246 for whom no nativity was given, of 4,260.

While the total number of the foreign population of the State is found to be 132,675, but 60,218, as shown by the following diagram, came to the State directly from the country of their nativity.

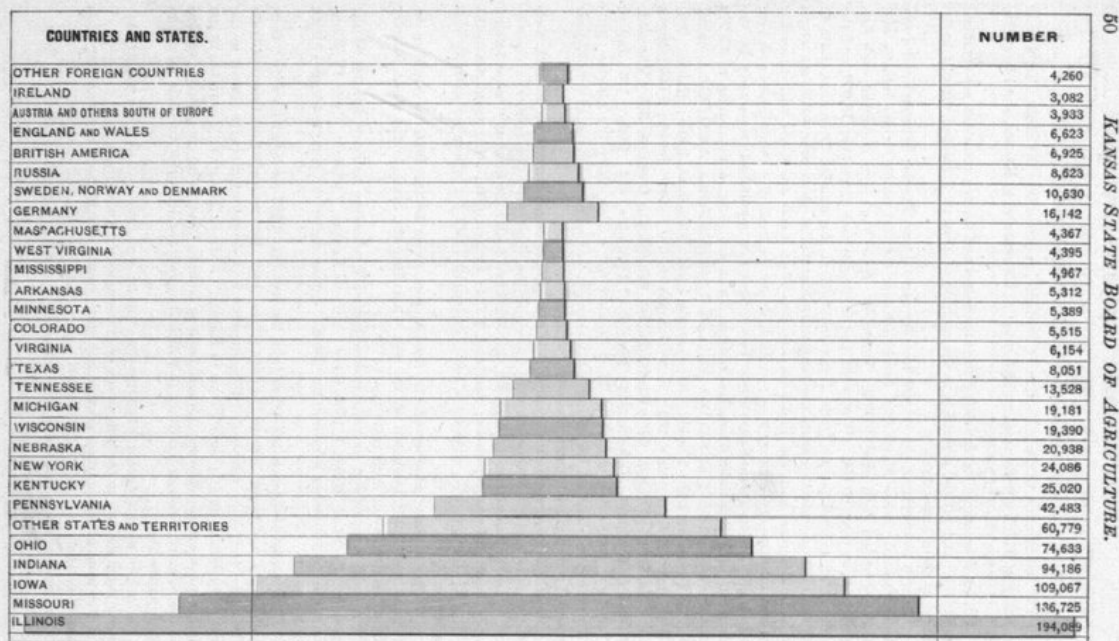
As will be observed by reference to Table III., showing nativity, 336,344 of the people in the State, March 1, 1885, were "born in Kansas;" while in Table IV., illustrated in the following diagram, but 330,057 appear under the same heading—"born in Kansas."

This apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that 6,287 persons who were "born in Kansas," and found here at the date above given, had at some time removed from the State, and since returned. This number was therefore properly shown in the nativity table, as having been "born in Kansas," while in Table IV., illustrated in the following diagram, showing "where from to Kansas," they were necessarily credited to the country, State or Territory in which they last resided prior to their return to their native State.

The following diagram illustrates the number each State and foreign country has contributed *directly* to the population of Kansas, as shown in Table IV.

For want of space, those born in the State, to-wit, 330,057, are omitted from this diagram.

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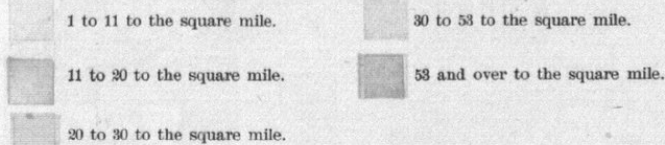
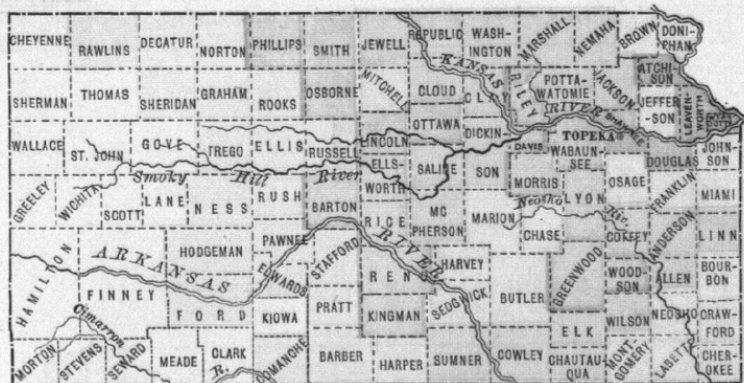
FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT—POPULATION.

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DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, MARCH 1, 1886.

The following diagram illustrates the distribution of the total population of the State, as shown by the census of the date above given. (See Table XI.)

The counties colored in orange have each a population of one to eleven to the square mile, those colored green have from eleven to twenty; those colored red, from twenty to thirty; those colored pink, from thirty to fifty-three. Shawnee, Douglas, Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Atchison counties, colored blue on the diagram, have each more than fifty-three persons to the square mile. Chase county, lying in the east central portion, is the most sparsely settled of the older counties; and Wyandotte county, lying at the mouth of the Kansas river, has the smallest territory, and is the most densely populated county in the State.



DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN POPULATION.

The distribution of the foreign population of the State is shown in the following diagram. The counties in white have less than one foreign person to each square mile of territory. The counties of Linn, Greenwood, Elk, Chautauqua, Butler and Cowley, are the only ones in the eastern half of the State that come within this first group. The counties colored with orange have from one to two persons of foreign birth to each square mile; those colored with green have from two to three; those colored red have from three to four; the pink-colored counties have from four to seven; and the counties of Shawnee, Atchison, Leavenworth and Wyandotte, have each over seven persons of foreign birth to each square mile of territory, and are colored blue on the diagram. (See Table I.)

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1 to 2 to the square mile.

4 to 7 to the square mile.

2 to 3 to the square mile.

7 and over to the square mile.

3 to 4 to the square mile.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLORED PERSONS.



.25 to .50 to the square mile.

3 to 8 to the square mile.

.50 to 1 to the square mile.

12 and over to the square mile.

1 to 3 to the square mile.

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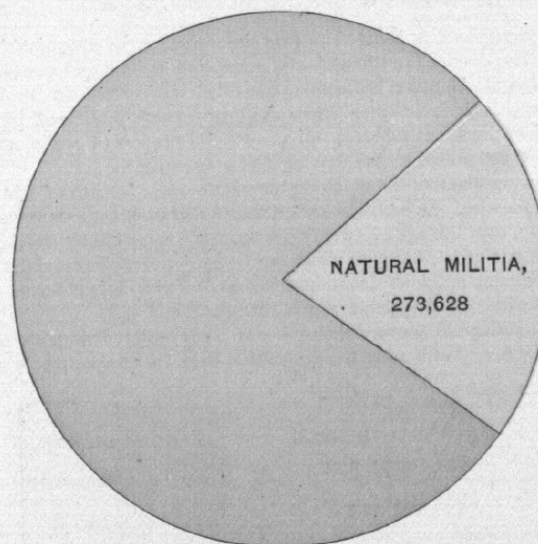
The number of colored persons is so small, in many localities, that in diagramming their distribution, it becomes necessary to use fractions.

The counties without color in the foregoing diagram have each less than .25 of a person to each square mile. The counties colored orange have from .25 to .50 to the square mile; those colored green, from .50 to 1; those colored red, from 1 to 3; those colored blue, from 3 to 8; and those colored black have 12 and over.

It will be observed that the colored people are congregated mostly in the eastern counties, Shawnee, Leavenworth and Wyandotte, in which are situated large cities, having the largest population of this class. A large colony of colored people has taken up lands in Graham county, and this is the only county in the western part of the State in which any considerable number of colored people reside.

NATURAL MILITIA.

The succeeding diagram shows the proportion the natural militia, males eighteen to forty-four years, both inclusive (see Table VI.), bears to the whole population of the State.



Kansas is exceedingly proud of her military record. She furnished to the Union army, during the late war, more volunteers in proportion to her population than any other State in the Union, and the mortality, shown by the army records, fully attests the valor of her troops.

PROPORTION THAT MALES OF VOTING AGE BEAR TO THE TOTAL POPULATION.

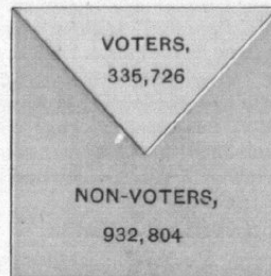
Of the male population of the State, March 1, 1885, 335,726 were twenty-one years of age and over, and entitled to the right of suffrage. Leavenworth and Shawnee counties have the largest number of males of voting age, having each a little over 11,000. Sedgwick is the only other county in the State that has over 10,000 voters, although Sumner county approaches very nearly to that figure, with 9,091.

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The following diagram illustrates the proportion the males of voting age bear to the entire population of the State, the proportion being a little more than twenty-four per cent. (See Table VI.)



PROPORTION OF SCHOOL AGE.

The State, young as it is, is noted all over the world for the educational advantages of its people. Its laws for the promotion of education are full and complete. Of the whole population of the State, more than one-third is of school age, or of from five to twenty years, both inclusive. There are few persons in Kansas, of school age, that do not have school advantages. Of the 476,877 persons of school age, March 1, 1885, at least 400,000 attend school five months in each year.

In the following diagram the green represents the male persons of school age, and the orange the females. In addition to the number here shown, many persons, both male and female, over the age of twenty years, attend school at the collegiate institutions located in our midst, three of which are encouraged and fostered by the State. The more prominent religious denominations have also well-established institutions for higher education, all of which are well patronized.

The following diagram shows the number of male and female persons of school age, March 1, 1885, and illustrates the proportion they bear to the whole population :

UNDER AND OVER SCHOOL AGE, 791,653	OF SCHOOL AGE,	
	MALE,	FEMALE,
	244,440	232,437

AGES.

The age of each person in the State was noted by the enumerators in 1885, and herewith is presented a diagram showing the number of persons of the respective ages, from under one to eighty years and over.

It will be noticed that there are more persons of the age of three years than any other, and that the number decreases gradually from this point to seventy-nine years, for which age the names of only 403 persons were returned.

As will be seen by a study of the following diagram, a much larger number of persons were returned as being 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65 years of age, than were shown next above or below these numbers. For explanation, see note on Table VII.

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AGES.	NUMBER.
UNDER 1 YEAR	34,046
1 YEAR	36,097
2 YEARS	35,806
3 "	37,697
4 "	36,003
5 "	34,728
6 "	34,456
7 "	34,196
8 "	33,777
9 "	31,403
10 "	33,132
11 "	29,033
12 "	31,677
13 "	25,461
14 "	20,087
15 "	27,553
16 "	28,685
17 "	26,534
18 "	28,027
19 "	22,111
20 "	22,567
21 "	22,231
22 "	24,326
23 "	24,435
24 "	25,063
25 "	24,207
26 "	22,530
27 "	20,419
28 "	22,323
29 "	16,262
30 "	22,696
31 "	13,312
32 "	17,043
33 "	15,369
34 "	15,644
35 "	19,302
36 "	15,833
37 "	14,174
38 "	15,325
39 "	12,860
40 "	18,223
41 "	10,196
42 "	12,815
43 "	11,175
44 "	11,389
45 "	14,950
46 "	10,694
47 "	10,230
48 "	10,501
49 "	8,436
50 "	12,037
51 "	6,850
52 "	8,647
53 "	7,032
54 "	7,617
55 "	6,432
56 "	5,325
57 "	5,185
58 "	4,090
59 "	6,245
60 "	3,045
61 "	3,821
62 "	5,750
63 "	3,632
64 "	3,901
65 "	2,827
66 "	2,334
67 "	2,039
68 "	1,704
69 "	2,210
70 "	1,119
71 "	1,397
72 "	1,369
73 "	1,105
74 "	1,159
75 "	806
76 "	611
77 "	597
78 "	409
79 "	2,213
80 YEARS AND OVER	14,399
UNKNOWN	

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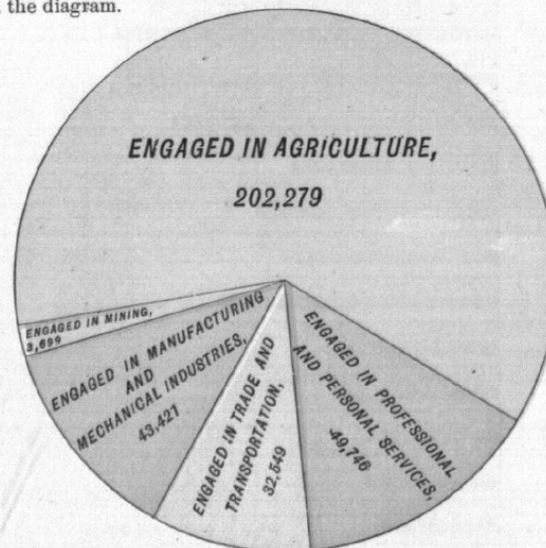
KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

OCCUPATIONS.

Although the plan of this census follows closely that of the United States, and makes its subdivisions of gainful occupations the same, yet, in treating of this subject, the State does not include those below twenty-one years of age.

The whole number of persons in the State, male and female, twenty-one years of age and over, as shown by Table VIII., for March, 1885, is found to be 600,183. Of this number, 331,694 are returned as being engaged in gainful pursuits, and the number so engaged is divided into the five general subdivisions, or classes, of industry, as shown in the table and illustrated in the following diagram.

As has been previously stated, agriculture in Kansas predominates over all other interests. Of the total number employed, 60.98 per cent. are engaged in rural pursuits, while the remaining 39.02 per cent. is divided between the other four industries, as shown in the diagram.



Under the head of "professional and personal services," are grouped, clergymen, editors, lawyers, physicians and surgeons, teachers, clerks, barbers, keepers of boarding houses, hotels, restaurants, billiard halls and livery stables and their employes, domestic servants, soldiers, officers and employes (civil) of government, etc., to the number of 49,746, or 14.99 per cent. of the total number engaged. In trade and transportation, which term embraces traders and dealers, clerks, book-keepers, porters and laborers in stores and warehouses, officials, agents and employes of railroad, express, insurance, telephone, telegraph and street railroad companies, banks and real estate and loan agencies, commercial travelers, draymen, teamsters, hack and express men, hucksters and peddlers, there are employed 32,549 persons, or 9.81 per cent. of those engaged in gainful occupations. In manufacturing and mechanical industries there are engaged 43,421 people, or 13.09 per cent. of the whole number of persons employed in gainful occupations.

The number engaged in mining is 3,699, or 1.11 per cent. of the whole number employed. Of these, 2,681 persons are engaged in the business of coal mining, while 1,018 persons are engaged in lead and zinc mining.



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CITIES.		NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
OSWEGO		2,429	82
McPHERSON		2,235	295
CHERRYVALE		2,514	87
PITTSBURG		2,142	463
MANHATTAN		2,466	269
HARPER		2,672	97
BURLINGTON		2,665	154
PAOLA		2,794	138
CONCORDIA		2,636	366
OLATHE		2,893	128
ARKANSAS CITY		3,207	121
ABILENE		3,238	278
JUNCTION CITY		2,934	621
OSAGE CITY		2,431	1,202
KANSAS CITY		2,835	957
CLAY CENTER		3,306	524
SALINA		3,308	701
INDEPENDENCE		3,915	200
WINFIELD		4,010	173
HUTCHINSON		3,955	296
EL DORADO		4,375	198
NEWTON		4,376	752
WELLINGTON		6,116	230
OTTAWA		6,148	478
PARSONS		6,752	493
EMPORIA		6,911	848
FORT SCOTT		7,339	528
LAWRENCE		9,519	1,106
WYANDOTTE		10,480	1,606
ATCHISON		13,491	2,108
WICHITA		14,827	1,196
TOPEKA		20,688	2,811
LEAVENWORTH		24,435	4,819

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The largest number of persons engaged in this industry is found in Cherokee county, a county situated in the southeastern corner of the State, where coal, lead and zinc are all extensively mined. Osage county, lying in the east central portion of the State, engages the next largest number in this industry; that portion of the county lying along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad being underlaid with productive veins of coal.

The diagram on page 56 gives the number and illustrates the proportion engaged in each of the five classes of industry mentioned.

CITIES IN 1885.

On the 1st day of March, 1885, Kansas had within her borders thirty-three cities having each a population of 2,500 or upward, and ninety that had, respectively, a population of over 1,000. The cities entitled to place in the class first above named, are ranked according to population in the preceding diagram, and the proportion of native to foreign population shown in each.

In the diagram, the red represents the native, and the orange the foreign, population.

As will be seen, the city having the largest proportion of foreign to native persons is Osage City, situated in Osage county. It is the center of a large coal-mining district, and many Swedes and Norwegians are employed in the mines. The cities lying on the Missouri river also have a large proportion of foreign population, while the other cities of the State have but few foreigners.

VALUATION OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PROPERTY OF THE STATE, AS RETURNED BY COUNTY CLERKS FOR THE PURPOSE OF TAXATION, FOR THE PERIODS GIVEN.

The growth and material progress of the State can not be better illustrated than by the diagram on the following page, giving the assessed valuation of all classes of property for the years shown.

The first assessment was in 1861; but the records for that year do not show the value of the different classes of property, the gross amount only being returned, as shown in the diagram.

While the following figures show a progress in which every citizen may well feel a just pride, it should be borne in mind, that, in the assessment of all classes of property, for the purpose of taxation, less than one-half of the true value is returned, which warrants the belief that the actual value of the property now represented on the tax list can not be less than \$600,000,000. To this amount, add the value of the homesteads in the west, not subject to taxation at this time, and the large amount of property which, for sundry and divers reasons unknown to the law, is not reached by the assessor, and it is fair to presume that the wealth of the State would not fall short of \$800,000,000.

That Kansas will soon be one of the leading States in the Union in wealth, as she is now in agriculture, is easily foreshadowed by the history of past events.

RAILROADS.

No account of the material advancement and general progress of the State would be complete which did not give its railroad advantages.

When the assessment of railroad property was made in May last, there were within the State 4,521.33 miles of main track in operation, while the past summer has been one of unusual activity in the extension of old lines and the building of new ones.

The diagram on page 60 shows the comparative length of the main track of each road in operation in the State in May last.



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DIAGRAM showing the assessed valuation of the different classes of property, for the years given, as per abstracts of County Clerks.

1861									\$ 24,737,459.09
1870		LANDS, \$48,788,905.75	PERSONAL, \$26,601,455.94	CITY LOTS, \$14,000,508.44					91,645,868.33
1875		LANDS, \$71,926,283.10	PERSONAL, \$19,422,637.25	CITY LOTS, \$17,517,541.35	RAILROAD, \$2,277,031.57				121,544,344.07
1880		LANDS, \$87,179,101.93	PERSONAL, \$31,921,335.54	CITY LOTS, \$20,922,021.01	RAILROAD, \$20,547,000.55				160,570,761.43
1885		LANDS, \$122,871,839.23	PERSONAL, \$56,502,133.27	CITY LOTS, \$38,420,801.95	RAILROAD, \$30,367,817.82				248,161,592.27
1886		LANDS, \$142,657,058.35	PERSONAL, \$55,491,972.18	CITY LOTS, \$48,957,259.80	RAILROAD, \$32,453,773.56				277,570,063.89

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ROADS.	MILES.
ATCHISON, UNION DEPOT & RAILROAD COMPANY	1.75
FORT LEAVENWORTH	2.00
JOPLIN & SALINA	2.00
KANSAS CITY & BELLE	2.00
RICH HILL	2.00
MISSOURI PACIFIC (IN KANSAS)	2.00
ATCHISON, COLORADO & PACIFIC, WASHINGTON BRANCH	2.00
SHORT CREEK & JOPLIN	2.00
REPUBLICAN VALLEY	2.00
MARTSVILLE & BLUE VALLEY	2.00
BLUE VALLEY	2.00
FORT SCOTT, SOUTHEASTERN & MEMPHIS	2.00
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS, SEABOARD DIVISION	2.00
JOPLIN	2.00
ROCK COUNTY	2.00
KANSAS & MISSOURI	2.00
WICHITA & COLORADO	2.00
KANSAS CITY, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD	2.00
ATCHISON, COLORADO & PACIFIC, SOUTH SOLOMON BRANCH	2.00
MISSOURI & WESTERN	2.00
LEAVENWORTH BRANCH, KANSAS DIVISION, UNION PACIFIC	2.00
ST. LOUIS, LAWRENCE & EMPORIA	2.00
ATCHISON, COLORADO & PACIFIC, REPUBLICAN VALLEY BRANCH	2.00
ST. LOUIS & EMPORIA	2.00
ATCHISON, JEWELL CO. & WESTERN, JEWELL BRANCH	2.00
SALINA & SOUTHWESTERN	2.00
ATCHISON & NEBRASKA	2.00
KANSAS SOUTHERN	2.00
OTTAWA & BURLINGTON	2.00
MISSOURI PACIFIC, ATCHISON SECTION	2.00
LEAVENWORTH, TOPEKA & SOUTHWESTERN	2.00
WICHITA & WESTERN	2.00
MISSOURI PACIFIC, NEBRASKA EXTENSION	2.00
MEMPHIS, KANSAS & COLORADO	2.00
TOPEKA, SALINA & WESTERN	2.00
FLORENCE, EL DORADO & MAIN ST. VALLEY	2.00
KANSAS CITY & EMPORIA	2.00
HARPER & WESTERN	2.00
MANHATTAN, ALMA & BURLINGAME	2.00
SOLOMON	2.00
KANSAS CITY & SOUTHWESTERN	2.00
KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA & WESTERN	2.00
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA & KANSAS	2.00
BURLINGTON, KANSAS & SOUTHWESTERN	2.00
KANSAS CITY, EMPORIA & SOUTHERN	2.00
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS, MAIN LINE	2.00
MISSOURI PACIFIC, KANSAS & ARIZONA DIVISION	2.00
ATCHISON, COLORADO & PACIFIC, LENORA BRANCH	2.00
JUNCTION CITY & FORT REARNS	2.00
WADSWORTH & WYCHESSE	2.00
CENTRAL BRANCH, UNION PACIFIC	2.00
ATCHISON, COLORADO & PACIFIC, MAIN LINE	2.00
WICHITA & SOUTHWESTERN	2.00
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND	2.00
ST. LOUIS, WICHITA & WESTERN	2.00
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS, NEOSHO DIVISION	2.00
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & GULF	2.00
KANSAS CENTRAL	2.00
ST. LOUIS, FORT SCOTT & WICHITA	2.00
SOUTHERN KANSAS	2.00
KANSAS DIVISION, UNION PACIFIC	2.00
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE	2.00

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FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT—ALLEN COUNTY.

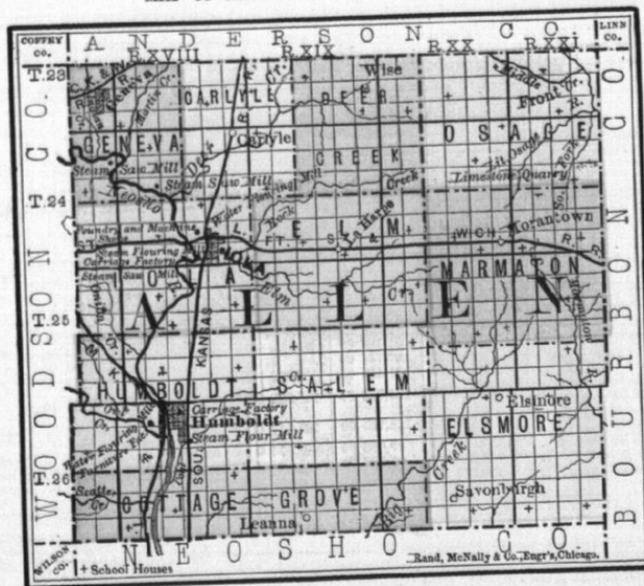
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POPULATION, PRODUCTION, INDUSTRIES, RESOURCES, ETC., BY COUNTIES.

ALLEN COUNTY.

Is situated in the east central portion of the State. It is the third county north from the Indian Territory, the fourth county south of the Kansas river, and in the second tier of counties west from the Missouri State line. It was organized in 1855, while Kansas was yet a Territory, contains 504 square miles, and is the forty-seventh county in population. Its density of population is 29.18 to the square mile. The county seat, Iola, lies in the west central portion, has a population of 1,451, and is the seventy-second city in the State in point of population. The city of Humboldt, lying seven miles south of Iola, is a place of much importance to the surrounding country, has a population of 2,032, and ranks as the fifty-second city in size in the State. The county is principally devoted to agriculture, and both of these cities have a large and increasing trade.

MAP OF ALLEN COUNTY, KANSAS, 1887.



The principal stream, the Neosho river, enters the county on the west, within a few miles of the northwestern corner. It has a direction southeast to Iola, where it turns to the south and leaves the county on its southern border, three miles east of the south-

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western corner. It has several tributaries: Scatter, Owl and Onion creeks from the west; Coal, Elm, Martin, Deer, Indian and Rock creeks from the north and east. The Marmaton river has its source in the east central portion, and flows southeast over the eastern border. The Little Osage river, having South fork and Middle creek as its tributaries, rises near the northeast corner of the county, and flows northeast and north over the northern boundary. Big creek rises in the east central portion, and flows southwest over the southern border.

POPULATION.—Table showing population by nativity, race and sex, for 1885, and total population for 1886, by townships and cities.

TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.	Native.....	Foreign....	White.....	Colored....	Male.....	Female.....	Total.	
							1885.	1886.
Carlisle township.....	635	19	668	6	360	314	674	724
Cottage Grove township.....	982	112	1,089	5	601	493	1,094	1,061
Deer Creek township.....	498	23	521	.....	272	249	521	544
Elm township.....	840	76	899	17	517	399	916	939
Elsmore township.....	1,306	260	1,463	3	806	660	1,466	1,435
Geneva township.....	736	24	711	49	406	354	760	668
Humboldt city.....	1,810	235	1,919	126	1,056	989	2,045	2,032
Humboldt township.....	877	83	929	31	548	412	960	918
Iola city.....	1,559	55	1,507	107	804	810	1,614	1,451
Iola township.....	1,175	23	1,160	38	627	571	1,198	1,250
Marmaton township.....	1,474	47	1,500	21	803	718	1,521	1,674
Osage township.....	976	25	997	4	500	501	1,001	980
Salem township.....	882	81	947	16	520	443	963	1,032
Total.....	13,670	1,063	14,310	423	7,820	6,913	14,733	14,708

ASSESSED VALUATION AND INDEBTEDNESS.—Table showing the assessed valuation and indebtedness of the county, total school district indebtedness, and the assessed valuation and indebtedness of the municipal townships and cities, for 1886.

TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.	Assessed valuation of the different kinds of property.				Total assessed valuation.	Indebtedness, July 1, 1886.
	Land.	Personal.	City lots.	Railroad property.		
The county.....	\$1,528,605 00	\$498,908 00	\$328,427 00	\$343,084 94	\$2,699,024 94	\$114,211 02
School districts.....						39,375 00
Carlisle township.....	\$110,461 00	\$28,203 00	.....	\$39,976 64	\$178,640 64	.....
Cottage Grove township.....	148,213 00	26,316 00	.....	34,301 36	208,830 36	.....
Deer Creek township.....	92,948 00	20,794 00	.....	.....	113,742 00	.....
Elm township.....	139,010 00	31,182 00	\$1,268 00	48,024 78	219,484 78	20,000 00
Elsmore township.....	156,417 00	22,137 00	.....	.....	178,554 00	.....
Geneva township.....	106,966 00	31,436 00	2,870 00	.....	141,272 00	.....
Humboldt city.....	158,736 00	104,792 00	138,802 00	75,830 10	478,150 10	.....
Humboldt township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iola city.....	196,760 00	128,125 00	165,817 00	96,000 01	586,702 01	89,750 00
Iola township.....	155,819 00	49,883 00	19,670 00	48,962 05	274,334 05	20,000 00
Marmaton township.....	133,258 00	27,783 00	.....	.....	161,041 00	.....
Osage township.....	130,017 00	28,257 00	.....	.....	158,274 00	.....
Salem township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total indebtedness (county, school district, township and city).....						\$283,336 02

Bottom-lands average one and one-half miles in width, and in the aggregate comprise about 10 per cent. of the county area. All varieties of timber met with in Kansas are grown in this county. Timber belts skirt all the streams, and average about one mile in width on the Neosho river and larger creeks. Well water is easily

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obtained at an average depth of twenty-five feet, and springs are plentiful everywhere. Sandstone is found in the southern and eastern portions, while limestone is abundant everywhere. A small vein of gypsum is found two and a half miles south-east of Moran town. A fair quality of potter's clay has been discovered three-fourths of a mile northeast of Iola. At Iola a mineral well is utilized for medicinal purposes, and a large hotel for the accommodation of invalids is in operation.

TABLE showing the mechanical and manufacturing industries.

NAME OF BUSINESS.	Number of establishments.....	Amount of capital invested.	Motive power.....	Average No. of hands employed.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Value of	
						Raw material used.....	Product.....
Barb wire factory.....	1	\$12,000	Steam.	10	\$ 3,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 18,000
Broom factories.....	3	1,200	Hand.	12	875	1,900	4,700
Carriage works.....	1	1,200	"	5	1,200	3,000	10,500
Cheese factory.....	1	500	"	2	400	1,300	2,000
Flouring and feed mills and elevators	4	60,000	Steam & water.	29	23,050	200,620	222,400
Lock works.....	1	2,000	Steam	5	2,000	700	3,500
Saw mill.....	1	1,200	"	4	1,200	2,000	5,000
Woolen mill.....	1	7,000	"	10	2,925	7,000	10,000
Total.....	13	\$85,100		77	\$34,159	\$222,520	\$386,100

FARM AND CROP STATISTICS.

Area of county, 322,560 acres. For 1885: Acres under fence, 202,470; acres in farms, not under fence, 49,452; total number of acres in farms, 251,922; per cent. of

TABLE showing acres, product and value of field crops in the county for 1885 and 1886.

CROPS.	1885.			1886.		
	Acres.	Product.	Value.	Acres.	Product.	Value.
Winter wheat.....bu.	1,418	12,762	\$ 9,572 00	2,698	48,564	\$ 33,095 00
Rye.....bu.	796	9,552	5,731 20	287	3,444	1,722 00
Spring wheat.....bu.	27	270	202 00	60	720	468 00
Corn.....bu.	68,147	1,226,646	367,993 80	60,968	1,341,296	469,453 00
Barley.....bu.	2	40	16 80	2	40	14 00
Oats.....bu.	9,071	317,485	79,371 25	11,625	348,750	87,187 50
Buckwheat.....bu.	24	288	216 00	31	465	325 50
Irish potatoes.....bu.	978	97,800	78,240 00	1,368	76,080	45,648 00
Sweet potatoes.....bu.	42	3,360	3,360 00	6	600	600 00
Sorghum.....bu.	129		3,444 00	159		4,348 00
Castor beans.....bu.	761	6,088	8,523 20	560	5,000	8,400 00
Cotton.....lbs.	15	4,200	836 00	37	11,100	888 00
Flax.....bu.	6,681	60,120	54,116 10	3,402	34,020	30,618 00
Hemp.....lbs.	3		240 00			
Tobacco.....lbs.	3,103	1,861,800	65,163 00	8,171	4,085,500	142,922 50
Broom corn.....lbs.	11,834	29,585	118,340 00	10,434	20,868	83,472 00
Millet and Hungarian.....tons	1,035			3,508		
Timothy.....tons	1,039			1,794		
Clover.....tons	308	7,320	36,100 00	255	12,041	69,055 00
Orchard grass.....tons	918			1,392		
Blue grass.....tons	310			480		
Other tame grasses.....tons	94,819	50,751	152,353 00	76,561	43,371	173,484 00
Prairie, under fence.....tons						
Total.....	201,400		\$983,218 35	183,698		\$1,152,571 10

Wheat on hand—March 1, 1885, 18,068 bushels; March 1, 1886, 3,922 bushels.
Corn on hand—March 1, 1885, 400,234 bushels; March 1, 1886, 101,194 bushels.

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total area of county in farms, 78; acres under cultivation, including prairie under fence, 204,380; value of farms, \$4,322,375; value of farming implements, \$90,822. For 1886: Acres under fence, \$220,204; acres in farms, not under fence, 39,415; total number of acres in farms, 259,619; per cent. of total area of county in farms, 80; acres under cultivation, including prairie under fence, 209,272; value of farms, \$4,292,348; value of farming implements, \$84,941.

LIVE STOCK.

TABLE showing the number, value and mortality of live stock for 1885 and 1886.

LIVE STOCK.	1885.		1886.		Mortality.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	1885.	1886.
Horses.....	6,889	\$351,120	6,624	\$396,160	100	72
Mules and asses.....	1,067	96,090	1,107	118,700	25	6
Milch cows.....	8,518	230,450	8,688	217,200	234	61
Other cattle.....	14,800	416,920	15,362	430,136	556	184
Sheep.....	2,978	5,956	1,674	3,348	*275	632
Swine.....	25,743	154,458	17,745	106,470	1,244	2,382
Total.....	60,385	\$1,444,934	51,260	\$1,470,014	2,434	3,337

Herd law, not in force.

* Including the number of head killed by dogs.

Number of dogs in county, March 1, 1885..... 1,638
Number of dogs in county, March 1, 1886..... 1,463

SUMMARY

SHOWING the amount and value of farm products for the years ending March 1, 1885, and March 1, 1886.

PRODUCTS.	1885.		1886.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Field crops.....acres	201,460	\$983,218 35	183,698	\$1,152,571 00
Animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter.....		323,462 00		300,447 00
Value of the increase in live stock.....		215,941 00		
Wool clip.....lbs.	29,438	4,710 08	2,361	424 98
Butter.....lbs.	325,678	48,851 70	280,726	42,108 90
Cheese.....lbs.	2,500	300 00	1,700	204 00
Honey and bees-wax.....lbs.	2,283	456 60	3,108	621 60
Milk sold.....		5,556 00		3,099 00
Horticultural products marketed.....		7,786 00		4,762 00
Wine manufactured.....gal.	220	330 00	47	70 50
Garden products marketed.....		4,514 00		1,563 00
Poultry and eggs sold.....		14,010 00		11,839 00
Wood marketed.....		3,655 00		2,369 00
Total.....		\$1,612,790 73		\$1,530,079 98

RANK OF COUNTY in population, assessed valuation, acres under cultivation, total value of farm products, acreage of wheat and corn, and the number of live stock named below, for the years 1885 and 1886.

YEARS.	Popu- lation.	Asses- ed val- uation.	Acres under cultiva- tion.	Value of farm pro- ducts.	Wheat, acres.	Corn, acres.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1885.....	44	43	36	46	64	38	40	40	64	47
1886.....	47	48	36	47	71	49	47	45	65	53

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HORTICULTURE, ETC.

FRUIT TREES.	1885.	1886.	SMALL FRUITS—ACRES.	1885.	1886.
<i>Number of trees in bearing.</i>			Raspberries.....	44	38
Apple.....	69,279	74,499	Blackberries.....	81	53
Pear.....	1,071	1,439	Strawberries.....	25	23
Peach.....	59,609	18,788	Total.....	151	114
Plum.....	2,921	2,201	ARTIFICIAL FOREST.		
Cherry.....	20,336	14,176	<i>Acres of trees one year old and over.</i>		
Total.....	153,216	111,003	Walnut.....	103	9
<i>Number not in bearing.</i>			Maple.....	143	123
Apple.....	88,657	91,019	Honey Locust.....	2	1
Pear.....	2,688	2,294	Cottonwood.....	49	36
Peach.....	42,918	28,297	Other varieties.....	90	64
Plum.....	5,752	3,361	Total.....	387	233
Cherry.....	11,001	9,932	Acres in nurseries.....		
Total.....	151,016	134,903	Acres in vineyards.....		
				21	139
				114	138

CHURCHES.

TABLE showing the number of church organizations, aggregate membership, number of church edifices, and the value of church property in the county, belonging to the denominations named, for 1886.

DENOMINATIONS.	No. of church organizations.	Aggregate membership.	No. of church edifices.	Value of church property.
African Methodist Episcopal.....	1	32	1	\$ 300
Baptist.....	2	159	1	1,000
*Christian.....	3	155	2	3,500
Congregational.....	1	50	1	1,500
Episcopal.....	1	40	1	800
Friends.....	1	30	1	2,500
Lutheran.....	1	385	1	23,250
Methodist Episcopal.....	4	470	4	24,000
Presbyterian.....	4	500	7	4,000
*Roman Catholic.....	4	1,136	4	1,600
United Brethren.....	5	175	1	750
Wesleyan Methodist.....	2	25	2	
Total.....	33	3,157	25	\$63,300

* Statistics of 1884 and 1885. No return for 1886.

SCHOOLS.

Number of organized districts, 80; school population, for 1886, 5,840; average monthly wages paid teachers, males, \$43.16; females, \$33.80. Total value of school property in county, \$59,800.

NEWSPAPERS.

The *Humboldt Union* (Republican). W. T. McElroy, publisher, Humboldt.
The *Inter-State* (Democratic) H. D. Smith, editor; Walter E. Smith and Geo. L. Krout, publishers, Humboldt.
The *Iola Register* (Republican). Chas. F. Scott, publisher, Iola.
The *Allen County Courant* (Democratic). John C. Gordan, editor, Iola.
The *Moran Herald* (Republican). G. D. Ingersoll, editor and proprietor, Moran.
The *Allen County Democrat* (Democratic). J. J. Rambo, editor and proprietor, Iola.

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BANKS IN COUNTY.

NAME OF BANK.	President.	Cashier.	Post-office address.	Paid-up capital.	Surplus.
Bank of Allen County.....	George A. Bowhus ..	H. M. Miller	Iola	\$25,000 .....	.....
L. L. Northrup.....		J. H. Vannuyse ..	Iola .....	.....	.....
Humboldt Bank.....	E. A. Barber & Co.		Humboldt .....	.....	.....
S. A. Brown & Co.....		I. W. Phelps	Humboldt ..	.....	.....

List of county officers in 1887, with post-office address of each.

Officer.	Name.	Post-office address.
County Clerk.....	R. W. Duffy	Iola.
Treasurer.....	H. H. Hayward	Iola.
Sheriff.....	J. L. Brown.....	Iola.
Clerk District Court	M. P. Jacoby	Iola.
Probate Judge.....	J. L. Arnold	Iola.
Register of Deeds.....	J. P. Duncan.....	Iola.
Attorney.....	H. A. Ewing	Iola.
Superintendent of Schools.....	M. Chamberlain	Humboldt.
Surveyor.....	G. DeWitt.....	Humboldt.
Coroner.....	A. J. Fulton.....	Iola.
Commissioners.....	J. W. Pine.....	Humboldt.
	H. L. Henderson.....	Iola.
	W. A. Ross.....	Morantown.

POST-OFFICES.

Carlyle, Elsmore, Front, Geneva,	Humboldt, IOLA (C. H.), La Harpe Leanna,	Morantown, Savonburgh, Wannsburgh, Wise.
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ANDERSON COUNTY.

This county was organized in 1855, with an area of 576 square miles. It ranks as the fiftieth county in population, and has 24.22 people to the square mile. It lies in the east central portion of the State, the third county south from the Kansas river, the second west from the Missouri State line, and the fourth north from the Indian Territory. The county seat is Garnett, situated north and east of the center of the county; it has a population of 2,192, and ranks as the forty-fourth city in size in the State. The town of Greeley, in the northeastern corner, is a place of much local importance. The surface of the county is a gently undulating prairie. The bottoms along the creeks average from one-half to one mile in width, making about 10 per cent. of the entire county area. The timber belts on the creeks average from forty rods to one mile in width, and in them are found nearly all the varieties of timber known to Kansas. Springs are not abundant; but some few valuable ones have been developed.

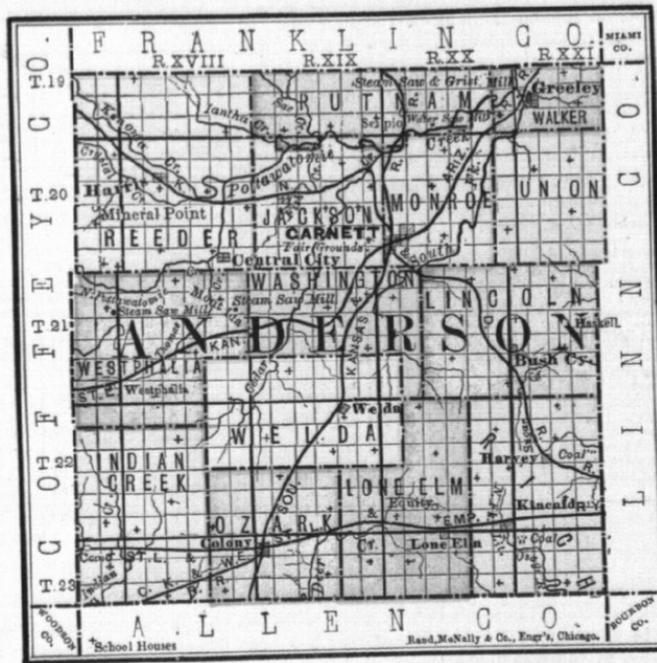
The largest stream in the county is Pottawatomie creek, which flows in a direction north of east across the northern portion of the county. It has many tributaries, among which are, Sac, Iantha, Kenoma and Crystal creeks from the northwest; Thomas, Cedar and Fish creeks, and the South Fork of Pottawatomie creek from the southwest. Sugar creek has its source in the east central portion, and flows north-

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MAP OF ANDERSON COUNTY, KANSAS, 1887.



east and east over the eastern border. The North Fork of the Little Osage river has its source in the southeastern portion of the county, and flows southeast over the southern boundary. Deer and Indian creeks have their head-waters in the southern part of the county, and flow west of south.

POPULATION.—Table showing population, by nativity, race and sex, for 1885, and total population for 1886, by townships and cities.

TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.	Native	Foreign	White	Colored	Male	Female	Total.	
							1885.	1886.
Indian Creek township.....	604	59	645	16	350	313	663	647
Jackson township.....	706	31	721	16	394	343	737	759
Lincoln township.....	792	21	813	.....	425	388	813	832
Garnett city.....	1,909	108	1,831	178	1,063	1,014	2,107	2,192
Monroe township.....	830	64	848	46	480	414	894	908
Colony city.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
Ozark township.....	1,062	35	1,141	6	624	523	1,147	1,263
Putnam township.....	461	97	558	.....	297	261	558	564
Reeder township.....	877	103	980	.....	506	474	980	972
Rich township.....	1,619	38	1,657	.....	876	781	1,657	1,656
Union township.....	523	47	570	.....	288	282	570	567
Greeley city.....	442	49	491	.....	243	248	491	524
Walker township.....	249	32	281	.....	146	135	281	310
Washington township.....	590	12	602	.....	314	288	602	628
Westphalia township.....	676	48	721	8	390	334	724	669
.....	849	119	968	.....	525	443	968	1,464
Total.....	12,300	883	12,929	263	6,945	6,347	13,192	13,955