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GEOGRAPHY

OF

KANSAS

TO ACCOMPANY BUTLER'S COMPLETE GEOGRAPHY

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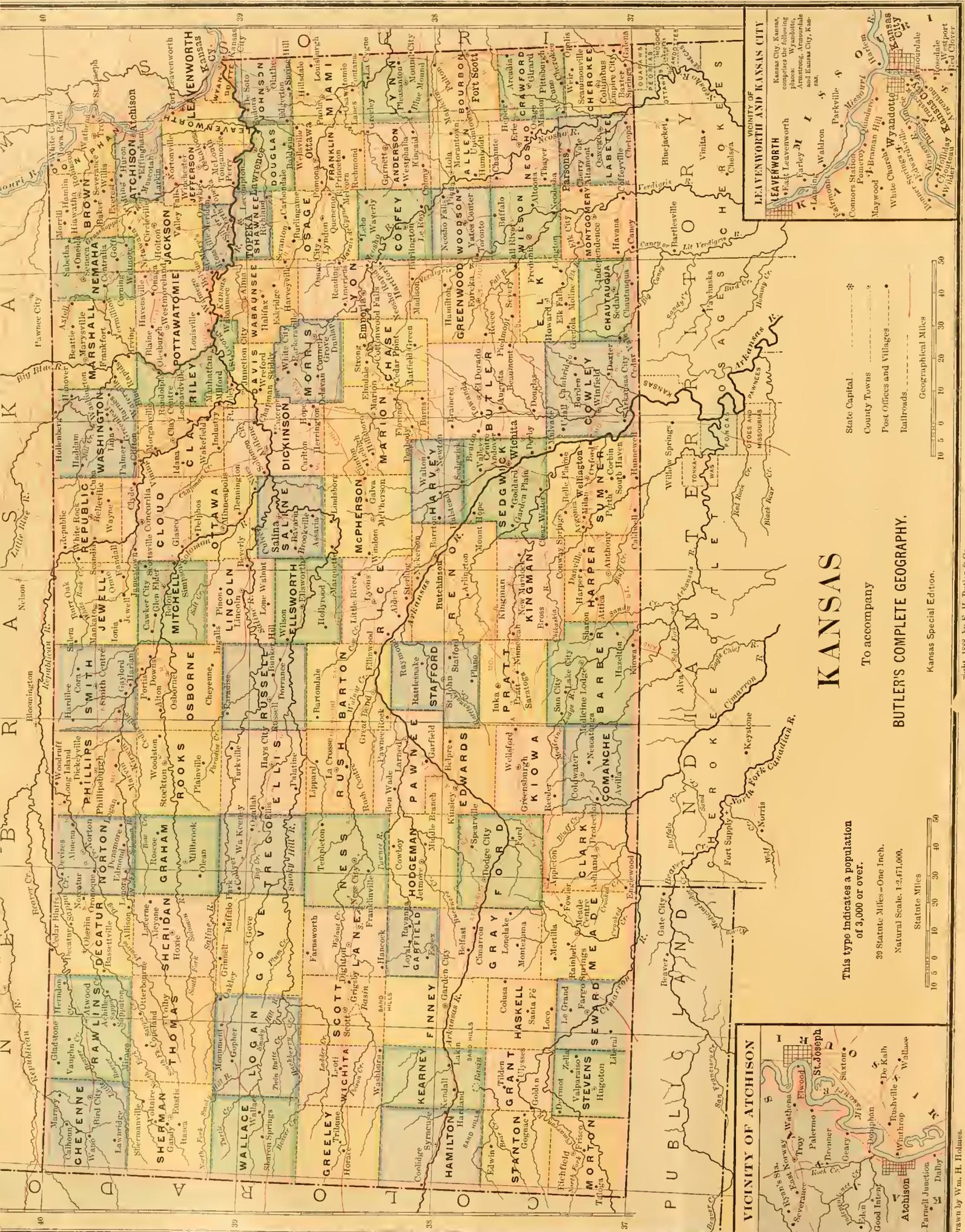


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KANSAS

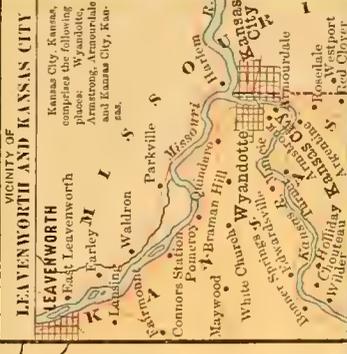
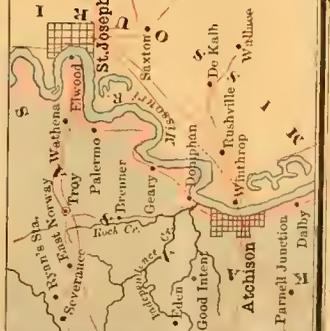
To accompany
BUTLER'S COMPLETE GEOGRAPHY.
 Kansas Special Edition.

This type indicates a population
 of 3,000 or over.

39 Statute Miles - One Inch.
 Natural Scale, 1:2,471,000.



VICINITY OF ATCHISON



KANSAS.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Position and Extent.—What state north of Kansas?—east?—west? What unorganized territory south? What part of the state has a natural boundary? What is the length of the state along the 39th parallel?—along the 37th parallel? What parallel forms the southern boundary?—the northern? In what part of the United States is Kansas situated? What states on the Atlantic Coast in the same latitude? What state on the Pacific Coast? Name the countries in Europe traversed by the 40th parallel—in Asia.

Physical Features.—In what direction does the surface of the northern part of Kansas slope?—the southern part? What is the general character of the surface? Are there any mountain-ranges in the state? Name the two rivers and their tributaries that drain the greater part of the state. To what system do they belong? Is there any part of the state which has no drainage to the sea? (*See southwestern part*.) Name the river and its tributaries that drain the northern part—the southern part. (*Separate the two drainage-areas by a fine line in pencil or red ink.*) Into what does the Solomon flow?—the Republican?—the Neosho?—the Verdigris?—the Smoky Hill?—the Kaw?—the Arkansas?

Commercial.—What outlet of trade by water has Kansas? In what part of the state are railways most numerous? Name three important railway centres in the northeastern part of the state—three in the valley of the Arkansas River. Name two important trunk-lines that cross the state from east to west—one that extends from northeast to southwest.

1. **POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Kansas occupies the geographical centre of the United States, exclusive of the Territory of Alaska. In shape it is nearly a rectangle.¹ It has an average length of 409 miles from east to west, and a breadth of 208 miles from north to south.

2. The 40th parallel forms the northern, and the 37th parallel the southern boundary. The meridian of 102° 3' forms the western,² and that of 94° 38' the eastern border. The Missouri River flows along the

¹ On the supposition that were the rectangle completed in the northern part, the state would have a length of 392.6 miles along its northern boundary and 469.3 miles on its southern boundary, although it is *rectangular* in shape. This apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that the meridians which constitute the eastern and western boundaries diverge nearly seventeen miles in extending from the 40th to the 37th parallel,—a result of its situation on the surface of a sphere.

² The western boundary of Kansas was established and marked on the meridian 25° west of Washington. This meridian, according to the latest available data, is 3' 0.57" west of the 102d meridian, measured

Political and Statistical.—How many counties in Kansas? Which is the largest?—the smallest? Name the counties bordering on the Missouri River. Name the eastern tier of counties. How many counties border on Nebraska?—on Indian Territory and Public or No Man's Land? Name the counties situated on or crossed by the Kaw River. What county in the centre of the state?

In what part of the state are cities and towns most numerous? In what part are nearly all the largest cities? Name the important cities and towns along the Missouri River—along the Kaw River—along the Arkansas River—along the Republican River. What is the capital of the state? Name the five largest cities—the principal river-ports. What large city in Missouri opposite Kansas City? What railway centre in Lyon Co.?—in Labette Co.?—in Saline Co.?—in Franklin Co.?—in Bourbon Co.?—in Sumner Co.?

GENERAL QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES.

Draw a map of the county in which you live which shall show also parts of the adjoining counties. Locate first the rivers, then the mountain-ranges, and then the cities and towns. Last of all draw the lines of transportation, indicating railways by a red line and county roads by fine black lines. The outlines of ore or other mineral deposits may be shown by shading or in color. (*See Complete Geography, p. 136.*) The geography of the county should be studied from this map, which may

northeastern part of the state, making a river-boundary about 100 miles in length. It is the only water-outlet to the sea.

3. The Area of the state is about one-third greater than that of the New England States, and nearly equal to that of Pennsylvania and Ohio. It has less than one-third the area of Texas, and has sixty-three times that of Rhode Island.

4. **PHYSICAL FEATURES.**—Kansas may be conveniently separated into two physical regions—the

from Greenwich. The distance involved is about two and one-half miles.

³ It is thought that the whole plain of which Kansas occupies a part was in former geological times a sea-bed, which was subsequently raised above the level of the ocean. Since the time of its uplift the weathering agents of nature have covered it with a sedentary soil many feet in depth. The valleys and cañons are the work of running water. The sand-dunes have been piled up by the action of the wind. The rounded slopes of the river-valleys of the eastern part are due to rain. They offer a strong contrast to the sharp escarpments of the terraced cañons and *mesquites*

be about 8 x 10 inches. Where possible, county maps should be consulted in compiling the pupils' maps.

In what county do you live? In what township? In what city or town? What is its distance from Topeka? By what one or more railways can you go to Kansas City?—to Leavenworth?—to Topeka?—to Chicago?—to St. Louis?—to San Francisco?—to New York?

What are the chief agricultural products of your county? What disposition is made of the wheat?—of the corn?—of other grain? What manufacturing concerns are in the vicinity of which you live? Where does the raw material come from? Where are the manufactured articles sent? What minerals are obtained in the county in which you live? How are they obtained? What is the origin of coal? How is it taken from the mine? How is iron obtained from the ore? What is the difference between pig iron, cast iron, wrought iron, and steel? What is the name of the ore from which lead is obtained? How is it smelted? What is gypsum? For what is it used? How is plaster of Paris made from gypsum? For what purpose is limestone used? How is lime made?

TO THE TEACHER: Many of the foregoing questions are not answered in the text, but are designed to induce pupils to investigate for themselves. Any one of them will furnish excellent material for an instructive lesson. It is hardly necessary to add that a thorough knowledge of his own township, county, and state is worth more to the pupil than an intimate acquaintance with the geography of foreign countries.

rich, well-wooded prairie-region of the east, and the treeless plains of the west.

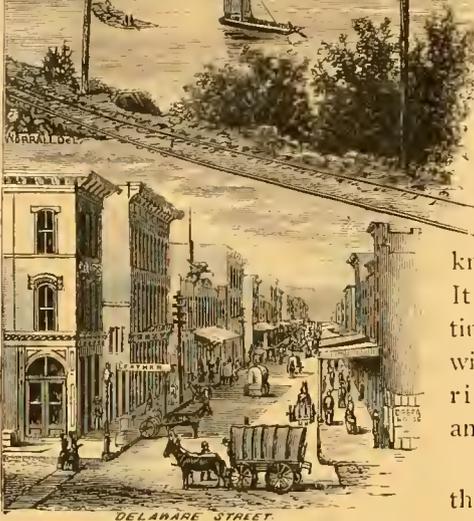
5. **Eastern Kansas** is a succession of prairies, woodlands, and undulations varying from 700 feet to 1500 feet in elevation. This part of the state is the most productive and the richest in natural resources.

6. **Western Kansas** consists chiefly of a plateau having an elevation of 1500 feet, rising gradually to nearly 5000 feet in the southwestern part. The average altitude is about 700 feet along the eastern bor-

drifts or "bad lands" of the western part, where the rainfall is comparatively light. These hills are formed by the unequal erosion or weathering of what were formerly continuous strata of rock. By the action of water the strata have been worn away in places, leaving clusters of hills or buttes. The weathering has sculptured the strata into an endless variety of forms. Not the least interesting feature about them is their structure. In the famous Gypsum Hills strata of reddish-brown limestones alternate with beds of red clay and green shale. Each *mesa*, or table-land, is surmounted by a white cap of gypsum, sometimes reaching twenty feet in thickness.



City of Leavenworth.



DELAWARE STREET.

der, and 3500 feet along the western border.

7. This section is a part of that physical region known as the "Plains." It consists of undulating lands diversified with rounded hills, low ridges, sand-hills,¹ and river-valleys.

8. In all parts of the state the surface is scored with valleys.

15. Formerly this valley was a herding-place for bison, but with the advance of civilization it became one of the most famous of cattle-grazing regions. The stock-ranch, under the pressure of a rapidly-increasing population, has given way to the grain-farm and the village.

16. The Cimarron is the chief southern tributary of the Arkansas. Another tributary, the Medicine Lodge, flows through the famous "red-rock" region, where occur the Gypsum Hills. Both have wonderfully fertile valleys.

17. The Neosho and Verdigris, northern tributaries of the Arkansas, drain the southeastern part of the state. In various parts of their courses they have laid bare ledges of excellent building-stone of great extent.

18. The Marais des Cygnes (*mā-rā dā-secn'*—"marsh of the swans") flows across the boundary of the state at Linn County and becomes the Osage River of Missouri.

19. There are no mountain-ranges in the state, and the only elevations above the general level of the surface are the Gypsum Hills in Barber County, the Blue Hills in Osborne County, and the Flint Hills in Butler County. There are numerous sand-hills in the western part.

20. **CLIMATE.**—The climate of Kansas is not one of great extremes of heat and cold. The temperature does not often sink below zero in the coldest days of winter, and the summer hot waves are of short duration.²

21. Because of its nearly level surface, the winds sweep across the prairies unimpeded; but the greater part of the state lies too far south to be in the track of most of the blizzards. There are occasional tornadoes or whirling storms.

22. The rainfall varies from about 20 inches in the east to 44 inches in the west. Most of the rain falls between the months of April and August. The fall and winter months are therefore comparatively dry.

23. **SOIL.**—The various soils of Kansas possess unusual fertility, and few states have less proportional waste or unproductive land. The soil of the river-bottoms is a rich black loam containing much vegetable mould. That of the prairies, which covers most of the state, is almost equally productive. The soil of the high plains is a sandy loam.

24. **ANIMALS.**—The bison, elk, deer, antelope, and prairie-wolf were formerly numerous in Kansas, but with the westward

In the eastern part these have the character of the typical river-bluffs, but in the western part they have more the nature of terraced cañons and *mauvaises terres*, or "bad lands."

9. **The Slope** of the state is generally eastward; the southern part has a southeasterly slope. The average descent is about seven feet per mile.

10. **The Drainage** of the state is effected by a large number of swiftly-flowing rivers having an easterly or a southeasterly course. All of them belong to the Mississippi system, but in Kansas they form two groups—those tributary to the Arkansas, and those tributary to the Missouri. They are characterized by wide beds, shallow water, and low banks.

11. The Missouri River is practically the only navigable stream touching the state. It is navigable about 2500 miles beyond Leavenworth.

12. The Kaw or Kansas River is formed by the union of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers. The Kaw and its tributaries drain nearly half the state. Its length, including its windings, is nearly 400 miles.

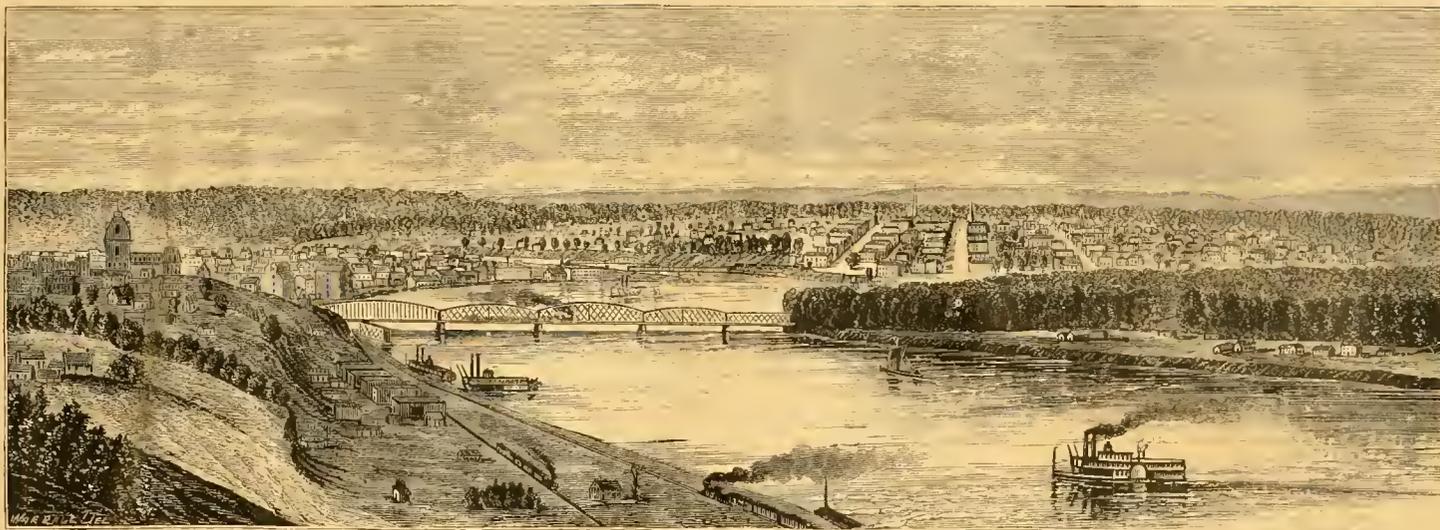
13. The Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers have their sources in Colorado, but most of their tributaries head in the western part of Kansas.

14. The Arkansas River rises in the Rocky Mountains. In its upper course it flows in deep granite cañons, but after entering Kansas its basin widens out into a broad valley with long and gentle slopes.

¹ The sand-hills are drifts of sand which have been formed by the wind in much the same manner as snow-drifts are made. In former years they were constantly shifting with the wind. At the present time, in the majority of instances, they are no longer subject to the action of the wind, being held in place by the grass and vegetation which cover them.

² The following table shows the temperature and rainfall for stations in the eastern, central, and western parts of the state:

STATION.	Location.	Average Summer Temperature.	Average Winter Temperature.	Rainfall.
Leavenworth.	Eastern.	73°	24°	43.7 in.
Concordia.	Central.	74°	24°	41. in.
Dodge City	Western.	74°	27°	23.7 in.



Great Bend of the Missouri River.

(Showing the mouth of the Kaw River, Kansas City, and a part of Kansas City, Mo.)

march of civilization they have nearly or quite disappeared, having given place to vast herds of domestic cattle.

25. Occasionally the lynx, black bear, deer, Texas civet, raccoon, opossum, and prairie-wolf are seen; but these animals are not common. The hare and several species of rodents are numerous.

26. The waters are fairly supplied with food-fish. Grouse and other wild fowl are abundant. The state is occasionally scourged with visits of the Rocky Mountain locust, or "grass-hopper."¹

27. **VEGETATION.**—The natural forestry of the state covers about one-twentieth of its area. This is confined chiefly to the eastern part and the river-bottoms. Among the most useful

¹ The Rocky Mountain locust, *Acrydium americanum*, is confined chiefly to the region of the Plains. It appears in other parts of the Mississippi Valley, but rarely in such numbers as to be destructive. The female when about to lay her eggs forces a hole into the ground by means of the horny valves at the end of her abdomen, selecting preferably land that has not been freshly plowed. In this hole is deposited a frothy, mucous matter, and with it a number of eggs, one by one, until from 20 to 35 are laid. The mucus soon hardens into a firm cement, which holds the eggs together, and the chamber in which they are deposited is finally sealed with the mucus, which is tolerably impervious to water. This process is repeated two or three times, and each female deposits from 120 to 150 eggs. The egg-laying process lasts, in general, from the middle of August to the middle of October. The eggs remain in a dormant state until the following spring, and the hatching, beginning with the first warm weather, continues until the middle of June. The larvæ, when hatched, at once show a ravenous desire for food, but it is not until they have moulted, or cast off their first and second larva-skins, that they begin to migrate. Up to that time they huddle in warm or sheltered places, living on weeds, especially dry fennel. The moulting season once begun, they rise in such swarms that the air is sometimes darkened and the sun obscured. Not infrequently a swarm will cover the ground to the depth of two or three inches. In 1875, near Lane, Kansas, the Big and Little Blue Rivers were crossed by swarms in numerous places. "As they reached the water's edge they began jumping in, one upon another, until they pontooned the stream, thereby effecting a crossing." (*Riley's 8th Report.*) When a swarm has passed a green forest or a grain-field there is not an atom of foliage left. The place is shorn of grass, leaves, and even twigs, more effectually than if a prairie-fire had swept over it. When the larvæ pass into the pupa state, they assume a bright orange color. They are still ravenous, but by this time they begin to perish by millions, and only a few reach the winged stage. The winged insects are less destructive only because there are fewer of them. They are especially destructive to late-maturing crops. Fortunately, it is only about one in ten or twelve years that all the conditions for the growth and development of the insect are fulfilled. Other years, although abundant, they do not develop in such numbers that they are compelled to migrate for food.

² Coal is chiefly carbon, of which charcoal, lampblack, graphite or "black lead," and diamond are also forms. Coal with its products, although belonging with minerals, is of vegetable origin, and the coal-beds do not differ greatly from the stratified

varieties are the oak, elm, walnut, hickory, maple, ash, sycamore, cottonwood, and hackberry. The wild plum and wild cherry are abundant.

28. Many thousand trees are annually planted, the chief varieties being the locust, ailanthus, eucalyptus, conifers, and the common species of fruit trees. Wild grasses are abundant. With the disappearance of the bison, the buffalo- or bunch-grass has largely given place to the more nutritious varieties of bladed grasses.

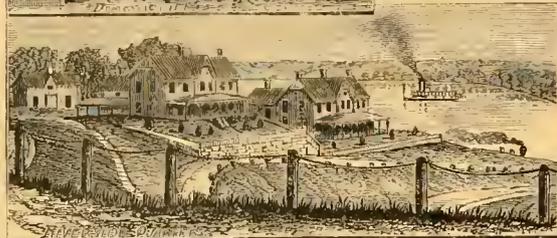
29. **MINERALS.**—The mineral wealth of the state consists chiefly of its coal-beds,² limestone-quarries, and salt-mines. Lead and zinc are the only metals obtained in the state. Gypsum is abundant.

rocks with which they are classed. The coal-beds, like other stratified rocks, have been formed in the presence of water, and in some instances they have been formed and deposited by water. Instead of being vast accumulations of silt, sand, and gravel, however, the coal-seams consist of strata of half-decomposed vegetable matter. In some instances the vegetable matter grew in place; in others it was carried down as drift-wood, or "rafts," and deposited at the mouths of rivers; in still others both the drift-wood and the accumulations by growth are found. The kind of vegetation varies. In some places the coal-field was an immense peat-bog; in others there was a marshy forest in which grew Sigillariae, Calamites, Tree-ferns, and Conifers, together with a thick undergrowth of ferns. The next step in the formation of coal was the subsidence of the thick accumulation of matter below the sea-level. When this had taken place, the water soon covered over the mass with a thick layer of sediment. As the thickness of the overlying sediment increased, the great pressure above gradually squeezed the layer of vegetation to a small fraction of its former thickness. The pressure, and the heat arising from chemical decay, finally changed the vegetable tissue to the mineral we now find as coal. In many localities the processes of accumulation, subsidence, and metamorphosis have taken place repeatedly. In some places there are a hundred or more distinct seams. In the Appalachian coal-fields these seams vary from the thickness of a sheet of paper to sixty feet; in the western fields seams of six and seven feet in thickness are common. There are many varieties of coal; they differ chiefly in the amount of volatile matter, or compounds of carbon and hydrogen, which they contain. Cannel coal contains from fifty to sixty per cent. of hydrocarbons; splint or block coal, from thirty to forty per cent.; ordinary bituminous, from twenty to thirty-five per cent.; and anthracite, from two to twelve per cent. Between the bituminous and the anthracite varieties there are several grades which are variously known as semi-bituminous and semi-anthracite coals. In the bituminous fields the coal-seams are usually horizontal and but slightly disturbed; in the anthracite fields, on the contrary, the seams are greatly folded and disturbed. It is thought from this circumstance that anthracite coal was formed by subjecting the bituminous variety to increased pressure, until, in the presence of heat and moisture, nearly all the volatile hydrocarbons were driven off. Anthracite is therefore a metamorphic coal. At Leavenworth several mines work the same seam at different localities. It is one of the most valuable yet developed in the state. One of the mines belongs to the state, and is worked by convicts of the penitentiary.

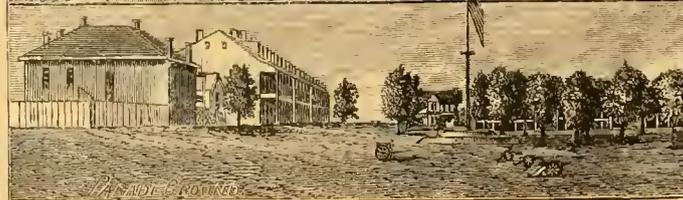
30. The coal is of the bituminous kind, and the beds are confined chiefly to the eastern counties. There are also beds of brown lignite coal¹ in the limestones of the north central part of the state.



31. Limestone adapted for building purposes is found in nearly every part of the state. Certain varieties of this limestone are very soft when first quarried, but rapidly harden. Excellent flagging-stone occurs in Osage and Marion Counties.



32. The region of salt-deposits extends across the



macy. The State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, furnishes technical instruction in those sciences which pertain to the development of the natural resources of the state.

37. There are state normal schools at Emporia, Leavenworth, and Concordia. All these institutions are open to pupils of both sexes.

38. **GOVERNMENT.**—Kansas consists of 106 counties. The government includes Executive, Legislative, and Judicial departments.

39. The Executive Department consists of a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, an Attorney-General, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction. These officers are elected biennially by the people.

40. The Legislative Department consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Senators are chosen for four years and Representatives for two years. The Legislature meets biennially.

41. The Judicial Department includes a Supreme Court and various district and local courts. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and his Associate Justices are elected each for six years.

42. The state is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven representatives. There are therefore nine votes in the electoral college.



VIEWS IN FORT LEAVENWORTH



valleys of the Republican, Solomon, and Saline Rivers. Beds of rock-salt varying from fifty to more than one hundred feet in thickness have been discovered in boring for natural gas² in Rice, Reno, and Ellsworth Counties.

33. Natural-gas wells have been struck at Fort Scott, Paola, Kansas City, and Lyons. In these localities the gas is largely used as fuel in manufacturing-establishments.

34. **EDUCATION.**—The common-school system is one in which the state may justly take pride. A generous school-fund has been provided.³

35. The system embraces primary, grammar, high, and normal schools,⁴ an agricultural college, and a university. The course of instruction begins with the kindergarten and ends with the post-graduate course of the university.

36. The State University, at Lawrence, comprises departments or colleges of science, literature, law, music, and phar-

43. **INDUSTRIES.**—In no other state have the people shown more energy and enterprise in developing the natural resources than in Kansas, and, as a result, since 1860 the state has risen from a position of comparative insignificance to one of the foremost in the Union. Farming is the great industry. More than one-fifth of the state is under cultivation, in addition to the large area used for grazing.

44. Wheat, corn, and grass are the most valuable crops, and in the yield per acre Kansas is one of the foremost states. Oats, rye, and barley are extensively cultivated. Within a few years the cultivation of sorghum—a variety of sugar-cane—has become an important industry. Stock-raising is carried on chiefly in the grazing-lands of the western part.

45. The manufactures consist mainly of lumber, flour, and domestic and farming utensils. The extensive water-power of the streams has done much to develop this industry, and the utilizing of natural gas has given it a great impetus. The man-

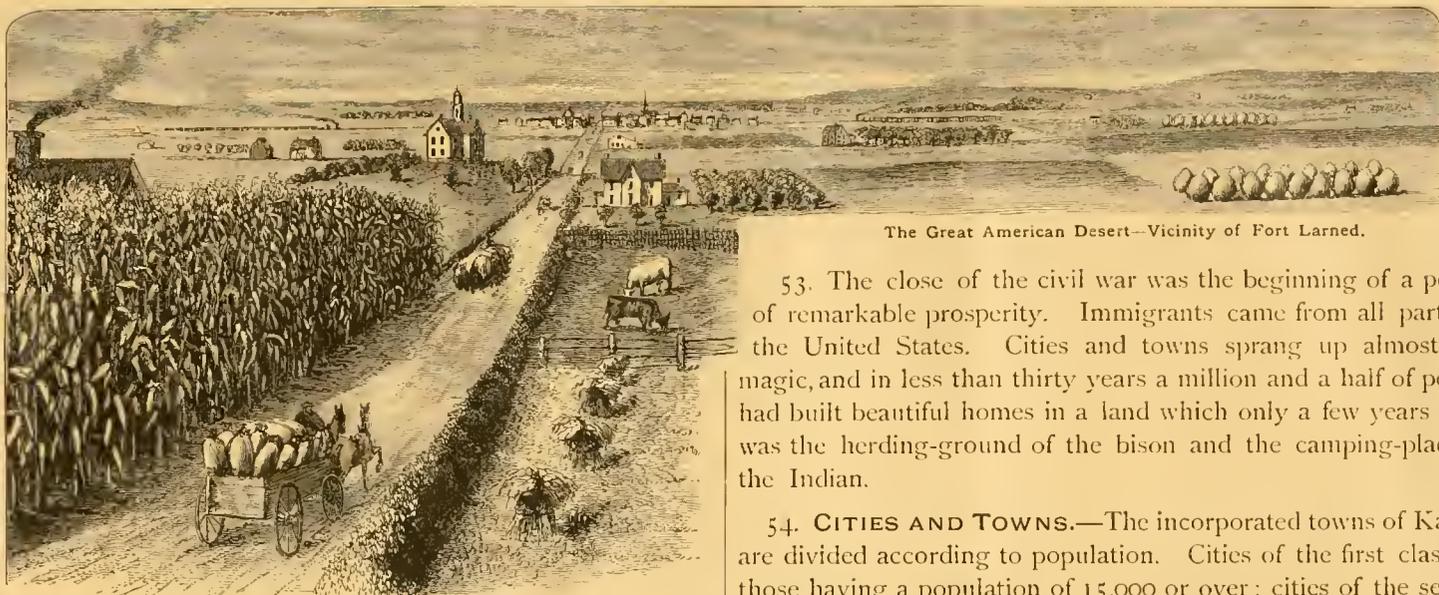
to internal improvements. In Kansas, as well as in several other states, the proceeds from the sales of these lands are made a permanent school fund, the income from which is constantly growing.

⁴ In 1861 there were 217 districts; in 1888, about 8000. Among the private and denominational institutions are Washburn College, the College of the Sisters of Bethany, and the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Topeka, Baker University at Baldwin, Highland University at Highland, St. Mary's Cathedral and St. Mary's Academy at Leavenworth, and St. Mary's Mission and St. Mary's College at St. Mary's. There are about thirty-five institutions of higher learning in the state.

¹ Brown lignite may be considered a coal in which the carbonization of the woody fibre or cellular tissue has not been completed or has been arrested.

² The origin of natural gas is very uncertain, and little is known concerning it. Sometimes it is associated with mineral oil, but in many cases the two seem to be independent of association. The gas consists chiefly of carbon and hydrogen. A small amount of sulphur-gases is commonly present. In Kansas the gas reaches the surface at a pressure of about one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch. About twenty cubic feet of air are required for the consumption of one cubic foot of natural gas.

³ By Congressional provision, the 16th and 32d sections of public land are devoted



The Great American Desert—Vicinity of Fort Larned.

ufacture of sugar from sorghum-cane is a rapidly-developing industry.

46. Mining is confined chiefly to the coal-region, and in the output of coal Kansas has a leading position among the states of the Mississippi Basin. Lead and zinc are mined in Cherokee County, and the products of the mines aggregate about \$500,000 yearly.

47. The commerce of Kansas is almost wholly domestic, and is confined to the shipment of the products of the state and the trans-shipment of much of the freight passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

48. The railways of the state had in 1887 an aggregate length of 8200 miles. The most important trunk-lines are the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé (a transcontinental line extending to the Pacific coast), the Kansas Pacific, the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska, the Missouri Pacific, and the Union Pacific.¹

49. **HISTORICAL.**—Prior to the last French and Indian War, Kansas was a part of the great empire which the French attempted to establish in the Mississippi Valley; In 1803 this territory was ceded to the United States under the name of Louisiana.

50. In 1812 the northern part of this territory was organized as Missouri Territory, and in 1854 the Territory of Kansas was laid off. The new territory extended westward to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Its jurisdiction included nearly all of what are now Colorado and Nebraska.

51. From 1854 to 1861 there was a large immigration from both Northern and Southern States, and a fierce strife was waged to determine whether Kansas should be admitted as a free or a slave state. The strife resulted in its admission as a free state.²

52. The war of secession followed closely upon the admission of Kansas to the Union, and the borders of the state were the scenes of several bloody conflicts. Few, if any, states furnished, proportionately, more soldiers than Kansas.

¹ The several trunk-lines crossing the state own or lease a great number of connecting and local lines. In 1861 there was not a mile of railway in Kansas; in 1887, 2500 miles were constructed.

² In the bill for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska the question as to whether slavery was to be permitted or not was left to the decision of

53. The close of the civil war was the beginning of a period of remarkable prosperity. Immigrants came from all parts of the United States. Cities and towns sprang up almost like magic, and in less than thirty years a million and a half of people had built beautiful homes in a land which only a few years prior was the herding-ground of the bison and the camping-place of the Indian.

54. **CITIES AND TOWNS.**—The incorporated towns of Kansas are divided according to population. Cities of the first class are those having a population of 15,000 or over; cities of the second class are those having a population of between 2000 and 15,000; cities of the third class are those having a population of less than 2000.

55. *Topeka*, the capital, is situated on both sides of the Kaw River, about 67 miles from its mouth, and is in the heart of the most fertile and populous part of the state.

56. The greater part of the city lies on the south bank of the river, the two parts being connected by fine iron bridges. Several lines of railway centre in the city. It is one of the oldest settlements in the state.



State-House, Topeka.

57. *Wichita*, the county-seat of Sedgwick County, is one of the largest cities in the state. It is also the chief railway-centre. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and is the principal *dépôt* and distributing-point for Southern Kansas.

58. The rapid growth of this city is due to the development of railways, twelve of which centre in it. From the sixth city in rank in 1880, it rose to the first in 1887.

59. *Leavenworth*, near the site of Fort Leavenworth, an important United States military post, is the metropolis of the state. It is an important railway centre, and the chief river-port

the people. For seven years after the passage of the bill the state was the scene of lawless violence and bloodshed. Parties of armed men came in from surrounding states, and elections were contested as freely with the bowie-knife and the revolver as with the ballot. When the election returns came in, it was found that in many localities the number of votes far exceeded the population of the election district.

of the Missouri west of Kansas City. An iron bridge nearly a mile and a quarter long spans the river at this point.

60. Leavenworth is in the midst of the chief coal-mines of the state. Its manufactures include lumber, farming utensils, and furniture. There are several large grain-elevators.

61. The public schools are among the best in the country. One of the state normal schools is located in Leavenworth. There are also many private institutions of learning.

62. *Kansas City* is situated opposite Kansas City, Missouri, on the north bank of the Kaw, at its confluence with the Missouri River. It includes Wyandotte, Armourdale, and Armstrong.

63. The machine- and repair-shops of the Kansas Pacific Railway are located at this place. Cable and elevated railways connect the city with Kansas City, Missouri.

64. *Atchison*, an important river-port of the Missouri River, is

ing trade in the southern part of the state. It is an important railway-centre, and contains thriving manufactures.

70. *Wellington*, the county-seat of Sumner County, is situated in one of the most fertile and populous parts of the valley of the Arkansas River. Its remarkable growth is due to the rapid development of the railway-system of Southern Kansas.

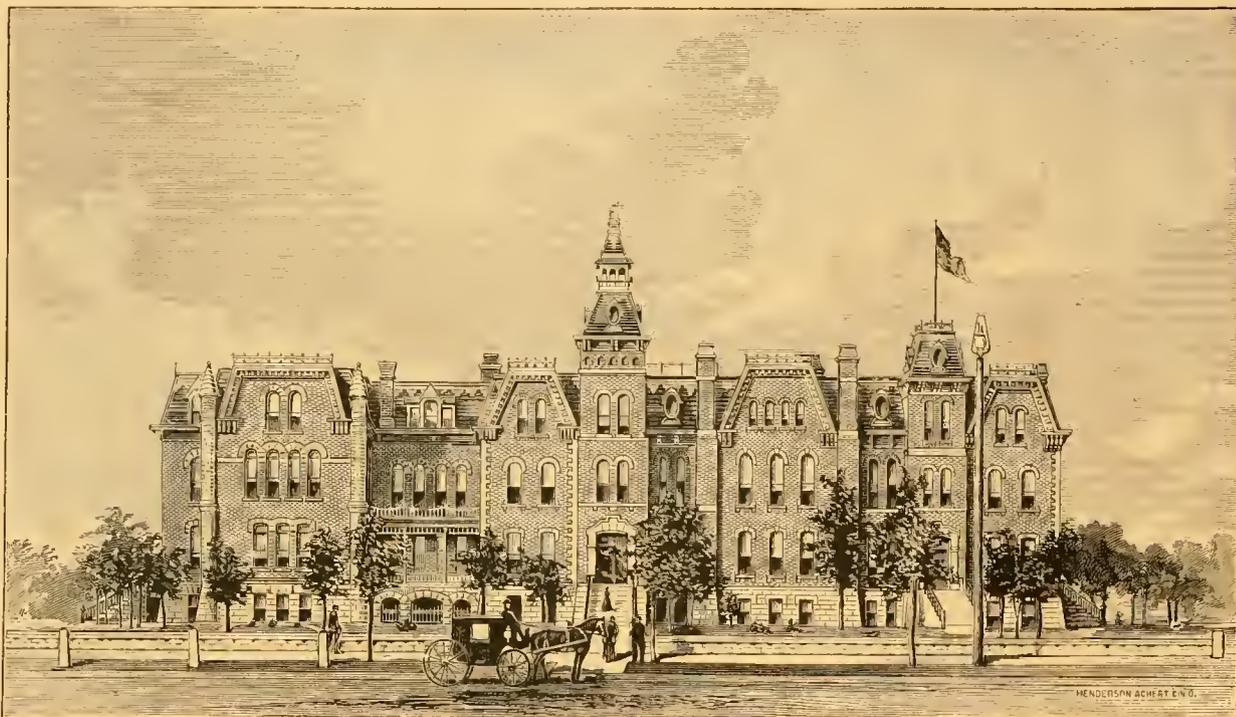
71. **Other Cities and Towns.**—*Valleys of the Kaw and Smoky Hill Rivers.*—Salina, Junction City, Ogden, Manhattan, St. Mary's, Wamego, Abilene, Solomon City, Ellsworth, Russell, Lincoln, Alma, Argentine, Holton, Valley Falls, and Hays City,—all trade-centres located in rich farming-regions.

Valley of the Republican.—Clay Centre, Clifton, Clyde, Concordia, Bellville, Scandia,—thrifty towns in a region of rapidly-increasing population.

Valley of the Solomon.—Minneapolis, Beloit, Cawker City, Kirwin, Phillipsburg, Osborne City, Stockton,—centres of trade.

Valley of the Big Blue and Little Blue.—Irving, Blue Rapids, Waterville, Marysville.

Valley of the Marais des Cygnes.—Ottawa, La Cygne, Paola, Osage City, Osawatomie,—all old settled towns and centres of a well-developed farming-region.



State Normal School, Emporia.

one of the eastern termini of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway. The city has extensive manufactures of flour, brick, furniture, and farming utensils.

65. *Lawrence*, the county-seat of Douglas County, is situated on the Kaw River, in the centre of a rich agricultural region. The river at this point furnishes an abundance of water-power for manufacturing purposes.

66. This city was the scene of many exciting events during the territorial period of Kansas, and was sacked by Quantrell's guerillas during the civil war. The State University is located in Lawrence.

67. *Fort Scott*, the county-seat of Bourbon County, is the centre of a rich coal-region. The mining and shipment of coal constitute the chief industry. It contains also the principal manufacturing establishment of sorghum-sugar.

68. *Emporia* is situated in the heart of a rich grain-region. It is at the intersection of several railway-lines, and contains thriving manufactures. Emporia is the seat of one of the state normal schools.

69. *Hutchinson* is the distributing-point of a large and increas-

Valley of the Arkansas.—Dodge City, Newton, Arkansas City, Kingman, McPherson, Anthony, Great Bend, Garden City, Harper, Laurel, Lyons, Kinsley, Medicine Lodge, Caldwell.

Valley of the Neosho.—Parsons, Council Grove, Pittsburg, Burlington, Chanute, Iola, Humboldt, Oswego, Chetopa,—all located in well-developed farming-regions.

Valley of the Verdigris.—Independence—an important grain-market and a well-built and thriving town—Coffeyville, Fredonia, Neodesha, Eureka, Yates Centre.

Valley of the Walnut.—Winfield, El Dorado, Augusta.

POPULATION OF CITIES.

Cities of Kansas having a population of 3000 and upwards, March 1, 1887.

CITIES.	Popula- tion.	CITIES.	Popula- tion.
Wichita	31,760	Abilene	5,025
Leavenworth	31,210	Independence	5,000
Topeka	29,973	Kingman	4,068
Kansas City	25,066	Pittsburg	4,033
Atchison (1885)	15,599	McPherson	3,800
Lawrence	10,829	Junction City	3,702
Fort Scott	10,620	Dodge City	3,687
Emporia	10,319	Anthony	3,574
Hutchinson	9,012	Concordia	3,534
Wellington	9,682	Olathe	3,505
Newton	8,339	Harper	3,463
Ottawa	7,000	Chanute	3,369
Salina	7,811	Manhattan	3,345
Parsons	6,010	Minneapolis	3,331
Clay Centre	6,840	Oswego	3,225
Winfield	6,184	Paoli	3,211
Arkansas City	6,066	Beloit	3,132
El Dorado	5,733		3,010



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