

Marshall County Republican.

JOHN MILLIKAN, Editor and Publisher.

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JOHN MILLIKAN, Publisher, PLYMOUTH, IND.

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W. M. KENDALL, P. M.

Church Directory.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching on Sunday at half past ten A. M., and seven P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, P. M. Class meetings, at 10 o'clock, M., and 9 o'clock, A. M., on Sundays.

Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Sittings Free, and all are cordially invited. J. L. BOYD, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church.

REV. A. TAYLOR, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at half past ten o'clock, A. M., and at seven o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School at 12:15 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

AMERICAN LODGE.

No. 91 I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 P. M. Residents and visiting Brothers are cordially invited to attend.

A. L. REEVE, N. G. S. E. REEVE, Secretary.

F. & A. M.

PLYMOUTH, February 10th, 1873. KILWINNING LODGE, NO. 435. The stated communications of this Lodge, are on the First and Third Tuesdays of each month, commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M. C. S. S. TODD, Secretary.

PLYMOUTH LODGE, NO. 148 F & A. M. The stated communications of Plymouth Lodge, No. 148, F. & A. M., will be held on the 1st & 3rd Friday in each month during the year 1873, as follows:

January 3d and 17th, July 4th and 18th. February 7th " 21st, Aug. 1st " 15th. March 7th " 21st, Sept. 6th " 20th. April 4th " 18th, Oct. 3rd " 17th. May 2nd " 16th, Nov. 7th " 21st. June 4th " 18th, Dec. 5th " 19th.

Members and visiting Brethren fraternally invited to be present.

By order of the W. M. THEO. GRESSNER, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JNO. S. BENDER, P. O. JONES.

BENDER & JONES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. A. Plymouth, Indiana, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to them. All business promptly attended to. Estates and Guardianships, made a specialty. Dec. 6th, 1873, 17.

CORBIN, G. R. CHANEY

CORBIN & CHANEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in Marshall and adjoining Counties, in every Court when called upon. All business promptly attended to. Office in Corbin's block, second floor, Plymouth, Ind. agt-ly

AMASA JOHNSON.

NOTARY Public, Attorney, Counselor at Law, Authorized War Claim Agent, Plymouth, Ind. Special attention given to the settlement of Estates, Conveyancing, and the collection of Soldiers' Claims for Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other War Claims. Office on Michigan street, over Back & Toan's Hardware Store. [342]

R. D. LOCAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Pat Office Brown's Block, over Becker's Store, Plymouth, Ind. Collections a specialty. [313]

ED. S. FISH,

Attorney at Law, Justice of the Peace, and Insurance Agent, OVER the Post Office, in Kendall's Block, Plymouth, Ind. [313]

CARD.

O. MUSSULMAN, Attorney at Law, Real Estate, and Collecting Agent, KNOX, STARK CO., INDIANA WILL PRACTICE in all the Courts of Stark, Marshall and Koscuzko, Counties. The payment of Non-residents' taxes promptly attended to. [213]

C. & A. E. CAPRON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS, Real Estate Agents and Collecting Agents, Plymouth, Ind., are practicing in the law courts of Marshall and adjoining counties, and will give prompt attention to all legal business entrusted to them. General collecting agents for Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. Particular attention given to the settlement of decedent's estates and guardianships. Deeds, mortgages, and other contracts drawn up and acknowledged at their office. Brown's Block at stairs [342]

J. O. S. D. PARKS,

ATTORNEYS, Counsellors at Law, Notaries, A. Public and Authorized War Claim Agents, Bourbon Ind. Special attention given to the settlement of Estates, Conveyancing, and the collection of Soldiers' Claims for Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and all other War Claims. [342]

W. S. NESS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to him. Particular attention given to real estate business, titles examined and quickened. Collections made and promptly remitted. No. 1, over the Post Office Block, Post Office Block, Plymouth, Ind.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. S. LELAND, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Argos, Indiana, attends to all calls promptly. m2v14

T. A. BORTON, M. D., HAS removed to his new residence, one door south of his former dwelling, on the east side of Michigan street, where he may be found and consulted professionally. m2v7

E. W. VIETS,

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in residence, on Michigan Street, opposite site H. G. Thayer's, formerly occupied by Dr. V. Hall, Plymouth, Indiana.

A. O. BORTON,

DENTIST. Office 2d story Post Office Building. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide (or Laughing Gas). Traffic from one tooth to dull, pines, clean teeth; the rich and poor can all get them. Office open all day except Mondays and Tuesdays. [341]

A. C. MATHRETT, M. D. S. FRANCE, M. D.

DRS. MATCHETTE & FRANCE, PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, BOURBON, IND. The doctors request their patrons to call early in the day to insure prompt attention to patients in the country. Special attention given to chronic diseases and operative surgery. Office always open and one doctor in constant attendance—no-10.

G. R. REYNOLDS, M. D.

REGULAR Physician and Operative Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of Plymouth and surrounding country. In addition to the treatment of diseases common to the country, special attention will be given to the treatment of surgical diseases of females. Night calls in town and country promptly attended to. Charges reasonable. Office and residence on west side of Michigan street, three doors north of the bank, Plymouth, Ind. [341]

W. JACOBY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND OPERATIVE SURGEON,

Treats all diseases according to the most improved and scientific plans. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Females, Deformities, &c.; and performs all operations in Surgery. Office and residence on Michigan Street, third door south of the Parker House, nearly opposite the Bank, Plymouth, Ind. 15-6

Dr. J. A. DUNLAP,

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. I respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the people of Plymouth and vicinity. Night calls in town or country promptly attended. Charges reasonable. Office in Corbin's block. mar12-6mo

MRS. DR. E. W. DUNLAP,

OPERATIVE & MECHANICAL DENTIST. Inserts artificial teeth upon any of the bases known to the dental profession, and performs all operations on the mouth and teeth. An aesthetic applied to the gums before extraction, which greatly lessens the pain of the operation. Office in Corbin's block. mar12-6mo

A. C. PERRY,

Clairvoyant Physician.

The most remarkable and wonderful tests given to those who will consult him. Diseases Diagnosed Without Seeing the Patient.

Persons from a distance enclose lock of hair, address, sex, and stamp. If a true and accurate description is not given in every case, the money will be refunded. Terms—\$2 for diagnosis; \$1 for first prescription and medicine.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M., room 8, Sherman's block, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at residence, cor. 5th and Walnut-sts. Michigan City, Ind.

Mr. Robert Neil, of this city, is acting as agent for Mr. Perry, and persons desiring any information in regard to the above notice can get it, by calling on him at his residence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McCURDY HOUSE, SOUTH side P. St. & C. R. W., Warrasah, Ind. S. Frank McCurdy, Proprietor. Convenient and extensive accommodations. [341]

G. L. BRINK,

PLYMOUTH, IND., PROPRIETOR OF THE PLYMOUTH PLAINING MILL, and dealer in Lumber, Lath, Walnut Bed Stuff, &c., South of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., also manufacturer of Stools, Benches, and Scroll work of all kinds and patterns, at prices more than 50 per cent below the Chicago and Milwaukee rates. And the work is warranted to be inferior to none. [342]

200,000 Acres

R. R. Lands.

Short Winters in South-West Missouri!

FREE!

Transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers of HOMES in South-West Missouri. Timber, Prairie, Mineral, Fruit and Agricultural lands at low prices and Long Credits, with good water and perfect climate. For sectional maps—showing each separate section—pamphlets and information you may desire, call upon or address.

Dr. J. E. BROOKE, Agent, Atlantic & Pacific R. R. June 5-30-17. Plymouth, Ind.

St. Michael's Academy,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS, WILL RE-OPEN ON Monday, Sept. 1st, A. D. 1873

For the reception of boarders as well as day scholars. The very best opportunity is given, especially to the people of Marshall and surrounding counties, to give to their daughters a good education. They can have them educated near their own homes in all the branches desirable and with little expense. Board and tuition per month, \$15.00. For further particulars, call on or address, "The Superior of St. Michael's Academy," Plymouth, Indiana. Aug-31-72.

For Sale.

447 Acres of Unimproved Land, consisting of Timbered and Grazing Land, 1 1/2 miles from a Station on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., and in every way well adapted to raising stock. Cash in hand, \$400, and the remainder of the purchase money will be taken in town property. 18-11. JOHN S. BRIDGES.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

Edited and Conducted by J. F. LANGENBAUGH.

To Boys and Girls.

Study while you are young, boys and girls. Now is the golden opportunity. Other people keep house for you, and earn the bread and butter, but some day that will be your task. Whether you are boy or girl, the time must come when you will be "troubled about many things," and then you will look back upon this easy, idle period of your life, and wonder that you wasted it so. Of course you must play. And it is that you may have some play-time all your life, that we will advise you to study now. Nothing gives the whole life ease and comfort so much as a good early education. Play and be happy, but there are hours you do not know what to do with—hours when you grieve and fret, and "wish it would stop raining," and wish this and that and the other, and do nothing. And some pleasant study would make all that stupid time pass happily. Perhaps you think to read and write and cipher is sufficient. You are mistaken. Just as you would feel now if you could not read the names upon the street sign-boards, or the numbers of the houses, or a letter written by a friend, so will you feel, some day of your life, for the want of some knowledge which you might easily acquire, were it not too much trouble to study in these early years of yours.

Men and women too often come to some point of their lives in which a certain knowledge is necessary to them, then in the midst of toil and anxiety, they often set themselves to acquire it; and after hard days of labor, loss of rest and sleep, and often health, to gain that which they might have had ready for their use, but for useless idleness. No knowledge ever comes amiss, and when there are so many things to be learnt, it does seem singular that more people are not eager to learn all they can. How delightful to arrive at the battle of life that circumstances can scarcely take you at a disadvantage. Thoroughly well educated people who keep sober seldom starve. A man or woman of information must be needed somewhere. If you cannot do something for somebody with brain or limb, the world has no use for you. It is a selfish world, and the only lazy people it can endure are the rich ones. And if you are rich one day in your life you may be poor the next. Study then—things in books and out of books. Know all you can. Be ashamed of ignorance, and shake it off.

BAD TEMPER.

There are few things more productive of evil in domestic life than a thoroughly bad temper. It does not matter what form that temper may assume, whether it is of a sulky kind that maintains perfect silence for many days, or the madly passionate, which vents itself in absolute violence. Ill-temper at any age is a bad thing; it never does anybody any good, and those who indulge in it feel no better for it. After the passion has passed away, one sees that he has been very foolish, and knows that others see it too. Bad temper in the aged is perhaps the most trying of all; it is indeed a pitiable sight to see the wrinkled cheek of an old person aflame with the fires of anger and passion. Since anger is useless, and an unpeppable misery to its victims, why should it be indulged in at all?

TIME.

As is well known, the methods of time vary in different parts of the world. The Chinese begin their day at midnight, and end it on the midnight following, dividing the interval into twelve hours, each equal to two of ours, and known by a name and particular figure. In the Turkish Empire time is reckoned by certain portions of the day, resembling the "watches" of the ancient Jews and Romans. Public clocks not being in use, there divisions of time are proclaimed by the minarets. The various ancient divisions of the day differed widely from the customs of our time. Chaldeans, Syrians, Persians and Indians, began the day at sunrise, and divided the day and night into four parts. The division of the day into quarters was in use long before the division into hours. It was only after the first sun-dial was brought from Catania, in Sicily, to Rome, that the Romans divided the days into twenty-four hours the civil day. They began and ended the civil day at midnight, and took this practice from their ancient laws, customs and rites of religious use, long before they had any idea of the divisions into twelve hours—a practice derived from the Babylonians—a practice derived from the Egyptians—like the practice in Egypt the day was divided into unequal intervals of time.

AN INSTRUCTIVE BRICK.

By a microscopic examination of a brick taken from the pyramid of Dashour, a German philosopher has discovered many interesting particulars connected with the life and habits of the ancient Egyptians. The brick itself is made of mud of the Nile, chopped straw and sand, thus confirming the accounts of the Bible and Herodotus concerning the Egyptian method of brick manufacture. Besides

these materials, the microscope has brought to light the remains of river shells, fish and insects; the seeds of wild and cultivated flowers, corn and barley, the field pea and the common flax, cultivated probably both for food and textile purposes, and the radish, with many others known to science. Manufactured products were also found, such as fragments of tiles and pottery, and small pieces of string made of flax and sheep's wool.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.

The Moabite Expedition, according to a report recently read before the British Association, has discovered on the borders of the desert east-south-east from Heshbon, the ruins of a magnificent palace in an excellent state of preservation. A quadrangular wall of freestone, 515 ft. on each side, encloses a brick palace. On the other side of the only entrance is an architectural front of carved wood 180 ft. long, and 17 ft high. The ornamental front displays animals, birds, flowers and men, chiseled with great delicacy, and eight chambers with vaulted roofs still remain. This palace is believed to have been erected about the end of the sixth century. The basin of the Dead Sea was also explored and it was discovered that while the western side is a desert of marl, destitute of vegetation, the eastern side is well supplied with water, and is covered with all plants and trees. Palm trees grow luxuriantly towards the northern extremity of the Dead Sea.

ANCIENT INKS.

The ink used by ancient writers was formed by lampblack, or the black taken from burnt ivory, and soot from furnaces and baths. Some have supposed that the black liquor which the cuttlefish yields, was frequently employed. One thing is certain, that whatever the component ingredients, from the blackness and solidity in the most ancient manuscript, from an inkstand found at Herculaneum, in which the ink appears as thick as oil, and from chemical analysis, the ink of antiquity was much more opaque, as well as encaustic, than that which is used in modern times. Inks of different colors were much in vogue; red, purple, blue, and gold and silver inks, were the principal varieties. The red was made from vermilion, cinnabar, and carmine; the purple from the murex; one kind of which called the purple encaustic, was appropriated to the exclusive use of the emperors. Golden ink was much more popular among the Greeks than among the Romans. During the middle or dark ages, the manufacture both of it and silver ink was an extensive and lucrative branch of trade, and the illuminated manuscripts which remain a striking proof of the high degree of perfection to which the art was carried. The making of the inks then, was a distinct business; another was the writing with it, and to which it owed its origin, as well as encaustic words, in colored and gold and silver inks.

Why is a man who marries twice like a Captain of a ship?—Because he has a second mate.

REPORT OF H. STEWART,

AGRICULTURAL EDITOR

OF THE "American Agriculturist,"

NEW YORK.

ON THE Soil, Climate, Water, &c., of the Country

Triangular to the Adhison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, lying in and near the Valley of the Cotton-wood River, and its Tributaries, and the Upper Arkansas River and its Tributaries.

NEW YORK, June 10th, 1873.

A. E. TOULAIN, Esq., Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas:

DEAR SIR:—I have at your request, thoroughly examined the character of the country through which the Adhison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad passes, from Topeka to the west boundary of the State of Kansas.

On finishing my survey, which has had for its chief object to ascertain the agricultural value of the lands of the district referred to, I am free to say that I have never passed through a better or so good a tract of land, or one so remarkably favorable to settlement, as the one in question. By closest observation throughout a journey of a thousand miles back and forth, and through the country in places ten miles distant from the railroad, fails to detect so much as any single acre in any place, in any township passed through, which was not capable of easy and profitable cultivation. So easy are the slopes of the bluffs, so level the bottoms, so regular the quality of the soil, that there is nothing to hinder the plow from traversing the whole valley from end to end, and turning one continuous furrow for three or four hundred miles in length, unless it be the frequent springs and water courses that would be encountered.

Such is the superficial character of the Arkansas Valley in the western and central parts of the state, and the valleys of its eastern tributaries. In conjunction with this favorable surface, I found the richest soil, susceptible of the easiest cultivation; abundant flowing water from springs and streams; the sweetest-flavored and most wholesome water in wells, in permanent supply at an average depth of 15 to 20 feet below the surface; a pure, bracing air, entirely free from miasma or other unhealthy influences, with a climate peculiarly favorable for agricultural operations.

Of these advantages I will say a few words in detail as to the results of my observations. First, as to soil. Generally this is a deep, black loam, resting on a lighter colored subsoil, being so porous that surface water readily passes through them and in no case is there any difficulty experienced in crossing with horses and wagons or stock, any water courses or beds of streams. Teams may be driven across springs or creek bottoms fearlessly, without danger of miring. This proximity of the soil, while it renders it

capable of being plowed or worked immediately after the heaviest rains, at the same time keeps it constantly moist by the evaporation from below, and protects it from drought. Within six hours of cessation of a rain in which I judge at least three inches of water fell, I saw farmers breaking sod and cultivating the young corn. The crop of corn, oats, rye, spring and fall wheat, potatoes and garden vegetables, which I saw growing, both on new and old breakings, in various localities in the valley, are equal to any that I have seen elsewhere, during many years' experience. I know of no part of the country possessing a more attractive soil for the farmer than this.

Second, as to water. It has been widely supposed that central and western, if not eastern Kansas suffered from a dry climate. Like many other ideas relative to the western parts of the great Missouri Valley, I need hardly say, this, so far as the eastern and central parts of the state, I judge the idea to be equally groundless. It springs and water-courses in whose channels aquatic plants, needing for their existence constant moisture; if frequently occurring streams; if rains frequently occurring and copiously descending; if all these are proofs, then there is abundant testimony that immediately west of the central counties, and to some extent all through the valley to the westward, there is ample rainfall for all the purposes of agriculture. Doubtless as the tramping of the countless herds of buffaloes which have heretofore roamed the extreme western plains of the state have ceased, as it is soon certain to do, the surface will become more open and loose, and will retain longer the abundant rainfalls of the spring months, giving them back again in gradual evaporations to the atmosphere, which shall supply clouds and rains during a longer season than now prevails. Here, as elsewhere, the cultivation of the soil will tend to ameliorate the climate. However this may be at the extreme west, the fact that within 150 miles of that point on the Walnut Valley north-west of Great Bend, corn and wheat have been successfully grown for five years past, shows that there the rainfall is, as I judge it is further west, sufficient. For stock purposes there is abundance of water. Not to speak of the frequent streams which are tributary to the Arkansas, nor that large stream itself, abundant water may be procured in shallow wells in every county, while on the bluffs it is only necessary to dig a "driven well," consisting of iron pipes pointed and bored at the ends, which are driven by blows into the soil to a depth of from ten to twenty feet, or less or more, where untailing water is found and pumped up. These cheap and serviceable wells are attached to every dwelling.

Thirdly, as to healthfulness. Here is a country in which malaria finds no conditions favorable to its existence. Stagnant water is not to be found either beneath the surface. The air, too, is in constant motion; a fresh breeze constantly fans the cheek and brings health to the lungs. In such an atmosphere as here exists, the system is invigorated, and labor is neither irksome nor fatiguing. These constant breezes also afford unlimited, and valuable power for windmills of every description or for all purposes.

Fourth, as to climate. Here is a climate which exactly meets the requirements of the agriculturist, whether he be a farmer, orchardist, stockman or shepherd. In early spring, when the soil is freed from the slender grasp of what is called frost, it is in an admirable condition for plowing and preparation for crops. Then comes a season of rains and showers, which lasts into July, when only occasional showers occur to interfere with harvesting operations. The corn crop is safe before the rains cease, and after that time the grass covers upon the ground and makes a natural hay, retaining all its nutritious qualities, which serves as a perennial pasture for stock. The fall and winter seasons, which east of the Missouri are marked by the prevalence of cold rains and chilling storms so trying to stock, here are marked by dry and bracing weather. Occasional storms, in which light, dry snow is drifted and wreathed upon the surface, occur, during which the farmer will feel called upon to shelter and feed his stock. But I saw large herds of cattle which had been subjected during the past winter without any prepared shelter or any prepared food, even in the shape of a mouthful of hay, and they were in excellent condition, and had suffered no loss on account of this absence of labored care. Thus this country is especially adapted for sheep and stock-raising in conjunction with grain growing, and must undoubtedly soon be made a great source of supply of beef and mutton to the eastern markets.

All these considerable advantages combine to make this beautiful and fertile valley and these gently-swelling slopes, especially attractive to certain classes. For instance, the young farmer seeking a home, who has few means beyond his own hands and strong arms and willing industry wherewith to carve it out. He may here either find a free homestead on United States lands, or purchase at low prices, on remarkably easy terms of payment, and with liberal discounts for improvements, from the railroad company.

Very often he may thus purchase at relatively cheaper prices than by taking a practically free gift from the government of a tract of land for his farm. The parents of children who desire to establish them in homes of their own, or to re-establish their own or their children's health, falling in less favored regions, may here exactly suit their needs. Here they will find associations and conveniences equal to those they desire to leave; schools as good, and already comparatively well-settled country, with agreeable neighbors, and in many sections considerable towns and public improvements alongside of cheap and rich lands. The well-to-do farmer here, in place of his present well-improved but small eastern farm, may procure a much larger tract, which he can put the plow to work the day of his arrival thither, and in a short time may have a better stocked and better improved farm than he before possessed, with the expenditure of but a small portion of his money; the balance he may safely, usefully and profitably in-

vest in loans to his less fortunate neighbors, on the best security and high rates of interest. The man of small capital of from \$2,000 to \$10,000 will find opening in business, in which he may utilize the abundant clays suitable for brick, or stoneware, the valuable building stone, the gypsum or coal or salt profusely scattered in extensive beds, modern depths below the surface, and thus not only make wealth for himself, but enrich the locality in which he casts his lot. The sheep or stock farmer may here find extensive pastures available the year round, with abundant water at hand always and everywhere, with no need to feed his stock except during the few weeks in which the usually short winter prevails; in fact, he here finds the abundant grasses of the North with the genial climate of the South conjoined for his advantage. This country is a sheep's paradise. A short, sweet, nutritious herbage, dry soil, absence of cold rains and intolerable heats, a rolling upland, pure water, pure air, an entire absence of overworked land, or bottoms, altogether make up precisely the conditions needed for the welfare of the flock. At the present time no more favorable opening could be imagined than here exists for embarking profitably in sheep or stock-raising. A homestead of six hundred and forty acres, suitable for winter keeping and feeding, and the owner's dwelling place, can be purchased with five miles of town, for five dollars per acre, subject to discounts for improvements. Unlimited range may be had for some years to come at a distance of ten to twenty miles from the railroad, on which stock may be herded comfortably for ten months in a year.

Stock may be purchased in quantities at fabulously low prices to eastern men. A trust-worthy person engaged in the business assures me that he has purchased sheep at sixty cents per head. But at one fifty to two dollars per head picked flocks of native ewes may be procured.

Two year old Texan heifers can be picked out of herds at from six to eight dollars per head, and cows at ten dollars. With a nucleus for a flock or herd of such prices, improved by thoroughbred blood, and with such unexampled facilities for inexpensive care and feeding, a most satisfactory result is absolutely certain to be secured by the exercise of the necessary knowledge, skill and energy and of course capital. Beef cattle have been sold at Wichita, in Kansas, the present spring, for five cents per pound on foot, while freights to Chicago amount to but one cent per pound, live weight. All these facts, with the certainty that beef will always retain its price as an article of increasing cost of production elsewhere, and increasing demand everywhere, show the extreme profitability of this business in this valley.

Timber is scarce in the west, although abundant in the east; but the abundance of coal for fuel, the cheapness of lumber for building, the abundance of fine stone and brick clays, and the bardness of the Osage orange as a hedge plant, together with its rapid growth as well as that of all kinds of forest and fruit trees, render the comparative absence of timber rather an advantage than otherwise; certainly its absence is not a want to be greatly deplored, while its wide prevalence would, to a certainty, be an insuperable objection to the settlement of this section of country. But space fails to enlarge upon the prominent advantages which this broad valley forces upon the notice of the enterprising farmer. To all such seeking a western home, or to those who seek to retire from other pursuits to enjoy the pleasures of a healthful and romantic country life, with all its incidental advantages, I would here say that in the course of many years, and through extensive travel I have not seen a more inviting country, nor one that offers greater inducements, with fewer objections to settlement, than this valley of the Arkansas, and in saying this the whole story is told.

In conclusion, if I were asked at what points the most favorable localities for settlement offer themselves, I should reply that that depends upon individual preferences. East of Ft. Dodge I perceive no material difference in any respect that would weigh greatly with me in choosing a location, unless it be the conveniences afforded by the established towns already of considerable size, and the closer or sparser settlement of certain districts. If I desired to engage in grain-growing, and fancied rolling ground, with abundant timbers, I should choose the eastern parts of the valley—for instance, near the Cottonwood river, or the towns of