

POINTERS

ON THEM

SOUTHWEST.



Description of the Cities, Towns
and Country along the
line of the

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE

AND WESTERN CONNECTIONS

— IN —

**Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico,
Texas, Old Mexico,
Arizona and California.**



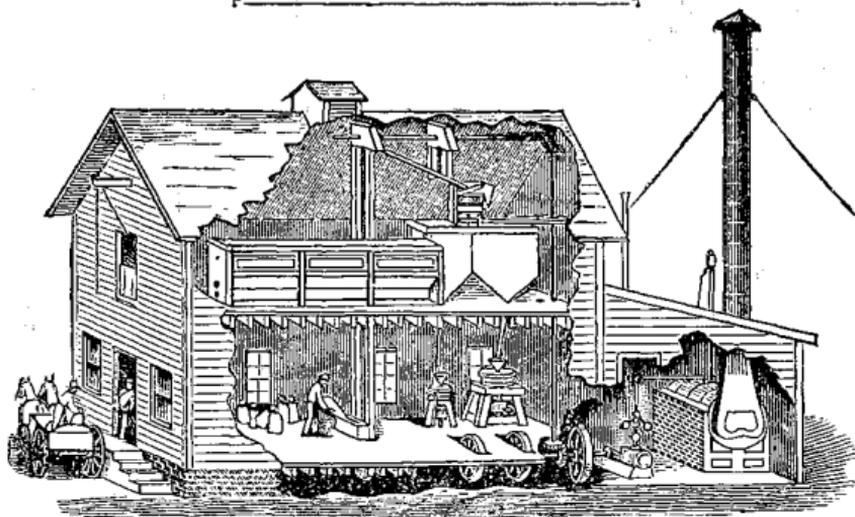
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THE SANTA FE ROUTE.

THAT awkward old proverb that "seeing is believing," applies in every instance where it is attempted to describe a route of travel. A map is necessary and tells the story at a glance; that of the Santa Fe and western connecting lines incorporated in this pamphlet is the latest and most complete map of the Southwest in existence.

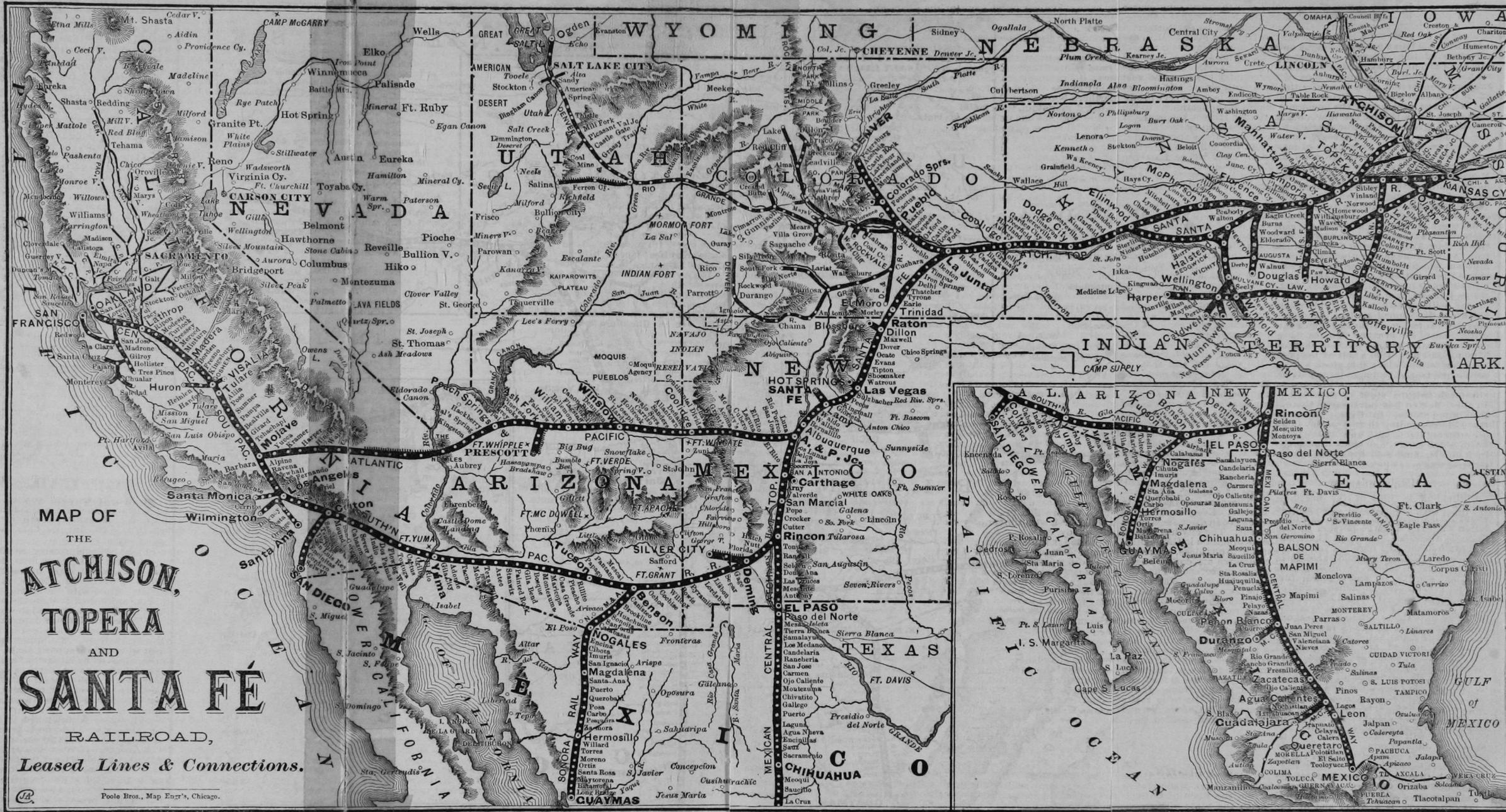
It is only necessary to add a few lines by way of explanation.

The main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. runs from Atchison to Pueblo. The division between Kansas City and Topeka is a branch of the main line, though through trains between the Missouri river and the mountains pass over it. A branch from Cedar Junction, between Kansas City and Topeka, gives the Santa Fe another eastern terminus at Pleasant Hill, Mo. A fourth eastern terminus has recently been established at Leavenworth by the completion of the Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern between the two cities whose names have been incorporated in its own, and the purchase of the L., T. & S. W. by the Santa Fe. At Emporia a branch has been sent south to Howard; at Florence one branch goes to Douglas, and another straight west through McPherson to join the main line at Ellinwood, while the main line turns southward through Newton, from which point it sends another branch south through Wichita to Caldwell on the southern line of the State. A branch of the Caldwell branch runs from Mulvane to Arkansas City, also on the border of Indian Territory. At Pueblo connection is made with the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for all points in Colorado.

La Junta, sixty-five miles east of Pueblo, is the point where the New Mexico extension leaves the main line, and turning southwest crosses the boundary of New Mexico near Trinidad. The general course of the road through New Mexico is southwest. The first branch is a little spur six miles long from the city of Las Vegas out to Las Vegas Hot Springs. At Lamy a branch eighteen miles long runs to Santa Fe. Albuquerque is the eastern terminus of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, which, it is expected, will be opened for California travel sometime in May, 1883. At Rincon a branch leaves for El Paso where connection is made at a union depot with the Mexican Central Railroad for Chihuahua and points in the interior. The New Mexico line of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. forms a junction at Deming with the Southern Pacific R. R. from San Francisco. At Benson on the Southern Pacific the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad starts south to the Territorial boundary where it becomes the Sonora Railway and runs to Guaymas on the Gulf of California. The New Mexico and Arizona Railroad and the Sonora Railway both belong to and form a part of the Santa Fe railroad system and the name of the Sonora road is for convenience commonly given to the whole line between Benson and Guaymas.

The Santa Fe railway system touches forty counties in the State of Kansas; it is the shortest and best route between the Missouri river and all points in central and southern Colorado; it is the only rail route to New Mexico and Arizona; it is the direct route to Old Mexico, the shortest line to Los Angeles, and carries passengers to San Francisco with only one change of cars after leaving Kansas City. Take "the new Santa Fe Trail."

THE EDITOR.



MAP OF
THE
**ATCHISON,
TOPEKA
AND
SANTA FÉ**
RAILROAD,
Leased Lines & Connections.

MEXICO.

MEXICO is being rapidly brought under the influence of the progressive, nineteenth century spirit of her sister republic through the construction of railways connecting the principal cities of the two countries. Places that a few years ago were practically as remote as the two hemispheres are now only a few hours apart by rail transportation. The Mexican Central railroad, completed from El Paso, Texas, to Chihuahua, the beautiful capital of the State of the same name, and from the city of Mexico northward for 300 miles, is the most important of the Mexican railway enterprises now being carried forward. The gap between the northern and southern divisions will probably be closed some time in 1884, and through rail connection will then be established between New York and the City of Mexico. Another Mexican railway of possibly even greater importance when considered in relation to its future possibilities was opened November 25, 1882, through the State of Sonora to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. This road, known as the Sonora Railway, and the Mexican Central constitute a part of the great Santa Fe system. Mexico is a great plateau, having an elevation of 3,000 to 8,000 feet, with a belt of lowland coast on either side; this gives a temperate and tropical climate in the same latitude, and the harvests of both zones absolutely within sight of each other. In this, Mexico has advantages beyond the United States. In silver, Mexico is the richest country in the world. The government is liberal and the people hospitable; capital and skilled labor are invited. No finer field for ambitious enterprise was ever opened.

CHIHUAHUA.

Chihuahua is one of the northern border States of Mexico; its area is about 115,000 square miles and its population 100,000. A large portion of the State is absorbed by desert lands and mountainous broken regions, yet, there are many fertile valleys and table-lands of considerable extent covered with a luxuriant growth of short grass, furnishing grazing for immense herds of cattle, horses, &c. The land is owned in great part, at the present time, by a few men who have from ten to fifty leagues square, and use it as a stock ranch—and being wealthy and satisfied with their income so derived are not anxious to sell any part of their vast possessions; but since the advent of the Mexican Central railway the president of the republic and other prominent and wealthy men, with commendable judgment and forethought, have formed a company for purchasing 7,000,000 acres of rich lands in the northern quarter of the Republic, and will hold them for sale to American immigrants. Irrigation is necessary in all parts of the State. The soil is fertile, especially on the water-courses between the mountain ranges and along the Rio Grande. Mining and grazing form the principal pursuits, although wheat, corn, peas, beans, bar-

ley, cotton, coffee and sugar-cane are cultivated to some extent, and grapes, pears, peaches, pomegranates and apples are abundant, and of excellent quality; also vegetables of various kinds. Near the city of Chihuahua are located extensive ranches, some of which have as many as 300,000 head of cattle, sheep, horses and mules.

The mines of the State constitute a feature of great importance. There are 575 mines, about half of which are idle. The State is extremely rich in mineral wealth, the principal minerals being silver, iron and tin. The Santa Eulalia silver mine is the most notable one. This mine is situated about 50 miles from the city of Chihuahua. It was worked as early as 1705; it is said to have produced nearly a hundred millions. The great cathedral at the city of Chihuahua, costing \$730,000, was built with money realized by a tax levied upon this mine of 12½ cents to every \$8 produced within a given time. The mines of the State, however, have not been by any means thoroughly developed, and it only remains for the intelligent application of labor and capital to make this marvellous country one of the richest on the globe.

The climate of Chihuahua is varied. In the mountain district the temperature reaches the freezing point in winter and snow falls to a considerable depth. In the valleys the temperature varies from cool and pleasant in winter to extreme heat in summer. On the whole the climate can be said to be agreeable, as, excepting in the mountainous region, no snow is ever seen or excessive cold experienced, and in the summer, although very warm during the middle of the day, the morning and evening are delightfully cool. The climate is very healthful, no particular form of disease being prevalent; the pure mountain air and equable temperature combine to produce that result.

ALONG THE MEXICAN CENTRAL.

Paso del Norte—The second city in population and importance in the State lies opposite the city of El Paso, Texas, on the Rio Grande; population about 8,000. It is nominally the northern terminus of the Mexican Central railroad though the trains of that road now cross the Rio Grande and connect with those of the A. T. & S. F. in a union depot. The Santa Fe is the only road having union depot connections with the Mexican Central. This gateway of Mexico, though brought into prominence by its railway connections is still the typical Mexican village. The quiet streets present rows of low adobe houses, the windows guarded by lattice or iron bars; on the plaza stands a church said to be 275 years old. The general offices of the northern division of the Mexican Central are located here, also a custom house and small military garrison; a weekly paper is published in the Spanish language, and short terms of the State court are held at stated intervals. The town runs down the river several miles, and the adjacent valley is thickly settled. There are a number of vineyards in a high state of cultivation, and under proper management wine making might become a very profitable branch of industry, for the soil is especially adapted to the cultivation of the grape.

There are no towns worthy of mention between Paso del Norte and Chihuahua. For 30 miles south of Paso del Norte the road runs over a vast sand plain with a scanty growth of mesquite, thorn bushes and cactus. From Samalayuca some characteristic views can be obtained. On both sides of the road bold, isolated peaks rise from the plain to altitudes varying from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. These detached mountains form a peculiar feature of the landscape. At Candelaria, 47 miles from Paso del Norte, the Candelaria range comes into full view. At San Jose, 70 miles from the Rio Grande, the appearance of the country changes and vast grazing ranges stretch away from the track on both sides; the Rio del Carmen furnishes water for irrigation and farming is made very profitable. Here a new feature of the landscape makes its appearance; to the southwest as far as the eye can reach, heavy timber fringes the banks of the Carmen. From this point on to Chihuahua there is no marked change in the landscape; the country over which the track passes appears as if it had once been the bed of a series of lakes, and the soil is very fertile. The soil is a peculiar chocolate colored loam. Everywhere immense herds of cattle are seen, and herds of deer are so frequent as not to attract attention, except on the part of those who see them for the first time. Southward the country becomes even more fertile and productive as the road runs along the river Saenz.

Chihuahua—As approached by the railroad, presents a picturesque appearance. To the south are the conical hills in bold relief against the clear blue sky; to the east and west are short ranges of mountains, while the city itself, surrounded by massive cottonwoods, with its towers and domes and peculiar adobe architecture makes quite an oriental picture. The city of Chihuahua was founded in 1604 and is the capital of the State of Chihuahua. It is 225 miles from El Paso. It lies on the bank of the Conchos river, a stream of pure, clear water that winds around the foot of a picturesque range of mountains. It lies just below the 29th parallel of north latitude, and has an altitude of 4,600 feet. The city is laid off regularly, with paved streets and sidewalks which are kept clean by being swept every few mornings and the dust carried away. Nearly all the houses are of adobe—although the public buildings and some of the dwellings are of stone—and one-story high, and are built in the usual Mexican style, around a square or court called a "placita." The city is supplied with water from the river Churiscar, 10 miles distant, by means of an aqueduct built by the Spanish between the years 1717 and 1730. It is built of stone and cement a large part being built upon great arches of masonry, and is in a perfect state of preservation. The chief attractions are the celebrated cathedral, the mint and the square called "Plaza Mejor." The cathedral is situated on the west side of the plaza and is a beautiful and imposing brown-stone structure. It was commenced in the year 1738 and finished in 1849, costing about \$750,000. It is a fine specimen of architectural skill, is surmounted with a dome and two towers, and is in the Moorish style of architecture. A clock illuminated at night ornaments its dome and its facade is embellished with life-sized statues of the Saviour and Twelve Apostles. In one of its towers is a bell which was pierced by a cannon ball at the time of Maximilian's invasion in 1866, and in which the renowned patriot Hidalgo was at one time confined and afterwards executed. The plaza is a beautiful place occupying the space of a block; it is paved and contains an elegant fountain 30 feet high. The plaza is laid out in walks lined with orange trees and beautiful flowers. Every evening the walks are filled with promenaders and an excellent band discourses sweet strains of Spanish music for their entertainment. The city has several good hotels. United States paper is worth 25 cents premium in Chihuahua. Business of all kinds is good and profits, according to our ideas, are astonishing. The principal domestic articles in commerce are coffee, sugar, rice, cocoa, spices, hats, shoes, cassimeres, blankets and serapes. The principal trade of the city is with the mining towns to the west. The city is lighted at night by 200 lamps burning naphtha. The population of the city is officially stated at 18,000. The present mayor of Chihuahua is D. Juan Zubrian, a gentleman of broad views, well educated, refined, and courteous. He takes pleasure in giving information to Americans, and under his rule the city is as orderly as any of the same size anywhere. The manners and customs of the people appear to strangers somewhat peculiar. Everything seems quiet and dull. No business is transacted between one o'clock and three o'clock of each day, and during those hours the city is apparently dead; every one is taking a nap or resting from his labors in the open court-yard. Nearly all the inner court-yards are arched and pillared with solid stone. The floors are made of tiles or stone. If the people are not safe from thieves, they are from fire, for there is really nothing to burn. There is much wealth and refinement in Chihuahua, and the large number of people from the United States already settled there makes quite a large American colony.

SONORA.

Sonora is the northwestern State of the Republic of Mexico. It lies between the Gulf of California on the west and the Sierra Madre range mountains on the east, which separates it from the State of Chihuahua. On the north is Arizona and on the south the State of Sinaloa. The length of the State from northwest to southeast is about 700 miles, and the average width is 300 miles; the area in square miles is about 123,

466. Along the coast the surface is in general level, although diversified by valleys and low hills; some of the plains are 30 to 43 miles and some 90 miles in extent. Near the Sierra Madre mountains it is high and broken. The surface possesses three distinct features: First, dry plains; second, elevated plateaus and table-lands; and third, agricultural valleys or bottom lands. The dry plains are located in the northwestern part of the State, between the headwaters of the Gulf of California and the valley of Santa Cruz bordering upon Arizona on the north. The table-lands lie in the northeastern part of the State, extending from the Santa Cruz valley to the base of the Sierra Madre mountains. From Guaymas to the northern border line the surface is generally level, with now and then an isolated mountain, inferior in size. The best farming lands are found on low bottoms and on all the streams, varying in width from a few rods to several miles. The bottom lands are very fertile, producing large and abundant crops of wheat, barley, corn, beans, coffee, cotton, flax, tobacco, sugar-cane, etc., and also vegetables and fruits of all kinds are grown in immense quantities. Two crops are raised in one season, one of wheat and another of corn or beans—on the same ground. The first sown crops need irrigation, as the early summer is dry, the rainy season commencing in July and continuing until the first of September. At the close of the rainy season the ground is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass.

On the San Ignacio river sweet and sour oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, pomegranates and peaches are raised. The territory between the San Ignacio and the Altar produces cotton of excellent quality; the guava is also cultivated, and the plain tree grows to a large size and bears a heavy burden of fruit. In and around Hermosillo, the capital of the State, are large vineyards, from which considerable quantities of brandy and wine are produced. Wheat also is raised in this locality, with beans, lentils, Chili peppers, garlic, onions and sweet potatoes. Fruits, such as peaches, apples, figs, pears and apricots, also grapes and melons grow in abundance and of excellent quality. The average yield of wheat is from 250 to 300 per one bushel sown in some places, and from 150 to 175 in others. Sheep, cattle and horses in immense herds are raised; also many domestic fowls. A very superior quality of tobacco is also grown. Irrigation is accomplished by annual overflows of the river and suffices for the production of wheat, corn and every class of products yet experimented upon. Immense sugar plantations may be here established which would prove a mine of wealth to their owners. In the northern part of the State near Santa Cruz, is located a beautiful valley clothed in verdure the year round. It is well watered by the Santa Cruz river. Immense quantities of stock are here raised and also all kinds of grain.

The resources of this vast country are indeed remarkable. It is not unusual to see upon one plantation miles of wheat, cotton and corn, a flour mill, sugar mill and woolen mill, the wool, for which, and the dye-stuffs are grown upon the place. Indigo, Brazil wood, cochineal and other dye-stuffs grow spontaneously on the Yaqui and other rivers. The most valuable agricultural lands are situated on the banks of the rivers and creeks, or river bottoms. Irrigation is necessary in most parts of the State either artificial or natural, but it invariably follows that the yield is vastly greater than is produced in countries where the sole dependence is rain. The table-lands are covered with short and luxuriant grass, upon which graze immense herds of cattle. The mountains are well covered with timber of various kinds, such as cedar, pine, evergreen, oak, ebony, &c.

In the mountainous regions the climate is much the same as in the middle portion of the United States. At lower altitudes three or four years often pass without any frost, especially near the coast. The heat of the sun, especially in the mountains is tempered by a southern breeze, and although at Guaymas and other cities on the coast, the summers are warm, yet, the cool sea breeze from the Gulf of California has the effect of rendering it much less oppressive than it would otherwise be. The climate is, on the whole, salubrious; the atmosphere is dry, pure and entirely free from malaria in most parts of the State. The air is pure, sweeping over the plains and through the valleys from the sea to the mountains. The population of Sonora is 141,000. The mineral resources are important, gold, silver, coal, iron, lead, copper, quicksilver, &c., being found in abundance. There are true veins of gold, silver and copper throughout the mountains of the lower country, and the foot-hills of the Sierra Madre, but the main ranges where most of the mineral wealth is believed to be remain unexplored. Copper is found from 200 to 250 miles inland, on the Yaqui river; 250 miles from its mouth and 130 from Guaymas is an extensive deposit of anthracite coal; tin and plumbago also exist, but gold and silver are the principal objects of Sonora mining at the present time. With the introduction of improved machinery and skill in development of mines a new era is about to dawn upon the history of mining in this State.

ALONG THE SONORA RAILWAY.

The Sonora railway connects at Nogales on the boundary between Arizona and Sonora with the New Mexico & Arizona R. R. from Benson on the Southern Pacific.

Nogales—Is 88 miles southwest of Benson, and is simply the junction, on the boundary, between these two roads which are operated to-

gether, the same train running through from Benson to Guaymas. The general direction of the Sonora railway is southwest from Nogales where it strikes the Gulf of California at Guaymas.

Magdalena—One hundred and forty-two miles from Benson an 1,465 miles from Kansas City, is a Mexican town of 3,000 population. Ures is east of the railroad on the Sonora river. Its elevation is higher and the climate cooler than at points lower down on the river or gulf coast. There is a large agricultural and mining country tributary and the business of this city is quite extensive.

Hermosillo—The capital of Sonora, is the largest city in the State. Distance from Kansas City, 1,586 miles. It contains a population of about 10,000; it is situated on the line of the Sonora railway, in a valley about 10 miles in length and five in breadth. On the east is the celebrated "Cerro de la Campana"—hill of the State, so called because its rocks when struck together produce a sound similar to that of a bell. At the base of this hill runs the Sonora river. The public buildings of Hermosillo are the capitol, the mint, the assayer's office and municipal buildings, including the prison and public schools and two churches. The school consists of two departments, male and female, and has about 600 pupils. Public examinations are held every six months. Education is compulsory. The principal plaza is the most attractive feature of the city, and is set with orange trees and evergreens, and covered with lawn grass, and is laid out in walks lined with beds of flowers and bordered with orange trees; seats are provided at convenient intervals, and in the center is a grand stand from which on certain evenings in the week a band discourses excellent music. Hermosillo, as its name indicates, is a beautiful place; Hermosillo means "the little beauty."

Guaymas—The next city of importance in Sonora, is about 100 miles south of Hermosillo. It is the southern terminus of the Sonora railway, and is beautifully situated on the Gulf of California about 60 miles above the mouth of the river Yaqui. Its harbor is completely sheltered from the sea by islands and headlands. Guaymas has without doubt one of the finest harbors on the Pacific coast; abundant in various kinds of fish, embracing the shrimp, crab and lobster. Guaymas has but one principal street, the "Calle Principal;" the others are short and narrow. There are hotels, churches, schools, a hospital, &c., and the general offices and depot of the Sonora Railway Co. The population of Guaymas is about 6,000. Business is conducted here on the same plan as in Chihuahua. Distance from Kansas City, 1,676 miles. The Sonora road, in addition to opening to northern capital and immigration one of the richest of the Mexican States, completes to the coast the land division of the most direct route between New York and Australia—shorter by 1,400 miles than by way of San Francisco. It is generally understood that the next step will be the establishment of a line of steamers from Guaymas to Australia, China and Japan. This is what is referred to above as among the future possibilities of the completion of the Sonora road—the turning of the stream of commerce of the Orient from its old channel to a new one across the continent of North America, so that London shall go to Australia and the South Seas by way of New York, and Guaymas. This is the shortest route, and trade, like electricity, will take the shortest route.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA was one of the earliest settled portions of the United States, the first white inhabitants being Spaniards, as in New Mexico and Arizona, who entered this country from Sonora, Mexico. The first settlement was made at San Diego by the Jesuit Fathers in 1769, from which point colonies pushed northward as far as Monterey and the Bay of San Francisco. The Indian inhabitants were a mild and peaceable class whom the Jesuits soon persuaded to embrace the Christian faith, and at the time California became a part of the United States these Indians were very largely self-supporting by means of the arts of civilization. A patriarchal condition of society was established by the Spaniards throughout the southern portion of the State; the land was parcelled out in huge ranches devoted to the raising of cattle and sheep, and the proprietors exercised a mild patriarchal sway over their little kingdoms. Hospitality was their cardinal virtue. The traveler was always sure of a welcome; everything the ranch afforded was subject to levy for his entertainment, and when he wished to continue his journey a fresh horse was given him in exchange for his jaded one. Such was the condition of society in California when that country came into the possession of the United States in 1846. The great tide of immigration which set in in 1845-9, and poured across her borders from all directions, soon overthrew the patriarchal system and established a new order of things.

The area of the State is 159,000 square miles; naturally it divides itself into five great divisions: A narrow lowland strip along the coast; the coast ranges; the Great Valley of California, drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers; the great mountain wall of the Sierra Nevada, and

the deserts of the Great Basin which lie east of the Sierras; mean elevation, 3,800 feet. The climate of the State is for the most part most delightful, though the extremes of heat and cold may be found by taking altitude as well as latitude into account. Probably more than a third of the State is arable land, lying chiefly in the Great Valley and in the valleys of coast range; irrigation not necessary in the northern part of the State, is resorted to in the southern. The principal product of the State is wheat; other grains are cultivated to great extent. California wheat, wool, wines and fruits are all famous—not alone for their excellent quality, but for the quantity produced. Wheat averages 20 to 25 bushels per acre, and crops of 80 bushels per acre have been harvested. Apples, pears, peaches and grapes flourish in all parts of California. Oranges, lemons, olives, figs, pomegranates, and other tropical fruits find a congenial climate in the southern part of the state. The average value of cleared land in 1880 was \$27.16, and of timber land \$8.55; farm hands are paid on an average \$27.50 per month, with board. The census of 1880 showed there were in the State 6,250,000 sheep, more at that time than in any other State or Territory, and 800,000 head of cattle. The population of the State is 920,000. The total values of productive industry in this State for 1882 exceed those of any other year. They are \$8,800,000 in excess of those of 1881, and \$6,700,000 over those of 1880. The following exhibit gives the principal sources of its total in 1882—Wheat, \$51,000,000; barley, \$10,000,000; other cereals, etc., \$4,000,000; gold and silver, \$17,500,000; base bullion and lead, \$1,000,000; other base metals, \$1,250,000; wine and brandy—number of gallons, 12,000,000—\$5,000,000; wool, \$7,500,000; lumber, \$6,000,000; quicksilver, \$1,400,000; fruit, \$5,000,000; cattle, etc., slaughtered, \$22,000,000; dairy produce, \$7,500,000; coal, \$700,000; increased value given to manufactures by labor, \$38,500,000; total, \$177,400,000. There is a decrease only in wool and the mineral production. Bee culture has attained considerable importance. In 1880 10,837,400 pounds of salmon were taken in the Sacramento river. Her great mineral resources gave California her start, and to them the State owes her wealth in large measure. Gold was discovered in 1848 and has always been the principal item in the bullion output—in 1882 it constituted over \$15,000,000 of the \$17,000,000.

Society in California is now much more settled and refined than in many of the other States and Territories; \$2,000,000 are expended annually by the State for public education. Many points of interest must remain unmentioned in this necessarily brief sketch. Numerous health and pleasure resorts of great fame and popularity abound, among which are Monterey, San Rafael, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Diego, to say nothing of the grand scenery afforded by the Yosemite, big tree groves, etc. During the past year—1883—there has been a remarkably heavy immigration to California, and the popularity of this State, on account of its climate, the diversity of its resources and the opportunities it offers to capital and labor, is increasing.

The traveler to California over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific railroads enters the State through a basin which at its lowest point is 266 feet below the level of the sea.

Colton—Is the junction of the California Southern R. R. which runs south to San Diego.

San Bernardino, county seat of San Bernardino county, is the first town of importance; settled by Mormons in 1847; population 6,000; grain and fruits are cultivated with wonderful results; much of the land produces two crops a year; distance from Los Angeles, 61 miles east; four miles from Colton.

San Gabriel—Is the center of the orange-growing section; the largest orange grove in California, containing 500 acres, is here, the property of L. J. Rose. The Sierra Madre Villa, about three miles from the village in the foot-hills is a popular resort, overlooking the whole valley of Santa Monica, Los Angeles and Wilmington, with thousands of acres in orange groves and vineyards in the foreground, and in the rear the towering mountains. The San Gabriel Mission, embowered in fruit-trees and vines, is a place of much interest. This mission was founded by the Franciscan Friars in 1771.

Los Angeles—The principal city in southern California, has a population of about 18,000; has railroad connection with Santa Monica, Wilmington and Santa Ana, all on the coast, 18 miles distant at its nearest point. Banks, manufactories, churches, schools, newspapers, good hotels, of these necessary qualifications for a first-class city Los Angeles is well supplied. It was settled in 1771; is a city of gardens and groves, has a delightful climate and as a health resort is one of the most popular on the continent.

The remainder of the journey to San Francisco, 482 miles, is through the best of California scenery. At Newhall stages may be taken for Santa Barbara and San Buenaventura. Mojave is the junction of the Colorado division of the Southern Pacific, which will connect about May 1, 1883, with the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. on the Colorado river, the boundary between California and Arizona. This will, in connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, form the shortest route between Kansas City and the Pacific coast. There are no other points or connections of special interest before reaching San Francisco, except Madera, from which point stages run daily to Mariposa, Fresno Groves of Big Trees and the Yosemite Valley.



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The Music Department of this College employs five teachers constantly, and eighteen pianos and two organs, and has now one hundred and fifteen music pupils, with new additions coming in daily.

Art Department—The Studio is fully equipped with casts, models, and copies, and has this year doubled its former number of pupils, and has a steady, constant increase. Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP VAIL, President, Topeka, Kansas.

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Handles the best makes of goods, and will duplicate Eastern prices, adding transportation.

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KANSAS

We'll tread the prairies as of old
Our fathers sailed the sea,
And make the West, as they the East
The homestead of the free!

—Whittier.



KANSAS is the Central State in the Union, the geographical center of the United States being located within her borders. In January, 1861, Kansas was made a State, coming into the Union with a population of 109,401; present population about 1,000,000; the State is 400 miles long from east to west, and 200 miles wide—larger than the six New England States combined. The first white man who ever visited Kansas was the Spanish adventurer, Francis Velasquez de Coronado, who came up from New Mexico in the winter of 1541-2—more than eighty years before the Plymouth Rock event.

Kansas lies like a great meadow sloping to the morning sun, the general inclination of this vast undulating plain being from northwest to southeast. The highest point is in the extreme northwest which has an elevation above the sea of 4,000 feet, while the southeastern portion has a general elevation of from 700 to 900 feet. The eastern and middle portions of the State are well watered; in the western part water is less abundant; the reader is referred to the excellent map in this pamphlet from which may be obtained the best idea of the courses of the principal streams. The soil of the upland prairies is generally a deep loam of a dark color, underlaid with a porous clay; the bottom lands near the streams are a black sandy loam, and the intermediate lands, or "second bottoms" show a rich and deep black loam, containing very little sand. The soils are all easily cultivated, free from stone and very productive. Timber is found on nearly all the streams, embracing oak, elm, black walnut, cottonwood, mulberry, box-elder, willow, hickory, sycamore, white ash, and other hard and soft woods. The climate is exceptionally salubrious; the winters as a rule are mild and dry, and the summer heats are tempered by refreshing breezes. The summer nights are almost invariably cool and refreshing. Bituminous coal, lead, salt, white, grey and cream colored magnesian limestone and colored chalks, also suitable for building purposes, are among the natural resources of the State, and the two former are extensively mined. All the agricultural products of the temperate zone are grown with success and no other State affords equal advantages for diversified farming. At the national exhibition in Philadelphia the great gold medal of the National Pomological Society was awarded to Kansas for the finest fruit display; in 1872 the American Institute awarded a diploma to Kansas fruits; the Centennial was the scene of another triumph and the International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta gave to the Kansas agricultural and pomological display—collected along the line of the Santa Fe Road—the highest prize in the face of the most eager competition from other States. Seventy per cent. of the population is engaged in farming. Manufactures flourish and abundant water power is afforded by the Kansas river and other streams. Public schools are liberally endowed and supported. Kansas has 8,000 school houses. No State west of the Mississippi is so well located with respect to markets. Cheap lands and remarkably good transportation facilities by rail and water make up for the distance from eastern marts, while in addition to the eastern outlet Kansas has an ever-increasing demand for all kinds of farm and dairy produce from the mining regions on the west.

WIDE AWAKE

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY.

WIDE AWAKE IS BUT \$2.50 A YEAR, 25 CENTS A NUMBER.

Those parents who at this season are considering what magazine to take for their young folks, and would be glad to have the subscription price cover something which the whole family would find entertaining, should examine WIDE AWAKE and its Prospectus for 1883. Though it is the young folks' favorite magazine, father, mother, housekeeper, and lady of leisure alike read it; teachers, grave divines, artists, and men of science, alike give it a perusal each month. Nor is this any matter for surprise, when even its serial stories cover such a range of authors and topics, scene and time; for instance, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney writes "Buttered Crusts;" "The Silver City" is from the pen of Fred. A. Ober, the Central American Explorer; "Old Caravan Days," a story of Emigrant Wagon Times, is by Mrs. Catherwood; "The Double Masquerade" is a story of historic Boston and Gen'l Washington's Cambridge headquarters; and a favorite artist has just gone abroad to prepare the Picture Serial, "Through Spain on Donkey-back."—It is no wonder, when such men as Benjamin Vaughn Abbott and Edward Everett Hale (who is pleased to call himself The Political Editor of WIDE AWAKE), make matters of politics and law and current events clear and interesting to everybody; it is no wonder, when Marion Harland gives "Cookery Lessons" for practice every month, and The Next Neighbor follows with "Anna Maria's Housekeeping," and Professor Sargent of Harvard College writes "Health and Strength Papers" for the boys, it is no wonder, when its short stories and poems are from such writers as "H. H.," Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, Rose Kingsley, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Susan Coolidge, G. C. Eggleston, Celia Thaxter, Nora Perry, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Christina Rossetti, Phillip Bourke Marston, Margaret Sidney, Mrs. Mullock-Craig, Professor Baird, etc., etc.

Concerning the brilliant illustrated Magazine WIDE AWAKE, the Boston *Transcript* says: "There is no Young People's Magazine published in this country so carefully edited, or that contains so much that is really useful and interesting as WIDE AWAKE." The London *Literary World* says: "This is a very sumptuous Monthly, adapted to the tastes of children as well as grown-up people, with illustrations not to be matched in any Magazine of its class published in England."

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BABYLAND.

The only Magazine in the world expressly for Babies; only 50 cents a year, 5 cents a number. No home where a baby laughs and coos can be complete without this dainty monthly. It will have its musical jingles, and its sweet amusing stories of tiny men and women, and its large, beautiful pictures, as heretofore, and will be printed in the same large type and on the same heavy cream-tint paper. Send the address of your baby and your baby friends, and specimens will be sent them.

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D. LOTHROP & CO., Boston, publish more than Fifteen Hundred choice books of Travel, History, Biography and General Literature. Illustrated Science, Art, and Story for Young People. Catalogues free.

"If I had been commanded to choose one spot on the globe upon which to illustrate the influence of absolute liberty," writes John W. Forney, "I could have chosen no part of God's footstool so interesting as Kansas. * * * Yesterday an infant, to-day a giant, to-morrow—who can tell?" This is an old and perhaps a familiar quotation, but a valuable one. The growth of the State of Kansas has been remarkable even in a country whose development is beyond parallel. Twenty—even fifteen—years ago a majority of the flourishing Kansas towns described in this book had no place on the map, nor did many of them even hold a place in the imagination of enthusiasts, for it was not till 1868 that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad commenced construction west of Topeka. It has come to be generally recognized that the history of this road is the history of the growth and development of Kansas. Though to-day a vast trans-continental line operating hundreds of miles of track, with a country of unsurpassed richness tributary to it, there was a time a few years since when the road was devoted exclusively to the interests of the State whose prosperity is so indissolubly connected with it, and it was then that the prosperous towns described in these pages sprang up. The advance has been steadily going on since, and now as then, the A. T. & S. F. is contributing to the welfare of the rich prairies which, in one sense, it discovered to the world.

Meantime it is worth while to observe what bounty these prairies are giving in return. And here we are confronted with an array of figures that would be burdensome were they not so interesting. □ Field, pasture and orchard have yielded to Kansas an abundance that is famous in the West. Let us stop and examine.

Nearly one-half of the wheat crop of the country, as shown by the figures of 1882, is raised in six Western States, and of these Kansas is one. With only a million inhabitants, and one hundred thousand farms spread thinly over its 52,000,000 acres, the State in 1882 raised a crop of 35,000,000 bushels, the average yield being more than 23 bushels per acre. Nine counties—six of them lying in the Cottonwood and Arkansas valleys—produced over a million bushels each. In the famed north country, extravagantly called the wheat paradise, the average yield of their summer wheat did not exceed fourteen bushels.

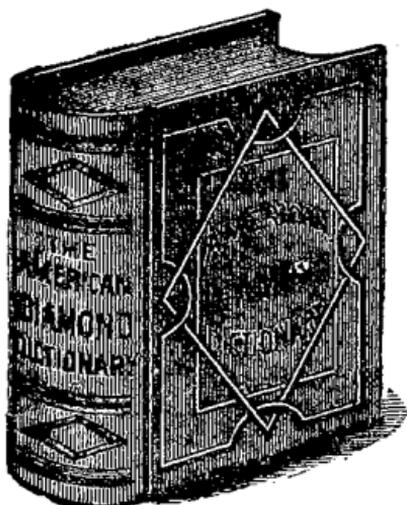
But the value and importance of the corn crop exceeds all other cereals together, and Kansas ranks as the fourth corn State in the Union. The crop in 1882 amounted in round numbers to 160,000,000 bushels. This was enough to feed all her live stock and send millions of bushels into other States where the crop was "short." And corn is gold to the farmer. Other crops were proportionately abundant—oats, hay, sorghum, cane, broom corn and the rest. One-third of the broom corn of the country was grown in this State, and the sorghum fields were counted by hundreds of acres. The Arkansas Valley, indeed, is the chosen spot for sugar and syrup making from this cause. Large and expensive mills have been erected for this manufacture; while a government agent who has lately returned from the Southwestern counties reports the probability of a Kansas sugar boom in the near future that will shake the whole country.

The prairie pastures of the State are tens of thousands of acres in extent, covered with a growth of nutritious grass that is proverbial among stock men for its fattening and staying qualities. Herds of cattle roam over these expanses; flocks of sheep dot every county. All things considered, the stock interests of the State are the most profitable, and the present tendency is towards a rapid increase in the number of animals in every section. The future of Kansas is a future of stock-raising, and the present increase leaves no doubt of what the outcome will be. There are now 1,500,000 cattle in the State, and as many head of sheep, the number of the latter having doubled twice in two years. It is to Kansas, then, as a stock-raising State that the eyes of farmer and capitalist are alike turned.

The record of the Cottonwood and Arkansas valleys presents the most favorable results in climate, soil and productiveness, and it is

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Tables showing power of Man, Horses, &c., Statistics of Light, Sound, &c., Population of the World, Religions of all countries, Interest Tables 4 to 20 per cent., the Metric System, Language and Lexicography, Complexion of the Human Race, The Ocean, and much other valuable and instructive matter. REMEMBER this is not a trashy imported book, but it is a new, fresh, and perfect Dictionary, printed from new type on fine paper, with new engravings, containing over 700 pages superbly bound in fine cloth, embossed sides, with full gilt back and title. (It is exactly like above cut.) Every student, teacher, every man, woman, and child needs this invaluable standard work.

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KANSAS CITY, Mo., J. F. SPALDING, AM. PRES.

this section of country which the traveler over the A. T. & S. F. passes through. After leaving Emporia, and between that station and Strong City, he enters the fertile land grant of the road which extends for twenty miles in alternate sections on each side of the track as far west as Kinsley, and thence to the Colorado border ten miles a side. The grant originally comprised 3,000,000 acres, but about one-half of this has been sold—275,000 acres of it within twelve months.

One of the most valuable features of the grant is the variety to be found in its soil and topography, and the differences in the climate of various localities; so that no matter what the specialty of the farmer may be, he will somewhere find soil and climate suited to his particular interests. Between Florence and Great Bend is what may be safely called the finest portion of Kansas for a system of diversified farming. The surface of the country is smooth and gently rolling, and nearly every acre tillable. It is doubtful whether a body of land equaling this in extent, with so small a percentage of waste can be found in the West. Certainly none of the same extent that can exhibit such a fine, deep, upland soil of dark, sandy loam, underlaid with a porous marl clay, almost its equal in fertility, and affording the most perfect natural drainage in addition to that afforded by the gently sloping surface. Here general farming can be brought to a high state of perfection on account of the variety of its resources. Its rich, well-drained soil, so easily worked in all seasons, is, with a few exceptions, favorable to the production of all the crops of the United States—outside the Gulf states.

Between Great Bend and Dodge City the country has the same smooth, gently undulating surface, and the same deep, rich, well-drained soil, but it presents a marked change in the climate and the grasses—the latter being the gramma and short, nutritious buffalo grass, on which cattle and sheep thrive almost the year round—instead of the tall, blue-stem grasses of the counties farther east. As we go westward from Great Bend we are constantly reaching a higher elevation, a drier atmosphere, and a lessened rainfall, and here are to be found the large stock ranches which have attracted such wide-spread attention.

West of Dodge City the country is adapted only to grazing, except along the valley of the Arkansas river, where irrigating ditches are now being constructed to water artificially over 100,000 acres, and several hundred thousand acres will undoubtedly be farmed in time in this way.

The average elevation of these counties is about 2,000 feet above sea level, and the climate is most healthful. No chills and fever, asthma, consumption or pulmonary diseases. Indeed these are relieved or cured by the pure and comparatively dry air of this portion of the State. Full particulars of the land grant may be had on application to A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kas.

KANSAS CITY TO TOPEKA.

Kansas City.—Though in Missouri, is the trade-center of the great State whose name it wears with honor. It is the principal Eastern terminus of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., the largest city between St. Louis and San Francisco, and the greatest railroad center in the West; population nearly 100,000; it is situated on a bend of the Missouri river, where the stream swings round from its southerly course toward the Mississippi, and is the nearest point on the river to the great Southwest, of which it is the commercial metropolis; this led to its becoming, half a century ago, the most prominent post engaged in the Santa Fe overland trade. This commerce of the plains in Kansas City alone, amounted in 1860 to 16,439,134 pounds, and employed 7,084 men; outfitting for the Mexican war in 1846 was largely done in Kansas City, and this point was also the principal outfitting station for the California migration in 1849; all trade was demoralized here during the earlier years of the war, but revived quickly as soon as quiet was restored; population increased from 1865 to 1870 from 5,000 to 32,000; business of the city had then grown to \$34,794,880 annually: in 1872 the national depression then prevailing was felt, and there was little growth till 1876, when business began to re-

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A CARD.—We, the undersigned, having received great and permanent benefit from the use of "COMPOUND OXYGEN," prepared and administered by Drs. Starkey & Palen, of Philadelphia, and being satisfied that **IT IS A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICAL SCIENCE**, and all that is claimed for it, consider it a duty which we owe to the many thousands who are suffering from Chronic and so-called "incurable" diseases, to do all that we can to make its virtues known and to inspire the public with confidence. We have personal knowledge of Drs. Starkey & Palen. They are educated, intelligent and conscientious physicians, who will not, we are sure, make any statement which they do not know, or believe to be true, nor publish any testimonials or reports of cases which are not genuine.

WM. D. KELLEY, Member of Congress from Philadelphia.

T. S. ARTHUR, Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadelphia.

V. L. CONRAD, Editor "Lutheran Observer," Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 1st, 1882.

vive, and since then there has been a most wonderful development; population in 1876 was 35,000, in 1882 nearly 100,000; growth of trade has far outrun the growth of population. The live stock business has increased more rapidly than any other branch of trade: Kansas City is the second great beef packing point in America; and during 1882 advanced from the sixth to the third place in importance in pork-packing, having passed Milwaukee, St. Louis and Indianapolis; present capacity of the Kansas City stock yards is 25,000 hogs, 10,000 cattle, 2,000 sheep, 2,000 horses; estimated transactions at the yards in 1882, is \$70,000,000; receipts of cattle were 439,671; hogs, 963,036; sheep, 80,724; horses and mules, 11,716; beef and pork packing product for 1882 amounted to \$25,000,000; number of beeves packed, 64,529; hogs, 740,972; sheep, 14,959; packing facilities, embracing two of the largest houses in the world, were greatly increased during '82; with growth of agricultural interest in Kansas and western Missouri, the grain market has become important; receipts of wheat in 1882 were 9,179,026 bushels; corn, 5,745,294 bushels; in 1882 Kansas City surprised wheat growers of the Northwest by large shipments of wheat to St. Paul and other Northwestern cities, the demand arising out of the fine quality of flour manufactured from Kansas wheat. Texas and Iowa, less fortunate than Kansas in their corn crop, have been heavy buyers of corn in Kansas City; elevator capacity, 1,500,000 bushels; this place is becoming an important flour market; two large warehouses were built in '82 for storage of flour exclusively.

Kansas City is the largest depot for agricultural implements in the world; the sales of agricultural implements for '82 aggregate \$6,000,000; the jobbing trade in all lines has grown with amazing rapidity in the last two years; the sales at wholesale in the various leading lines for '82 are reported as follows: Groceries, \$12,000,000; dry goods, \$4,500,000; boots and shoes, \$3,000,000; hardware, \$1,500,000; drugs, \$1,600,000; liquors, \$3,805,000; millinery and fancy goods, \$475,000; ready-made clothing, \$1,000,000; hats, caps and gloves, \$400,000; crockery and glassware, \$450,000; furniture, \$1,500,000.

Manufactures flourish and consist of such branches as smelting works, rolling mills, foundries, piano manufactories, glucose works, chemical works, stove works, carriage works, shoe manufactories, breweries, railroad shops, flouring mills, paint manufactories, packing houses, distilleries, boiler and engine works, lard and oil works, saddlery and harness manufactories, marble and granite works, brick manufactories—with a product in '82 of 85,000,000, of which over 84,000,000 were used at home—type foundries and scores of other manufacturing industries that employ thousands of men and millions of capital. The Kansas Rolling Mill produces 100 tons daily, employs 700 men, and has invested \$600,000; the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, with \$200,000 capital and 125 employes, report a product of \$3,600,000 in '82. Statement of bank clearings, published weekly by the *Public* and *Boston Post*, have been a neat advertisement of the prosperity of this city, as the increase of her clearings have been largely in excess of the increase in any other city in the United States, Pittsburg, on account of the oil excitement, ranking next; the increase for '82 over '81 is \$59,029,400, or 43 per cent.; total clearings for the year, \$195,830,000. Kansas City post-office business shows growth of city in satisfactory way; total number of pieces of mail handled by carriers in 1875 was 3,213,359; in 1882, 11,285,625; real estate transactions in '82, \$8,097,700—for information as to real estate as an investment, call on or write to S. F. Scott & Co., 509 Delaware street; building permits issued, 950; value of buildings erected, \$2,057,500. Kansas City has a Board of Trade which as an organization has contributed largely to the prosperity of the city; business is mainly in the hands of young men whose enterprise and ambition have made Kansas City one of the most prosperous and flourishing cities on the continent; schools are excellent; daily press is ahead of that of any other city in the Union of the same size; nearly all religious denominations are represented; general health of the population is far above the average. The growth of Kansas City and the development of Western Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Indian Terri-

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tory, Texas, New Mexico, Old Mexico and Arizona, with all of which territory this city already has direct railroad direction, must be with equal strides.

Argentine—Is a manufacturing suburb of Kansas City; platted in March, 1881, it now contains over 200 houses; works of Kansas City Smelting and Refining Co. are located here; Western Lead Manufactory, railroad shops and other manufacturing enterprises pay in wages here \$200,000 to \$300,000 per year; a public school and Congregational church are maintained; distance from Kansas City four miles; is in Wyandotte county, Kansas; postoffice, daily mail.

Turner—Station seven miles from Kansas City; postoffice, daily mail; population, 75.

Waseca Junction—Is the point where the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas trains leave the track of the A. T. & S. F. and turn south; postoffice, daily mail; distance from Kansas City 13 miles; county, Johnson.

Chouteau—Station in Johnson county 15 miles from Kansas City; postoffice, mail daily.

Wilder—Small village; population, 100; Johnson county; postoffice, daily mails; grain and live stock marketed; 17 miles from Kansas City; district school; North and South Methodist churches; one steam saw and grist mill; one hotel; adjacent country well settled; soil is Kaw river bottom land and very fertile.

Cedar Junction—Population, 125; junction with Pleasant Hill branch A. T. & S. F. R. R.; 23 miles from Kansas City; postoffice, mail daily; one flouring and one saw mill; good soil, timber and water; three hotels; one church used by various societies, district school, in Johnson county.

De Soto—Located on the Kansas river, in the northwest corner of Johnson county; 24 miles from Kansas City; has Methodist and Presbyterian churches and public graded schools; grain and live stock are shipped; land ranges from \$10 to \$50 per acre; population, 350; mail daily.

Eudora—An incorporated city at the confluence of the Wakarusa and Kansas rivers, in the northeast corner of Douglas county; 32 miles from Kansas City; Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist churches, and district, German and private schools are sustained by a population of 800. Grain, live stock and hemp are shipped.

Lawrence—County seat of Douglas county; 38 miles west of Kansas City, on A. T. & S. F. R. R.; population, about 10,500; Lawrence is called the "Historic City" on account of its being the center of the oldest settled portion of Kansas, and because of its having been the headquarters of the Free Soil men in their struggle against the effort to establish slavery in the Territory. The present population of the county is 22,707; no government land; farming land is worth from \$15.00 to \$40.00 per acre; valley of the Kaw is wide in Douglas county and land very fertile; product of wheat in 1882 was 575,000 bushels; average, 23 bushels per acre; product of corn, 1,788,000 bushels; average, 35 bushels; cattle in the county, 20,000; hogs, 18,000. Lawrence is a beautiful city; wide streets and good buildings, both public and private; J. D. Bowersock is mayor; manufacturing interests very important, and superior advantages offered by fine water power; this is a most potent factor in development of the city; manufacturing enterprises include several large flouring mills, soap works, tanneries, carriage works, manufactories of sash, doors and blinds, pottery, sewer pipe, straw lumber, the Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co., one of the leading industries of the State, their capital being \$100,000 and their goods being handled by the United States Government, marble works, barbed wire manufactory, breweries, bottling works, plow works, shirt factory, pump works, brass foundry, electro-plating works, fruit canning establishment, vinegar factory, paper mill, cooperage, basket factory, etc.; water power is practically unlimited; eight newspapers are published here—two daily; religious denominations represented: Congregationalist

T. B. SWEET, Pres. THOS. A. REED, Vice Pres. GEO. M. NOBLE, Sec.

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Castings of All Kinds.

ATCHISON, - - KANSAS.

Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Universalist, Unitarian, Episcopal, Catholic, Friends; city library has 5,000 volumes; schools excellent; this is the site of the State University, one of the finest educational institutions in the country, Rev. Jas. Marvin, D. D., Chancellor; number in the faculty, 19; departments, literature, science, arts, law, normal, preparatory, medical, elocutionary and musical; both sexes admitted; tuition free; attendance during scholastic year of 1882-3 nearly 600, from thirteen States and Territories; the University has an enviable reputation for thoroughness, and is the pride of the State. The Lawrence Business College is a successful institution. The State school for imbeciles is also located here, and is a commendable public charity, quite characteristic of the public sentiment of the State; value of real estate is increasing; a new hotel is projected, also a sugar manufactory; Lawrence has bright prospects, and will become one of the manufacturing centres of the West.

Lake View—Flag station, 46 miles from Kansas City. Railroad runs along the valley of the Kansas—sometimes called Kaw—river, from Kansas City to Topeka. Duck shooting is good here in season.

Lecompton—Settled in 1855; prominent in early history of Kansas as Territorial capital; population, 300; site of Lane University, conducted by United Brethren; new college building recently erected; United Brethren church; 4 hotels; in Douglas county; 51 miles from Kansas City; good soil; fine fruit country.

Glendale—Flag station in Douglas county.

Spencer—Flag station in Shawnee county.

Tecumseh—Population 125; Methodist church and district school; 62 miles from Kansas City; formerly county seat of Shawnee county.

ATCHISON TO TOPEKA.

Atchison—The wide-awake city whose name forms part of the title of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is one of the most important points in Kansas as a business center. It lies on the west bank of the Missouri river at an elevation of 1,000 feet above the sea, and has a beautiful and healthful site; it was founded in 1854 and has a population of nearly 20,000; eight railroads run out of Atchison, giving excellent facilities for trade in all directions; Atchison county, of which this city is the county seat, is fertile and among the best improved portions of the State, having been one of the earliest settled sections of the territory; Atchison was selected by the government as depot for supplies intended for transport across the plains, and this stimulated commercial growth till the war broke out; with the restoration of peace the tide of travel once more flowed toward the new State and Atchison's commercial and manufacturing interests have increased rapidly ever since; forty manufacturing establishments, among which are the Atchison Foundry and Machine Works, the Smith, Farlow & Co. packing house, Atchison Furniture Company, the Rohr canning establishment, Byrning & Grimes' linseed oil mill, carriage works, flouring mills, etc., give employment to 1,800 men; the grain trade of Atchison is immense, and larger than that of any other city in the State; four elevators have a combined capacity of nearly 1,000,000 bushels; three large flouring mills use 2,500 bushels of wheat per day; 400 bushels of flaxseed are crushed daily; the demand for this article has stimulated local production till in 1882 the flax crop of Atchison county amounted to over 11,000 acres and 138,624 bushels of seed; the live stock trade of Atchison is also important; six banks conduct the monetary business of the city; assessed valuation of real property in Atchison county is \$5,000,000; Atchison has eight news and literary journals, five of which are daily; eleven church edifices, belonging to the Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist, and the Baptist denominations adorn the streets; educational institutions include excellent public schools, attended by upwards of 2,000 pupils, two private academies—St. Scholastica's and the Atchison Institute, and a college—St. Benedict's; there are two public libraries; gas works, water works and street railways are in operation.

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GLASSWARE
Chandeliers, Lamp Goods, Lanterns, Mirrors, Etc.

Table & Pocket
CUTLERY.

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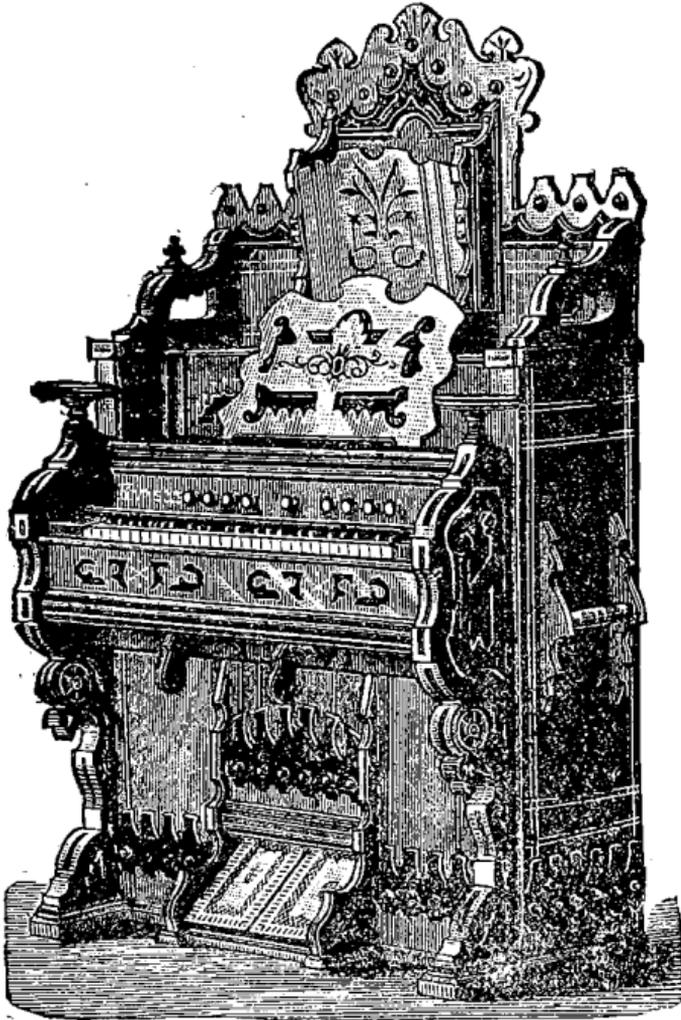
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CARL HOFFMAN, President.

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KANSAS ORGAN CO.,



MANUFACTURERS OF

Parlor and Chapel Organs

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

Parnell—Flag station in Atchison county, six miles west of Atchison.

Cummings—Village ten miles from Atchison; population, 75; postoffice; two grain warehouses; district school and Methodist church; ships grain, flax and live stock in considerable quantities; fine farming district, well watered; daily mail to Pardee, three and one-half miles northwest.

Nortonville—Population, 800; 16 miles from Atchison in Jefferson county; one hotel; two elevators; graded school; Methodist, Presbyterian and United Presbyterian churches; surrounding country well settled.

Nicholls—Flag station in Jefferson county, 20 miles from Atchison.

Valley Falls—At the crossing of the A. T. & S. F. and Kansas Central railroads, northwestern part of Jefferson county, 26 miles from Atchison. It is located on the Delaware river, which furnishes good power, utilized for flour mills, etc.; was first settled in 1854; has an elevator, two banks, Presbyterian, Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Baptist and Congregational churches and good public schools; two weekly newspapers are published; grain, live stock and flour form the principal shipments; population, 1,200.

Rock Creek—Is 34 miles from Atchison; population, 35; one district school; postoffice; 22-inch vein of good coal at a depth of forty feet.

Meriden—Junction of Santa Fe road with Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern, which uses Santa Fe track to Topeka; 39 miles from Atchison; population, 500; Methodist, United Brethren, Baptist, Christian and Catholic churches; graded school; principal crops wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and flax; in Jefferson county.

LEAVENWORTH TO TOPEKA.

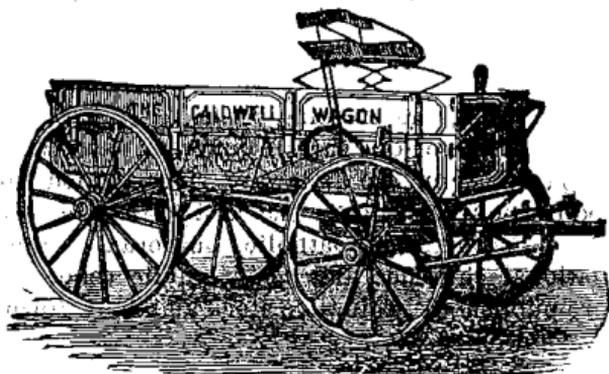
Leavenworth—This city has recently become one of the Eastern termini of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. by the completion of the Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern railroad, a part of the Santa Fe system, which runs west from Leavenworth and connects with the main line at Meriden, near Topeka. The city takes its name from Fort Leavenworth, located there, and from its foundation has been the chief commercial city in Kansas. The town site was settled upon and formally claimed June 9, 1854, and it is the pioneer town of Kansas. It stands on the bank of the Missouri river and soon became a center of trade, of which the river was then the principal highway. The war added to her growth and business; population at the close of the war was 15,000; great manufacturing industries have sprung up within the last fifteen years which have given a solidity to the city that places her prospects for a prosperous future on the side of certainty; the Leavenworth Sugar Factory has \$100,000 invested, employs 150 men and consumes 3,000 bushels of corn daily; the business of the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Works company amounted to over \$300,000 in 1882; the Great Western Stove Works manufacture 30,000 stoves of various patterns annually, and pays in wages \$2,500 every week; the Great Western Manufacturing Company's business amounts to \$300,000 annually; the Union Stove and Machine Works employ 85 men; the Kansas Manufacturing Co. makes the celebrated Caldwell wagon, and with an investment of \$1,000,000, turns out 8,000 wagons annually; the Kansas Organ Company, a new institution, established in 1882, employs 40 men, has \$25,000 paid up capital, and manufactures seven different styles of organs; the Brown Medicine Company manufactures annually \$100,000 worth of medicines and toilet articles; the Abernathy Furniture Company employs 70 men; Plummer's Fruit Evaporator is a new and successful invention manufactured here; the Buckeye Carriage Factory is an important industry; besides the enterprises enumerated are many others which contribute to the wealth of the wealthiest city in Kansas; rich deposits of coal have been discovered

THE CALDWELL WAGON,

Manufactured by the

Kansas Manufacturing Co.,

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.



This Attractive Wagon is furnished with All Late Improvements; is made from Selected Eastern Stock, THOROUGHLY SEASONED, and is capable of standing the Severest Tests of Climate and Usage.

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WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF CUTS AND PRICES.

A. CALDWELL, President.

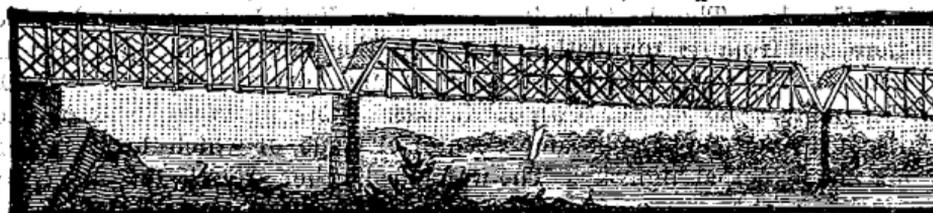
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THE

"CHAMPION" DOOR LIP,

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ON THE "OLD SANTA FE TRAIL."

and are successfully operated almost within the city limits; her railroad system has grown till it now includes six different lines, one of which is the great A. T. & S. F.; these give her merchants and manufacturers connection with the surrounding country in all directions, while the river remains an important factor for heavy freights; the grain trade is increasing and employs three elevators; the jobbing trade of Leavenworth has long been important; this city has eight newspapers; twenty churches of all leading denominations; cost of church edifices nearly \$700,000; best public schools in the State; three banks with a capital of \$400,000, and average deposits of \$2,000,000; water works; gas works; the State penitentiary is also located here and adds largely to the business of the city; present population of the city is about 20,000; the elevation above the sea is about 900 feet; assessed valuation of real property, \$4,000,000; actual value, \$9,000,000; Leavenworth is a city of large wealth and beautiful homes, and Fort Leavenworth, founded in 1827, is one of the most charming spots in the whole West; it is a popular resort for all the country round on account of its beautiful grounds and well-kept drives. Figures demonstrate that Leavenworth's products of anvil, spindle, loom and work bench are distributed from Salt Lake to Old Mexico, and that the volume of her trade in manufactures has increased over 100 per cent. during the past year. Leavenworth is situated on a large plateau; the site being undulating, furnishes a perfect system of natural drainage, hence the healthfulness. The city is encircled by a range of hills which sweep in a graceful curve, and take in Fort Leavenworth. The situation and topography not only make it picturesque, but render it one of the most desirable spots for an abiding place on the continent.

Bolings—Flag station 8 miles from Leavenworth postoffice.

Stranger—Flag station; 12 miles from Leavenworth.

Springdale—Is 15 miles from Leavenworth; population, 150; Friends and Catholic societies; ships flax seed and grain; in Leavenworth county; district school.

McLouth—Small station in Jefferson county, 20 miles from Leavenworth; postoffice.

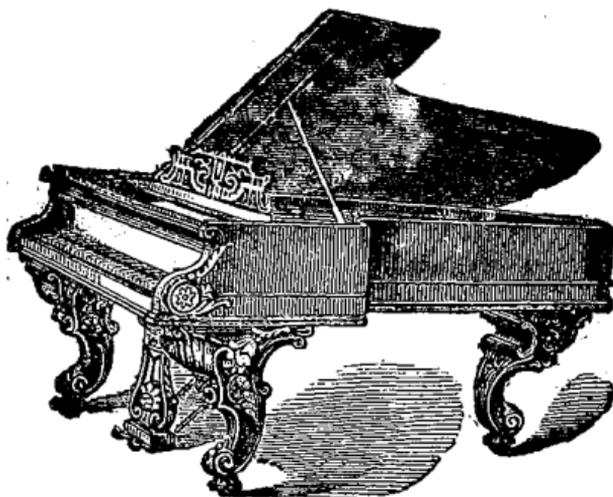
McIntosh—Flag station; Jefferson county; 25 miles from Leavenworth.

Oskaloosa—County seat of Jefferson county; 28 miles from Leavenworth; population, 1,000; Methodist churches, North, South and Colored; also Presbyterian and Colored Baptist; Marvin College and a district school are the educational facilities, and two weekly newspapers are published. Daily stages to Winchester and Perry, with mail; fares, 75 cents and \$1.

TOPEKA TO EMPORIA.

Topeka—The capital of Kansas is a beautiful city of about 25,000 inhabitants—the most populous city in the State—and for several years has been growing very rapidly; the general offices and shops of the Santa Fe road are located here, and the railroad company has in its employ here nearly 1,000 men, among whom it expends about \$100,000 monthly in sal-

JOHN L. REEDER,
Dealer in **PIANOS & ORGANS.**



You Can Buy a
Piano for \$187.

An ORGAN for \$53.

A VIOLIN FOR \$4.75.

An Accordeon for \$4.75.

\$10 worth of
Sheet Music for \$1.50

Be sure and write me,
or call at

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TOPEKA.

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OF

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

We have the largest list of property in the State, embracing Farms, City Property, Stock Ranches, Wild Lands, and Suburban Homes. We always have good conveyances to show those around who mean to purchase. No trouble to show property or answer correspondence. Respectfully,

J. S. COLLINS & CO.

Office, 6th Ave. East, Rear of Topeka Bank.

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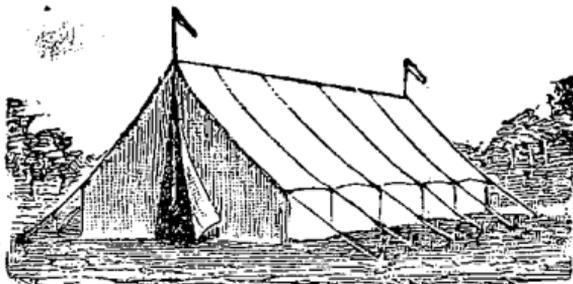
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Hammocks,

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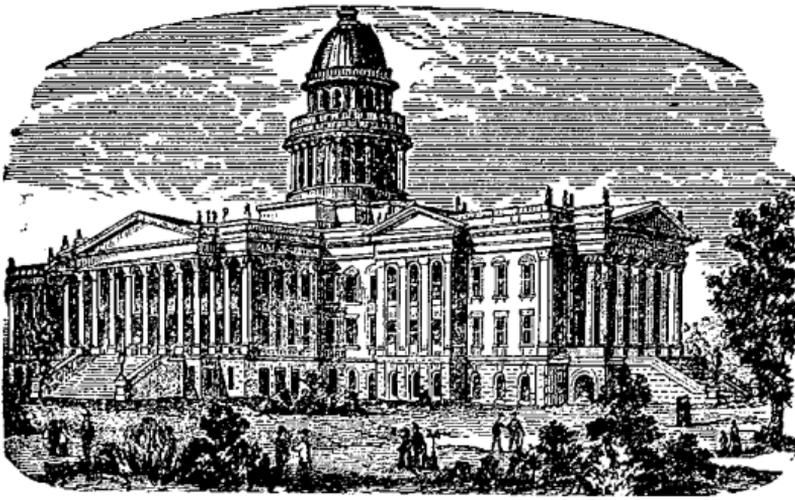
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127 & 127 1-2 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO UPHOLSTERING.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, WITH PRICE LIST, FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.



aries and wages; cars and engines and complete trains are manufactured; members of last State editorial convention



tion were carried on an excursion by a train every part of which was manufactured in these shops; employes and officers of the road and their families in Topeka would make a city of 2,500 people; industries of the city include water works, elevators, electric light works, gas works, carriage works, street railways, mills, iron works, barb-wire factory, breweries, etc.; seven banks do business here.

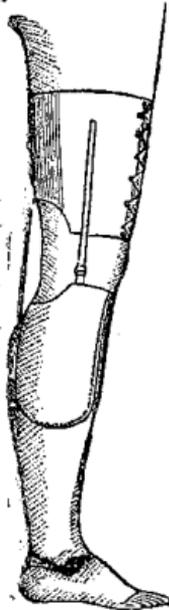
Topeka is a city of wide streets, beautiful public buildings and fine residences; the Kansas State capitol will be, (when completed, one of the finest in the Union; east and west wings are completed and occupied, and main building is in course of construction; the government building will be completed this year; the State Insane Asylum is located here, also the State Reformatory for boys; Washburn College, for both sexes, under the control of the Congregationalists, and Bethany College, for girls, an Episcopal institution, Bishop Vail, President, are both flourishing and occupy fine buildings of their own. To show the growth of the city, 1146 building permits were issued in 1882, including 47 factories and 104 business houses; value of buildings erected in '82, \$1,600,000; Topeka is also a city of churches and schools; all the leading religious denominations are represented and some of the societies occupy very fine buildings; the public Library Association is erecting a beautiful structure for its use on the capitol grounds, the money—\$25,000—having been donated by the A. T. & S. F. and Union Pacific railroads; Topeka has a Board of Trade and a Mining and Stock Exchange and is headquarters for numerous mining companies whose properties are in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Old Mexico. Topeka was founded in 1854; some of the founders of the city are still residents and among her most enterprising citizens; by the census of 1880 the population was only 15,450, but the growth of the city since that date has been more rapid than that of any other city in the State; estimate of present population is made on basis of vote cast; Topeka is county seat of Shawnee county, and is 66 miles west of Kansas City; railroad facilities include Santa Fe and the Union Pacific west; the Santa Fe to Atchison, Kansas City and Leavenworth, and the Topeka, Salina and Western in course of construction from To-

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., SURGEON.

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THE KANSAS SURGICAL HOSPITAL,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Fine private hospital wards for all non-resident patients and the best facilities in the State for all kinds of Surgical work.

Consultations and Correspondence on Surgical matters solicited.

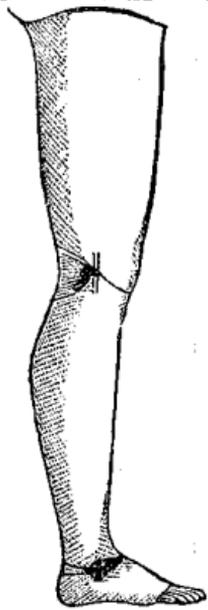


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BRACES FOR DEFORMITIES,
Crutches, Trusses, Etc.

SMITH'S
ARTIFICIAL LIMB FACTORY,

Topeka, Kansas, U. S. A.

Send for Circular.



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Money Loaned on Real Estate

*And Chattel Security, without Vexatious
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TOPEKA TRANSPORTATION & OMNIBUS CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Incorporated March 10th, 1882. Capital Stock, \$20,000.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TRANSFERRED TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Carries United States Mail and Railroad Baggage.

MINERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL.

Office Cor. 6th & Kans. Ave., under Topeka Bank.

J. W. HARTZELL,
Pres. & Gen. Man.

H. F. HARTZELL,
Sec. & Treas.

E. H. DOTY,
Sup't.

peka westward; a company has been organized to utilize the water power afforded by the Kansas river here and that result will undoubtedly be accomplished; coal is found and extensively mined in the immediate vicinity of the city; North Topeka on the north side of the Kansas river is included in corporate limits; real estate is active and prices reasonable, as may be learned by consulting the real estate firm of J. S. Collins & Co., Indeed, Topeka is enjoying a genuine "boom," and, as becomes the capital of the most prosperous State in the Union, is herself prosperous. *To-pe-ka* is an Indian name meaning "a good potato patch;" and it is a good one.

Pauline—A small station in Shawnee county, 73 miles from Kansas City; it has a district school and 25 inhabitants, and ships live stock; land improved commands from \$15 to \$40 per acre; mail daily.

Wakarusa—Population, 100; platted in 1856 and originally called Kingston; good farming and stock raising district; building stone found here in abundance; 78 miles from Kansas City; one hotel; Methodist church; district school; daily mail.

Carbondale—As its name indicates, is a mining town; 6,000 car-loads of bituminous coal are shipped annually; first settled in 1871 it is now an incorporated city of 1,200 inhabitants; has Methodist, Congregational and Baptist churches and a graded school; four hotels; one bank; one weekly newspaper; one elevator; one steam flouring mill with capacity of fifty barrels per day; 84 miles from Kansas City, in Osage county; total shipments of coal, grain, stone, flax, hay, castor beans, live stock, etc., 7,000 car loads annually.

Scranton—An incorporated city in Osage county, 88 miles from Kansas City; it has Methodist, Presbyterian, Free Methodist, Later Day Saints and Catholic churches; a graded school; 1,600 inhabitants, and ships coal and corn, the former being the chief product here; land from \$10 to \$25 per acre.

Burlingame—An incorporated city in the northwestern part of Osage county, at the junction of the M., A. & B. and the A. T. & S. F. railroads; 92 miles from Kansas City; founded in 1855 by P. C. Schuyler; first name of place was Council City and it was stage station on the "Santa Fe Trail;" it has Methodist, Baptist, Christian and Presbyterian churches; a graded school, a bank; two flouring mills; hotels; a good library; a public hall and three weekly newspapers; a foundry and machine shop and a woolen mill are needed; the city has a population of 1,600 and ships coal, hay and live stock; coal is extensively mined in the neighborhood; land may be had from \$8 to \$50 per acre.

Peterton—A village in the central part of Osage county, 96 miles from Kansas City; it was settled in 1876; has about 400 inhabitants; Congregational and Methodist churches; a graded district school; several coal mines, the product of which is the chief shipment.

Osage City—Is an important coal mining city in Osage county, 100 miles from Kansas City, Mo.; over \$600,000 worth of coal is annually shipped from here, besides stone flagging, grain, cattle and flour; the city has 2,900 inhabitants, of whom 900 are miners; several churches are here, comprising Swedish, United Brethren, Swedenborgian, Catholic, Welsh, Congregational, Baptist and Presbyterian, also public graded schools, lodges of the Masons and Odd Fellows, and other benefit and secret societies; a public library, a fire department, two banks and two weekly newspapers; stone flagging of a superior quality, and beds of pure ochre, are found in the vicinity; land in this county is worth from \$3 to \$9 per acre for wild; improved, \$15 to \$30. Daily stage to Lyndon, county seat—fare, 50 cents; wheat yield in Osage county in 1882 averaged 23 bushels per acre; corn average, 38.

Barclay—Is 106 miles from Kansas City; village of 50 inhabitants, chiefly Friends, the place being named in honor of the founder of that society; good soil, good water and plenty of coal.

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LEIS'
**JANDELION
TONIC**



THE GREAT
**BLOOD & LIVER
PURIFIER**

A SURE CURE FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,
Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-
work or excess of any kind,

—AND FOR—

Female Weaknesses.

—IT PREVENTS—

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,

And is a Specific for Obstinate

CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

A BRAIN FOOD.

Sole Proprietors:

Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co.,

LAWRENCE, KAS.

Reading—Is a village of 250 inhabitants; in Lyon county, 112 miles from Kansas City; uplands rolling and stony; lowlands very fertile; numerous streams lined with timber; Methodist and Catholic churches and district school.

Emporia—Is one of the most beautiful cities in Kansas; population, 8,000; settled in the spring of 1857; made the county seat of Lyon county in 1861; Holly water works built in 1880; gas works and telephone exchange in 1882; A. T. & S. F. R. R. reached this point from Topeka in 1869; population chiefly from Eastern and Middle States; improved land in Lyon county from \$10 to \$50; unimproved, \$5 to \$10 per acre; black loam soil, well watered; good building stone; distance from Kansas City, 127 miles; three flouring mills; one saw mill and two planing mills; one foundry; three carriage factories; coal fields 15 miles distant; five newspapers—two daily; ten hotels; three banks; 15 churches, including Congregational, Baptist Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian, Catholic, Friends and Episcopal societies; excellent public schools; State Normal School which occupies a fine building erected by the State; Emporia Business College; public library; an effort is being made to establish a college under the auspices of Presbyterian church; junction of Howard Branch A. T. & S. F. and crossing of Missouri Pacific R. R., M. K. & T. Div.; average wheat yield in Lyon county in 1882 was 25 bushels per acre; corn, 40; assessed valuation of taxable real estate in 1881, \$2,259,722; Emporia is the home of United States Senator Plumb; there is considerable wealth here and much of the culture and refinement which usually attend it, and this city is one of the most desirable places in the State in which to make a home.

Horton—Flag station 120 miles from Kansas City.

Phillips—Flag station.

Plymouth—Flag station; settlement one-half mile from railroad; district school and daily mail.

Safford—Village in Chase county 139 miles from Kansas City; population 150; Methodist church and district school; large quarries of fine stone; Chase county is well watered by Cottonwood river and numerous creeks; cattle and sheep breeding extensively engaged in.

Ellinor—Flag station.

Strong City—A flourishing town of 700 people; formerly called Cottonwood; is located on Cottonwood river; distance from Kansas City 147 miles; one flouring mill; one elevator; one weekly newspaper; three hotels; one bank; Catholic, Baptist, Methodist and Congregational churches; good school; stage line to Cottonwood Falls, county seat, one and one-half miles; the beautiful valley of the Cottonwood is one of the most attractive regions in Kansas to the lover of good lands and picturesque landscapes; its gently rolling surface, intersected by numerous timber-fringed streams, never fails to win the admiration of the passing traveler, and generally captivates the land-seeker whose aim is diversified farming and stock raising; as an agricultural country the Cottonwood valley holds an enviable position in the State, and as a dairying region it must soon occupy a leading place; the raising of thoroughbred cattle and sheep is very extensively engaged in; Cottonwood river furnishes best available water power in Kansas; value of land in Chase county, improved, \$10 to \$40 per acre; unimproved, \$2 to \$15; average wheat yield in 1882, 24 bushels per acre; corn, 40.

Elmdale—Village in Chase county on Cottonwood River, 154 miles from Kansas City; population, 350; one flouring mill; two hotels; one bank; one elevator; Congregational and Methodist churches; two public schools; important shipping point for grain, cattle and hogs.

Crawford—Station in Chase county, 163 miles from Kansas City; population, 100; daily mail.

Cedar Grove—Flag station in Chase county; no post office.

To America's Fair Daughters:

Beauty acquired and beauty preserved are both creditable and desirable. Without pure blood *neither* are attainable. If eruptions or blotches annoy you, or disease threatens, use Sarsaparilla Dandelion and Iodide of Pottassium, made by the Brown Medicine Co. It purifies the blood and regulates the whole system.

The JERSEY LILY COMPLEXION POWDER—The latest and best powder for the complexion ever offered, and at one-half the usual prices. Both flesh colored and pure white, medicated, so that it removes all blotches and pimples, making the skin soft, fair, and giving a beautiful, healthy complexion. Absolutely harmless and free from anything that can injure the skin. Price 25 cts., sent by mail, by the Brown Medicine Co., Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE WINDSOR,



Headquarters for
Kansas People.
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Has all Modern
Improvements,
Steam, Electric
Bells,
Elevator, Etc.

T. J. HANKLA & BRO.

PROPRIETORS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.



PENSIONS for SOLDIERS, widows, parents, children. Pensions for wounds, accidental injuries, hernia or rupture, loss of sight or hearing, disease of lungs, heart, eyes, rheumatism, varicose veins, piles, falling back of measles, chronic diarrhoea, or any disease. Thousands yet entitled. Pensioners now entitled to an INCREASE. The amount now paid to pensioners is from \$2 to \$72 per month. Pensions will be increased at any time the disability warrants BOUNTY yet due thousands. Soldiers and heirs of 1812 and Mexican wars entitled to PENSION and LAND WARRANTS. I have unexcelled facilities for securing PATENTS. This is one of the oldest and most responsible claim agencies in the U. S. Employ an attorney in Washington. Send two stamps for late laws, blanks and instructions.

W. T. FITZGERALD,

Attorney at Law, Solicitor of Claims and Patents

1006 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Florence.—An incorporated city with a population of 800, lies at the confluence of Doyle creek with the Cottonwood river, in the south-east part of Marion county; it is at the junction of the Douglas and McPherson branches and the main line of the A. T. & S. F.; 172 miles from Kansas City; Catholic and Presbyterian churches and a good graded school are sustained, and a newspaper is published; building stone is abundant and the surrounding country is fertile, producing large quantities of grain and live stock. At Florence the hunter enters the "happy hunting grounds," through which this road runs for nearly its entire length. Prairie chickens and quail are abundant in the fields, and the streams and small lakes abound in ducks and geese.

Horners—Flag station 179 miles from Kansas City; no post office.

Peabody—Settled in 1870, on Doyle creek in the southern part of Marion county, has now a population of 1,500; 184 miles from Kansas City; Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches, one public and two private schools, a free library of 1,800 volumes, and a weekly newspaper are sustained; good water power afforded by Doyle creek, is utilized to run a flouring mill; improved lands in this county are worth \$10 to \$30; unimproved, \$4 to \$12.

Walton—Is 194 miles from Kansas City, in Harvey county; population, 250; surrounding country is gently rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam, well watered; gypsum abounds; agriculture and grazing both profitable; one elevator; two hotels; United Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Christian churches; district school.

Newton—An incorporated city, the county seat of Harvey county; is situated in the eastern part of the county, 201 miles from Kansas City; a splendid new station has just been completed at a cost of \$30,000, and the railroad company are now erecting a round house. The city is one of the most flourishing towns in the Arkansas Valley, is rapidly growing, and now contains a population of 3,500, and has Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran and Catholic churches; a graded public school, four banks, five good hotels, and two weekly newspapers; two flouring mills, one soap factory, one foundry and one barb wire manufactory; northern tier of townships is settled chiefly by Mennonites; remainder of population principally from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio; value of improved land in Harvey county, \$8 to \$25 per acre; unimproved, \$3 to \$15. Harvey is one of principal wheat counties of the State; wheat product in 1882, 1,300,000 bushels; average for the county about 28 bushels per acre; forty per cent. of the lands in the county are bottom, and sixty per cent. upland, the latter smooth and gently undulating. The southwest corner of the county just touches the Arkansas river, the bottoms of which are twelve miles wide at this point. About 70,000 acres of land in the southwest part of the county, or equal to three townships, are Arkansas river bottom lands. The soil has an average depth of from two to three feet on the uplands, and from three to five feet on the bottoms. The subsoil is porous; much of it is almost as dark as the surface soil, and when exposed to the air, as fertile. It is what is known as the *loess* deposit, and in places it reaches a depth of thirty feet. The surface soil is a dark sandy loam, silica and lime being prominent ingredients. Gypsum also enters as an element of the soil in large portion of McPherson, Harvey, and Sedgwick counties. Water will not lie on this soil, owing to the perfect natural drainage of the soil itself, and the rolling nature of the surface. It is always mellow and very easily worked, never hardens or cracks open in dry weather and never gets lumpy in dry weather. Caldwell branch A. T. & S. F. R. R. runs south from Newton.

Halstead—Has a population of from 500 to 600, 210 miles from Kansas City; in Harvey county; junction of A. T. & S. F. with St. Louis & San Francisco; one mill; three elevators; three hotels; one bank; one weekly newspaper; Methodist and Mennonite churches; German and English schools; corn, wheat, live stock and broom corn are principal shipments.

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Burton—An incorporated city of 400 population, in the western central part of Harvey county; 219 miles from Kansas City; has Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian and Christian churches and a graded school of three departments; a newspaper is published weekly; grain, live stock, wool and hay are shipped; stage to Mount Hope weekly; two hotels; one bank; two elevators; one flouring mill.

Kent—Flag station, 227 miles from Kansas City.

Hutchinson—Has a population of 2,500, is the county seat of Reno county, and is situated on Cow Creek, near the Arkansas river in the northeastern part of the county. It is 234 miles from Kansas City; contains Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Baptist and Episcopal churches; a good public school building; a brick court house; two banks; three weekly newspapers; four grain elevators; several flour mills; hotels; foundry and machine shop; one extensive creamery, etc.; stage to Medicine Lodge daily via Kingman. A large quantity of railroad lands are for sale in this county; raw lands sell at \$1.25 to \$12, and improved land at \$5 to \$25; live stock, grain and flour; a fine water power has been developed by the "Hutchinson Water Power Company," which can be utilized to an almost unlimited extent. Hutchinson commands a good trade with the surrounding country, and is a live, growing town. Reno county produced 611,025 bushels wheat in 1882; average per acre, 22; corn product, 1,445,576 bushels; cattle, 21,498; sheep, 25,258; swine, 10,000; population of county, 11,439.

Salem—Flag station, 239 miles from Kansas City.

Nickerson—A thriving city with a population of 1,200, situated on the Arkansas river, in Grant township, in the northern part of Reno county; 245 miles from Kansas City; has an extensive round house (recently enlarged), repair shops, and other permanent buildings of the railroad company which gives employment here to a large number of men; Methodist, Catholic and Congregational churches, public schools, and a weekly newspaper; hay, live stock, and grain are shipped.

Sterling—Population, 2,000; located near the Arkansas river, in Sterling township, in the southeastern part of Rice county, 258 miles from Kansas City; Friends, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and district schools are sustained and two newspapers; three elevators; two banks; stages with mail to Stafford tri-weekly.

Alden—Flag station, 259 miles from Kansas City.

Raymond—Village 269 miles from Kansas City; in Rice county; the church used by different denominations; graded school; one hotel; daily mail.

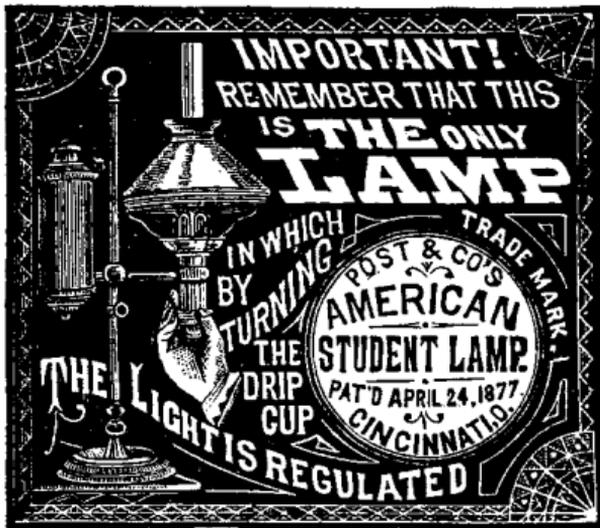
Ellinwood—Junction of McPherson branch with main line of A. & S. F. R. R.; 275 miles from Kansas City; population, 900; stages twice a week to Deanville, Rattlesnake, Sandago and Stafford, and twice a week to Glen Sharrold, Green Valley, Hollywood, Ashmead and Ellsworth; one weekly newspaper; three hotels; one bank; graded school; Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, Lutheran, Universalist and Christian churches; one steam flouring mill; is in Barton county. Stafford county, south of the railroad, contains good grazing and agricultural land at \$1 to \$5 per acre.

Great Bend—County seat of Barton county, 285 miles from Kansas City; population, 1,600; three weekly papers; five hotels; two banks; four elevators; two large flouring mills; one sorghum sugar factory; stages to Rush Center, St. John, Walnut City and Dorrence; Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Christian and German Methodist churches; graded school. Barton county excels in wheat, and is one of the nine counties of the State which produced in 1882 over 1,000,000 bushels each of wheat; Barton's yield was 1,285,562; average per acre, 23 bushels; broom corn, sorghum, sheep and cattle are also very profitable. Raw lands are worth \$3 to \$10; improved, \$5 to \$20; the surface of the country is gently rolling with the exception of the wide,

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rich and level bottom lands of the Arkansas and the Walnut. There are other smaller streams and a plentiful supply of springs, and an abundance of well water can be obtained from 10 to 60 feet.

Dundee—Flag station, 293 miles from Kansas City.

Pawnee Rock—Population, 150; 299 miles from Kansas City; center of the broom-corn growers; is in Barton county; Methodist and United Brethren churches and good school; takes its name from rocky bluff near which was scene of many a council fire held by the Pawnees and also of an attack on an overland wagon train by the red skins in the days of the "Old Santa Fe Trail."

Larned—County seat of Pawnee county, 314 miles from Kansas City; population, 1,500; founded in 1873; incorporated city of third-class; one flouring mill; one pottery and one brick manufactory; two weekly newspapers; one bank; three hotels; three elevators; Methodist, Colored Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Colored Baptist and Christian churches; graded school; stages daily to Walnut City, LaCrosse and Hays City; lime and good building stone abound; wild land, \$2 to \$8 per acre; improved land, \$5 to \$15; a government land office is located here. Pawnee is one of the Western counties of the Central Belt of the State; soil is deep and rich, on uplands as well as bottoms. The Arkansas and Pawnee are the principal streams, and flow through wide and beautiful valleys; springs are frequent, and well water is obtained at from 6 to 40 feet; the supply has never been known to fail in any season; wheat crop in 1882 averaged over 20 bushels per acre; the number of farm animals of all kinds in the county in 1875 was 2,462; in 1879, 12,864; in 1882, 37,514; of the latter number 28,482 are sheep alone; the striking increase in the sheep population, which in two years has more than doubled the entire number of farm animals is evidence of the esteem in which stock men hold the grazing properties of this region; G. H. Wadsworth's famous sheep ranch is eleven miles south of Larned.

Garfield—A village on the Arkansas river, in Pawnee county, 319 miles from Kansas City; it has a population of 200, who sustain Congregational and Methodist churches and a district school; wheat and broom corn are shipped. The town was named after the late President by the first settlers who came from his congressional district in Ohio.

Nettleton—Flag station, 325 miles from Kansas City.

Kinsley—County seat of Edwards county, 332 miles from Kansas City; population, 700; one weekly paper; three hotels; one bank; one elevator; one mill; Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches; high school; with the exception of a belt of sand hills on the Arkansas river, is all good farming and grazing land. The country is a gently undulating prairie, and has the Arkansas River and Coon creek for its principal streams. The undoubted success of the irrigation system in Western Kansas has induced a number of local capitalists to form a stock company for the purpose of turning the lands on each side of Coon creek into a vast garden spot. The ditches extend 50 miles and irrigate 75,000 acres. The source of supply is the Arkansas river. Well water is easily reached in Edwards county at a depth of from 10 to 60 feet. Wild land is worth in Edwards county from \$2 to \$7, and improved land, \$5 to \$12 or \$15 per acre. Stages to Medicine Lodge, 76 miles, Buckner, 48 miles, to Iuka, 48 miles and to Brown's Grove, 20 miles.

Offerle—A station in Trenton township, western part of Edwards county, 340 miles from Kansas City. Meetings are held by the Methodist and Evangelical sects; a district school is also here; population, 75; surrounding country sparsely settled; sheep and cattle raising principal industry; daily mail.

Bellefont—Flag station, 346 miles from Kansas City.

Spearville—With 300 inhabitants, is located in the northeastern part of Ford county 352 miles from Kansas City, and 16 from Dodge

Complete **WELLS'** Cure

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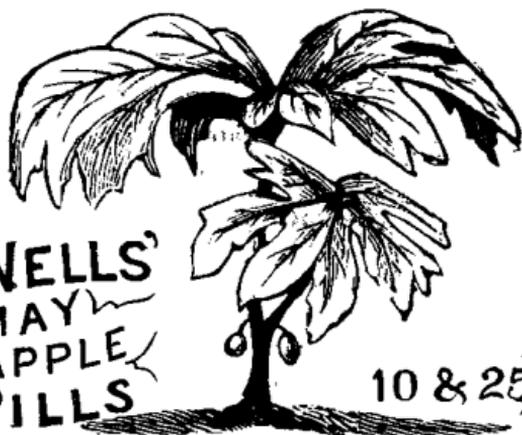
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Stop that Cough!

STRENGTHEN THE LUNGS. Use Wells' Throat and Lung Balsam, the new and great remedy for Consumption and Troublesome Coughs. Relief is immediate and certain. Cures of the severest forms of long standing throat and lung diseases reported daily.

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City (c. h.) It has made rapid progress since the first settlement, in 1877. There are several church buildings and district schools; wool, grain, live stock and produce are shipped.

Ridgeway—Flag station, 361 miles from Kansas City.

Dodge City—Was founded in 1872 by freighters and buffalo hunters; has been important point for several years for shipment of Texas cattle driven up through Indian Territory; population of the city, 1,500; eastern part of the county has some settlements, but west of Dodge City the country is all occupied with herds and flocks; two weekly papers; one bank; one elevator; four hotels; graded school; Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic churches; stage six times a week to Ft. Supply, Indian Territory, and Ft. Elliott in Texas. Wild land in Ford county is worth \$1.25 to \$6. Ft. Dodge, near the city, has been abandoned as a military post. Irrigation is very successfully carried on in this vicinity.

Howell—Flag station, 377 miles from Kansas City.

Cimarron—Has a population of 200; stock raising country; agriculture depends upon irrigation, but great success has been attained through that means; one weekly paper; two hotels; Congregational church and good school; stages three times a week to Grinnell, via Mason, Pattonville and Deighton; distance from Kansas City, 387 miles. Cimarron is in Gray county; land, \$1.25 to \$5; no improved land for sale.

Belfast—Flag station, 396 miles from Kansas City.

Pierceville—Founded in 1878, in the unorganized county of Sequoyah; 406 miles from Kansas City; mail daily; value of land in Sequoyah, \$1.25 to \$10; can easily be irrigated and is very productive; population, 50.

Sidney—Flag station, 411 miles from Kansas City.

Garden City—Has recently come into notice and has rapidly grown to be quite an important point through the success attending the experiments in irrigation inaugurated there; population 500; is in Sequoyah county, 419 miles west of Kansas City; the soil of Sequoyah, Kearney and Hamilton counties is a sandy loam varying in depth from two to four feet, with a subsoil of light porous clay on the uplands, and a tough impervious clay on the bottoms, the larger portion resting upon a limestone foundation. It is rich in organic matter, has a rare capacity for storing moisture, and possesses every element required to sustain a rank vegetable or plant growth. The climate is exceptionally mild and healthful. Irrigating ditches are being constructed, so as to flood the whole valley of the Arkansas, comprising hundreds of thousands of acres, at a cost to the owner of the land of one dollar per acre per annum. The water is not allowed to flow off, and the entire quantity soaking into the ground, carries with it into the soil all the fertilizing elements it contains. All the mountain streams are also constantly bringing down vegetable matter gathered from a thousand hillsides, and depositing this richest fertilizing material on the fields irrigated by their waters. The soil, instead of becoming impoverished by repeated cropping, is, in consequence of this vegetable deposit, constantly increasing in fertility. Vegetables, and especially sweet potatoes and onions, have proved to be the most profitable crops. Irish potatoes, cabbage, turnips, carrots, Indian corn, rice corn, oats, and peanuts have also been tried with most satisfactory results; and the market in Colorado and New Mexico mining towns is easy of access and constant. The following is a careful estimate of the average of crops grown last season in this vicinity, as follows: Irish potatoes, 400 bushels per acre; sweet potatoes, 600 bushels per acre; onions, 600 bushels per acre; cabbages, 4,000 heads; melons, 8,000; turnips, 1,000 bushels; oats, 75 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Garden City has a weekly newspaper, two hotels, good school, Methodist and Congregational churches. Wild land in this (Sequoyah) county is worth from \$1.25 to \$10 per acre.

Sherlock—Flag station, 424 miles from Kansas City, in Sequoyah county.

A WARNING TO TRAVELERS

When a long-headed man packs his valise before starting on a journey, he knows that he will be subjected to many sudden changes of temperature and is likely to take cold; so he provides himself with a bottle of

Allen's Lung Balsam,

The Remedy for Curing

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,
ÆCroup, all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs & Pulmonary Organs.

STRICTLY PURE—HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

By its faithful use **CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED** when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Jeremiah Wright, of Marion county, W. Va., writes us that his wife had *Pulmonary Consumption*, and was pronounced incurable by their physician, when the use of Allen's Lung Balsam entirely cured her. He writes that he and his neighbors think it the best medicine in the world.

Wm. C. Digges, merchant, of Bowling Green, Va., writes, April 4th, 1881, that he wants us to know that the Lung Balsam *has cured his mother of Consumption*, after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says, others knowing her case have taken the Balsam and been cured; he thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

Dr. Meredith, dentist, of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the *last stages of Consumption* and was induced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Balsam after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it at once cured his cough and that he was able to resume his practice.

Wm. A. Graham & Co., wholesale druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, write us of the cure of Mathias Freeman, a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with *Bronchitis* in its worst form for twelve years. The Lung Balsam cured him, as it has many others of Bronchitis.

C. S. Martin, druggist, at Oakly, Ky., writes that the ladies think there is no remedy equal to Lung Balsam for Croup and Whooping Cough.

Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup.

IT IS HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.

IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. *It never fails to bring relief.* AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Sold by All Medicine Dealers.

J. N. Harris & Co., Prop's.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Deerfield—Flag station, 433 miles from Kansas City, in Kearney county.

Lakin—Has about 100 people and is the principal town in Kearney county. Large irrigating ditches are in course of construction, which will take water from the Arkansas river. Land in Kearney county is worth from \$1.25 to \$8 per acre; no improved land; grazing is principal business. Lakin has a weekly newspaper and private school; distance from Kansas City, 440 miles; daily mail.

Hartland—Flag station, in Kearney county, 448 miles from Kansas City.

Aubrey—Postal name, Zamora; distance from Kansas City, 458 miles; is in Hamilton county.

Carlisle—Flag station, 464 miles from Kansas City, in Hamilton county.

Syracuse—A village on the Arkansas river, in Hamilton county, 470 miles from Kansas City; population, 85; shipments, cattle, wool and hides. Hamilton is an unorganized county; very sparsely settled and is one of the western tier of Kansas counties; wild land in this county is worth from \$1.25 to \$8; grazing is principal business.

Medway—Flag station, in Hamilton county, 477 miles from Kansas City.

Coolidge—Is the terminus of the Middle and Colorado divisions, and is a railroad town of 250 inhabitants; 484 miles from Kansas City. It is the last station on the A., T. & S. F. R. R. before reaching the Colorado line.

EMPORIA TO HOWARD.

Eagle Creek—Small station in Lyon county, 137 miles from Kansas City; no mail.

Madison—Located on the Verdigris river, in Madison township, in the northern part of Greenwood county; 147 miles from Kansas City. It is an unincorporated village with a population of 300, a graded school, and a weekly newspaper, and Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian and Congregational churches. Live stock and grain are the principal shipments.

Fullerton—Flag station, 159 miles from Kansas City, in Greenwood county.

Eureka—County seat of Greenwood county; 174 miles from Kansas City; population, 1,400; settled in 1868 and originally called Montgomery, in honor of Col. Montgomery of border war fame; rich farming lands in valleys of numerous streams; uplands best suited to grazing; water abundant; wild land is quoted at \$8 to \$12 and improved land \$15 to \$25 in this county; 38,500 cattle in this county, 20,500 sheep and 13,000 hogs. Eureka has two flouring mills, one bank, one hotel and three weekly newspapers; Methodist, Congregationalist, Christian, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Catholic churches; graded school.

Climax—Flag station, in Greenwood county, 183 miles from Kansas City.

Severy—Has 500 people, four hotels, one weekly paper, Congregationalist church and a good school; stage to Cave Springs; the postal name is Gould; distance from Kansas City, 190 miles; crossing of St. Louis and San Francisco R. R.

Paw Paw—Flag station, in Elk county, 194 miles from Kansas City.

Howard—A thriving incorporated city, the seat of Elk county, and the terminus of the Howard branch of the A., T. & S. F.; is situated near Elk river, 203 miles from Kansas City; has Methodist, Methodist South, and United Brethren churches, a public school two banks and two

IT PAYS BEST

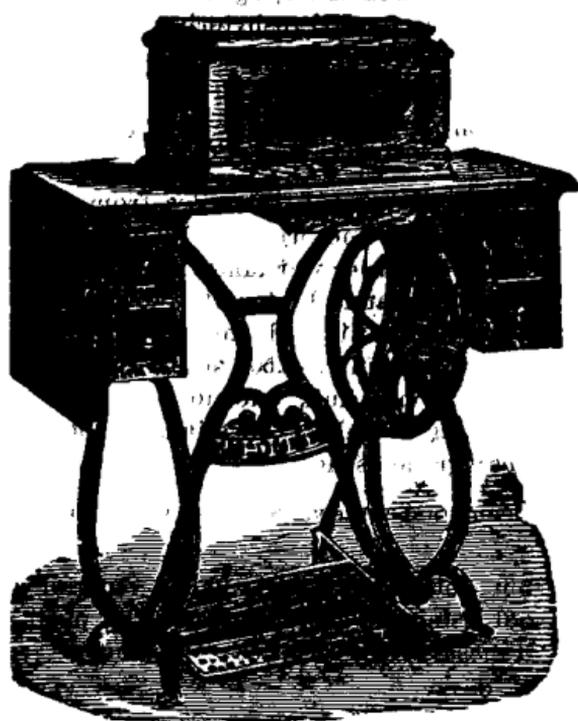
to canvass for a solid house, with a reliable machine, where every machine sold in a neighborhood will sell five more. Such a house is THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, the largest and most successful sewing machine company in the world; which sells many more machines annually than any other company; and such a machine is the genuine SINGER, sure every time, simple, strong, doing the widest range of work, and equipped with every valuable improvement.

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The Song of the White.



A saint I come to every home,
 And by my presence cheery,
 I banish care, the burdens bear,
 Of woman worn and weary.

I run so light, and look so bright
 The ladies dote upon me.
 No noise I make, no thread I
 break,
 Though fast or slow you run
 me.

Through every kind of goods I
 go,
 Silk, muslin, cloth or leather,
 Though all machines refuse to
 sew,
 Yet I sew on forever.

No heads I pain, no eyes I strain
 To find the way to thread me
 No hole have I—save needle's
 eye—
 To make a cause to dread me.

I am cheap and good, and if you
 should
 For a moment doubt me,
 Be sure you try, and then you'll
 buy,
 And never be without me.

I seam, I hem, I fell, I bind,
 I ruffle, tuck and gather,
 And all machines I leave behind
 While I sew on forever.

THE TRUTH OF THE ABOVE CAN BE VERIFIED BY CALLING ON

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N. B.—A large assortment of other makes always on hand.

weekly newspapers. Grain, millet, flax and castor beans are shipped. The city has a population of 1,000; improved land commands from \$15 to \$25; unimproved \$3 to \$10 per acre. Average yield of wheat in 1882 was 25 bushels per acre; of corn, 35 bushels; cattle, 21,300; sheep, 26,000; swine, 12,000. Stage to Sedan via Elk Falls.

FLORENCE TO DOUGLAS.

Burns—Also known as St. Francis, in Marion county, 22 miles southeast of Marion (c. h.); nearest bank at Florence; live stock is the only shipment; improved land, \$10; wild, \$5 per acre; mail daily; distance from Kansas City, 183 miles.

Woodard—Station name for Dixon post-office, in Butler county; distance from Kansas City, 195 miles.

El Dorado—A flourishing city of 2,000 inhabitants, the seat of Butler county; is situated near the centre of the county, on Walnut Creek, and is 202 miles from Kansas City. The city contains a steam flour mill and an elevator of 40,000 bushels capacity; a public school building (cost, \$15,000), a good court house, Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, a bank, two weekly newspapers. Improved land in Butler county is worth from \$6 to \$25, and raw land from \$3 to \$12.

Augusta—A rapidly growing city with a population of 1,200, situated at the confluence of the White Water and the Walnut rivers, in Butler county, 14 miles southwest of El Dorado (c. h.) It is located at the crossing of the St. L. & S. F. Ry., 214 miles from Kansas City. It has Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic and Baptist churches, and public graded schools, a public library, an opera house, two banks, two newspapers, two elevators and two flouring mills. Excellent water power is afforded by both rivers, only partially utilized as yet, and there are good facilities for the establishment of manufactories. Grain, wool, hay and live stock are shipped.

Walnut—Small station 221 miles from Kansas City.

Douglas—Has a population of 800; terminus of El Dorado branch; 225 miles from Kansas City, in southwestern part of Butler county; good soil, timber, stone and plenty of water; two good mills, one run by water power; two banks; three hotels; one weekly paper; Christian, Methodist and Congregationalist churches; graded schools; tri-weekly stage to Burden; fare, 50 cents.

FLORENCE TO ELLINWOOD.

Marion—The county seat of Marion county; is a flourishing town of 1,200 inhabitants; founded in 1866; situated near the junction of Muddy creek and the Cottonwood river; good soil; abundant streams and springs; quarries of fine building stone; every branch of business has been quickened and revived by new railroad projects, making this an excellent point for opening any line of trade or manufacturing enterprise. It is the railroad center for a large and most productive country. Taxes are light, as the public buildings are entirely paid for and the city finances well managed. Nearly all the business houses and residences are built of the beautiful, magnesian limestone which abounds in that section, giving the town an air of permanence and solidity; 182 miles from Kansas City; three flouring mills, door and sash factory and syrup works; principal source of wealth is adaptation of soil to diversified farming and to stock raising; number of sheep in the county, 16,000; one weekly newspaper; two hotels; three banks; two elevators; graded school; Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian churches; wild land in Marion county is worth \$4 to \$12, and improved land \$10 to \$30 per acre.

Hillsboro—A flourishing town in the west of Marion county, 10 miles west of Marion (c. h.), and 192 from Kansas City. It has a population of 300, and ships grain, live stock and produce. A weekly newspaper is published here.

A COMMON SENSE REMEDY

SALICYLICA.

No More Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED.

PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED.

Five years established and never known to fail in a single case, acute or chronic. Refer to all prominent physicians and druggists for the standing of SALICYLICA.

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THE ONLY DISSOLVER OF THE POISONOUS URIC ACID WHICH EXISTS IN THE BLOOD OF RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY PATIENTS.

SALICYLICA is known as a common-sense remedy because it strikes directly at the cause of Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, while so many so-called specifics and supposed panaceas only treat locally the effects.

It has been conceded by eminent scientists that outward applications, such as rubbing with oils, ointments, liniments and soothing lotions will not eradicate these diseases which are the result of the poisoning of the blood with uric acid

SALICYLICA works with marvelous effect on this acid and so removes the disorder. It is now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of America and Europe. Highest Medical Academy Paris reports 95 per cent. cures in three days.

REMEMBER

that **SALICYLICA** is a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT and NEURALGIA. The most intense pains are subdued almost instantly. Give it a trial. Relief guaranteed or money refunded. Thousands of testimonials sent on application.

\$1 a Box, Six Boxes for \$5.

Sent free by mail on receipt of money.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT,

But do not be deluded into taking imitations or substitutes, or something recommended as "just as good!" Insist on the genuine with the name of WASHBURNE & CO. on each box, which is guaranteed chemically pure under our signature, an indispensable requisite to insure success in the treatment. Take no other or send to us.

Washburne & Co., Proprietors,

287 BROADWAY, COR. READE ST., NEW YORK.

Lehigh—Newly established post-office in the west of Marion county, 18 miles west of Marion (c. h.), and 196 miles from Kansas City Ships grain; population, 30; mail daily.

Canton—Population, 500; 13 miles from McPherson (c. h.) and 206 miles from Kansas City; Methodist church; graded school; one bank; one flouring mill; one hotel; is in McPherson county.

Galva—Village of 100 people, in well settled portion of McPherson county; soil excellent and water abundant at 16 feet; wheat is an important crop, but soil well adapted to diversified farming, including broom-corn, which is extensively planted; fine limestone for building purposes; Central Kansas Academy, conducted by the Congregational church, and public school; Congregational, Methodist and Christian churches; one hotel; good location for flouring mill; tri-weekly stage to Salina, 44 miles north; 212 miles from Kansas City.

McPherson—County seat of McPherson, the banner wheat county of America; population, 2,200; 219 miles from Kansas City; wheat, oats, rye, corn and broom corn are principal products; soil of McPherson county is dark loam from two to three feet deep, with a little sand mixed, and underlaid with a porous clay which absorbs the heavy rainfall retaining the water, which, during the hot dry weather, is brought to the surface and supplies moisture to vegetation; plenty of good water at 25 to 50 feet; good building stone and gypsum abound; wheat yield of McPherson in 1882 reached the unprecedented total of 3,000,000, or an average for the county of over 26 bushels per acre; population of the county is 18,000; wild land may be had at from \$3 to \$15, and improved land \$5 to \$25 per acre; there are four flouring mills in county, and more are needed; the city of McPherson has four banks, two hotels, four weekly newspapers, seven elevators; Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Christian and Catholic churches; graded school.

Conway—Population, 70; is in McPherson county; 224 miles from Kansas City; daily mail; principal export is grain.

Lawra—Village in McPherson county, 231 miles from Kansas City; population about 100; mail daily.

Little River—Is in Rice county; 237 miles from Kansas City; population, 200; wheat, broom-corn, millet, sorghum, oats, rye, corn, flax and potatoes, all do well; one hotel and one weekly paper; United Brethren and Methodist churches; new school building and excellent schools.



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YOUR WANTS,

If you are like other People,

ARE MANY

But you can't want anything better in the way of railroad facilities
for reaching any point in

**Kansas, Colorado,
New Mexico,
Old Mexico, Arizona,
And California.**

Than is furnished by the Great Trans-continental Line, the

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

This pamphlet will give you "Pointers" on the country traversed by the A. T. & S. F. R. R. and western connections, but for further information, apply to any of the agents of the company named below.

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JOHN L. TRUSLOW, General Traveling Agent, Topeka, Kan.
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Mitchell—Formerly the postal name was Vayle; small station in Lyons county, 244 miles from Kansas City; mail daily.

Lyons—County seat of Rice county; population, 900; Big and Little Cow creeks are adjacent; soil is deep, sandy prairie loam and very productive; water is abundant anywhere at a depth of 25 to 50 feet; among the business interests are two elevators, one weekly paper, a bank, steam flouring mills and three hotels; graded school; Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, United Brethren, Universalist and Seventh Day Adventist churches. Rice county is the central county in the State; wild lands, \$3 to \$10; improved, \$5 to \$20; 250 miles from Kansas City.

Chase—Settled in June, 1881; is a thriving and rapidly growing town in the western central part of Rice county; 238 miles from Kansas City. It ships largely of grain, upwards of 80 carloads having been dispatched between September 1st and November 20th; has a Congregational and a Methodist Episcopal church, and needs a good hotel and livery stable; population, 150.

Silica—Way station, 264 miles from Kansas City; no mail.

NEWTON TO CALDWELL AND ARKANSAS CITY.

Sedgwick City—Is 211 miles from Kansas City; in Harvey county; population, 600; surrounding country well settled by people from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio; one steam flouring mill, two elevators, one weekly newspaper, one hotel and one bank; Methodist and Congregational churches; graded school.

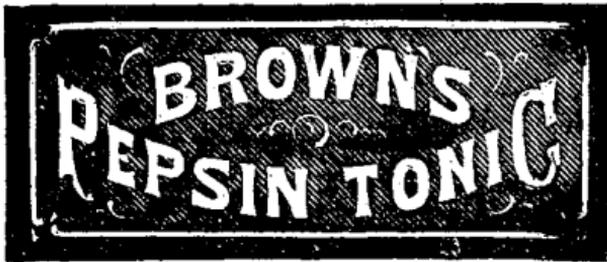
Valley Centre—Flag station, 217 miles from Kansas City.

Wichita—A flourishing city, 228 miles from Kansas City; county seat of Sedgwick county; population, 8,000; founded in 1855 by Chisholm, Indian trader; adjacent country well adapted to varied agriculture, fruit growing and stock raising; Sedgwick county, one of the principal wheat-growing counties in the State, produced 1,230,000 bushels wheat in 1882; soil, sandy loam; good water at from 10 to 20 feet; timber scarce; building sand of excellent quality, which is shipped largely to other points; building stone in considerable quantities; population of Sedgwick county, 30,000; four flouring mills, three elevators, two carriage factories, two machine shops, foundry and packing house; newspapers, daily one, weekly three; street railway; five hotels; four banks; Presbyterian, Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Colored Baptist and German Methodist churches; lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows; four ward school buildings; academy; academy of music; normal school; public library; opera house; good society; population chiefly American, with a few Germans; business in 1882 amounted to \$21,000,000; wild land in Sedgwick county is worth from \$8 to \$15 per acre, and improved land, \$8 to \$25. The first iron bridge over the Arkansas (—a fine structure of ten 100-foot spans—) was built at this point by the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron works, of Leavenworth.

Derby—Small station 239 miles from Kansas City; population, 75; settled in March, 1871; is in Sedgwick county; Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and United Presbyterian churches; daily mail; one hotel; several general merchandise stores; public school.

Mulvane—Junction of Arkansas City and Caldwell branches of the A. T. & S. F. R. R.; founded in 1879 by J. R. Mulvane and H. C. Hilbert; population, 500; adjacent country well settled; soil, sandy loam; water abundant; some timber; varied agriculture profitable; location, in northeastern part of Sumner county; good school house; Christian and Presbyterian churches; one weekly newspaper; one hotel; several stores; distance from Kansas City, 244 miles.

Belle Plaine—Hamlet on Caldwell branch of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., in Sumner county; 249 miles from Kansas City; founded in 1872; population, 550; soil, sandy loam, and surrounding country adapted to varied agriculture and stock raising; especially adapted to sheep; one



For the Cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache and
(Liver Complaint. ONLY 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.

This splendid remedy removes all derangements of the liver, cures constipation, sick headache, and dyspepsia in all its forms. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE ONLY FOR BROWN'S PEPSIN TONIC.

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Brown's Blackberry and Ginger always cure diarrhoea and dysentery. **Brown's Tar Troches** for coughs and sore throat. **Brown's Cough Balsam** for colds, coughs and consumption. **Brown's German Catarrh Cure.** Catarrh and cold in the head yield at once. **Brown's Arnica Liniment** cures sprains and rheumatism. **Brown's Vegetable Liver Pills** cure constipation and sick headache—never fail. Get the best medicines. Use only Brown's.

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Horse Powers Clover Hullers

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Sold by all Newsdealers and Postmasters. Send twenty cents for one copy; it will satisfy you that you can subscribe Two Dollars for a year and get ten times its value. W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 17 East 14th St., New York.

flouring mill; one elevator; two newspapers, one weekly and one semi-monthly; one hotel; one bank; Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian churches; a graded school; stages to London, Boon, Clear Water, Beverly, Peotone, Helen, Brighton, Belmont and Kingman. Large shipments of wheat are made at this point.

Wellington—The county seat of Sumner county, is a flourishing city of 3,000 people; 260 miles from Kansas City; settled in 1871; excellent soil, well watered; Sumner is one of the southern tier of counties and has a mild equable climate, which has been found very grateful and beneficial to persons troubled with lung diseases; sheep and cattle graze the entire winter; the development of agricultural products for this county has achieved the highest reputation in quality, quantity and variety; the staple productions consisting of wheat, corn, oats, rye, winter barley, flax, potatoes and castor beans; product of wheat in 1882, 1,427,800 bushels; corn, 4,088,580 bushels; Wellington has three steam flouring mills, one elevator, one foundry, two weekly newspapers, four hotels, two banks, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Catholic churches, and one graded school. Estimated value of new buildings erected in 1882, \$100,000; among the new buildings is an elegant opera house. Value of improved lands for farming purposes, \$10 to \$35 per acre.

Perth—Small station, 270 miles from Kansas City. No post-office.

Caldwell—Is the terminus of the Caldwell branch of the A. T. & S. F. R. R.; 281 miles from Kansas City; population, 1,500; fine farming country, well watered, and some timber on the streams; is in Sumner county, on the southern line of the State; best adapted to stock raising. Caldwell is an important point for the shipment of cattle driven up through the Indian Territory from Texas; over 3,000 car loads were shipped in 1882 from this city. There are here two mills, two banks, three hotels, two weekly papers, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, graded school; stages daily, except Sunday, to Ft. Reno (fare, \$15), Darlington (\$15), Anadarko (\$18), Ft. Sill (\$20). Caldwell has a good trade with a large section of country on the south.

Udall—A village in Cowley county, 254 miles from Kansas City; population, 125; Congregational church and public school.

Seely—Small station, 259 miles from Kansas City; population, about 50; United Brethren church and good school.

Winfield—The county seat of Cowley county, is a wide-awake city of 3,500 to 4,000 people; it is one of the handsomest cities in the State, being well laid out and having for the most convenient building material a very fine quality of magnesian limestone; the Cowley county stone is extensively shipped to other points, including Kansas City; the shipments of leading articles for 1882 was as follows: 195 cars of corn, 136 cars of hogs, 572 cars of wheat, and 285 cars of stone. The population of Cowley county is about 25,000; twelve years ago there were no white settlers in it; well settled; soil well watered and very productive; good wheat, corn and fruit country; product of wheat in '82 was 900,000; average per acre, over 25 bushels; corn yield, 4,441,480 bushels; also well adapted to stock growing; Cowley county has more sheep and more hogs than any county in the State, having 51,654 head of sheep and 62,240 hogs; increase in hogs for the past year was over 32,000; cattle in the county, over 21,000. Winfield's manufacturing interests comprise two flour mills, a foundry and machine shop, a tannery, two breweries, several wagon works, and it has the usual complement of professional men and business houses. It has Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Christian and United Brethren churches, good graded schools, an opera house seating 600, two fine parks, a stone court house and jail, two banks and several hotels. The press is represented by three papers. The sidewalks, of which there are about 16 miles now completed in the city, are all of stone in large flags, averaging four feet in width. Flour, wheat, live stock, hides, wool, and the celebrated limestone form the shipments. No bonded debt. A telephone service is now in course of erection. Im-

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NOW FOR SALE

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ARE OFFERED BY THE

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1,500,000

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In the Arkansas Valley,

**Where the Climate is Temperate and Healthful,
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are Short.**

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

proved land commands from \$15 to \$30, and unimproved from \$5 to \$12 per acre. Stages to the celebrated Ge-u-da Mineral Springs run daily. Distance from Kansas City, 266 miles.

Arkansas City.—Population, 1,700; 279 miles from Kansas City; terminus of the Arkansas City branch of the A. T. & S. F.; is located near the junction of the Arkansas and Walnut rivers, in Cowley county; four large flouring mills, which produced in 1881 between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds of flour; two newspapers; two hotels; two banks; Presbyterian and Methodist churches; graded schools; stage three times a week to Nez Perces, Ponca, Osage, Pawnee, Cherokee, Sac and Fox and other agencies in the Indian Territory. A canal to connect the Arkansas and Walnut rivers has been cut, at an expense of \$50,000, which gives a splendid water power, with an available fall of 22 feet—equal to 700 horse power, and liberal inducements are held out to paper or woolen manufacturers to locate their factories at this place.

MANHATTAN, ALMA & BURLINGAME R'Y.

This road is operated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

Harveyville.—A country post-office in Wabaunsee county, 30 miles southeast of Alma (c. h.); 9 miles northwest of Burlingame, its banking point. Hay, live stock and grain are shipped; population, 30; land, unimproved, \$5 to \$8; improved, \$20 to \$30 per acre; mail daily.

Eskridge.—In Wabaunsee county, 18 miles southeast of Alma (c h), and 18 from Burlingame, the nearest bank location. A population of 300 sustain a Methodist Episcopal church and district school. Stages with mail to Chalk Mound, Alburtes and Council Grove twice a week; mail daily.

Bismark.—In Wabaunsee county, 9 miles southeast of Alma (c h), and 27 from Burlingame; population, 30; mail daily.

Alma.—An incorporated city, the county seat of Wabaunsee county, situated on Mill creek, a water-power stream, 34 miles northwest of Burlingame; Lutheran, Methodist and Catholic churches and a district school are sustained by a population of 500; two newspapers are published; stages to Junction City and Council Grove.

Fairfield.—A village in Wabaunsee county, 4 miles north of Alma (c h) the nearest bank location. It is on Mill creek, a water-power stream not yet utilized; grain and live stock are the exports; wild land \$10 to \$20, and improved \$20 to \$40 per acres; mail daily.

Pavilion.—Flag station, 42 miles from Burlingame.

Wabaunsee.—Small station, 45 miles from Burlingame; mail daily

Manhattan.—The county seat of Riley county, a thriving incorporated city of 2,000 inhabitants, is situated at the confluence of the Big Blue and Kansas rivers. It is on the K. div. U. P. Ry, and terminus of the M. A. & B. Ry, which connects with the A. T. & S. F. at Burlingame; distance from Kansas City, 119 miles. One mile from here is located the State Agricultural College, Geo. T. Fairchild, Prest., one of the most complete in the West, the college buildings costing \$95,000. It has at present 17 professors and 290 students. In the city are seven church edifices, and a public school building, on which the outlay was \$15,000. The business interests consist of an elevator and steam flour mill, brewery, soap factory, brick yard, flour mills, lumber yards, and three weekly newspapers. A dam and flour mill four miles north of here, on the Big Blue river, were built by the Manhattan Manufacturing Company. At this point there is an abundance of water power, fine building stone is quarried and is used extensively for buildings and pavements. A good iron bridge spanning the river here cost \$60,000.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

Tickets only \$5. Shares in Proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Comp'y.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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Commissioners.

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By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It Never Scales or Postpones.

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CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths, in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize.....	\$75,000	1 Capital Prize.....	\$25,000
1 do do	10,000	2 Prizes of \$6,000.....	12,000
5 Prizes of \$2,000.....	10,000	10 Prizes of \$1,000.....	10,000
20 Prizes of \$500.....	10,000	100 Prizes of \$200.....	20,000
300 Prizes of \$100.....	30,000	500 Prizes of \$50.....	25,000
1,000 Prizes of \$25.....	25,000		

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$750.....	\$6,750
9 Approximation Prizes of \$500.....	4,500
9 Approximation Prizes of \$250.....	2,250

1967 Prizes, amounting to \$265,500.

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,

Or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington. D. C.

COLORADO.



OLORADO. Rare Colorado! Yonder she rests; her head of gold pillowed on the Rocky Mountains, her breast a shield of silver, her feet in the brown grass the boundless plains for a play-ground. She is set on a hill before the world. The air is very clear, that you may see her well. She is naked as a new-born babe; naked, but not ashamed.

—Joaquin Miller.

Colorado is the largest State in the Union, except California and Texas; is larger than New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, put together; area, 104,500 square miles. The main range of the Rocky Mountains, forming the "Continental Divide," runs nearly through the middle, almost north and south; from one side the streams flow into the Gulf of Mexico, and from the other into the Pacific Ocean. Four-fifths of the State has an elevation of from 4,000 to 10,000 feet; 7 per cent. of the surface is tillable land, 52 per cent. grazing land, and 19 per cent. valuable coniferous forests. The climate of Colorado is proverbially healthful; the atmosphere is dry, free from malarial poisons, and highly electric, acting as an invigorating draught. Its dryness may be illustrated by the facts that the grass cures standing, retaining all its strength; meat exposed to the sun and air does not putrefy, but dries up; snows evaporate without melting. Dr. Millikin, of Hamilton, Ohio, says in the Cincinnati *Lancet and Clinic*, speaking of the climate of Colorado and New Mexico: "This region differs from many that are prescribed for consumptives in that it has a cool climate. It is cool, but not cold. The temperature at Denver is a little warmer than at Cincinnati; and wintering-places slightly warmer may be reached by going south. Such is the general influence of the mountains, however, that southern points are only slightly warmer than the northern: the isothermal lines run nearly north and south on the hither slope of the mountains; and mean temperature is determined far more by altitude than by latitude." Numerous springs of strong medicinal powers have been discovered in various parts of the State, which have attracted many invalids.

Colorado has had the most rapid development of any portion of the West. Her mineral resources constitute the chief factor of her wealth. This the largest silver producing State in the Union, and her wealth of iron and coal is scarcely less important; gold, silver, iron, lead, coal, copper, zinc, mercury, granite, marbles, sandstones, fire and pottery clay, gypsum, and lithographic stone abound; indeed, there is scarcely a mineral or an ore that Colorado does not produce. The bullion product of the State for 1882 is the largest in its history, and is as follows, by counties: Boulder, \$550,000; Chaffee, \$225,500; Custer, \$705,116; Clear Creek, \$2,001,629; Dolores, \$125,000; Fremont, \$19,960; Gilpin, \$2,006,516; Grand, \$10,000; Gunnison, \$600,000; Hinsdale, \$275,000; Lake, \$17,131,853; La Plata and San Juan, \$675,000; Ouray, \$329,760; Park, \$283,564; Pitkin, \$100,000; Rio Grande, \$310,000; Routt, \$100,000; Saguache, \$52,000; Summit, \$1,150,000. Total, \$26,750,898. Total bullion product since 1860, \$150,500,000; silver, \$90,000,000; gold, \$60,500.

The coal out-put in '82 was 2,000,000 tons—bituminous and anthracite; coal is equal to that of Connelsville for coking, notably that at Crested Butte; coke production for 1882 amounts to 100,000 tons, or a total value of \$450,000. This coke is now marketed as far east as Omaha. The out-put of coal from the mines of Colorado will, without doubt, reach

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Successors to Stevenson, Emery, & Taft,

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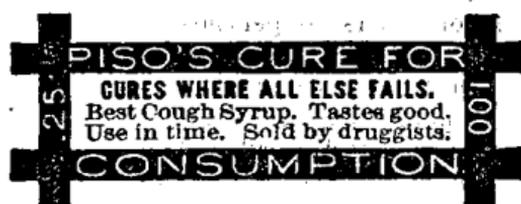
Is now Established as a True Source of Economy.

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GUARANTEE TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Samples and Prices of Goods will be sent to any one desiring to purchase. SEND FOR OUR COMPLETE SPRING CATALOGUE OF DRY GOODS AND CARPETS



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FINE FRENCH AND AMERICAN MILLINERY,

And all the Latest Styles of Human Hair Goods, Switches,
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HAIR JEWELRY, WIGS AND TOUPEES MADE TO ORDER.

All our Work and Goods Guaranteed as Represented.

J. E. VINCENT & COMPANY,

701 Main Street, Corner of Seventh, Kansas City, Missouri.

7,000,000 for 1883. The development of the iron mines has only commenced, but the wealth of ore seems almost inexhaustible and of a very superior grade; product of Colorado Coal and Iron Co.'s mines, 3,425 tons.

Agriculture depends upon irrigation; the product of the State for '82 is reported as follows: Wheat, average $17\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, total 750,000; oats, av. 33 bu., total 1,186,534; corn, av. $19\frac{1}{2}$ bu., total 598,975; barley, av. 24, total 265,180; rye, av. 18, total, 78,030; potatoes, av. 94, total 851,000; hay, av. 1 ton, total 266,500; total value of agricultural product for '82, \$9,175,907. Colorado is well adapted to stock raising, especially in the southern part of the State, where the valleys furnish excellent grazing.

Cattle are safe and profitable; usually Texas cows are purchased, yearlings at from \$7 to \$8, two-year-olds \$10 to \$12; grade is improved by blooded bulls; expenses light; principal market is Kansas City or Chicago, though large proportion are consumed in the State. Average value in Denver in '82 was \$4.20, live weight; 110,000 were sold out of the State; total number in the State is estimated at 1,000,000; annual value of the product, \$6,400,000. Sheep pay large profits; stock sheep can be bought at an average price of \$2.25; fat sheep in Denver are worth on an average \$3.30, or \$7.35 per cwt., dressed; number in the State 1,250,000; value of annual wool clip, \$900,000; annual product, \$1,350,000.

Game abounds in Colorado; in the mountains and great parks and plains is the home of the elk, white tailed deer, mountain sheep, antelope, grizzly, cinnamon and black bear, coyote, gray wolf, wild cat, wolverine, American panther, fox, and smaller game; all the mountain streams are stocked with fish.

Colorado has about four thousand miles of railroad, not a foot of which was built prior to 1870. The State supports a State University at Boulder, an Agricultural College at Ft. Collins, and a School of Mines at Golden. Speculation and mining excitement does not run as high now as two or three years ago, but there is more legitimate business of all kinds, while the mining product is larger than ever before. The work of development is coming now, and with it comes solid prosperity.

COOLIDGE TO PUEBLO.

Returning now to Coolidge, on the A. T. & S. F. R. R., we will resume the journey on that line. There are no towns of importance between Coolidge and Pueblo. First fact of interest is, that two miles west of Coolidge, and 486 miles from Kansas City, track crosses Kansas River, and we leave the "Sunflower" Commonwealth for the "Centennial State;" road follows river all way to Pueblo, crossing to the south side near Granada and back again near Nepesta. Character of the country is the same as that of western Kansas, a monotonous plain, well adapted to grazing, and over which roam thousands of sheep and cattle; of little value for agricultural purposes, except along river bottom, where it can be irrigated—these bottom lands, however, being very productive. One might question where the road found any business in this country, were it not for the cattle in sight nearly all the time, and the cattle pens and their arrangements for loading cattle into cars,—which arrangements occur frequently.

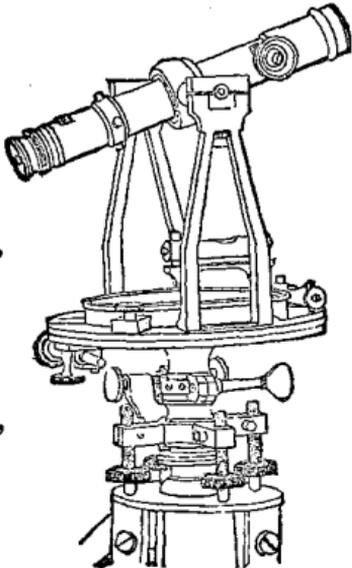
Holleys is the first station west of Coolidge; distance from Kansas City, 490 miles; post-office; population about 100; district school. Granada is 467 miles from Kansas City; population about 100; post-office; district school; hotel. Carlton is 517 miles from Kansas City; post-office. Blackwell is 515 miles from Kansas City; post-office. Powers is 526 miles from Kansas City. Caddoa is 537 miles from Kansas City, and Hilton is 546 miles. Las Animas is 545 miles from Kansas City; population, 50; post-office. West Las Animas is 552 miles from Kansas City; population, 300; county seat Bent county; post-office; graded school; one weekly newspaper; two hotels; one hotel; Catholic, Baptist and Presbyterian churches; railway

POINTERS ON THE SOUTHWEST.

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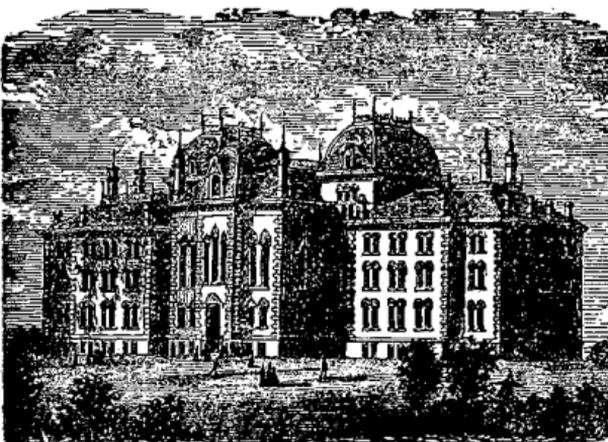
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station for Ft. Lyon. Robinson is 502 miles from Kansas City; no post-office. La Junta is 571 miles from Kansas City; is junction of Colorado and New Mexico lines of A. T. & S. F. R. R.; population, 800; railroad town. Rocky Ford is 581 miles from Kansas City; population, 75; district school; one hotel. Catlin, a post-office; is 590 miles from Kansas City. Oxford, post-office; 599 miles from Kansas City. Nespesta, 606 miles from Kansas City, in Pueblo county; post-office. Boone, 614 miles from Kansas city; post-office. Chico, 621 miles from Kansas City.

Pueblo.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has said: "The terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad in Colorado is that 'new Pittsburg of the West,' Pueblo, commonly called the pivotal city of Colorado—pivotal because it is the centre of the Denver & Rio Grande system of narrow-gauge railroads, which stretch themselves out from that point over the mountains and through the passes like the fingers of a man's hand, drawing into the palm at Pueblo, the mineral wealth of this greatest of all the silver-producing States or Territories in the Union." Pueblo is the second city of Colorado; population about 20,000; distance from Kansas City, 634 miles; from Denver, 120. Pueblo is situated on the Arkansas river, and was an important trading post as early as 1859. Among early citizens of the place were such noted trappers and scouts as Kit Carson, Bill Williams and Dick Wootton. The Colorado Coal and Iron Co.'s extensive steel works are located here, employing 700 men, and manufacturing steel rails, nails, spikes, etc., with net earnings reported at \$600,000 annually. This Company own a large amount of coal and iron mining property throughout the State, which they are developing. The Pueblo Smelting and Refining Co. have handled lead, copper, silver and gold during '82 to the value of \$3,279,405. The Pueblo Foundry and Machine Shops manufacture mining, milling and railroad machinery to the value of hundreds of thousands annually, employing 125 men. The South Pueblo Manufacturing Co. are also engaged in the manufacture of mining and milling machinery on a large scale. A number of mills and other manufacturing industries flourish. The wholesale trade, through the best railroad facilities enjoyed by any point in the State, has increased 15 per cent. during the past year. Real estate is active, and a large amount of building is being done. There are five banks, two daily and several weekly papers, Holly water works, gas works, street railways, ten hotels—one of which cost \$125,000—parks, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic churches, and good graded schools. State insane asylum is located here. Pueblo is the county seat of Pueblo county. It is the center of the finest agricultural section of Colorado, and in the vicinity are 100,000 acres that can be successfully irrigated. The plains above the river bottom are adapted to sheep and cattle grazing. Pueblo has sheep, cattle, wool, water, coal, iron, silver, gold, lead, copper and railroads. The boom for this flourishing city has only just commenced, and it is destined to become the most important manufacturing point in the southwest. The coal is there in inexhaustible quantities, and it is easier to bring ore down out of the mountains than to carry coal up to the mines. The Spanish word *pueblo* means *village*.

PUEBLO TO DENVER.

Leaving Pueblo there is little to interest the traveler, except the view of the mountains in the distance, and no towns of importance are reached until we arrive at

Colorado Springs—44 miles from Pueblo. The population of this, the prettiest little city in Colorado, is 5,000; county seat of El Paso county; broad, level streets, bordered with cottonwood trees; streams of water flow through the streets, and the wide avenues end in numerous parks; Colorado Springs lies under the shadow of Pike's Peak, and has an attractive and cultivated class of eastern people, they having adopted it as their home on account of its healthful climate and beautiful situation.

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Colorado College, for both sexes, is located here, E. P. Tenney, President; also State Deaf and Dumb Asylum; the cattle interests of El Paso county are important, and some of the most productive irrigated lands in the State lie east of Colorado Springs; churches, schools, daily newspapers, public libraries, etc., may be found here.

Manitou—The most famous and popular resort in Colorado; is connected with Colorado Springs by a branch of the D. & R. G. R'y, over which pass several trains each day. Distance from Colorado Springs, six miles. Here the traveler will find elegantly appointed hotels, and springs whose medicinal properties, together with the pure, invigorating air of the mountains, have attracted thousands of tourists for a number of years. Among the natural attractions of the place is the wonderful "Garden of the Gods," whose gateway, a rock portal 380 feet high, is at the end of a pleasant drive of two miles from the hotels. Williams Canon, the Cave of the Winds, Glen Eyrie, Rainbow Falls and Pike's Peak—which is attained only by a ride of thirteen miles up the mountain—are only a few of the attractions of this interesting resort. As Long Branch is to New York, so are Manitou and Colorado Springs to Denver. Any adequate description of the points of interest here is impossible in this brief sketch.

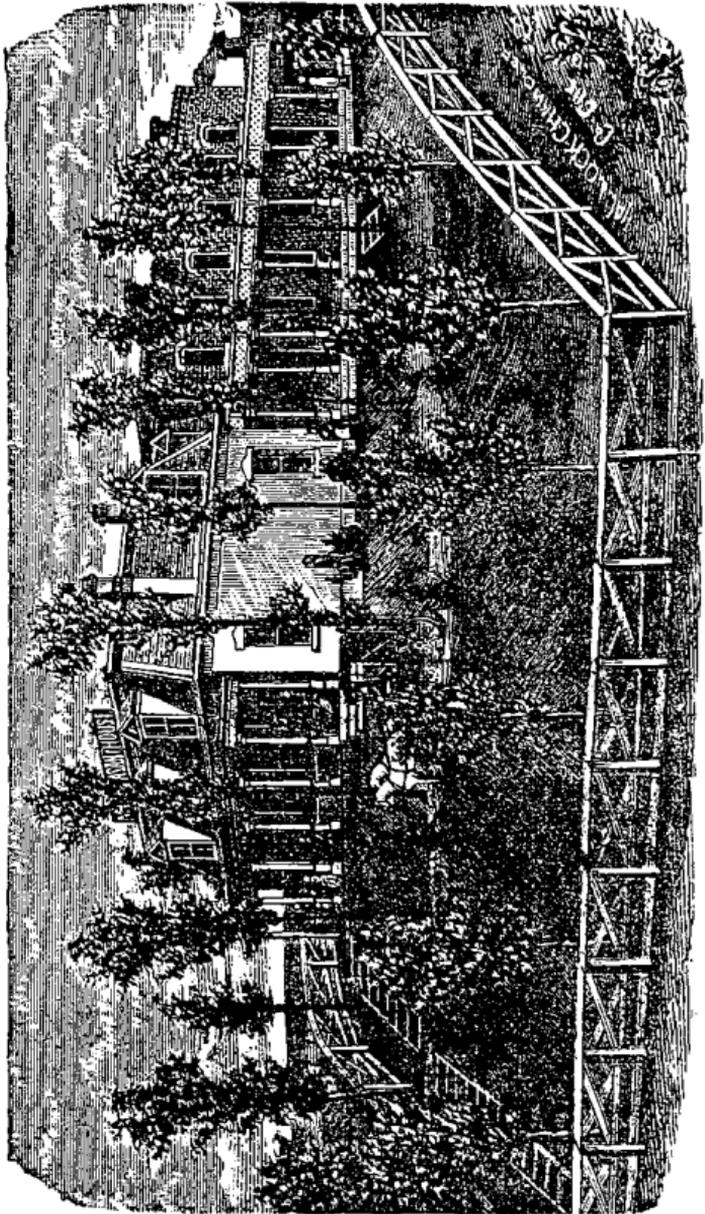
The trip from Colorado Springs to Denver, aside from the colors and shadows of the mountain scenery, presents little of interest, except that near Colorado Springs the train passes in sight of a portion of Monument Park. The visitor to this grand gallery of natural sculpture should drive to it from Manitou or Colorado Springs, from which points excellent roads lead into the park.

Denver.—Where, in 1858, there were only a few huts, tents and wagons to shelter less than 100 Pike's Peak gold hunters, there now stands, under the shadow of the "Dome of the Continent," the "Queen City of the Plains," with a population of 65,000. There are few more beautiful cities on the continent. The site is a charming one; the city is just on the edge of the great plains, which stretch westward from the Missouri 600 miles; it is the junction of the South Platte river with one of its chief tributaries; the surface here slopes towards the foot of the mountains, and the Rocky range is in full view for a distance of 200 miles from north to south. Parks, boulevards, opera houses, costly public buildings and residences that are triumphs of art in architecture are a few of the outward signs of the wealth and luxury which are to be found in Colorado's capital. The population has nearly doubled since the census of 1880; the building done in 1882 amounted to over \$4,089,000; real estate transactions \$8,000,000. The manufactured product for the year 1882, exclusive of smelters, was \$9,585,000; men employed, 2,205; capital employed, \$5,023,000. Denver is reaching out after the jobbing trade of the surrounding country, and shows the following result for 1882: Groceries, \$5,797,000; dry goods, \$3,250,000; hardware, \$2,500,000; agricultural implements, \$250,000; hay and grain, \$2,000,000; flour, \$2,000,000; beef and other fresh meats, \$1,000,000; fruits from East, West and the tropics, \$1,750,000; leather, \$100,000; boots and shoes, \$600,000; game and poultry, \$300,000; butter and cheese, \$800,000; malt and spiritous liquors, \$2,000,000; tents, awnings, etc., \$100,000. Total \$22,347,000. The sales in smaller lines of business not mentioned would swell the total to at least \$25,000,000. Seven banks, having a combined capital of \$807,000, conduct the monetary business of the city. The deposits of gold and silver at the Denver mint for '82 were \$501,329; forwarded to the Philadelphia mint for coinage, \$480,356. Among the manufacturing enterprises of the city are the rolling mills, foundries and machine shops, which ship manufactured goods to all points in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, and to many of the business centres of Utah, Arizona and Old Mexico; capital invested, \$1,350,000, 600 men employed, and annual product \$1,450,000. Colorado is noted far and wide for the excellence of her wheat; mill product of Denver, \$1,540,000, for '82. Denver has five breweries, employing 100 men and \$625,000; product \$1,125,000. The Colorado Powder Company

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produce 4,000 to 6,000 pounds daily. Other manufactories are, wagon and carriage shops, planing mills, harness and saddlery shops, fire brick manufactories, gas works, electric light works, etc. There is a rapid but healthful growth in all departments of trade and manufactures, the field for such operations being continually widened by the growth of the city's excellent railroad facilities. A fact worthy of consideration in estimating the prospects for Denver is that a mining population will always support a larger city and a larger trade than the same number of people engaged in agriculture, as the latter class produce so large a proportion of what they consume.

Aside from her excellent public schools, Denver has St. Mary's Academy, a Catholic institution with 240 pupils; the University of Denver, controlled by the Methodists, with 300 pupils; Brinker Collegiate Institute, with an attendance of 100; Wolfe Hall, for girls, and Jarvis Hall, for boys, both controlled by the Episcopal church, and having a combined attendance of 250. The church property of Denver is worth \$1,050,000, and all the leading denominations are represented. The press of Denver includes six daily publications, and is quite up to the requirements of the city. There are twenty-six hotels, chief among which are the Windsor and St. James. The Holly system of water works supplies water from the Platte. Nine railroad lines run into the city; the Union Depot is an elegant stone structure, 503 feet long, and as the traveler alights in front of its imposing proportions, he receives his first favorable impressions of the chief city of the "Centennial State." Denver is the objective point for a large tourist travel, and it is estimated that the arrivals during the year average 600 daily. The climate is that already described as peculiar to Colorado—healthful and invigorating. Preparations are being made for the second annual exhibition of the National Mining and Industrial Exposition, which did so much last year to attract attention to the mineral and other resources, not only of Colorado, but the whole West, of which this city is the social and commercial centre.

PUEBLO TO LEADVILLE.

Leaving Pueblo via the D. & R. G. R'y, the traveler passes up the banks of the Arkansas river, through cultivated fields or past rocky bluffs in eager anticipation of a ride through the Grand Canon. The first town of importance is Canon City, 41 miles from Pueblo.

Canon City—Has a population of about 2,000 people; the principal industry is coal mining; the product of the mines in this vicinity for 1882 was 52,029 tons; quality excellent. A branch of the D. & R. G. runs from Canon City to Silver Cliff, and is projected beyond to the camp of Rosita. The State Penitentiary is located at Canon City. Canon City orchards are famous in Colorado for their fine fruits.

Of all the deep canons penetrated by railways, the canon of the Arkansas is the most wonderful and the most celebrated. One mile above Canon City the river bluffs suddenly narrow, almost to the water's edge, and the train plunges with a roar into the Royal Gorge. The gorge is the most sublime in its proportions of any chasm on the continent, except the Grand Canon of the Colorado. It is a mere fissure, and the river is crowded between the walls and broken into foam by the rocks that fret its bed. The railway track, about 10 or 12 feet above it, lies close against the opposite wall. The rocks are many-hued and covered with moss, and the canon is so crooked that they seem to close up before and behind, and imprison the train in this narrow space. Suddenly the walls shut together, till one can almost touch them on either side from the train, and the river flows through a cleft only thirty feet wide, its granite banks rising 3,000 feet on either side, while the road runs along a bridge built lengthwise of the stream, and suspended from steel rafters mortised into the rocks overhead. In this culminating grandeur of the Royal Gorge the traveler is awed into reverent silence. Words are useless and comparisons futile to express the incomparable. The whole length of the Grand Canon is about eight miles, and the deepest portion,

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known as the Royal Gorge, extends about one-half that distance. Emerging from the canon, the train halts at

Salida—The first point of importance, 97 miles from Pueblo; population, 1,200; junction of the Salt Lake and Gunnison divisions and the Leadville division of the D. & R. G. R'y; stores of all kinds; several hotels; schools and churches.

Buena Vista—122 miles from Pueblo; is the county seat of Chaffee county; population, 1,200; Cottonwood, Clear Creek, Five Mile and Free Gold mining districts tributary; one weekly newspaper; hotels; schools and churches; Buena Vista is, as its name indicates, an attractive little city.

Malta—One hundred and sixty-three miles from Pueblo we come to Malta, the junction of the Breckenridge and Red Cliff branches.

Red Cliff—179 miles from Pueblo, has a population of 1,200; it is seven miles northeast of the Mt. of the Holy Cross.

Leadville—County seat of Lake county; 159 miles from Pueblo; third city in Colorado; locality first famous as California Gulch, when from 1859 to 1864 over \$5,000,000 in gold was washed out; camp was afterwards nearly abandoned, till 1876 when the discovery of carbonates was made, and in February, 1878, the town of Leadville was organized; census of 1880 gave population of 15,185, of whom only 3,794 were females. This great carbonate camp of Colorado is said to be the richest mining district in the world. Though the population has fallen off to about 12,000 Leadville is not "played out," as is often said; the great excitement which prevailed there from '77 to '80 has subsided and speculation is not so high, but the bullion product of the camp was greater in 1882 than ever before, amounting to \$17,127,402, showing that legitimate mining pays. The principal business institutions are six banks, fifteen smelting and reduction works, four foundries and machine shops, water works, gas works, a number of wholesale houses, a dozen lumber yards, etc. There are three daily papers, good graded schools, and Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Congregational churches. Elevation above the sea, 10,000 feet. Several important strikes were made in 1882. Stages to Twin Lakes, Independence, Chipita, Aspen and Ashcroft.

Kokomo—18 miles north of Leadville, has a population of 1,800; bank, smelters, newspaper, and good mining district. Stages to Decatur, Montezuma and Snake River Valley. Twelve miles northeast of Kokomo is Dillon, terminus D. & R. G. R'y; cattle and sheep grazing is principal industry.

GUNNISON AND GRAND RIVER COUNTRY.

Leaving Salida, on the D. & R. G. R'y, we arrive first at Poncha Springs, 101 miles from Pueblo; population, 170. The Hot Springs are said to have valuable medicinal properties. A smelter is located here; junction with Maysville branch. Maysville is 7 miles from Poncha; population, 600; mining town, with two smelters; stages to Arbourvale, Monarch Pass and Crooksville. Going west from Poncha, the first station is Mears, 107 miles from Pueblo; junction of Villa Grove branch. Villa Grove, 12 miles from Mears and 121 miles from Pueblo, is the centre of a stock raising community; population, 600. Stages to Saguache. From Mears the train soon begins the ascent of Marshall Pass, and crosses the Continental divide, at an elevation of 10,760 feet—more than two miles above the level of the sea, the highest railroad point in America. On the left, as the train passes over the "divide," we catch frequent glimpses of the San Luis valley, which extends south on the Pacific side of the main ridge, for a distance of over 100 miles. Behind us the streams flow toward the Gulf; beside us runs the Tomichi, which mingles its waters with those of the Pacific Ocean. The average grade over the mountain is 211 feet to the mile, and the scenery presented to the

CALENDAR 1883-4.

FALL TERM.—September 13th to December 21st.

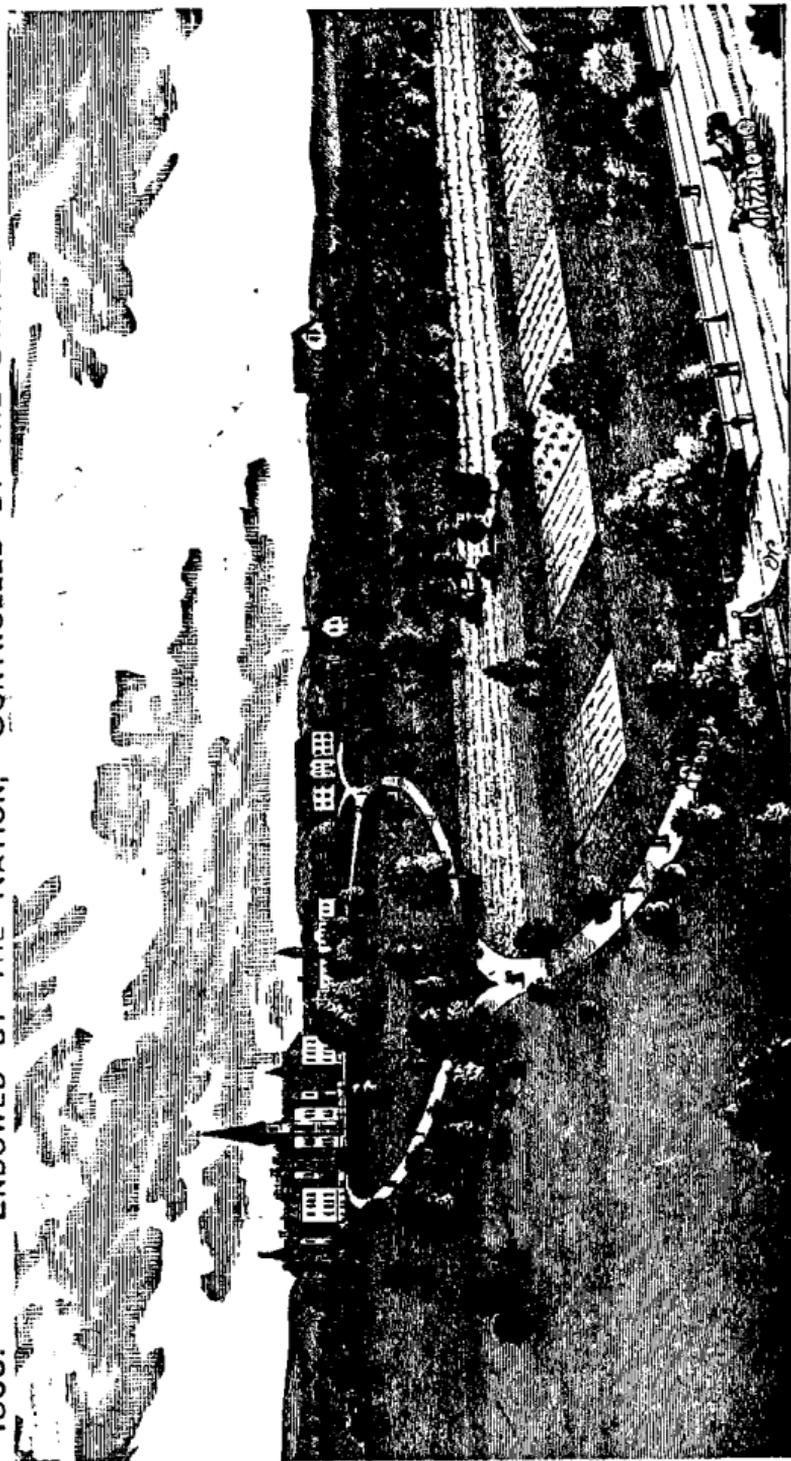
WINTER TERM.—January 7th to March 29th.

SPRING TERM.—April 1st to June 11th.

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traveler is among the finest to be found in Colorado. Descending the western slope of the mountain, the first point worthy of mention is Sargent's, from which point stages leave for Tomichi, an important silver and iron mining district. The town of Tomichi contains, among other business institutions, a bank and concentration works. Parline, a small station 158 miles from Pueblo, is the point from which stages run to Pitkin, 15 miles distant. The population of Pitkin is 1,800; coal and silver mining camp, bank, smelting works, one weekly newspaper, churches and good schools. No other town of importance occurs until we arrive at

Gunnison—At the junction of the Gunnison and Tomichi rivers, 170 miles from Pueblo; population, 5,000. Gunnison is the principal city of Colorado, west of the "divide." It contains smelters, iron works, banks, wholesale houses, two weekly newspapers, gas and water works, fine hotels, churches and schools. It is the county seat of Gunnison county. The immediate vicinity is susceptible of irrigation, and produces vegetables and hay, with profit to those engaged in that business. Stock raisers find good pasturage here. Gunnison is the centre of a large mining district, including gold and silver ore, coal, both bituminous and anthracite, and iron; a large body of the latter lies at White Earth, 25 miles south, some of which runs as high as 68 to 72 per cent. of metallic iron. Residence lots in Gunnison sell at from \$300 to \$2,500; business lots \$500 to \$5,000; Congregational, Methodist, Christian, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist and Catholic churches; junction of the Crested Butte branch.

Crested Butte—28 miles north of Gunnison, is important chiefly on account of its valuable coal fields; immense bodies of anthracite coal ten feet thick, of good coking quality, have been found here; production January 1, 1883, 300 tons daily. Crested Butte is a pleasant little city with a population of 1,500; has fine hotels, banks, churches and schools. Ruby Camp, eight miles west of Crested Butte, is an important mining camp; population, 2,000; contains smelting works; stages from Crested Butte. Tin Cup, north of Crested Butte, has a population of 500; two newspapers, two banks, and other business houses in proportion. Gothic, seven miles from Crested Butte, has a population of 1,200; one weekly newspaper; smelting works; a very flourishing camp; smaller camps outlying are tributary to Gothic, among which is Schofield, 6 miles north; population, 200.

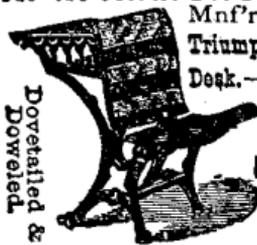
The D. & R. G. R'y is being extended westward from Gunnison to a connection near the western Colorado line, with a division of the same road under construction eastward from Salt Lake, and it is expected that this connection will be made and the road ready for business by April 1, 1883. The first point west of Gunnison worthy of mention is Sapinero, of importance chiefly on account of its stage connections to the San Juan country. Stages leave Sapinero for Allens, Myers, Lake City, Ute Mine, Capital City and Roses Cabin, the most important of which points is Lake City, county seat of Hinsdale county, and 55 miles south of Gunnison; population, 1,500; large smelter; two weekly papers; Presbyterian and Episcopal churches; schools; and does a large business with surrounding mining camps; telegraph line has been constructed to Lake City, which is connected by telephone with Capital City, Roses Cabin, Mineral Point, Animas Forks, Ouray, Eureka and Silverton. A railroad is projected from Kezar, a station fourteen miles east of Sapinero, to Lake City.

Montrose—38 miles west of Sapinero, is the point from which stages leave for Cantonment, Agency, Dallas Station, Ouray, Portland, Aurora, Leopard Creek, Placerville, South Fork, San Miguel and Telluride; the most important of which places is Ouray, 75 miles south of Gunnison, and the centre of a rich mining district. This point was named for Ouray, the Ute chief; population, 1,500; a stamp mill, smelter, and sampling works are located here. Many smaller camps are tributary

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" Plumes.	50 to	1.50
Binding of Vests	75 to	1.50
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Overcoats.....	\$2.00 to	\$3.00
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Vests.....	75 to	1.50
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Ladies' Shawls,		
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" Dresses.	2.50 to	3.50
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to Ouray, among them being the Red Mountain district, which is now attracting considerable attention; two weekly newspapers are published in Ouray.

From Montrose the railway runs northwest to the junction of the Colorado and Gunnison rivers, where is located a new town called Grand Junction, the centre of a rich agricultural and grazing district, known as the Grand Valley, and said to contain some of the best agricultural land in Colorado. This country was recently contained in the Ute Reservation, but by the removal of that tribe, has been opened to white settlement. It is estimated that there are here about 300,000 acres of irrigable and arable land open to pre-emption at \$1.25 per acre. Water is plenty for irrigation purposes, and a complete system of ditches has been projected. Grazing on the uplands is sufficient for thousands of cattle and sheep. The woods of the vicinity are pine, pinion and cedar; bituminous coal is also found here in large quantities and of excellent quality; population of Grand Junction, January 1, 1883, 1,200, but the town is enjoying a "boom," and promises to be one of the most important in western Colorado.

From Grand Junction the railway runs west across the Utah line into the valley of the Green River, and thence northwest to Salt Lake City, passing through a country settled chiefly by Mormons. This portion of Utah is rich, not only in minerals, but well adapted for farming and grazing purposes, and the road passes through a number of flourishing towns before reaching the Mormon metropolis.

PUEBLO TO DURANGO AND SILVERTON.

Southeastern Colorado is chiefly valuable as a grazing country, and the railway passes through a grazing country from Pueblo until it strikes the foot-hills of the Sangre de Christo range. Cucharas, fifty miles from Pueblo, is the junction of the El Moro branch, which runs south into the coal fields of El Moro, near Trinidad, on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. The special point of interest on the trip is the fine view afforded of the Spanish Peaks, two of the most beautiful mountains in Colorado. The highest of these has an elevation of 13,720 feet. From Cucharas the road to Durango runs west along the Cucharas river until it reaches the base of La Veta mountain and commences the ascent of Veta pass, at the south end of the Sangre de Christo range. The elevation attained by the railway on Veta pass is 9,330 feet, not so high as Marshall pass, but the trip over the mountain affords equally as grand scenery. The mountains and valleys here abound in game. On the right as the train crosses the mountains, frequent views are afforded of San Luis Park, on the north, into which the train descends, passing on its way Fort Garland, 106 miles from Pueblo and Mt. Blanca, the highest peak in Colorado, 14,483 feet, with Bald mountain a little to the north, 14,176 feet high.

Alamosa—One hundred and thirty miles from Pueblo, has a population of 100, and is the centre of a stock raising and farming community. It is an old town with a Spanish population; has numerous large stores, banks, schools, churches, two weekly papers, &c.; junction of Del Norte branch.

Del Norte—Thirty-one miles northwest, has a population of 950, two banks, stores, one weekly paper; farming, stock raising and fruit-growing country; good water power in Rio Grande river; county seat of Rio Grande county. Stages to Wagon Wheel Gap and Antelope Springs. Hunting and fishing are excellent.

Antonito—One hundred and fifty-eight miles from Pueblo, is the junction of the Espanola branch, a small station; stages to Conejos, county seat of Conejos (rabbit) county; population 600; an old Spanish-Mexican town. The Espanola branch of the D. & R. G. Ry. runs south into New Mexico, through a country comparatively undeveloped, and important, principally on account of its grazing facilities.

Proceeding west from Antonito the traveler enjoys a variety of scenery, of valley, mesa and mountain, but with nothing of rugged aspect until the train reaches Toltec gorge. This is one of the most interesting points on the D. & R. G. Ry. on account of the difficulties attendant upon the construction of the road, through this canon.

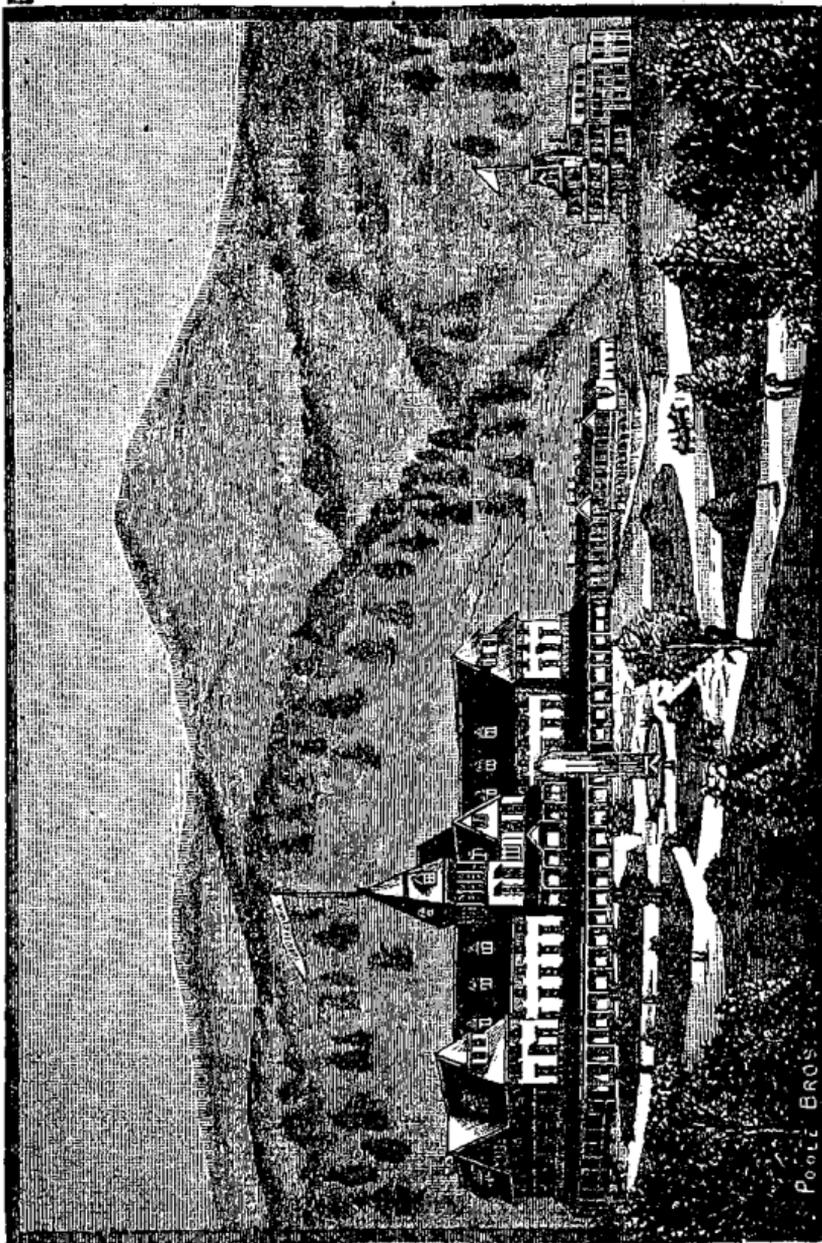
Durango—Three hundred and thirty-two miles from Pueblo, is the center of the San Juan country, the gold and silver heart of the State; population, 5,000; county seat of La Plata county; has fire department, water works, a smelter, two papers, fine water power equal to that of Minneapolis; Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Congregational and Catholic churches, and good schools. The lumber interests of Durango are important, and the valleys on the Animas river are also valuable for agricultural purposes, and easily irrigated; \$500,000 worth of cattle were shipped from this point in 1883, but the most important source of wealth, of course, is the gold, silver and iron deposits. Silver ores have been found running to \$1,657 to the ton, and gold ores producing

Las Vegas Hot Springs have an altitude of 6,767 feet—the elevation which has made Colorado such a favorite resort for those afflicted with pulmonary complaints—with a decided advantage over some of the northern resorts, as to latitude and health-giving climate. The character of the waters is similar to that of the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas, as shown by chemical analysis. The Las Vegas springs will always possess important advantages in the superior medicinal character of their waters, and a climate mild and agreeable in winter, and equally pleasant and bracing in summer. "The Montezuma," Fred Harvey, proprietor, is one of the finest hotels in the country, lighted with gas, heated by steam, and provided with hot and cold water, in fact, complete in all its appointments. The bath house has a capacity of 500 baths per day; and it is the verdict of visitors, who are familiar with all the principal watering places of the East, that the bath house at Las Vegas Hot Springs is not surpassed by any in the country. A branch railroad from the city of Las Vegas to the springs conveys visitors back and forth at frequent intervals during the day. The finest hunting grounds in America—easily reached by short trips from the springs in almost any direction—the trout pools of the Gallinas and other mountain streams, romantic scenery and a neighborhood full of the ruins and traditions of an ancient civilization, fast disappearing before the invasion from the States—these are only a few of the attractions of this new resort. The tourist who is weary of the old places will find everything new and interesting here.

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\$21,806. The Mancos cliff houses, an object of interest to the tourist, are found in the bluffs along the Animas river. The iron ores of the La Plata range are seventy per cent. metallic iron. Fire clay is also found here. The mining districts tributary are: Dolores, La Plata, Junction creek, Silverton River, San Miguel and Needle Mountain. Stages also run to Parrott City, formerly county seat of La Plata county. Rico, west of Durango and tributary to it, has a population of 1,000. It is an important mining camp, and considerable development work has been done here; its daily product of ore is 307 tons. Stages also run to Fort Lewis and Farmington.

Silverton—Forty-three miles north of Durango, and the present terminus of the D. & R. G. Ry. has a population of 2,500; is 375 miles distant from Pueblo; has two papers, a bank, two smelters, brewery, fine business houses, and many important mining districts are tributary, among which are Ophir, 15 miles north; Cement creek, 8 miles northwest; Poughkeepsie Basin, 14 miles northeast; Eureka, Howardsville, Cunningham Gulch, Grant Basin, Sultan Mountain and Animas Forks.

LA JUNTA TO TRINIDAD.

Returning to La Junta, about 65 miles east of Pueblo, we start again, on the A. T. & S. F. R. R., along the "Old Santa Fe Trail" to New Mexico, but before reaching the Raton Pass we have to travel for a hundred miles across the southeastern corner of Colorado, through a country devoted almost exclusively to grazing. The general character of the country is much like that already described between Coolidge and Pueblo. The landscape is a monotonous plain relieved only by the low, blue line of distant mountains on the west, with the snowy crests of the Spanish peaks as the most prominent feature. The stations between La Junta and Trinidad are: Benton, 579 miles from Kansas City; Timpas, 588; Iron Springs, 599; Delhi, 607; Thatcher, 616; Tyrone, 625; Earl, 634; and Hoehnoe's, 642. None of these points have reached the importance of a post-office, and the herders who ride over these plains probably do not devote very much time to opening the morning mail.

Trinidad—Lies at the foot of the Raton mountains, 652 miles from Kansas City; population about 5,000; county seat of Las Animas county. Trinidad was one of the most important points between Santa Fe and the Missouri river in the days of the "Old Santa Fe Trail." This is the first typical Mexican town met with on the southern route across the continent, and with its mixture of wooden, brick and adobe houses, is always an object of interest to travelers on first journeys to the land of the burro and the Pueblo. Trinidad has become a modern city now, since the railroad arrived, and indulges in water works, gas, daily newspapers, graded schools, banks, and the other attachments. It is the centre of a large mining business and cattle trade, and the valley of the Las Animas or Purgatoire river, as this stream is known there, contains 64,000 acres of land, which can be irrigated and is very productive. The whole country seems to be underlaid with coal of an excellent coking quality. There are three distinct veins, the lowest of which is the largest—12 to 14 feet thick. Besides coal, fire-clay, pottery clay, ochres, building stone, limestone, Portland cement and gypsum are found in large deposits. Trinidad wants manufactories, and offers special inducements for the treatment of iron and other ores, and the manufacture of woolen goods and leather. The churches are: Methodist, Methodist South, Presbyterian, Catholic, Baptist, Christian, Episcopal and Congregational. El Moro, four and a half miles northeast of Trinidad, on the D. & R. G. Ry., has 1,000 people, and 350 coke ovens.

Starkville—Mining town, three miles south of Trinidad; population about 650; coal same quality as that at Trinidad; 125,000 tons mined in 1881; distance from Kansas City, 658 miles; mail daily; pine and cedar forests in the vicinity are very extensive; Methodist church; public school; one hotel.

On Raton Pass—Morley, at the foot of the pass is the home of about sixty people employed by the railroad company; 662 miles from Kansas City; no post-office. Here another powerful engine is added at the rear, and the train begins to climb up the mountain on one of the best pieces of railroad track in America. The grade is 185 feet to the mile. The ascent is attended with many charming "views," not in the least marred by the name which attaches to the pass—the Devil's Canon. The view afforded, from the pass, of the Spanish Peaks as they rise across the plains, nearly one hundred miles to the north, affords an excellent illustration of the vast reach of vision which is possible in these mountain heights. The wagon road, the same "Old Santa Fe Trail," sticks to us and runs close beside the track, and it is not difficult to imagine the old fashioned way of crossing the mountains; for down there on the right is "Uncle Dick Wootton's" great square house, an old stage station. This was "Uncle Dick's" Thermopylae; he kept the pass like a Spartan, and collected toll like the enterprising Yankee that he was. Five miles further up the mountain, at an elevation of 7,688 feet, the train suddenly plunges into a tunnel nearly half a mile long, running under the crest of the Raton Range. The light of Colorado quickly vanishes and that which flashes upon us again in a few minutes is the warm brightness of sunny New Mexico, for we have crossed the border while coming through the tunnel. However, stranger things than that sometimes happen in tunnels.

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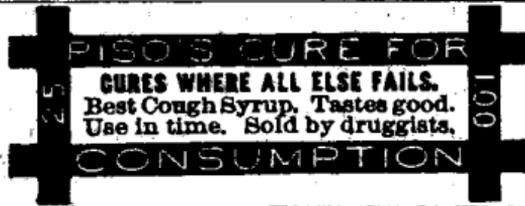
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NEW MEXICO is the newest and at the same time the oldest portion of our country. This paradoxical description opens the door to a long and interesting history. No portion of the Republic's wide domain possesses so much of interest to the antiquarian, or even the general reader; but the ends aimed at here are the practical and commercial rather than the literary and scientific, and only a few words may be said about the conquest by the Spaniards, what they found and what remains there of the civilization upon which they made war. Nearly a century previous to the landing of the May Flower at Plymouth Rock, Cabeza de Vaca and three companions, stranded on the western shore of the Gulf of Mexico, set out on a tour of exploration to the northwest through what is now New Mexico. This expedition was made in 1530-36. It was followed by several others, induced by the reports of great cities and vast deposits of silver and gold in the north. Santa Fe, Zuni, and other towns still in existence were visited, and found to contain permanent, populous settlements of civilized people, who had evidently attained that estate several centuries before the discovery of America by Columbus. The settlement of Santa Fe by the Spaniards took place in 1583—just 300 years ago. The Spaniards endeavored, with varying success, to hold possession of the country then known as New Mexico, but frequent revolutions, resulting twice in their expulsion, followed. The people, over whom the Spaniards eventually got the mastery, were the Pueblo Indians, whose simple habits and ancient customs form such a quaint feature of the picture of New Mexican life to-day. All over the great Territory are the ruins of their cities and temples. The origin of the strange civilization, the heights reached by it, together with its decline, beginning even before the influence of the Spaniards was felt,—these offer to the ethnologist a new field for investigation scarcely less interesting or fruitful than any yet explored. A glimpse of the mysteries buried here has been afforded through the zeal of that enthusiastic young ethnologist, Mr. Frank H. Cushing, of the Smithsonian Institute. But his work is not done. He has accomplished enough among the Zunis, however, to show that the secrets of the Rio Grande deserve the attention of science equally with those of the Nile.

New Mexico lies directly south of Colorado; its average breadth from north to south is 335 miles, from east to west 370; the surface is made up of mountains, table lands and valleys; the table lands include about two-thirds of the entire area of 121,200 square miles; population of the Territory is about 140,000. The principal rivers are the Rio Grande, which rises in Colorado and flows through the middle of the Territory from north to south, the Pecos, which rises northeast of Santa Fe and flows east of south through the eastern half, and the Canadian, with its numerous tributaries, which waters the millions of acres of grazing land in the northeast.

The climate of New Mexico is not excelled in America. The atmosphere is everywhere dry and pure. This moderates the effect of heat in the southern valleys, and of cold at the higher altitudes and latitudes. When thermometer is at 110 degrees at Mesilla there is no such unpleasantness as there is in New York with thermometer at 90 degrees. At Santa Fe, seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, the summers are very pleasant, though the mercury sometimes registers as high as 95 degrees. In winter it seldom gets to zero, and even then the cold is not felt unpleasantly. There are generally three or four snows during the winter, but they remain only a few days. The winters are mild. There is a regular rainy season, but it is not what is generally understood by that term. There is no continuous rain; indeed, there is seldom a day without sunshine. The rain comes generally in showers, occasionally in storms, but seldom lasts more than a few hours at the longest. The season begins about the first of July and lasts two months. The atmosphere seems to be highly charged with electricity. Sometimes there are electric disturbances that prevent for hours the working of the telegraph. The air is beautifully clear, and the sky can scarcely be excelled by that of Italy. It is almost impossible for one to correctly estimate distances, everything appears so much nearer than it really is. With such a climate it is not surprising that the death rate of New Mexico is only three, while in New England it is 24, in Minnesota 14, and in the Southern States 6.

Mining, stock raising and agriculture are the chief sources of New Mexico's wealth. Gold, silver, copper, coal, iron and lead are abundant, while mica, salt, gypsum, soda lime, kaolin, cement, sulphur, plumbago,

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The United States census of 1880 gave New Mexico a population of 119,565. Probably 140,000 is a fair estimate of the present population.

mineral paints, granite and building stones are found in considerable quantities. Turquoise, garnets, moss agates and emeralds are also found. Three hundred years ago the Spaniards took out great quantities of gold, silver and copper. Their old shafts are found all over the mountains, indicating a great deal of work and rich results. About twenty miles from Santa Fe is an old turquoise mine, from which, it is said, the magnificent stones among the crown jewels of Spain were taken. Rich placer diggings are known in several localities, only waiting for enterprise and capital to come in and solve the water question. Silver seems to be scattered through all the mountains, both in veins and pockets. The gold and silver product for 1882 was \$3,667,000, of which nearly one-third was produced in six months by the famous Sierra Grande properties of Lake Valley. The New Mexican display of ores at the Denver Mining Exposition last year eclipsed all other exhibits and clearly demonstrated that all that is necessary to place this Territory in the front rank as a bullion producing country, is the development of her vast mineral resources. It is a frequent remark by those who have examined the facts in the case, that New Mexico and Arizona are richer in copper than the Lake Superior region. The coal fields are practically inexhaustible, comprising the finest varieties of bituminous and some anthracite.

Coal has been found nearly all over the Territory, but the most productive at present are the Raton, Los Cerillos and San Pedro mines on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. and the Gallup and Defiance mines on the Atlantic & Pacific R. R.

Among the copper discoveries those of Nacimiento and Santa Rita mines have received the most development. Mining in New Mexico has only commenced. Now that hostile Indians have been driven out of the richest districts and railroads have come, a new impetus has been given to this industry, and rapid development may be expected. What is needed more than anything else is capital to develop the wonderful discoveries already made.

Timber abounds in sufficient quantities for local uses. Pine, pinon and cedar are the principal woods. The largest bodies of timber are in the northern and western parts of the Territory.

New Mexico is pre-eminently a stock raising country, and, until capital comes in to develop her mineral resources, stock raising is likely to be the chief source of wealth. There are 500,000 head of cattle in the Territory; blooded cattle are being introduced rapidly and the grades improved; three methods are in vogue: First, loose herding with those of other owners, guarding only the outskirts of the range; second, close herding; third, wire-fenced ranges, comprising 10,000 to 250,000 or even more acres; ten acres being allowed usually for each animal; cost of fencing, \$140 to \$160 per mile. The range is so wide that there is as yet no difficulty about grazing room, the only thing about which there is any danger of limit in the supply is the water privilege, and even that problem is likely to be speedily solved in view of the success attending the sinking of artesian wells; the ranchman who has possession of a certain portion of a stream of living water is able to control as much range as he wants adjacent without opposition. Five thousand dollars is the smallest sum with which one can expect to commence this business and conduct it profitably. Prices of cattle on the range run as follows: Cows, with calves, \$15 to \$18; yearlings, \$7; two-year-old steers, \$12; three-year-old steers, ready for market, \$18 to \$22.50; graded bulls, \$50; average price of a mixed herd per head, \$10 to \$12. The annual increase of the herd in number and value taken together, is estimated at 80 per cent., allowing five per cent. for losses; the expense per head on a herd of 500 in a fenced range is estimated at \$1.00 per year; profit on the investment, 25 to 50 or 60 per cent. Large amounts have been invested in cattle in New Mexico during the past year, furnishing the best evidence of its value as a stock raising country.

New Mexico has about 10,000,000 sheep, more than any other State or Territory in the Union. The wool clip for 1882 was 30,000,000 pounds. The Territorial Board of Immigration says: "While the cattle business is generally regarded as attended with less risk and more certain in its results, many claim for sheep raising a larger profit. Our observation—from fourteen years' residence in New Mexico and Colorado—is, that where it is desired to invest a large capital without giving a close personal attention to the business, cattle would be preferable, but where a man desires to invest a small or moderate capital in either business and give it his whole time, more money and quicker returns would be made by purchasing sheep. The annual wool clip is a timely, certain and good income to those who desire to invest the larger part of their capital at once. The present prices of sheep and wool are as follows: Common Mexican ewes, young, \$1.50; common Mexican wethers, \$1.25; graded Merino ewes, young, \$2 to \$3; graded wethers, \$2 to \$3. It is difficult to give quotations of wool, as they are constantly varying; prices this year, however, have been from 15 cents per pound for the lowest grade of Mexican to 24 cents for the choicest improved, unwashed. The wool clip varies from two to six pounds on flocks of ewes and wethers. The general average on all flocks would be $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The net increase of sheep is 80 per cent." Herder's wages, is \$15 to \$30 per month, with camp outfit

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and rations, except meat, which he kills from the flock. The mild climate of New Mexico, together with the wide grazing ranges, upon which grows the nutrititious gramma grass, make this the finest sheep country in the world. Disease among sheep is almost unknown. The dry atmosphere cures the grass standing, affording the finest of winter pasturage for all kinds of stock. No winter shelter is required.

This Territory cannot be said to be an agricultural country, in the common acceptance of the term, and yet it contains from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres of land which can be irrigated, and which by that means can be made wonderfully productive. The soil of the valleys is a sandy loam. There are lands in the Rio Grande Valley which have been cultivated 200 years with no other fertilizer but the deposit made by the water, and have grown richer for such use. The principal grains, all kinds of market vegetables and fruits do well; 80 bushels of corn is no uncommon crop, and 50 bushels of wheat to the acre is frequently the average on these irrigated fields. Even the habitual visitor to the Kansas State fair would think it worth his while to look at cabbages $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference—too large to go into an ordinary flour barrel—or onions weighing four pounds, one slice of which would cover a breakfast plate, or potatoes equally as heavy, or ears of corn twenty inches long, and yet such were on exhibition at the Territorial Fair at Albuquerque.

New Mexico has 5,053 farms, covering a total area of 450,000 acres; land for farming purposes, with irrigation privileges, can be bought at from \$10 to \$25 an acre. The Valley of the Rio Grande is one of the finest fruit growing countries in the world, and is particularly adapted to grape culture. Experiments at Mesilla have demonstrated this. The valley from Albuquerque to El Paso will some day be filled with the fragrance of the apple, the peach and the purpling grape. Dairy farming is not extensively engaged in, but would prove very profitable, on account of the home market.

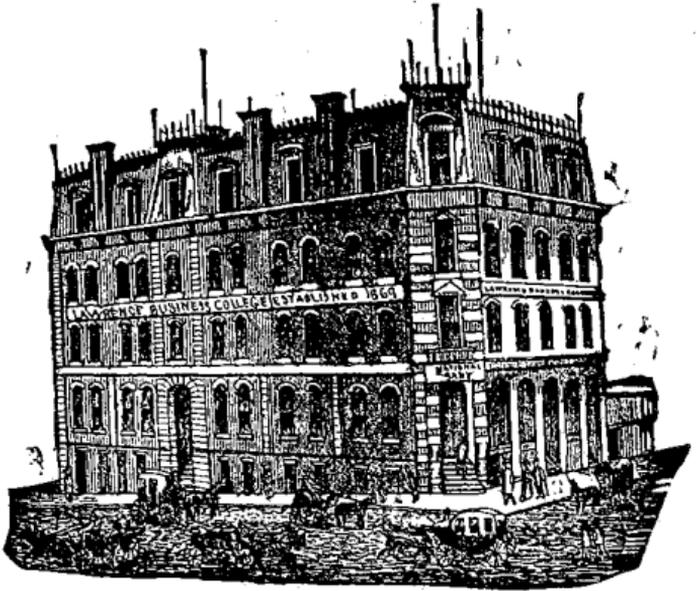
The Territory of New Mexico was organized March 3, 1851, and included then part of Colorado, Arizona and part of Utah; the A. T. & S. F. R. R. laid the first railroad track in the Territory, on Raton Pass, Nov. 30, 1878; this road now traverses the Territory from northeast to southwest through its whole extent, with several branches; the Southern Pacific R. R. crosses the southern end, and the Atlantic & Pacific runs west across the Arizona line from Albuquerque. The arrival of the railroads has brought in a new era for this remote province, and its great natural resources yet undeveloped are attracting immigrants by the thousand from all parts of the country. Montezuma has come to his ancient empire. He has come in the spirit of the nineteenth century, in its railroad and telegraph, in its trade and commerce, its mining, manufacturing and agricultural industries, in its schools and churches and academies, in all that develops the resources of the great country of which he is the traditional Culture God.

RATON TO DEMING.

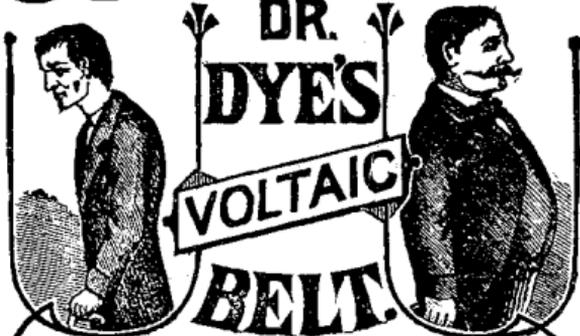
Raton—Lies at the foot of the Raton mountains, and has a beautiful site; it is so sheltered by the mountains that the cold is never severe, while its high altitude (6,688 feet) gives it a delightful summer temperature; its position is often remarked upon by travelers as resembling that of Altoona; population about 2,500. This is the end of a division of the A. T. & S. F. R. R.; large repair shops are located here, and a large proportion of the population is composed of employes of the company and their families. The principal business, however, is coal mining; it is estimated that there are 800,000 acres of coal lands in this (Colfax) county; a branch of the railroad runs to Blossburg, (population 500) five miles distant, where the principal mines are located. The whole mining business is, however, tributary to Raton, and so splendidly have these mines developed that it is said they could produce a thousand cars per day if necessary. The coal is of superior quality and makes excellent coke. Besides coal Colfax county has gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, manganese, plumbago and fire-clay. The gold mines are situated in the Moreno valley, and at the head of Ute creek, on the Poñil and on the Cimarroncito. The most important are placers. These were discovered in 1868, and have been worked continuously ever since. On the Poñil the ores run fifty per cent. in copper and high in silver and gold. There is a 15-stamp mill at the head of the Poñil, owned by the New Mexico and Rhode Island Mining Company. The aggregate yield of gold in this county since the discovery in 1868 is variously estimated between two and three million dollars. Mining here is regarded as but in its infancy, and there is every confidence that the future annual yield will greatly exceed the past. In this vast area of its coal beds, however, Colfax county will in the future find its greatest commercial importance. The pay rolls of the railroad and coal-mining companies at Raton are very large, making this a good business point; \$40,000 to \$60,000 per month is paid in wages here and in Blossburg, and money is plenty. The lumber interest of Raton and Colfax county is also important. This county contains some of the finest grazing land in New Mexico, and Raton has a large trade in supplies and is headquarters for stock-men. It has churches, schools, one newspaper, good hotels, banks, the usual line of business houses and a splendid sys-

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tem of water works. Real estate is steadily advancing in value, but the advance is a healthful one and not based upon fictitious or speculative valuations. Business lots, 25x142 feet, range in prices from \$150 to \$450, and residence lots from \$50 to \$150. The town site is owned by the New Mexico Town Company, a corporation organized under the auspices of the railroad company for the purpose of building up and fostering the different town sites along the line, by liberal and business-like methods. The Company still have for sale over 800 desirable lots for business and residence purposes, at the above prices, and investors invariably realize from fifty to two hundred per cent. every few months, as this is one of the most rapidly growing towns in the Territory. Parties stopping off at Raton will find a plat of the town at the office of E. Parson, local agent of the Company, who will also show the property and close sales. Distance from Kansas City, 675 miles; Dillon, the next station, is three miles south; junction of Blossburg branch.

Otero—Small station 680 miles from Kansas City; post-office. Maxwell 692, Dorsey 702 and Dover 709 from Kansas City are small stations. Dorsey is a post-office, and is named after the Dorsey ranch, to which it is the nearest station.

Springer—The county seat of Colfax county, is a thrifty village of 600 people; 716 miles from Kansas City; has churches, schools, one newspaper, four hotels and a bank. The country tributary contains gold, silver, copper and coal; good timber in the mountains; principal business of this region is stock raising, to which it is admirably adapted. There is a large section of rich ranch country tributary to Springer, and the mercantile trade is of considerable dimensions. Eastward down the valley of the Cimarron into the Pan Handle country, a distance of 100 miles, is a section full of ranchmen, who do all their trading at this point, it being the most accessible railroad point for them; and for eighty miles to the westward, as far as Taos, the trade also comes to Springer. The freight receipts of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad amount, at this station, to \$10,000 per month. Buildings are going up in all directions and the town will have a brilliant future as the commercial center and shipping point of an immense stock grazing country. Real estate is decidedly on the rise, and those who invest do so at no risk whatever, and are sure to realize handsomely. The New Mexico Town Company offers over 500 lots, both for business and residence purposes, size 50x140 feet, at prices ranging from \$50 to \$200. A plat of the town may be seen at the office of Abbot S. Cooke, local agent, who will also show the property and sell to those who wish to purchase. Stages run daily to Cimarron, 22 miles, fare \$2.50; to Elizabethtown, 42 miles, \$6; to Pofil, 30 miles, \$5.

Cimarron, formerly county seat of Colfax county, lies nestled at the foot of the Uraque mountains, about 22 miles northwest of Springer. It is a beautiful little village, but its distance from the railroad precludes the possibility of its becoming a town of any importance. Its population is composed of both Mexicans and Americans. The population of Cimarron is about 280, and its importance as a town is chiefly known through the Maxwell Land Grant Co., whose offices are located here.

Elizabethtown, northwest of Cimarron in the Moreno valley, is an old mining camp which once had a population of 5,000 people. Rich placer mines attracted thousands who have nearly all gone in search of new bonanzas. But the town is still surrounded by buried treasure, and while it no longer pays the miner to wash out the gold in a pan important hydraulic mining operations are going on in the vicinity, and the company engaged in it are taking out \$50,000 annually.

About 45 miles west of Cimarron, across the main range, in the valley of the Rio Grande, lies the town of Fernandez de Taos. The twin Pueblos of Taos are among the largest in New Mexico, and at a distance are not unlike, in appearance, two old feudal castles, standing in peaceful fraternity. Taos has the most romantic and beautiful situation of all the Indian pueblos. But it is no longer a thoroughly typical pueblo, for long contact with white neighbors has left its indelible impress, while the more isolated Zufis retain most of their primitive characteristics. Taos was the home of the famous scout, Kit Carson, and he and his wife occupy two graves side by side in the cemetery near; the resting place of the frontiersman is unmarked except by a white picket fence which incloses the two graves.

Ocate—Between Springer and this station the railroad crosses into Mora county; Ocate is 726 miles from Kansas City; post-office. Evans is 736 miles from Kansas City; no post-office. Wagon Mound is 741 miles from Kansas City and is a point of some interest from the fact that a stage-load of passengers was massacred here by Indians, in the days of the "Old Santa Fe Trail;" post-office. Quite a town is springing up here. Tipton, small station 751 miles from Kansas City.

Shoemaker—Post-office 758 miles from Kansas City. The character of the country is similar to that in which Springer is located. The grazing ranges seem boundless, except on the west where the blue line of the mountains mark the limits of the plains which stretch away on the east for hundreds of miles, including the valleys of the Canadian and its tributaries. The road here enters the picturesque and fertile Mora valley.

Watrous—Seven hundred and sixty-six miles from Kansas City has a population of 350 and has been a trading-post since 1848. "Barclay's

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THE New Mexico wool reports for 1882 shows upwards of 10,000,000 sheep in the Territory, and that over 30,000,000 pounds of wool were shipped out during the year.

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old Fort," erected for defense against Indians in the early days, is a ruin about a mile from town. The immediate neighborhood is well settled; soil fertile and well watered; farming, fruit growing and grazing are the principal industries; a flouring mill, saw mill and woolen mill are located near. Mineral deposits of this (Mora) county are believed to be very rich, but being covered by the Mora grant have never been developed; one newspaper; one hotel; two churches, and good schools. Stages to Ft. Union, eight miles, fare \$1, and to Mora, county seat.

Mora, the county seat of Mora county is thirty miles northwest of Watrous. The town is situated in the fertile Mora valley, and agriculture is carried on there to a much greater extent than in any other part of northern New Mexico. The town proper contains about 700 inhabitants, but the valley is thickly settled with a prosperous and thrifty class of natives for several miles both east and west of Mora. Trade is conducted there on an almost cash basis, or in lieu of cash the farmer brings in his produce for which he receives such goods as he may need, and the merchant can easily dispose of the hay, corn, etc., thus acquired for cash at this point. The Catholic college for boys has forty scholars.

Onava—Small station in San Miguel county 775 miles from Kansas City; no post-office.

Las Vegas—Is one of the principal cities of the Territory; population, 8,500; 786 miles from Kansas City. There are two towns, the old and the new; the old town built of adobe was an important station on the "Old Santa Fe Trail," as the new town is an important point on the new "trail." The Mexican population includes some of the largest and wealthiest families in the Territory; the new town is settled by an enterprising class of people from the States. Adjacent valleys of the Gallinas are very fertile, and under irrigation produce large crops of grain and vegetables. Las Vegas has foundries, machine shops, saw mills, water works, gas works, street railway, telephone exchange, two-daily papers and five other periodicals, two banks and several good hotels; Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Methodist South, Episcopal, Congregational, Catholic and Lutheran churches; Catholic college, Las Vegas academy, Female seminary, private and public schools; principal mining district in the vicinity is Mineral City. Stages to Ft. Bascom, 125 miles, to Ft. Sumner, 125 miles, to Mora, 35 miles, to Mineral City, 20 miles; fares, ten cents per mile; freight lines to Mora, Roswell, Lincoln, White Oaks and Ft. Stanton, rate per cwt. \$1 for 100 miles. Las Vegas is centrally located with respect to the finest and most extensive stock ranges in New Mexico, and the cattle and sheep interests are very important; millions of dollars worth of cattle, sheep, wool, hides and pelts are handled here each year. Las Vegas means *the meadows*, and a view of the landscape shows the place to have been appropriately named. A description of Las Vegas Hot Springs, the famous winter and summer resort near this city, and connected by a branch of the railroad, may be found elsewhere in this pamphlet. Romero, 791 miles from Kansas City is a small station on the large rancho of Trinidad Romero whose house stands near the railroad. Sulzbacher is a small station 799 miles from Kansas City; no post-office. Gold Hill mining district near on the west.

Bernal—Eight hundred and five miles from Kansas City; post-office. Starvation Peak on the left of the track is a prominent object in the landscape. The story goes that during one of the numerous revolutions a company of Spaniards was driven to the top by Indians and held there till they starved to death, with their own fair fields in view. Some of the crosses erected there may be seen from the train. Pecos is near the village of San Miguel; no post-office; 815 miles from Kansas City. The train winds in and out among the foot-hills, and the landscape is full of color and very pleasing.

Fulton—Is 823 miles from Kansas City; no post-office; Kingman 833; no post-office; Levy flag station, 836.

As the train climbs Glorieta mountain the traveler should not fail to keep a sharp look-out for the ruins of the old Pecos pueblo and church, one of the most interesting objects in the whole Territory. It is on the right, near Kingman station, and to direct the search to the right object is enough to say that it looks like the ruins of a burnt brick-kiln. The ruins of the church are the most prominent feature, but all around are scattered the broken walls of a once populous city. Tradition says that the spot on which the old church was built was once the site of an Aztec temple erected on the place where Montezuma, the Culture God, was born. The Jesuit fathers say that the ruins which now excite so much interest are those of a church built by one of their number early in the sixteenth century. The Pueblo tradition also says that after Montezuma became a man he showed himself possessed of supernatural powers, and that he assembled a large number of his people and set out from this point to the south, riding on an eagle. Wherever the eagle stopped at night there was planted an Indian pueblo. The sign of the arrival at the site of the great city which Montezuma was to found was to be "the alighting of the eagle upon a cactus bush and devouring a serpent." This event took place on arrival at the site of the present city of Mexico. The tradition furnishes the subject of the Territorial seal of New Mexico, and also of Old Mexico.

Glorieta—On the summit of Glorieta mountain, has a population of 500; a great deal of lumber is cut here for railroad construction. Old Glorieta, a Mexican town one mile from the station, was important in

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"The Happy Hunting Grounds."

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad is the sportsman's line; it passes through the finest game parks in the United States. One enthusiastic lover of the rod and gun, who has been over the whole line, offers the following suggestions to sportsmen. Take the map in this pamphlet and locate the "best places." The quail belt extends through Kansas from the Missouri river to Sterling; the best time for hunting these birds is in October and November. The prairie chicken shooting is best on the branches in Kansas south of the main line: September is the best time. The black bass fishing in the Cottonwood and Walnut rivers is particularly good, and it is best in the fall, as the fish are then fatter and more delicious. Water-fowl hunting is good from Burton to Great Bend, and also in the vicinity of Florence. The goose shooting west of Burton is as good as can be found in America, and the best seasons are in November and the spring. There are two varieties of geese, the Snow goose, of California, and the Canada goose; all varieties of ducks are found here. An excellent field for deer, turkey, and wild fowl shooting may be found in the autumn by traveling southwest from Nickerson or Sterling across the heads of the streams that flow into the Arkansas. The lands are not inclosed here, and the movements of the hunter over the country are not obstructed by fences. The valley of the Cimarron river is famous for its large herds of antelope; the best starting points on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. are Dodge City or Garden City.

One of the finest game parks ever invaded by the hunter lies southwest of Trinidad, Colorado. At Trinidad a complete outfit and guide may be obtained. The route lies up the Purgatoire river into a chain of little parks high up in the Taos range of mountains in northern New Mexico. Here are the headwaters of the Vermejo and the Pofil and several other fine trout streams. These streams run east into the Canadian river, and the hunter can go down any of them to the railroad which runs along the eastern base of the mountains. The game is very abundant in these unfrequented localities, and includes the Virginia and black-tailed deer, elk, mountain sheep, beaver, the cinnamon, black and grizzly bear, mountain lion, lynx, wild-cat, antelope, wild turkeys and smaller game. The mountain trout in the streams referred to are abundant and very large.

Along the headwaters of the Pecos river, easily reached from Glorieta or Santa Fe, there is fine trout fishing and other game.

Water-fowl are abundant in the Rio Grande all winter from Wallace all the way down the valley to the southern line of New Mexico; the mountain and valley quail are also abundant. In the Rio Grande the principal food fishes are eels and cat-fish. Fine herds of elk and mountain sheep are found in the Pinos Altos mountains, west of the Rio Grande.

the days of the "Old Santa Fe Trail;" the battle of Apache Canon in this vicinity, March 28, 1861, Col. Slough commanding the Union forces, was the decisive engagement in the western line of operations during the war of the rebellion; the Union forces were victorious. A Presbyterian church and private school are sustained. Stages three times a week to Cooper City, fare \$4. Cooper City is a flourishing mining camp on the Pecos river, 14 miles northwest of Glorieta. The mineral is copper and silver and is very rich, having assayed as high as 101 ounces of silver and fifty-eight per cent. copper. A copper smelter is being erected. Distance of Glorieta from Kansas City, 841. From Glorieta the track runs down Apache Canon to Lamy, passing on the way two small stations, Canoncito, 846 miles from Kansas City, and Manzaranes, 849. The scenery in Apache Canon is wild and rugged, and deserving of special attention.

Lamy—Is the junction of the Santa Fe branch; 851 miles from Kansas City. Although not very large at present this town will, from its natural location, become an important point in the not far distant future, and shrewd real estate investors will do well to look over the New Mexico Town Company's plat, and purchase a few lots, at prices ranging from \$75 to \$150.

Santa Fe—A branch of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. runs north 18 miles from Lamy to Santa Fe, the oldest city in the United States. There is evidence to show that it was occupied by the Aztecs in 1325—nearly three hundred years before the Plymouth Rock event—and how old it was then not even tradition can tell. It was occupied by the Spaniards in 1583, 300 years ago, and in July next will celebrate the Spanish settlement with elaborate ceremonies and an exhibition of the antiquities and resources of the Territory. Santa Fe was a primeval stronghold before the Spanish conquest, a flourishing city before Plymouth had a name, and a town of importance when Pennsylvania was a wilderness and the Dutch governor was slowly drilling the Knickerbocker ancestry in the difficult evolution of marching around the town pump. The streets are narrow and the buildings adobe, reminding some one of Tim Finnigan's—

"Our fathers had castles of mud,
Of which I was fond of admiring;
They were built in the time of the flood
For to keep all our ancestors dry in."

One of the principal objects of interest is the Palace. Some irreverent tourist says it has more the appearance of a rope factory than a palace. It is said to have been first built in 1581 by the Indians, from material taken from an Indian pueblo; it is one story high, with a porch in front, and occupies one side of the plaza, or public square. Some of the walls are five feet thick. It had been the palace of the Pueblos before the holy name of Santa Fe had been given in baptismal blood by the Spanish conquerors; palace of the Mexicans after they broke away from the crown of Spain; palace during its occupation by El Gringo; the palace of the territorial governor, Gen. Lew. Wallace while he wrote "The Fair God" and "Ben Hur;" and now the palace of Gov. Lionel A. Sheldon. In the stormy scenes of the 17th century it withstood several sieges, was repeatedly lost and won as the white man or red held the victory. Who can say how many have been the dark crimes hidden within its walls? In it lived and ruled the Spanish captain general, who was in name a general but in effect a king. Here met all the departmental and legislative bodies that have ever assembled in the capital of New Mexico. Here have been planned all the wars and defenses against invasion that have ever occurred in the Territory. Within its walls were imprisoned many important personages, who, without trial or examination, were led out and shot, by the dictation of the man of the "palace." The history of the palace is the history of Santa Fe. There are so many points of interest in and around Santa Fe that only a few can be mentioned here. On the bank of the Santa Fe river, a small stream which flows past the city, stands the oldest house in America, erected in 1542. San Miguel church, the oldest church in the United States, is still used; it was built in 1640, partially destroyed in the insurrection of 1680 and rebuilt in 1710. The Arch-bishop's garden is beautifully laid out with walks, fountains, arbors, lakes stocked with fish and trees bearing nearly every variety of delicious fruit. Old Ft. Marcy, on a hill in the northeastern part of the city, erected in 1846 by Gen. Kearney, was the site of the encampment of De Vargas in 1693. Many other places of as much interest might be mentioned. Right over the old San Francisco chapel, as it stands, are being reared the massive stone walls of a grand cathedral, to cost \$150,000. It is modern in style. Santa Fe is showing signs of contact with the outside world, not only in the enterprise of her business men but the style of architecture in churches, hotels, etc. The climate of Santa Fe is delightful, its elevation of 7044 feet counter-balancing its southern latitude. The soil in the valleys is good and produces enormously under irrigation. The Cerillos gold, silver and coal mines are adjacent. These mines produce largely of an excellent quality of anthracite. Santa Fe has one daily and four weekly papers, three hotels, two banks, Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and Episcopal churches; the schools include the University of New Mexico, Rev. H. O. Ladd, president, with four associate teachers, Christian Brothers college, Sisters of Loretto academy, Orphan asylum and Santa Fe academy. One quarter of the entire tax of the Territory is devoted to school purposes. The population of the place

is between 7,000 and 8,000, and a healthy growth has continued since the arrival of the railroad, February 15, 1880. The Santa Fe Water Works have constructed a dam in the river about three miles distant from and 351 feet above the city. This dam forms a reservoir of 16,800,000 gallons capacity, and is the first of a system of reservoirs which will be completed as the demand for water or water power increases. The mains now deliver the water in Santa Fe with a pressure of 182 pounds to the square inch, thus supplying ample motive power for all light manufactories, as well as for feeding water to steam boilers. A fire department has been organized and equipped. There is a fine opening here for the manufacture of leather, woolen goods, iron, copper and lead. The raw material and fuel are here found together. Tourists will find first-class accommodations in the hotels of Santa Fe, and every courtesy will be shown them by the citizens. In this city is located the general office and headquarters of the New Mexico Town Company (Hon. H. L. Waldo, president,) a thoroughly reliable and old established corporation, having large real estate interests all over the Territory. Parties desiring to make safe and profitable investments or to obtain statistics or other information concerning the various cities and towns, should call upon or address J. K. Livingston, general agent of the company, at Santa Fe.

Among the points of interest adjacent which the tourist will find it profitable to visit is the pueblo of Tesuque, 10 miles north. The following is Noble Prentiss' description of his visit to this village; it will serve as a general view of the life of the Pueblos of New Mexico: "The scene is thoroughly New-Mexican. The sun-burnt road, the thousands of yellow, sun-blistered and serried ridges, covered with a thin growth of cedars and piñon, and the groups of burros loaded with wood, and driven by Indians; and occasionally a party of American prospectors mounted on gaunt horses, with their burros with sacks of flour and other necessaries, marching on before. Indians were seen ploughing in the fields by the roadside. They used a plow made of three sticks—a big long one for the beam, a sharp one for the share, and a crooked one for the handle. The plows ricocheted along at the heels of diminutive black-and-white oxen. The Indian costume is very simple: it consists of hair, shirt and leggins. The Pueblo Indian is the inventor of that capillary mutilation known as the 'bang.' His heavy black hair hangs over his forehead, and is cut square across even with his eyebrows. It is very sweet. In childhood the hair is cut close to the head, with the exception of a fringe round the lower border, which curls up like a duck's tail. This adds a great charm to Pueblo infancy. A pueblo is a big mud house built around a court. In construction it reverses the principle of a block-house. The upper story, instead of projecting, is withdrawn. The householder ascends to the top of a lower story by a ladder, and enters "upstairs" by a door. If there were no ladder he could shin up the lightning rod. A door on the ground floor would hurt the feelings of the late Montezuma. We entered several apartments, including that of the Governor, who has a T-shaped opening in front of his house through which he can look out and see everything. He was looking when we met him, assisted by his wife and child. All three just sat and looked. When spoken to they made no reply, but just looked. In the course of a year they must see a great deal. Occasionally a woman or child came out on the upper deck, like a prairie dog, and took a look. Others were at work cutting wood. In an apartment we saw a girl, whose costume consisted of two yards of half-width calico arranged in festoons, grinding meal. A slab of hard rock is fastened at an incline in a trough, and the corn is rubbed on this with a stone rolling-pin. The little soft black-and-white corn is worn up very rapidly. The rooms were swept very clean, but pervaded with a peculiar and pungent odor. The Pueblos are ugly, sullen, personally dirty, and very industrious. They are nominally Catholics, but are said to be in fact heathen, who believe in the second coming of Montezuma. They seemed to be looking for him when I saw them. The Tesuque Indians are said to be poorer and less aristocratic than those of other Pueblos. In the matter of ugliness they cannot be excelled by any Indians I have seen except our own lost Kaws. Some Apaches who came into Santa Fe on horseback look liked noblemen beside the citizens of Tesuque."

Ortiz—Returning to Lamy we will resume the journey southward on the main line of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Ortiz is a small station 862 miles from Kansas City; no post-office. Placer mining is carried on near Ortiz.

Los Cerrillos—This is one of the principal mining camps in the Territory. A large field of excellent coal is being developed here, said by experts to be equal to Pennsylvania anthracite. The area of this field is 15,000 acres; the coal is adapted to coking. Gold and silver mines are also located here, and smelters have been erected to treat the ores. The vicinity of this town is rich with historical reminiscences. Near here the old Spanish Mina del Tierra, celebrated two hundred years ago as the richest mine on the globe, is situated. The old shaft of this mine is 130 feet deep, having two levels, one at the bottom and the other about 100 feet from the top. This old shaft penetrates the earth in the manner of a gigantic stairway, beginning with a shaft about eight feet deep, then running on a level about four feet, then another shaft and level in this manner alternately until its present depth was reached. In order to get the ore from this mine, numerous poles, about ten feet long, having deep notches cut in them, were placed on the different levels, and the peon

Indians climbed up these poles with the ore in a kind of a bag made of coarse cloth or skins, from whence it was transported to the Rio Galisteo near the present site of Cerrillos, where it was smelted in rude smelters made by placing a layer of rock, then one of wood, then of ore in the form of an oven, then covering the whole with mud after the fire had been applied. The ruins of one of these smelters has been found across the river from Cerrillos. About two miles north of Cerrillos, near the old Mina del Tierra, is one of the old chalchiltl or turquoise mines, from which, it is said, a part of the crown jewels of Spain were obtained. This turquoise mine is in a mountain composed of soft white stone resembling magnesian limestone. The turquoise is found in pocket formations extending throughout the whole mountain. Unless one can see the amount of debris that has been thrown aside from working in this mine during hundreds of years, it would be impossible to estimate the amount of labor performed here for the search of precious stones. In the year 1780, while in active operation on the northern slope of this mountain, more than 200 Indians were killed by a mass of rock, comprising nearly a fourth of its area, falling upon them. The refusal of the Indians to continue the work in this mine led to a general revolution, in which the Spaniards were defeated and driven out of the country. Cerrillos has good prospects. Waldo is a flag station two miles south of Cerrillos; Rosario is eight miles south of Cerrillos; no post-office.

Wallace—Is a railroad town of 800 or 1,000 population; placer, gold, silver, galena, copper, fire clay, brick and pottery clay, and coal are found here; agriculture, by means of irrigation, is very successful. Wallace has one newspaper, two hotels, one church, one public school; stages to San Pedro and Golden three times a week, fare \$1, freight rates 50 cents to 65 cents per cwt. The mining districts tributary are San Pedro, population 400; Golden, population 400; Placitas, population 200; this region was mined by the Spaniards. A number of Indian and Mexican villages are in this vicinity, among which are Santo Domingo, two miles south, population 700; La Bojada, six miles northeast, population 300; Pena Blanca, three miles northwest, population 500; Cochiti, seven miles northwest, population 500; San Felipe, six miles southwest, population 400. In the neighborhood of Wallace, Gen. Diego de Vargas camped with his army in 1693, and here the revolution ended in a compromise, in which it was agreed that the Indians would submit to the King provided they were not required to work any more in the mines, and that none of the covered shafts be opened again. Santo Domingo was the first mission of the Franciscans, in the valley of the Rio Grande. Two copper smelters have been erected at San Pedro, a 25-stamp mill and concentration works. Wallace is 831 miles from Kansas City.

Algodones—Is an Indian and Mexican village in Bernalillo county, 892 miles from Kansas City.

Bernalillo—Is the county seat of Bernalillo county, and is 903 miles from Kansas City. It is a Mexican town, on the banks of the Rio Grande, and is important as one of the representative Mexican towns, very little change having been effected here by the arrival of the railroad. While Santa Fe has always been the seat of the Territorial Government, Bernalillo has figured prominently in the history of New Mexico as a center of wealth and influence. It was to Santa Fe what Versailles is to Paris, or Long Branch to Washington. Some of the largest mercantile and banking houses in the Territory are backed by Bernalillo's millionaires. Bernalillo boasts the largest sheep owner in New Mexico, Don Jose L. Perea, whose flocks number over 400,000. It is a fine fruit growing country; peaches, apricots, apples and grapes excell in quality. This is a supply point for the Sandia mountains, Jemez and Nacimiento mining districts. Bernalillo has one newspaper, two hotels, two Catholic churches, one school. The principal street extends for three miles north and south, and is built up closely on each side. Speaking of fruit, Don Cenicio Perea has a vineyard containing 10,000 vines, all bearing grapes of superior quality; the vines yield a profit of one dollar per year. Stages semi-weekly to Jemez Hot Springs, 35 miles northwest, via San Ysidro and Jemez Pueblo; fare \$8.

Alameda—Small station 910 miles from Kansas City.

Albuquerque—In the spring of 1880 the ground upon which the new town of Albuquerque now stands, was a fine body of New Mexico farming land, intersected here and there by irrigating ditches, and ribbed with the little embankments which the farmers of that country throw up to confine and regulate the supply of water; the corn stalks and stubble from the last year's harvest still lay upon the ground, and there was nothing but the surveyor's stakes to distinguish the town site from the surrounding fields. To-day there stands on this same ground a bustling city of over 9,000 people, including the new and old towns. Albuquerque is in Bernalillo county, 918 miles from Kansas City, on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and is the eastern terminus of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, which has been completed to the Colorado river, on the western boundary of Arizona. It will be opened some time in May, in connection with the Southern Pacific as a new route to the coast. This gives Albuquerque superior railroad facilities, and its prospects in this connection have contributed largely to its growth. This city was first called San Felipe Neri de Albuquerque, in honor of the Duke of Albuquerque, and the old adobe part of the town was one of the early Spanish settlements, but the Albuquerque of to-day is big enough for the purposes of this sketch.

No town in the west except Leadville has developed more rapidly. Bernalillo county has 3,000,000 sheep, and in 1882 Albuquerque shipped 2,500,000 pounds of wool; the valley of the Rio Grande is wide, and it is estimated that there are 400 square miles of irrigable land in this county; the grape is the principal fruit of this valley, and the wine product here rivals the vintage of France; apricots, quinces and apples are almost certain crops; wheat, corn and vegetables yield enormously on these irrigated lands, which are fertilized every year by the water from the river. The live-stock, agricultural and fruit interests are the chief local sources of Albuquerque's wealth, but her facilities for trade throughout the Territory are doing more to stimulate her growth. Albuquerque has three daily papers, good schools, churches of nearly all denominations, gas and water works, street railways, a fine opera house, excellent hotels, several banks, and the general offices and shops of the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. The elevation is about 5,000 feet, and the climate pleasant and healthful. The mining resources of Bernalillo county are important, and include gold, silver copper, iron and coal. The principal mining districts tributary to Albuquerque are Hell Canon, 20 miles southeast, in the Sandia mountains, where the ore is a decomposed quartz, carrying free gold, and some silver and copper; Tijeras Canon, 12 miles east, where copper, lead and silver abound; the Nacimiento Copper Mines, in the Jemez mountains, north of the A. & P. R. R., where a smelter is in operation. Scarcely three years old, this town, originally surveyed and platted by the New Mexico Town Company, has already attained metropolitan proportions. Its citizens are thoroughly alive, and in every respect governed by the same enterprising spirit always possessed by the citizens of Denver, Col., and aided by its natural and immense commercial relations with Northern Arizona and other rich sections, and its location as a railroad center, Albuquerque will certainly become another Denver. The inside prices of the 400 business and residence lots owned by the New Mexico Town Company commend them at once to those who either wish to build upon them or hold them as an investment. It will pay the traveler in New Mexico to visit Albuquerque and call at the office of F. H. Kent, local agent of the above Town Company. Isleta, 10 miles south of Albuquerque, is only a siding. The railroad crosses here to the west side of the Rio Grande, and three miles further on is the A. & P. Junction, where the Atlantic & Pacific railroad starts on its long journey west across New Mexico and Arizona. For advertisement of Charles Etheridge, Albuquerque's enterprising real estate man, see page 68.

Las Lunas—Is 938 miles from Kansas City, and like Bernalillo, is one of the important, distinctively Mexican towns. It has a population of 700 to 800, and is the home of the Territorial delegate to Congress, Hon. Tranquilino Luna. The people of Las Lunas are rich in flocks and herds, and have fine vineyards; this village is the county seat of Valencia county. Belen, 10 miles south, is very much like Las Lunas; the population is from 600 to 700. Sabinal, 958 miles from Kansas City, is a Mexican village and a post-office; La Joya, 969, and Alamillo, 981 miles from Kansas City, are small stations.

Socorro—This city has a population of from 4,000 to 5,000, and is one of the principal mining towns of the Territory. There are more good mining districts tributary to Socorro than any other point in New Mexico. There is a new and old town here, too. The old town took its name from the story that "once upon a time," when a revolution was in progress, a party of Santa Fe Spanish fugitives received help here from their countrymen at El Paso, hence the name, which means "succor." Mining, grazing and fruit growing are the principal industries. Socorro has a stamp mill and smelter, and includes in the mining districts tributary the following: La Joya Mountain, Ladron, Spring Hill, Council Rock, Amy, Gallinas, Iron Mountain, Pueblo, Magdalena, Socorro, Oscura Mountain, Hanson, San Andres, San Christobal, Apache, Black Range, Cuchilla Negra, Cooney, Caballo Mountain, Jicarilla, White Oaks, Vera Cruz, Nogal, White Mountain, Tulerosa, Ten Mile and Mogollon. The Socorro district contains the famous Torrence and Merritt mines within three miles of Socorro. The Magdalena district is now a very lively camp. A smelter is in operation there, and development work is going forward rapidly on a number of good claims. The ores are mostly carbonates of lead, carrying silver, some of which run as high as \$28,000 to the ton. Considerable excitement has been created by the discovery in the Cleopatra mine of ore that on a careful assay resulted in a grade of \$40,000 to the ton. Though there has been very little development for lack of capital, enough has been done to warrant the belief that these mountains around Socorro contain many millions of gold, silver and lead. White Oaks, the great mining camp of Lincoln county on the east, contains a large number of good mines and prospects. Socorro is beautifully situated in the Rio Grande valley; it has three papers, three banks, four hotels, a number of large outfitting stores; Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Southern Methodist and Catholic churches and good schools; stage to White Oaks, fare, \$12.50; to Tulerosa, \$20; also stages to Snake Ranch, Magdalena, Pueblo Springs, Council Rock and Monica Springs; freight rates to White Oaks and Tulerosa \$2 per cwt. The grazing lands of Socorro county, both east and west of Socorro, are among the best in the Territory, and a great deal of heretofore unoccu-

pied grass land has been stocked during the past year by stockmen who have sold out to the cattle companies and larger ranchmen in the northern counties. The Mogollon mountain ranges have attracted special attention on account of the fine water and the luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses. All these interests, mining, agriculture, fruit growing and stock raising, will contribute to the growth of Socorro. Its prospects are indeed bright, and never more so than now. This is the mining metropolis of New Mexico, being the great distributing point for the Black Range mining camps. The New Mexico Town Company offers for sale some 600 choice lots at prices ranging from \$75.00 to \$400.00. F. A. Thompson, local agent, will show them to those who call, and investors will make large profits and run no risks; distance from Kansas City, 994 miles.

San Antonio—Is the junction of the San Pedro branch, which runs nine miles southwest to valuable coal fields being developed by the railroad company. San Antonio is 1,004 miles from Kansas City. Carthage is the name given to the terminus of the coal branch. No passenger trains are run on this branch. Army and Valverde are points of no importance.

San Marcial—Is a lively place with 800 people in the new town. The old town of San Marcial is a mile distant, and has a population of 300. The railroad company has shops here, and employs about 200 men. The battle of Valverde, named after a little Mexican village across the Rio Grande, was fought here between the confederate troops under Gen. Sibley, and the union troops under Gen. Canby, in 1862. San Marcial is 1,021 miles from Kansas City. There are no points of sufficient importance to be made post-offices from San Marcial to Rincon, except Engle.

Engle—Has a population of 150, and is of interest chiefly for the fact that this is the point from which stages run three times a week to Robinson, Fairview, Grafton and Chloride. There is one hotel here; distance from Kansas City 1,059 miles. The points mentioned in the Black Range are flourishing camps. Robinson has a weekly paper—one of the best in the Territory.

Rincon—Claims a population of 400; is the junction of the El Paso branch; distant from Kansas City 1,096 miles; Mexican settlements across the river contain 2,000 people engaged in agriculture and stock raising; one flouring mill is in operation; product of wheat in this vicinity in 1881 was 35,000 bushels; bottom lands are easily irrigated and very fertile. Caballos and Rincon mining districts are near; one school and several small hotels. Hatch, 1,101 miles from Kansas City, Sellers, 1,110, and Watson, 1,117, are small stations.

Nutt—Has become prominent as the point from which daily stages run to Lake Valley, Hillsboro and Kingston. It has a population of 300.

Lake Valley is the name of a growing town twelve miles north of Nutt station, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad; population 600; weekly paper, school, sampling works and large stamp mill. The Sierra Grande and other Sierra properties have proved to be among the richest discoveries of silver ever made. The product for the Sierra Grande for the last six months of 1882 amounted to a million dollars. Lake Valley and Nutt station are connected by telephone. Eighteen miles north of Lake Valley lies the town of Hillsboro, situated in the valley of the Percha river, and having a population of 700 to 1,000 people. It is the oldest of the mining towns in the Percha and Lake Valley districts, but has never attracted much attention until recently, although profitable placer mining has been carried on there for several years. Lying between the Perche and Animas rivers, just north of Hillsboro, is a tract of country about ten miles square, rich in gold deposits in placers and in quartz veins. Over a million dollars have been taken out of the placers, and the work looks very small compared to the area yet to be worked. One weekly newspaper is published here.

Kingston is the name of the new town in the middle Percha district, which has become the center of an immense immigration. It is situated in Grant county, three miles from the western boundary line of Dona Ana, about twelve miles northwest of Hillsboro, forty from Nutt, the nearest railroad station, and eighteen miles northwest of Lake Valley. The town has at present a floating population of 2,000 to 2,500. Three miles northwest of Kingston is Percha City, on the North Percha river, and about three-fourths of a mile above this is another town called Solitaire City, situated near the rich Solitaire mine. These two towns have a population of 150 miners, and are, like Kingston, composed mostly of frame buildings and tents. Recent discoveries in the Kingston district prove the great value of the mines being developed there.

Florida—Is the nearest station to Ft. Cummings; 1,134 miles from Kansas City. Coleman, eight miles further west, is of no importance.

Deming—The terminus of the A., T. & S. F., and the point of junction with the Southern Pacific R. R., has a population of 1,500; distance from Kansas City 1,149 miles. The railroad facilities of Deming are good, and are to be increased soon by the opening of a railroad to Silver City. At distances in all directions, varying from ten to fifty miles, and naturally tributary to Deming, are many of the most promising mining districts; for instance, Eureka, Monument, Carrigalillo, Apache, Victorio, Tres Hermanos, Floridas and Cook's Peak. The mines in all

these districts are showing up well, and two 25-ton smelters have been erected. In all directions Deming is surrounded by a splendid stock raising country. An abundance of excellent water can be had at an average distance of fifty feet. The U. S. Custom House is located here; the trade between Grant county and Chihuahua, Old Mexico, amounts to \$500,000 annually. Deming has one weekly newspaper; three hotels; one public school; lots in good locations are sold at from \$50 for residence to \$400 or \$500 for business purposes; stages to Silver City daily, \$7; Hot Springs, daily, \$4; Deming has good prospects, and has grown very rapidly during the past year.

Silver City, 50 miles northwest of Deming, will soon be connected with Deming by rail. This is one of the oldest American towns in the southern part of the Territory; present population 2,500; three banks, several jobbing houses, planing mill, two 10-stamp mills; three hotels; county seat of Grant county; Catholic and M. E. churches; public school. Silver City has built up a large trade with points in Mexico and Arizona, as well as the adjoining mining camps. The principal mining districts in this vicinity are Georgetown, Mimbres, Santa Rita and Central City, Lone Mountain, Hanover, Silver Flat, Chloride Flat, Pinos Altos and Burro Mountain. Stages daily except Sunday from Silver City to Oak Grove, Pascal Mountain Home, Lordsburg, Central City, Ft. Bayard, San Jose, Santa Rita and Georgetown. The famous Santa Rita del Cobre copper mines are eight miles east of Silver City; Georgetown, 18 miles northwest, is an important mining camp.

Lordsburg—Is 50 miles west of Deming, on the Southern Pacific R. R. The mining camp of Shakespeare is two miles south, where a smelter is located; the ores, gold and silver, are said to be very rich. Pyramid City, or Leitendorf, is nine miles southwest of Lordsburg. There are some very fine mines here, and a 20-stamp mill has been erected.

RINCON TO EL PASO.

The El Paso branch of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. runs down the Rio Grande, crossing into Texas when within 18 miles of El Paso. Ft. Selden is near Selden station, 15 miles from Rincon. Dona Ana is a post-office.

Las Cruces—The principal town between Rincon and El Paso, has a population of 3,000; Stephenson mine here produced \$3,000,000 in five years was then closed by litigation, and has remained so; Organ Mountain and Jarillas districts, where good "strikes" have been made recently, are tributary; daily stages to San Augustin and Organ City; Las Cruces has one weekly paper, two hotels, Catholic and Methodist churches, public school and convent. The surroundings of this town are peculiarly attractive, and it is known as the "Vineyard City." The Rio Grande valley in this section is a garden spot—a succession of orchards and vineyards—and those wishing to engage in the profitable culture of large and small fruits can find no better town in which to locate. Col. W. F. Ryerson, local agent of the New Mexico Town Company, takes pleasure in showing strangers the attractive and safe bargains in real estate, offered by the Company. The valley of the Rio Grande here has the appearance of being but a sandy sage-brush barren, but irrigation makes it the best soil for fruit-growing.

The vineyards of Las Cruces and Mesilla, three miles south east, across the river, have long been noted for their fine grapes; peaches, apples, pears, etc., grow luxuriantly and with superior flavor. There are 200,000 acres of grape-land in the Mesilla valley which is worth from \$5 to \$2,000 per acre, according as it is improved or unimproved. Every five acres of this land put in vineyards and irrigated will support an American family, and 10 acres will make them rich. Thos. J. Bull, at Mesilla, has 30 acres in grapes, apples, peaches, pears and other fruits, but chiefly grapes; his vines were planted in 1869 and his 30-acre field now yields a net income of \$10,000 to \$12,000 annually. The Mission grape, the same as grown in California, is raised here and makes a superior quality of wine. Mesilla, the county seat of Dona Ana, is an old town having a population of about 1,200.

El Paso—In Texas, the terminus of the El Paso branch of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., is 77 miles south of Rincon and 1,173 miles from Kansas City. The A. T. & S. F. R. R. connects here in its own depot with the Mexican Central railroad. The population of El Paso is about 3,500, and the city is growing very rapidly; a large retail and wholesale trade is done here, and its superior railroad facilities give El Paso merchants many advantages; hotels, banks, street railway running across the Rio Grande to the old town of Paso del Norte, three first-class newspapers: Methodist, Episcopal, Catholic, Baptist and Presbyterian churches and public schools are supported. Real estate is advancing very rapidly; choice business lots which sold at from \$10 to \$15 per foot now sell for twenty times as much; rents pay from 20 to 50 per cent; residence lots can be bought at from \$75 to \$150 for 25x120 feet. Ft. Bliss is three miles north of El Paso, on the railroad.

ARIZONA.



ARIZONA lies directly west of New Mexico, is of almost equal extent, and was acquired from Mexico at the same time. In 1863 it was organized as a separate Territory out of New Mexico. The census of 1880 reported a population of 40,441, which has probably been nearly, if not quite, doubled since the census was taken. It is the least developed of all the Territories, but its mineral and stock-raising resources are very important, while its agricultural advantages are considerable, especially in the valley of the Gila (Hee-la) river. The climate is arid; in the northern half remarkably healthful and pleasant—so agreeable and free from extremes of heat or cold that it is generally spoken of by travelers as “the finest in North America.”

The southern portion of the Territory has a warmer temperature, due not only to the difference in latitude, but also a lower altitude. The physical features of the territory may be described as a series of elevated plateaus, having an altitude of from 100 feet in the southwest, up to 6,000 and 7,000 feet above the sea level, in the north. Mountain ranges, having a general direction of northwest by southeast, extend over this lofty plateau the entire length of the Territory. These mountains often present the appearance of broken and detached spurs, and sometimes occur in regular and continuous ranges. Narrow valleys and wide, open plains lie between the mountains, while deep canons and gorges, formed by the rains and floods, which sometimes rush with irresistible force from the mountain barriers, across the country in every direction. The most extensive of these grand mesas, or table-lands, is the Colorado plateau, in the northern portion of the Territory, occupying nearly two-fifths of its entire area. This grand plateau has an average altitude of between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. Its surface is diversified by lofty peaks and isolated ranges; it is covered nearly its entire extent with fine grasses; it is penetrated on the west by the Rio Colorado, which has worn a channel thousands of feet in depth. It is also cut by the San Juan on the northeast, and the Little Colorado, the Verde, the Salinas, and the San Francisco on the south. These rivers form in places deep gorges, and again widen into beautiful and productive valleys. Perhaps nowhere on the continent can be found a more striking panorama of mountain, valley, mesa and canon. From north to south, from east to west, the country is crossed by mountain ranges and isolated peaks of strange and fantastic shapes. In the eastern portion of the Territory, extending from the San Francisco mountain on the north, to the Gila river on the south, a long line of extinct volcanoes can be traced, and immense lava fields, which are found in different portions of the Territory, prove conclusively that Arizona was, in ages past, the scene of active eruptive agencies. The southwestern portion of the Territory may be described as composed of wide plains, covered in places with a sparse growth of grass, and dotted with peaks and detached spurs. The southeastern portion of Arizona is made up of mountain ranges, which sometimes rise into commanding peaks, like the Santa Ritas and Mount Turnbull, with grassy plains and rich valleys lying between. The central portion of the Territory can show some of the most attractive scenery on the continent. It is also well watered, and contains the largest body of agricultural land in Arizona—the valleys of the Gila and Salt rivers. Arizona has been called the “Treasure Chest” on account of the extent of her mineral deposits. At the risk of repeating something that may have been referred to before, Humboldt, early in the present century, said that the wealth of the world would be found in Arizona and New Mexico, but the full significance of his words is only now beginning to appear. Nobody who visited the Mining Exposition at Denver last summer will readily forget the magnificent display made by Arizona. Her mineral wealth includes nearly every mineral known to commerce, and her deposits of gold, silver, copper and hematite iron are practically inexhaustible. Of the States and Territories which produce the precious metals, Arizona, in the fiscal year 1882, stood fourth, and made a sharp contest for third place, with a product of \$10,000,000. Her production is increasing at an enormous ratio, having doubled within each of the last three years. Her copper mines are absolutely unequaled in the world, and Arizona ranks second in the United States in the production of this mineral. Some of them yield from 50 to 75 per cent of pure copper. The output of that mineral has trebled in the last six months. The Copper Queen, one of the richest copper mines in the world, cost originally \$13,500, which the expense of machinery increased to about \$30,000. During the two

years it has been worked it has returned, each month, a clear profit of twice the amount invested. In the neighborhood of the Capital is a thick seam of hematite iron, extending many miles, and it is only one of many. There are long ranges of gold-bearing rocks which are yielding immense fortunes to their envied possessors. So far, however, the value of the silver product has greatly exceeded that of all other minerals combined. Ore assaying over \$1,000 to the ton is found in great abundance, and the figures of the Silver King are no less remarkable than those of the Copper Queen. There is always more or less unfriendly rivalry between the States and Territories of the far west. Nevada, the silver State, sometimes sneers at what it calls the shallow mineral deposits of Arizona. But if they do not all go down to an unworkable depth, they are generally found so near the surface that their working yields a substantial return from the very commencement of operations. It is said that not one of the leading mines of Arizona has ever levied an assessment upon its stockholders.

Timber is not one of the least of Arizona's treasures. The continental divide is covered with fine timber—pine, cedar and oak—which will prove valuable for many years. The San Francisco mountains have thousands of square miles of the very best pine. Large mills have already been established there. At Flagstaff are extensive mills belonging to Chicago and Michigan lumbermen, and have among other contracts one to furnish the Mexican Central railroad with 5,000,000 feet of lumber. Salt is found in large quantities in various localities, and will constitute an important article of commerce. Splendid building stone, of different varieties, is also found in abundance. Arizona has 55,000,000 acres of good grazing land. There is an abundant yield of nutritious grasses, and the winters are so mild that neither sheep nor cattle require special provision, either as regards food or shelter. The Territory has 2,000,000 sheep and 200,000 head of cattle. The San Francisco mountains in central Arizona contain the prize pasture lands of the Pacific slope. Grass three feet high grows all over the country, amidst the timber and in the valleys. Thousands of cattle now roam over the ranges and valleys of the Big and Little Chino, and there is room for many thousands more. The cattle keep fat the year round; in fact, so fat that ranchmen say it interferes with the increase of the herds. The cattle business of New Mexico and Arizona is destined to grow to immense proportions.

Arizona will probably never become prominent as an agricultural State, but the Territory is three times as large as New York, and it is safe to say that its agricultural and fruit-growing possibilities are not inferior to those of the "Empire State." Daniel Webster is credited with having once said that not a bushel of wheat would ever be raised in California. The yield of corn, wheat, barley and beans in Arizona in 1882 amounted to about one million bushels. In the semi-tropical climate of this Territory, apples, pears, plums, apricots, grapes, figs, oranges, bananas, lemons, pomegranates, sugar cane, Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, oats, melons, pumpkins, potatoes, peanuts, and all kinds of vegetables are successfully cultivated. Irrigation is necessary, but is not restricted to river bottoms, as artesian wells have been opened in many places for irrigating purposes, and with great profit. Arizona contains some very remarkable prehistoric ruins, in the shape of massive structures of great strength, built, some of them, on almost inaccessible heights, and intended to afford security against hostile attacks. There are many traces of an ancient civilization, and everything points to the existence in the remote past of a powerful race which occupied the whole of this vast region.

ALONG THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R.

The Atlantic & Pacific railroad runs west for 175 miles from Albuquerque through New Mexico, before it reaches Arizona, but the whole line is properly considered together and better in connection with Arizona than New Mexico. Mr. Ben. Chase, in the Denver Tribune, has given the following hurried itinerary of this line, to be opened in May, (1883) as a new route to the Pacific coast: "The Atlantic & Pacific railroad starts from Albuquerque, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and runs west, with various slight deviations, up through the San Mateo mountains, past the lava beds at Grant's, around Mount Taylor at McCarty's and Blue Water, and on up through a finely-timbered country, until by a series of easy grades it climbs over the crest of the continent at Divide, and four miles beyond, reaches the end of the first division, 136 miles west, at Coolidge. The scenery along the first division is picturesque in the extreme. It winds through the cracks of lava beds, rolls over grassy valleys, meanders through forests of giant pines, creeps around massive mountain peaks, invades aboriginal hamlets, runs a gauntlet of precipitous cliffs, and scratches the backbone of a continent.

"From Coolidge, the road keeps the same direction on to Fort Wingate, by the Navajo church, (a grand piece of natural architecture visible from the train for miles), past the coal fields at Gallup, which is the most northerly point it touches, 158 miles west in the Frisco mountains. From Gallup it takes a southwesterly direction, crosses the line into Arizona a little below Manuelito, follows the valley of the Rio Puerco of the west down through Querino canon to Holbrook, where the great Arizona

mesa begins, and continues on down through the Mormon settlements and crosses the Little Colorado river to Winslow, 235 miles west.

"From Winslow west to Canon Diablo, nothing but grass and sky is in sight, except the towering San Francisco mountains in the distance. A few miles beyond the canon the road turns to the northwest. Here it enters the great pine forests, zig-zags around in horseshoe curves and goes up, up, up, until at Belmont it finds itself on the crest of Arizona's greatest mountain range. Down it dashes in a southerly direction through timbered parks and grassy valleys into mountain gorges and canons, and around precipitous mountains until it brings up in the shadow of Bill Williams mountain, at Williams, 377 miles west from Albuquerque.

"From Williams west to the Big Colorado river the country is nearly barren, but the scenery beggars description. Here is a continuous chain of wonders. Johnson's canon, the great tunnel, the lofty mesas and the grand canon of the Colorado make a scenic collection to which even the Yosemite and the National park itself must bow in deference, and hand up the crown of precedence.

"The Atlantic & Pacific railroad passes through the most verdant, productive and healthful, as well as the most barren valleys in the Union. It reaches no extremes of elevation; it crosses the broadest table-lands and most extensive lava beds in America, and the grandest canons in the world. It passes through a country containing a large variety of fauna and flora, and a greater diversity of organic rocks, with richer mineral deposits, than any other region traversed by one line of railroad. It invades the home of the Mound-builder, Aztec and Cliff-dweller, and crosses the cradle of American antiquity. This route is interesting alike to the business man and the tourist, the health seeker and the huntsman, the historian and the scientist. The climate along the whole line of the road has been described as a 'Southern Italy of eternal sunshine.' "

There is at Gallup station, near the western line of New Mexico, one of the largest coal deposits in the world. This coal is described as lignite, and is almost equal to Pennsylvania anthracite. The coal field at Gallup is about twelve miles wide from east to west, but its extent north and south shows it to be practically inexhaustible. This deposit is supposed to be the same bed which underlies southwestern Colorado. Going north from the railroad, the coal belt widens, covering nearly the whole of the Navajo and Moqui Indian reservations, and extending into southeastern Utah. At Gallup there are five different veins of coal, one above the other, and about 30 feet apart, which are 2½, 4, 6, 4, and 2½ feet thick, respectively. The daily product of the mines now being worked here is 200 tons. The operators claim to have discovered recently a good coking coal.

With no capital, no machinery and no transportation facilities, it is not surprising that development here has only just commenced, but rather that anything should have been accomplished. Almost every known mineral, including tin, is found between the Big and Little Colorado rivers. The Mineral Park district, Gold Basin and Lost Basin districts, in Mohave county, were discovered about ten years ago, and although far away, hundreds of miles from any base of supplies, adventurous miners and prospectors have located and held claims through all these years and against all these obstacles. Even without any proper facilities for treating ores in the region, and with the enormous expense of supplies and shipment, a number of mines have been worked at a good profit. The ores here are very rich, running away up in the hundreds and thousands, and now that the railroad gives the district a means of cheap supply and cheap transportation, the mines will yield immense profits. The Hackberry district, in the same county, and within a few miles of the railroad, has already started with a boom. The Tonto Basin mining region, near Winslow, also gives big promise.

Prescott, the capital of the Territory, is 55 miles south of the railroad, and is reached by daily stages from Ash Fork. The population of the place is about 3,000, and a branch railroad is projected. During the winter of 1882-3, in the neighborhood of \$500,000 worth of machinery has been brought into Prescott and put up at different places in that vicinity. From present indications, 1883 will see very extensive mining development in the vicinity of Prescott—not a mining boom to last for a few weeks or months, but one to stay. Prescott always has been a self-sustaining town, and growing steadily without, you might say, ever touching her resources.

The Atlantic & Pacific will be completed in May, 1883, to the Colorado river on the western line of Arizona, and opened in connection with the Santa Fe as its eastern outlet, and with the Southern Pacific for its western, as a new route to Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco and all Pacific coast points. It is a well-built and well-equipped road, and promises to become a popular route to the coast, on account of its scenic and historic attractions. From the time the train leaves Albuquerque until it reaches the "Golden Gate" at San Francisco, the very cream of American scenery is presented to the traveler. One of the wonderful curiosities of the Territory is the grand canon of the Colorado. This is one of the most stupendous chasms to be found on the continent, and probably has not its equal on the globe. It is a tremendous gorge, 400 miles in length, and from 1,500 to 7,000 feet in depth, cut through the eruptive rock by the river, in its passage for ages from its mountain sources to the sea. Down

in the gloomy recesses of this forbidding gorge, which calls to mind the portal to Dante's Inferno, the light of day hardly ever penetrates, and the river, looking like a slender silver thread, foams and whirls among the rocks and falls, which impede its progress. The canon was first discovered by Coronado's expedition, in 1540, and its length and depth accurately measured. It has been explored its entire length by Maj. Powell, who has given a most interesting and vivid description of its many wonders.

ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

This road runs from San Francisco southeast through Los Angeles in southern California, enters Arizona at Zuma and crosses the Territory south of the Gila river. Connecting with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe at Deming, in southwestern New Mexico, it forms the western division of the southern route to the coast. There are but few points of present commercial importance on the road, and the general surface of the country is barren, except in the valley of the Gila and Salinas rivers, where, under the influence of a semi-tropical climate, the fruits and vegetables of the temperate and tropic zones are cultivated side by side with great success. The mining interests of this portion of the Territory are very important, including the famous Tombstone district, southeast of Benson, and the Silver King and the Copper Queen mines.

San Simon is 94 miles from Deming; stages to Gayleyville, 22 miles south; fare \$4. Bowie has 200 population; stages to Ft. Bowie, 16 miles; Tevis mining district tributary. Willcox, 134 miles from Deming, has 250 people; good grazing country; Dos Cabezos, Winchester, Chiricahua, Arivipa and Russell or Dragoon mining districts near; stages to Camp Thomas, Dos Cabezos and Ft. Bowie. Dragoon Summit has one smelter; the town of Russell City is four and a half miles from station. Benson is 175 miles from Deming; junction of New Mexico and Arizona railroad., part of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. system connecting at Nogales with the Sonora Ry. for Guaymas on the Gulf of California; Benson is on the bank of San Pedro river, which is lined with Mexican ranches; population 700; reduction works here; one public school. Contention, 15 miles from Benson, on the N. M. & A. is the point from which stages now run to Tombstone, the principal mining town in the Territory; population 7,500; out-put of bullion since the district was discovered three years ago is \$12,500,000. At Calabazas on the N. M. & A. is an elegant hotel where accommodations first-class in every respect can be obtained. Returning to Benson, the next point of importance on the Southern Pacific is Tucson, the largest town in the Territory; population nearly 10,000; settled by Spaniards in 16th century; good farming and grazing country near in the Santa Cruz valley; two newspapers, two banks, five hotels, machine shops and foundries; Silver Bell, Old Hat, Bloodsucker, Riverside, Total Wreck, Empire, Wrightson Harshaw, La Noria, Washington Camp, Santa Rita, Salero and Tyndall mining districts tributary; Catholic, Presbyterian Methodist, Baptist and Congregational churches; one public school and St. Joseph's academy; Arivaca, Oro Blanca, Tubac, San Xavier, Altar, Catalina and Gunsight stages; U. S. depository for District of Arizona; U. S. custom house and deputy collector of internal revenue, and office of the surveyor general of Arizona are here; gas works, water works and street railways are projected. Picachos, a small station, deserves notice for the reason that here was fought the only battle of the rebellion which occurred in Arizona, Gen. Carlton defeating the confederates under Capt. Hunter.

The station of Casa Grande (the grand house) takes its name from the ruins of a prehistoric city, in the neighborhood. The Casa Grande stands near the center of ruins which measure two and a half by one and one-half miles. The extent of the city indicates that it once had a population of from two to three hundred thousand. Stages to Florence and Globe. Maricopa is the point from which stages leave the railroad for Wickenburg, Phoenix and Prescott; distance from Deming 311 miles; 5,000 Pima and Maricopa Indians live in this vicinity, and live chiefly by agriculture. Yuma, on the Colorado river, has a population of 1,000, chiefly Mexicans.

