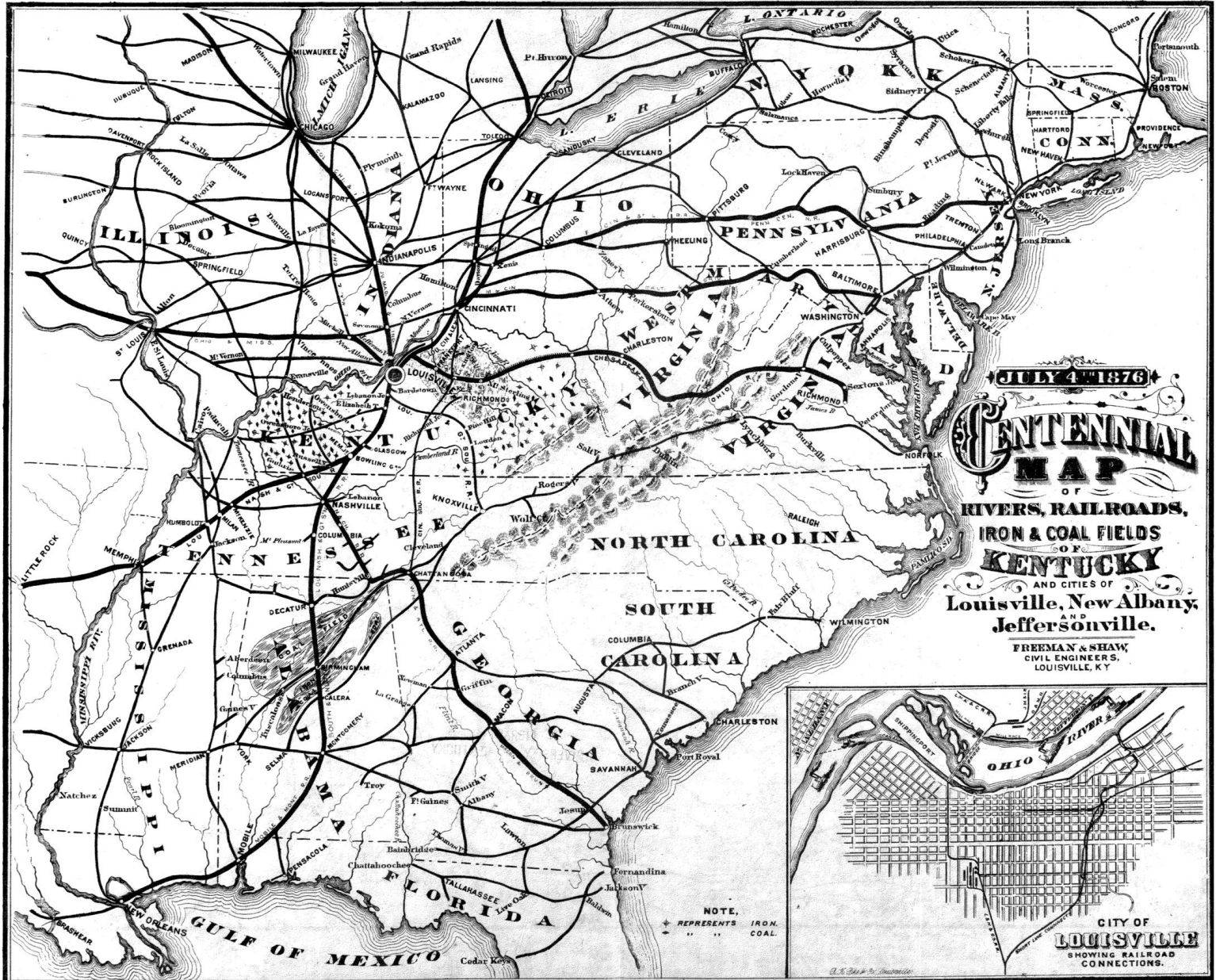


CENTENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES
OF THE
STATE OF KENTUCKY
AND THE
COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES
OF THE CITIES OF
LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW ALBANY AND JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

COMPILED BY A. HOGELAND,
Late Sec'y M. & M. Exchange, Louisville.

PRINTED AT THE COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.
1878.

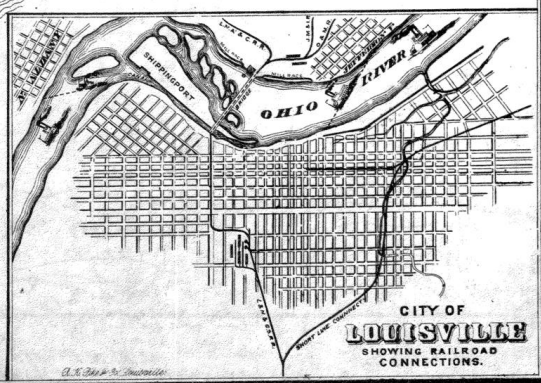
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JULY 4, 1876

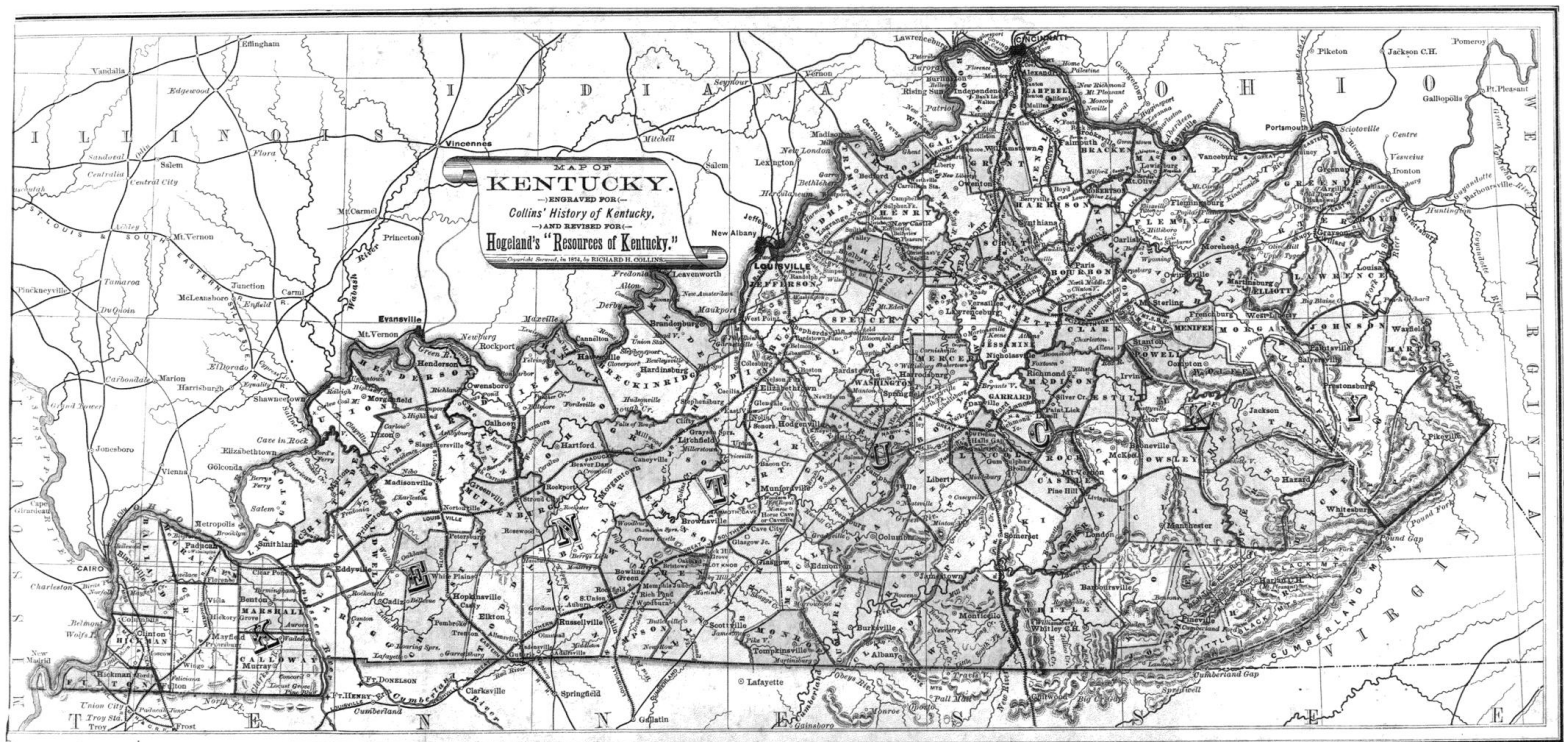
CENTENNIAL MAP
 OF
**RIVERS, RAILROADS,
 IRON & COAL FIELDS
 OF KENTUCKY**
 AND CITIES OF
**Louisville, New Albany,
 AND Jeffersonville.**

FREEMAN & SHAW
 CIVIL ENGINEERS,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.



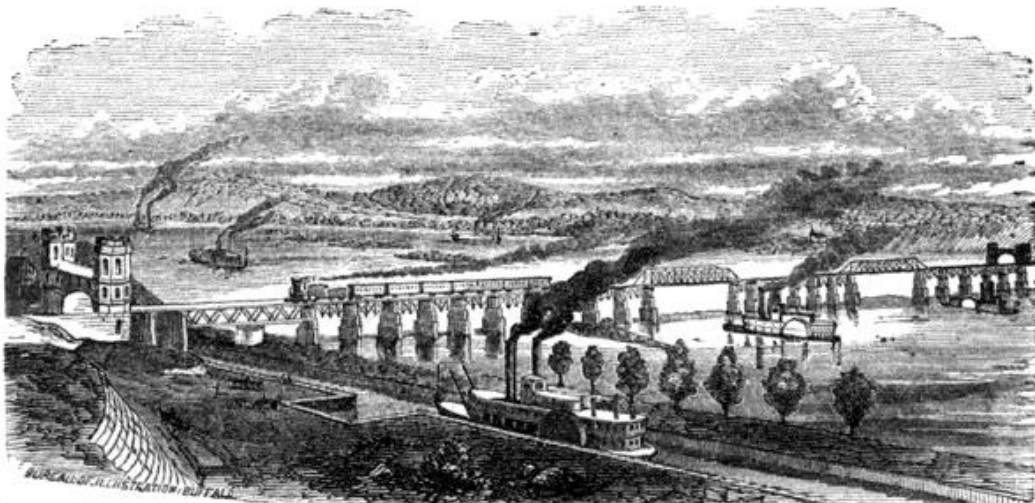
NOTE.
 + REPRESENTS IRON.
 * " " " " COAL.

A. S. Taylor & Co. Publishers





Engraved for Collins' History of Kentucky.
CITY HALL, LOUISVILLE.



Engraved for Collins' History of Kentucky.
RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE FALLS, AT LOUISVILLE.

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Lieutenant-Governor,

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

Secretary of State,

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

Assistant Secretary of State,

THOS. BRONSTON.

Attorney-General,

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Treasurer,

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Adjutant General,

J. M. WRIGHT.

Quartermaster General,

J. P. NUCKOLS.

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Hon. WM. S. PRYOR, Judge.

Hon. MARTIN H. COFER, Judge.

Hon. JOHN M. ELLIOTT, Judge.

Clerk Court of Appeals, THOS. C. JONES.

Reporter, W. P. D. BUSH.

Kentucky Geological Survey, N. S. SHALER, Director.

Commissioner Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics, W. J. DAVIE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 13, 1876.

HON. CHAS. D. JACOB, *Mayor of Louisville:*

Dear Sir,—A pamphlet setting forth the resources and advantages belonging to our city and state has been prepared under the auspices of our M. and M. Exchange by their secretary, Col. A. Hogeland, designed for home and foreign distribution. At a public meeting of our business men, held recently, the undersigned were appointed a committee to arrange for its publication. We have received private subscriptions from a large number of our leading public-spirited business men sufficient for that purpose. In order to secure for the work what its contents deserve, the fullest possible consideration on the part of those who may read it, we respectfully request of you, and through you the honorable City Council, the appointment of a committee of one or more from each branch of the General Council who with yourself shall examine the said pamphlet and attach thereto an expression of their sanction and indorsement if found worthy.

Very respectfully

C. S. SNEAD,
J. NELSON HARRIS,
W. T. HUNTER.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1, 1876.

Messrs. SNEAD, HARRIS, and HUNTER, *Committee:*

Gentlemen,—Responding to your request, I have the honor to state that I have examined the "Citizens' Pamphlet," issued under the auspices of the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Exchange, and take great pleasure in indorsing it as a full, fair, and commendable exposition of the matters treated therein. It has also received the official indorsement of the Board of Aldermen.

CHARLES D. JACOB.

MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE, }
Louisville, Ky., June 6, 1876. }

TO THE PUBLIC:—At a recent public meeting of the business men of Louisville held at the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Exchange a committee of leading citizens was appointed to provide a suitable map of Louisville and Kentucky; also to prepare in pamphlet form a statement of the numerous advantages that Louisville and the adjacent cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, as well as the state of Kentucky, present for the consideration of manufacturers and others who contemplate locating in Louisville, and those who desire information regarding the advantages of our location and surroundings.

That committee is composed of gentlemen of wealth and of the highest social and commercial standing

After a careful review of the following pamphlet on Louisville and her advantages, we are satisfied that it is entitled to the fullest credit, and we therefore commend it to the careful consideration of manufacturers and capitalists throughout the United States and Canada; also to those of Great Britain, France, Germany, and other European countries.

B. F. AVERY, *President*,
A. G. MUNN, *Vice-President*,
R. E. MILES, *Vice President*,
H. A. DUMESNIL, *Treasurer*,
JOHN M. CARSON,
THEO. CIMIOTTI,
H. BURKHARDT
T. E. C. BRINLY,
A. HOGELAND, *Sec'y M. and M. Ex.*

INTRODUCTION.

The statements of the resources of the respective counties, requested some months since through a committee of business men of Louisville, for publication in pamphlet form in connection with the Louisville pamphlet published and distributed last year at the Centennial, and among manufacturers and capitalists of this and European countries, have been received, and are herewith presented. They have been prepared by the Judges and Circuit and County Court Clerks, with the assistance and advice of other leading citizens, and while general in their outline, they are entirely reliable, and sufficient to give persons at a distance a correct idea of the topography of the country, and from which the reader may readily ascertain the name and location of counties where coal, iron, lead, zinc, fluor spar, marl beds, and petroleum abound, also the timber districts and the sections producing blue grass, hemp, tobacco, corn, wheat, and oats, as well as the fruits of the climate.

The State of Kentucky does not owe a dollar of State debt.

The educational system of the State so prominently set forth, as well as the high moral and social condition of the inhabitants, is a source of just pride to every citizen.

It is conceded by the committee of our citizens and members of the press, who have examined it, to be a fair, full, and explicit synopsis of the subjects treated therein.

The replies thereto contain sufficient information on each of the subjects to justify further inquiry from the coal and iron masters, farmers, stock breeders, manufacturers, and capitalists in other quarters of the country desiring a location in our State. The small compass of the work secures its mailing at the cost of a few cents. No other book for like purpose and containing so much information has ever before been presented to the public; hence it is, our vast resources in minerals and products of the soil, stock raising, navigable rivers, water courses, choice springs, etc., are comparatively unknown.

The list of questions prepared and mailed to the County Court Clerks, and on which the reports are based, are as follows:

QUESTIONS TO COUNTY COURT CLERKS.

You will please answer the following questions in regard to your county: First—Character of soil. Second—Quality and variety of timber. Third—What portion of soil is adapted to blue grass, hemp, wheat, corn, tobacco, etc. Fourth—State your proximity to rivers, railroads; state if you have any coal and iron fields and stone quarries and other mineral, and quality of the same, and if any of the mines are open. Fifth—State name of any furnace located in your county. Sixth—State if farmers in your county are breeders of fine stock, horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and poultry. Seventh—State price at which open farms are selling, also, price of unimproved lands. Eighth—State advantages for education. Ninth—State if your streams afford water power. Tenth—State what fruits are produced in your county. Eleventh—State any other special advantages your county possesses for immigration or investment of capital.

A. HOGELAND,

Sec'y. Committee.

CENTENNIAL REPORT.

To the Manufacturers, Mechanics, Merchants, and Capitalists of the United States, Canada, and Europe:

In compliance with the action of a public meeting of the citizens of Louisville held recently at the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Exchange appointing a committee to examine into and prepare for general distribution throughout the United States and Europe a brief summary of the mineral, agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and other resources of our city and state, we beg leave to submit this report, believing the statements made herein will furnish substantial evidences that no city in the United States presents advantages superior to those of Louisville for manufactories of every class.

It is proper to say in this connection that while Louisville ranks among the largest and best regulated cities of America, no extended effort has ever been made with a view to the advertising of its resources or the advantages of its geographical position, although it is fully admitted that no city on the continent is so fortunate in the possession of cheap coal and iron, of proximity to such vast forests of the finest walnut, oak, hickory, ash, and other timber, and of a location by which merchants and manufacturers are enabled to reach a larger portion of the United States by railroads and navigable rivers than can any other city.

Location.—The city of Louisville is situated in north latitude $38^{\circ} 17'$ and in longitude $85^{\circ} 45'$ west, upon an elevated and beautiful plain on the south bank of the Ohio, in a great southern bend of that river, and immediately opposite its falls. It is by water 598 miles below Pittsburgh, 132 miles below Cincinnati, 368 above Cairo, 607 above Memphis, 1,377 above New Orleans, and 568 from St. Louis; and by rail 65 miles from Frankfort, 94 from Lexington, and 185 from Nashville.

The city stands seventy feet above the low water mark in the Ohio river, and twenty-five feet above the highest flood mark. It has a *river frontage of twelve miles*.

Its area is eighteen square miles, ample, without further extension, for a population of 500,000.

Out of 117 counties in the state of Kentucky its railways enable it to reach 75, and in addition 33 counties are accessible by water, thus making 108 out of the 117 counties of the state subsidiary to its commerce.

History, Population, etc.—Louisville was laid out in 1780, and incorporated as a city in 1828.

The population at the present time is 155,967.

The confidence of its citizens in the future prosperity of Louisville, even in times of financial distress, has been evinced by the opening of new branches of industry and the erection of a superior class of buildings for manufacturing and mercantile purposes. During the past year 1,200 buildings have been erected at a cost of \$2,500,000.

The sales of property last year amounted to \$6,000,000.

The business of Louisville aggregated, last year, \$100,000,000. These figures represent the *bona fide* sales, and do not, as in the case of the returns of many other cities, include all merchandise that happens *to pass through* the city from other points.

The credit of the city is excellent. Its bonds are secured by a well arranged sinking fund, the provisions of which are faithfully and rigidly carried out. During the great financial depression of the past three years the city's bonds have advanced from 85c to par.

Water Power.—The subject of utilizing the immense water power which the city is so fortunate as to possess is now under careful consideration, and competent engineers are closely examining the matter, and they unqualifiedly indorse the practicability of the enterprise. The improvement of this vast power is evidenced in the mills in successful operation on the Indiana side of the falls with capacity for 1,000 barrels of flour per day.

Public Schools.—Deep interest is felt in the public school system. Fully thirty buildings have been provided and a number of rooms rented, the expense of the system being about \$300,000 a year. Night schools have also been opened during the past two years, also a school of design for apprentices and young mechanics.

Comparative Health.—The death rate last year was only 17 to every 1,000, fully justifying the claim that the city is one of the healthiest in the country.

All Machinery in the manufactories is by special legislation exempt from taxation.

Manufacturers.—Within the past few years the manufacturing interests of the city have assumed great proportions, and, as they are rapidly increasing in the present depressed state of affairs throughout the country, it is not improper to place Louisville in the rank of the great manufacturing cities of the country in the near future. *It has four large manufactories of plows* and agricultural implements, one of which is the largest in the world, with a trade not only from all parts of this country, but from Europe and even from other portions of the world. The united capacity of these manufactories in the item of plows alone is 1,000 per day. Other manufactories will be noticed under their appropriate heads.

Tanneries.—The tanneries of the city are a source of just pride. There are twenty-three of them in the city, employing a capital of three millions of dollars. Their trade is divided between this country and Europe. Louisville sole leather has a great reputation, which is justly earned, being the second most important in this country.

Iron Pipe Works.—Louisville is also noted for the superior quality of iron gas and water pipe which is now furnished from this to every principal city in the North, West, and South. The manufactory has a capacity for melting 200 tons of iron per day, and employs 300 men. Capital, \$500,000.

Plate Glass Works.—There are two plate glass manufactories at the falls, the Louisville Plate Glass Manufacturing Company, in this city, and the Star Glass Company, at New Albany. Each represents fully \$1,000,000 capital. They employ about 500 operatives. The glass made by them is equal to the best French plate, and has proved a successful rival to foreign glass. Orders are being shipped to all parts of the United States. Also at New Albany there are three furnaces for the manufacture of window glass and one for jars and bottles.

Paper Mills.—The city has two large paper mills making printing paper for books and newspapers exclusively. They employ a large force, and have a capital of \$1,000,000.

Planing Mills.—Twelve planing mills furnish lumber and builders' material to every Southern state. To these we are indebted in a measure for cheap building material.

Engine and Machine Shops, etc.—Of these the city has a large number, which successfully compete with those in other parts of the Union.

Bolt and Screw Works.—Of these there are two doing a thriving business.

Carriage and Wagon Axle Works.—There is one extensive manufactory of this class.

Boiler and Sheet Iron Works.—Louisville has several boiler shops and sheet iron works, the trade of which extends all over the Southern and Western States.

Architectural Foundries.—The three architectural foundries and one at New Albany are classed among the largest and best regulated in the United States. They employ about 600 operatives and \$1,500,000 capital, and are constantly filling orders for iron-front buildings and other architectural work in many of the important cities of the country as far north as Chicago, as far South as New Orleans, and west to St. Louis. These foundries are famous for their fine castings and their superior class of work generally.

Portable Saw Mills, Threshers, Axles, Sugar Mills, Corn Shellers, etc.—Louisville has several very extensive manufactories of this class of useful and popular machinery, among which can be mentioned the Southwestern Agricultural Works and the Louisville Axle Works.

Circular Saws.—There is one of this class manufacturing all kinds of saws, with the best reputation.

Cotton Market.—Louisville is just beginning to attract some attention as a cotton market. Several houses of large means have lately embarked in the business, and have drawn considerable cotton here which has been sold at very satisfactory prices to the owners; while on the other hand New England spinners are beginning to look upon this point as a very convenient source of supplies, and all appearances indicate that this must become quite a prominent cotton market, as it is now the leading tobacco market of this country. Fully 300,000 bales of cotton pass here every year on its way from the South to the

East, and there is no good reason why a large part of this should not find a market right here, and be shipped from here direct to the New England mills, instead of paying a toll to the seaports before it finds its way to the mills. The location is certainly most favorable. With her immense trade with the cotton states, it is the natural stopping point for their cotton, while freights from the plantations are very reasonable; indeed it can reach no other market at less expense, and at no distant day we predict that all these advantages will be fully appreciated.

Cotton, Wool, and Jeans Manufactories.—In Louisville there are three very large manufactories of Kentucky Jeans, the “Eclipse,” “Old Kentucky,” and “Hope” mills, and at New Albany is located the “New Albany Woolen and Cotton Mills.” The reputation of these goods is of the highest order, and their brands find a ready sale in every market, including New Orleans, New York, St. Louis, and San Francisco. Aggregate capital, \$1,500,000.

Burning and Lubricating Oils.—Of this class there are two manufactories.

Manufactories of White Lead and Oil, and Paint Dealers. There are two extensive manufactories of white lead, the Kentucky Lead and Oil Company, and the American. The former of these has just completed entirely new and very extensive works, doubling the capital and capacity. Their brands are very popular and enjoy a large and ready sale. Capital, \$350,000. Also four large wholesale establishments in painters’ material.

Iron Bridge Works.—An extensive and complete iron bridge works, covering an area of 14 acres, which constructs bridges for all parts of the country, is also successfully carried on. Capital, \$300,000. The bridge here, one mile in length, was built by this company; cost, \$1,800,000.

Car Wheels.—The “Louisville Car Wheel Works” make superior wheels, and supply many of the most important roads in the country.

Stone and Marble.—Fully twenty stone and marble yards enjoy a large trade in this city, and ship their goods to all points. These have all added greatly to the architectural beauty of the city by the addition of many stone and marble-front buildings for business purposes and private residences.

Monumental Work.—There is also located here the largest house in the monumental line in the United States. They being the largest importers of wrought marble into the United States from their own quarries in Italy, with branch houses in New York, San Francisco, Indianapolis and Atlanta.

Boots and Shoes.—There are eight manufactories of ladies' fine sewed shoes, one of men's and boys' calf and kip sewed and pegged boots. They have grown up within a short time. Their make is popular and takes precedence in the market over other goods, and their prices are lower than Cincinnati or Philadelphia makes of equal quality. There are some thirty wholesale boot and shoe houses, doing a business of \$6,000,000 annually.

Pork-packing and Hams.—Louisville is one of the leading pork-packing cities of the country. There are several firms which give attention specially to the curing of hams, and it is generally conceded that Louisville hams are superior to most others. The great demand for them in this country, as well as in Europe, is a guarantee of their popularity. The capital invested in the pork and ham trade of Louisville is about \$3,000,000.

Rolling Mills and Forges.—Louisville has two large rolling mills, with a capital of over \$1,000,000. They employ 500 operatives, manufacture merchant iron, sheet iron, and rails. There are also two mills at New Albany; one for merchant iron and nails, and one for railroad iron. Also at this point a steam forge for the forging of steamboat shafts, car axles, etc. Capital, \$1,500,000, with 500 operatives.

Saw Mills.—Seven saw mills make every class of lumber in use. Capital, \$300,000; capacity, 20,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

Ship Yards.—There are two ship yards at Jeffersonville, from which a number of steamers are annually launched. With few exceptions all of the famous steamers and floating palaces on the lower Mississippi River, and in fact, nearly all the large-sized steamboats, were built here. Louisville has secured this business on account of its proximity to the finest growth of timber found in this part of the country, an advantage which could not be overcome by other cities in their competition for boat-building.

Soap and Candles.—There are five large soap and two candle factories in Louisville, and one at New Albany. Over \$1,000,000 capital is employed. Their trade extends over the entire South.

Stoves, Grates, Iron Mantels, and Tin Ware.—There are several very large manufactories of stoves, grates and mantels in this city and New Albany. These have a trade that extends into every county in the Southern States. In marbled mantels and grates, Louisville ranks second in number of establishments, and *first* in rank in quality of goods made. There are six establishments manufacturing these goods, with a reputation not confined to Kentucky, or even to America. Louisville stoves and marbled mantels rank among the best in the United States. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Louisville Grain Elevator.—Capacity for storage, 200,000 bushels. All railroads coming to the city deliver their cars at elevator, thus saving all drayage; and when sold to go North, is reloaded on cars. All grain is handled in bulk, thus saving expense of bags. Two-thirds of all wheat received last season passed through the elevator, and, by having cheap storage, a stock of wheat was kept on hand, which caused orders from a distance to be received for our Kentucky wheat which, before the elevator was built, could not be filled for want of stock.

Flouring Mills.—Good flouring mills are not lacking. One of these, situated on the falls and driven by water power, is one of the largest in the United States. The mills have a capacity for 1,000 barrels of flour per day. The brands are considered equal to the best in the United States.

Carriages.—Louisville is now making the best class of carriages to be found in any market. There are twenty of these manufactories. The abundance of choice and cheap timber, such as "shell-bark hickory," ash, and sugar tree, is a great advantage to this class of manufacture.

Wagons.—Of these there are several large manufactories, besides numerous smaller ones. The wagons made here are very substantial. One of these firms makes the famous Adams Express wagons, which, with their other work, are shipped both North and South.

Cooper Shops.—This is a center for the manufacture of barrels, casks, etc. There are numerous shops, by reason of the abundance of timber.

Bakeries.—All large cities have a long list of bakeries. Some of them here do a very extensive business in the exportation of bread, biscuits, etc.

Queensware.—In this branch of business there are eight first-class wholesale houses. They employ \$500,000 capital. Their trade extends over the entire South. This being a port of entry, seaboard ports have no advantages over Louisville for the importation of articles which are almost exclusively made abroad.

Sewing Machines.—There are several agencies, representing the most popular sewing machines now before the public.

Copper Works.—There are several manufactories of this class, filling orders for the largest distilleries, boilers, steamers, lightning rods, and chemical operators, soda fountains, beer and tubing, and evaporating pipes for salt wells.

Bell Works.—One of the oldest and most extensive manufactories of brass bells for church, school, and all other purposes is located here.

Plantation Machine Works.—Manufacture extensively cotton gin and corn mill drivers and cotton presses, either for steam or horse power. Capital, \$50,000.

Electrotype and Stereotype Foundry.—It has one, doing an extensive business, extending over the entire South.

Direct Importers of Foreign Wines, Fruits, and Luxuries.—The city has a goodly number of wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic wines, being French, Italian, German, and American merchants. A large business is also done in choice fancy foreign fruits and delicacies. At least four wholesale firms are specially prominent.

Edge Tools.—There are three manufactories of edge tools and choice fine pocket and table cutlery, and two manufactories of surgical instruments.

Bellows Manufactories.—One very large and complete, making an article of bellows that is very superior and in use by smiths and in forges over the entire West and South.

Auction and Commission Houses.—Our city has three of the largest auction and commission houses in the country, employing a very large capital, and selling to city and country dealers. One

auction firm has been in successful operation since 1826. There are a large number of smaller auctioneers, who sell a large amount annually.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting, and Supplies for Same.—The city is supplied with several extensive manufactories, and there are besides many dealers in all the articles pertaining to plumbing, gas and steam fitting, and supplies for same.

Scales.—Two scale manufactories do a large business.

Iron Cornices.—Three extensive manufactories of galvanized iron cornices are in full and successful operation, with a rapidly increasing demand for their wares.

Brass Foundries and Lock Manufactories.—There are three of this class of manufacturers, who supply locks and builders' hardware.

Terra Cotta and Drain Pipe.—There are two manufactories of terra cotta statuary, vases, door and window caps, and drain pipes. These are articles much sought after by reason of their cheapness, their ornamental and durable character. Also one manufactory of cement pipe and well linings.

Jewelry.—The number and extent of the manufactories and dealers in clocks, watches, diamonds, and jewelry has secured for Louisville the fame of being the most extensive market in the South.

Children's Carriages and Toys.—There are several large manufactories of children's wagons, baby carriages, etc., where strong and durable work is made.

Carriage Hardware.—There are five firms who handle articles in this line, one of whom make a speciality of such goods, known as carriage hardware. Their united capital is over \$1,000,000.

Saddles and Harness.—Louisville is one of the leading saddle and harness manufactories of the South and West. There are about twenty manufactories, with ample capital. With the best quality of leather to select from, they are able to make horse collars, harness, saddles, and bridles of more lasting quality and cheaper than any where else in the United States.

Trunk Manufactories.—Trunk manufacturing is an important interest. There are several factories. Two of these are the largest in the South or West. Every known variety and style is made.

Iron and Hardware.—Louisville is a great center for the storing and distribution of every variety of iron, nails, steel, and builders' hardware. There are numerous wholesale firms, who employ a large capital, and have a business, like that of dry goods, clothing, etc., extending into every Southern State.

Car Works.—The Ohio Falls Car Works is one of the largest manufactories in the world. They build all kinds of passenger and freight cars, and their works are located at Jeffersonville at the head of the falls. A very large capital is employed. They have stocked many of the Western and Southern roads. The cheapness of iron, coal, and lumber, added to the facility of distribution, was the principal reason for the location of the works at this point.

Furniture.—Louisville is especially proud of its furniture manufactories. It is the second city in the United States in point of quantity and quality of products in this line. The capital invested in furniture manufacturing and in chairs, etc., will aggregate \$2,000,000, employing 2,000 operatives. There are two manufactories located at New Albany. The abundance and cheapness of lumber also gives to this business the greatest advantage. Walnut lumber is \$5 to \$10 per thousand cheaper in Louisville than in Cincinnati, and \$30 less than in New York. Every city and town in the Southern States can show, in addition to other manufactured goods, bills of lading for furniture from Louisville.

Sash, Doors, and Blinds.—These are made in large quantities and shipped to all points. There are six large mills constantly at work.

Lumber Yards.—Of these there are a great number, and, as previously stated, we have lumber in hard woods more abundant and cheaper than any city in the Union.

Stained Glass and Decoration Painting.—Louisville has a wide reputation for the wonderful skill its artisans have displayed in many branches of industry, and among these are the decorations in the churches. Louisville artists are frequently called upon by other cities to display their taste and skill in the decorative art.

Dry Goods and Notions.—The city is fully represented in all lines of this business. It has been the aim of its merchants to make this a market in every way equal to New York and Boston, and this in a great measure they have done. They duplicate orders to the

great houses of the East. This could not be otherwise, since they procure their goods directly from the manufacturers of Europe as well as of this country, and thus save the profit charged by the importer and jobber, while their store and other expenses are not one half as much as they are in the East. The sales of one of these houses during the busy season aggregate \$50,000 per day.

Clothing.—Neither New York nor other markets can carry more complete stocks of ready-made clothing, however much larger they may be, than Louisville. The ample capital of the wholesale dealers enables them to import cloths direct from Europe, or to deal direct with home manufacturers, and to bring the manufacture of garments immediately under their own supervision. Their clothing is guaranteed as to quality and work and as to fashion in styles.

Drugs.—The drug trade of Louisville is one of the most important in the West and South. It involves an immense capital, and dealers successfully compete with all other markets for the Southwestern trade. A large importing trade is carried on direct with France and England.

Tobacco Manufactories.—Louisville stands among the foremost of cities for the manufacture of tobacco. The chief reason for the superiority of our brands is that our manufacturers are on the market every day, and can thus select the choice qualities of leaf, and from the largest stock in the world. Great care is bestowed in the process of manufacture. This branch of business affords employment to over 2,000 people and pays a weekly revenue tax of nearly \$100,000.

Leaf Tobacco Market.—Louisville is the largest in the world, and this has been secured by reason of the vast line of river and railroad communication. So important is this considered in the eyes of the commercial world that there now are resident agents from every important city in Europe, as well as from the governments of Italy, France, and Spain, and the agents from our own seaboard cities and other points. The important depots and sale warehouses are nine in number, and their sales and advances amount to \$10,000,000 annually. The houses are named, respectively, Farmers, Planters (Kentucky Tobacco Association), Falls City, Louisville, Boone, Ninth Street, and Pickett. The state of Kentucky produces above 100,000 hogsheads annually. The annual sales in hogsheads reaches 70,000.

Book Publishers.—This is one of the most important book, job, and blank book manufacturing points in the United States. Three of the houses are among the largest for their specialty—that of blank books—and one makes a specialty of school books. Their united capital is not less than \$1,000,000.

Flour, Grain, and Produce Brokers.—Louisville has a number of extensive dealers in flour, grain, and produce. In fact it has become a point for the concentration of flour and produce by reason of its superior shipping facilities not only with the South and West, but even with portions of the country more remote. The flour of many important mills at the Northwest finds a ready market here, notwithstanding the large mills in operation here.

Manufacturers of Musical Instruments.—This city has long been famous for the production of fine pianos and organs. There are four manufactories of the former and one of the latter. An evidence of the popularity of this manufacture is the increase in the demand.

Publishers of Music.—There are two houses publishing music. One of these has been in existence twenty years, and is the largest in the Southwest. They have 17,000 plates for music.

Breweries.—There are a number of large breweries which do an extensive business and ship heavily to the South and West, which, coming under the head of luxuries, yields a heavy tax to the government.

Hops and Malt.—There are several extensive houses dealing in malt and hops.

Dealers in Tobacco and Cigar Manufacturers.—There are scores of cigar manufacturers and a number of wholesale dealers in plug tobacco and cigars. Their stocks are very large, and their trade extends to every part of the United States.

Metallic Burial Cases.—There are two manufactories of this class, supplying the trade of the South.

Bourbon Whisky.—As the climate of France and Germany has made those countries famous for the richness of their wines, so has Kentucky become noted for the peculiar and superior quality of its Bourbon whisky. This finds a ready sale in all parts of the world among dealers in pure liquors, druggists, and compounders of medi-

cines. There are over thirty wholesale dealers in this article of commerce in Louisville, with a capital of several millions of dollars. Genuine Bourbon whisky is made only in Kentucky.

Pure Bourbon Distilleries.—There are throughout the State a number of distilleries, making a speciality of Pure Bourbon whisky. The largest of these is located here, and this latter company also hold the largest stock of strictly pure Bourbon whisky on the continent.

The National Grange.—This is the headquarters of the National Grange. Its objects are the social and moral improvement of the great body of husbandry, and also the keeping of full and accurate statistical reports of the soils and the productions of every section of the country. It has also a commendable system of benevolence by which the inhabitants of any State or section suffering from famine or short crops may be supplied at once with the necessaries of life.

The American Co-operative Union—Which has its headquarters for the United States in Louisville, was established to introduce the Rochdale System of Co-operation, which has been so successful in England, enabling consumers or purchasers to procure groceries and merchandise of the best quality without fraud, adulteration, or tricks of trade, and without being fleeced by speculative profits. Sales are made at the customary prices, and the profits accumulate for the benefit of the purchasers. The model store of this Union has been in successful operation over a year in Tyler Block, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, offering its advantages not only to citizens of Louisville but to purchasers from all parts of the State, especially to country merchants, who will find in the Co-operative Union an agency by which they can transact their business, often more satisfactorily than by visiting the city.

Cheap Building Material.—*Rock, Lime, Clay, Cement, and Sand.*—It can not be said of any other city in the United States as it can of Louisville that the chief articles entering into building material, rock, brick, clay, lime, sand, and hydraulic cement, are found in large quantities within the city limits.

Cement Mills and Stone Quarries.—Eight cement mills make 450,000 barrels of cement annually, which finds a market from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadas to the Gulf. There is fully one million dollars invested in this manufacture. It is indis-

pensible in the construction of stone masonry, bridges, sewers, water and gas works. Many of the principal houses and several churches in Louisville are built with hydraulic cement and stone from quarries in the vicinity, and are as compact as if built from Vermont granite.

Fertilizers.—There are two mills making largely of bone dust and superphosphate of lime, bone guano, etc.

Tropical Fruits.—The convenience of reaching the Gulf States, Cuba, and Central America, both by river and rail, has resulted in the opening up of a large trade between these sections and Louisville. Oranges, lemons, pineapples, bananas, and other varieties of tropical fruits here find a point more central for distribution than elsewhere, and they are sold by wholesale as cheap as in New Orleans.

Louisville and Portland Canal.—This is the largest canal in the world in capacity for steamboats, etc.; the locks are the largest ever constructed, and are of solid stone masonry. They are 80 feet in width by 370 feet from hollow corn to hollow corn, and 46 feet in height.

Streets, Avenues, and Grand Thoroughfares.—Louisville is one of the few cities that has enforced a system of wide streets, avenues, and drives, all in straight lines, crossing at right angles. It differs from all other cities in the width of the principle streets. Main street is the site of the wholesale business in dry goods, notions, and groceries, furniture, carpets, grain, flour, cotton, and tobacco warehouses, whisky and provision stores. Market street has a long line of elegant stone and brick buildings in which are wholesale and retail stores, banks, etc.; also on this street are numerous manufactories and extensive market buildings. Jefferson street is also a thoroughfare of great width, and, like Market and Main streets, makes a splendid showing of stone-front buildings, conspicuous among which are the City Hall and Court-house.

Residence Streets.—Broadway eclipses all the streets in its great width, and also for the number of large and superb churches and elegant private residences. Chestnut street is conspicuous for its many fine residences and as being a favorite drive for carriages. It is paved with the Nicholson pavement for a long distance, and its numerous large shade trees give it almost the appearance of a grove. Fourth street from Main to Broadway, nearly one mile, is a continuation of

magnificent stone-front buildings for the retail trade, in which the greatest taste has been displayed. This street is not unlike Broadway, New York, for the crowds of people that throng it, especially on fair days. Third Avenue is a fine residence street, affording a drive of three miles. There are, of course, many other streets in the city conspicuous for elegant buildings, such as medical colleges, school buildings, churches, private residences, etc., but these suffice to give a brief outline of the more prominent.

Horse and Mule Market.—Louisville is a leading horse and mule market. A large number of horses and mules are disposed of daily at the several sale stables, and large annual shipments of mules and horses are made from this point to the cotton plantations in the South and Southwest.

Fish and Game Market.—In no other market is game so abundant, especially migrating game, as wild ducks, geese, pigeons, wild turkeys, and deer. During the winter months buffalo meat from the Western plains is abundant. Native game such as pheasants, grouse, quails, snipe, squirrels, rabbits, woodcock, in their season, are almost as cheap as domestic fowls. Daily arrivals by railroad and steamers, and improved modes of keeping fresh on cars, account for the plentifulness of the game market. The oyster and fish market is bountifully supplied with both lake and river fish and mountain trout, fresh on ice or frozen, and oysters in cans and shells.

City Property and Vacant Lots.—There are few cities in this country that present better advantages for the purchase of real estate and building lots. At the breaking out of the late war city property suffered a heavy decline for a few months, but quickly rallied, and the rapid building up of the city was a fortunate source of speculation among lot-holders generally until the panic of September, 1873. Since that time there has been a steady but slow decline in prices, with comparatively few sales. It is conceded, however, that the decline, which is from 40 to 50 per cent. below the highest prices reached during the era of prosperity, can not in the nature of the case continue further, but that with the return of public confidence and general resumption of business throughout the country, prices must again advance, and there never was a more favorable time for purchasing than the present. The usual terms of sale are a small cash payment and the remainder running through a series of years at six per cent. interest.

Milk and Butter.—Trains arrive regularly every morning from the midst of the Bluegrass dairies with the richest milk, butter, and cheese. The freshness and cheapness of these articles is a luxury not only to the man of wealth and laboring man, but to invalids and children they are the greatest boon, for they can obtain these articles of as good a quality as though they were living in close proximity to the farms that produce them. Milk retails at 15 to 20 cents per gallon and butter at 17½ to 25 cents per pound, and our choice cuts of beef sell at about 8 to 12½ cents per pound.

Banks.—There are here a large number of banks, the directors in many of them being manufacturers, and personal knowledge proves that they are alive to the encouragement of manufactures. Much of the Louisville trade, especially that of tobacco, Italian marble, queensware, and leather, being with Europe, correspondence between Louisville banks and those of the great cities abroad is very generally carried on. Foreign exchange is obtained quite as readily as domestic.

The City Water Works.—The supply of water in any city is a question in which all feel an interest, and in this Louisville is not surpassed. The water works are situated two miles above the city, where by mammoth engines a reservoir on table-land above the city and covering several acres is filled, and thence distributed through the city in iron pipes, which aggregate fully 96 miles in length. This is also of great importance to manufacturers. The water works are owned by the city, and *can not be used as a monopoly*. They now furnish water to the manufacturers under the following resolution of the board of directors: “*Resolved*, That the Louisville Water Company will furnish to any person or persons, company or companies, corporation or corporations, who will locate here or have now located a manufacturing business, or to any now here who will enlarge their establishments, water for manufacturing purposes at the annexed rates, meter measurement: One million gallons or less, per quarter, 15c per thousand gallons; over one million gallons, and not exceeding one and a half million gallons, per quarter, 14c per thousand gallons; over one and a half million gallons, and not exceeding two and a half million gallons, per quarter, 13c per thousand gallons; over two and a half million gallons, and not exceeding four million gallons, per quarter, 12c per thousand gallons; over four million gallons, and not exceeding five and a half million gallons, per quarter, 10c per thousand gallons; over five and a half million gallons, and not exceeding

seven and a half million gallons, per quarter, 8c per thousand gallons; all over seven and a half million gallons, per quarter, 6c per thousand gallons." The works are valued at \$2,000,000; prospects for addition, \$900,000. The new improvements will double their capacity.

City of Churches, School Houses, Orphans' Home, Charitable Orders.—Practically Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville afford the best example to be found in the world as to the number of churches, school houses, orphans' homes, and charitable and benevolent orders. They are at all times a theme of pleasing reference and generous approval from all sources. Their tall spires and bold outlines are specially prominent and well defined when viewed from the grand chain of hills surrounding our city limits on the east and that of Indiana on the west. It is not surprising that the valley encircling thus the three cities, separated only by the beautiful Ohio, spanned by the great iron bridge, and dotted over by passing and re-passing steamers, proves as enchanting to the eye of emigrants and visitors as Philadelphia from Fairmount or Naples from the bay.

Public Buildings.—Few cities on the continent can boast more public and private buildings compactly built and of more surpassing architectural beauty. The most prominent are probably the new City Hall, United States Custom-house, Court-house, Industrial Exposition, and the Courier-Journal building. The latter was formally opened on the 18th of May, 1876, with impressive ceremonies and the unvailing of the statue of that eminent journalist of his time, Geo. D. Prentice. The Female High School is also an object of special pride. It is the most costly and convenient building for similar use in this country. This school, together with the Male High School, under their present management and the higher order of education and discipline, and the long list of primary schools, are a guarantee to those who make Louisville their future home that they will secure unequaled educational advantages for their children.

Orphan Homes and Asylums.—Every denomination of Christians and all of the benevolent orders have made provision for the too often neglected orphan. The Masonic Widows and Orphans Home is widely known for the gracious shelter it affords the widows and orphan children of the members of that time-honored and benevolent fraternal order; it is the first of the order built in this country, and is therefore the pioneer asylum of the Masons. There is also the Old Ladies' Home, then again the Young Ladies' Home, both affording a

ready shelter and relief from the cares of life for those who are worthy. A new and precious charity is the Kentucky Infirmary for Women and Children, wholly benevolent. There are Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Baptist, German Protestant, Episcopalian, and Jewish asylums. Even the poor deck hand on the river steamer finds a gratuitous home in the superb United States Hospital. The City Hospital is one which exceeds most others in its vast extent. There is also a home for truant boys or girls, or a house of refuge, where wayward children are placed under suitable restraint, and by kindness and firmness, with healthful labor and pleasant recreation, won over to a true appreciation of their duties to parents and superiors and to the importance of becoming self-reliant in order to be useful.

Knights of Honor.—An institution originating in Louisville. A beneficiary order, paying two thousand dollars on the death of a member. The order now numbers over sixteen thousand members and five hundred lodges, in over thirty States of the Union. It pays from fourteen to sixteen thousand dollars every month to families of deceased brothers. Grand Lodge of Kentucky meets annually second Tuesday in April, in Louisville.

Hotels.—Louisville is notably well provided with well regulated hotels. These are widely known throughout this country and Europe to tourists and the traveling public, and, coupled with the pleasant climate and reputation for good health and choice markets, they are well patronized by pleasure-seekers and invalids, as well as by the large influx of travel at all seasons of the year. The most prominent of these are the Galt House, Louisville, Willard, St. Cloud, Rufer's, Central, Alexander, and Fifth Avenue.

The River Trade.—Louisville has 12,000 miles of river trade to points in the South and West. There are no less than thirty navigable rivers passing through a country tributary to Louisville, and accessible by steamers from this city. They are as follows: Alleghany, Arkansas, Big Black, Barren, Big Sandy, Cumberland, Des Moines, Grand and Green, Hatchie, Illinois, Iowa, Kaskaskia, Kentucky, Kanawa, Lamine, La Fouche, Missouri, Monongahela, Muskingum, Mississippi, Ohio, Obion, Osage, Red Rock, Sunflower, Tennessee, Wabash, White, Wisconsin, and Yazoo. In addition to these there are numerous bayous in Mississippi and Louisiana that furnish navigation through several hundreds of miles in the richest rice and cotton-producing districts of those States. These numerous rivers and bayous

furnish avenues of trade and commerce with fifteen States and over 340 counties—as stated by Richard Deering in 1859 in his notes on Louisville trade—with a population of 5,000,000 souls. The cash value of their farms in 1850 was \$601,312,416; of farm products, \$218,992,007; live stock, \$87,413,443; total value, \$907,717,866. Such, says Deering, is the vast empire of population and wealth to which Louisville has access by means of river navigation. To the river facilities add those of

River Travel and Palace Steamers.—Lines of splendid palace steamers leave the port of Louisville daily for Cincinnati, New Orleans, and intermediate points. The accommodations and attention which they give the traveling public compare favorably with the best class of ocean and lake steamers. There is also a daily line of steamers from Louisville to Henderson, distance 212 miles.

Railroads.—First, the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, connecting direct with Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Montgomery, and Mobile; with connecting lines to Richmond, Chattanooga, Charleston, and Savannah, and the entire Atlantic seaboard and Gulf cities. This road has also branches on the east to Richmond, Ky., Crab Orchard, Bardstown, and extending toward Knoxville, Tenn., as far as the rich coal mines in Eastern Kentucky at Pine Hill and Livingston. Then the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, the Cincinnati Short Line, the Louisville & Lexington, the Ohio & Mississippi, the Louisville & Indianapolis, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, the Louisville & Harrod's Creek, the unfinished Cumberland & Ohio, Cincinnati Southern, and the St. Louis Air Line. It is an acknowledged fact that the unprecedented growth in several branches of manufacturing is by reason of facilities so vast over an area of territory by rail and river, and the still further fact of the cheapness of coal, iron, and timber. All of these roads mentioned have opened up to Louisville in addition to other valuable products alternate bodies of land abounding in hard woods, cedar, oak, poplar, hickory, and black walnut, with a saving in its favor in oak lumber of \$4 per 1,000 less than St. Louis, and \$5 to \$10 less per 1,000 than Cincinnati for black walnut.

Fast Freight Lines.—The increased demand of the last few years for competing lines of railway, river craft, and ocean steamers securing speed and convenience in travel has also resulted in the creation of corporations that make a specialty of the receipt and ship-

ment of freight to and from all points of our own, and even foreign lands. These lines are named respectively (and have branch offices in this city) Star Union, Empire, National, Hoosac Tunnel, White, Merchants' Dispatch, Great Western, Continental, Green, Diamond, and Canada Southern. The Adams, United States, and American Express Companies limit their business to one or more cars on fast passenger and express trains, in the transfer of currency, gold, and valuable packages. The Pullman Southern Car Company make a specialty of sending palace, sleeping, parlor, and dining cars over the respective railroad lines of the West and South.

Daily, Weekly, and Monthly Papers.—The following journals and periodicals are published in Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany:

Louisville.—*Daily:* Anzeiger, Commercial, Courier-Journal, Evening News, Volksblatt. *Weekly:* American Medical Weekly, Anzeiger Weekly, Weekly Courier-Journal, Commercial Weekly, Farmers' Home Journal, Jeffersonian Democrat, Kentucky Presbyterian, Manufacturers and Merchants' Advertiser, Omnibus, Louisville Medical News, Good Templars' Advocate, Southern Agriculturist, Volksblatt Weekly, Western Recorder, Christian Observer, Glaubensbote, Sunday Argus, Catholic Advocate, Hyatt's Southern Guide, Orphan's Friend, Christian Index. *Monthly:* Poultry Journal, American Practitioner, Louisville and Richmond Medical Journal, Field and Farm.

New Albany.—Ledger Standard, Deutsch Zeitung.

Jeffersosville.—Daily Evening News, Weekly National Democrat.

Real Estate.—Mechanics and others of small means can purchase a house and lot on terms not more exacting than monthly rents. The numerous street railroads in all directions make a residence in the suburbs of the city a matter of great convenience.

Block Coal.—The famous mines of block coal, a coal better than any other yet discovered, and surpassing charcoal in the manufacture of iron and steel, in Southern Indiana, are reached by the St. Louis Air Line, fifty-five miles from New Albany. This coal is now used in the iron works of Indiana and in the Bessemer Steel Works of Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. The close proximity of these mines to the cities around the falls furnishes another argument for manufacturers to settle. Coupled with this, the cheapest iron market in the United States, the falls of the Ohio should be the great center from which the bulk of the manufacture and commerce in iron and steel must eventually come.

Coal by Railroad.—The Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern Railroad and the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad pass directly through the coal beds of adjoining counties of the western part of the State, thus giving Louisville an inexhaustible supply of choice coal of excellent quality from that section of the State, thereby securing to Louisville manufactories entire exemption from the dangers of coal monopolies so common at almost every other point in the South and Southwest, and on the Upper Ohio.

Louisville Coal Market—35,000,000 Bushels of Coal.—As heretofore stated, Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville occupy the grand gateway into the South and Southwest. Thirty-five million bushels of various varieties of coal and coke—bituminous, Anthracite, cannel, and block—from Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Virginia mines, arrive at this port annually, one-third of which is consumed here and the remainder distributed to the manufactories of St. Louis, Evansville, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans and other points. Fully one hundred steamers are constantly employed in the handling of coal fleets, barges, etc. The river at this point affords the only safe harbor to coal fleets from Pittsburgh to New Orleans from disastrous floods and ice gorges. The increased distance to cities south of this, and the difficulty of ascending the Mississippi for the St. Louis market, adds 100 per cent. to the cost of this class of coal over Louisville prices.

The Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville.—So closely allied are the interests of the thriving cities of Jeffersonville and New Albany, both of them situated directly opposite this city on the Indiana shore, the former at the head, and the latter at the foot of the falls, that in a commercial point their interests may be classed as identical with it. They are easy of access by street railways and ferries, also by railroad trains passing and repassing hourly between the three points. New Albany is especially active as a growing manufacturing town. Both cities are valuable to Louisville, as providing a place of residence of hundreds of business men and mechanics, who find the ride over the beautiful Ohio valuable for recreation, and rents and marketing as reasonable as one can desire. The city of New Albany, under the influence of rapidly increasing manufactures and growing trade, has just completed a city waterworks, giving an abundant supply to manufacturers and families. The schools of New Albany are widely known for their high order of education and dis-

cipline. Mr. Cottom, in his circular published in 1873 on the manufactories of New Albany, gives the number of manufactories of all classes at one hundred and twenty-three, with \$20,000,000 capital; thirteen public school buildings and thirty churches. The inhabitants of both Jeffersonville and New Albany are noted for their industry, culture, and refinement.

Theaters, Opera-Houses, and Public Halls.—Lovers of the drama have not been lacking in their endeavors to give Louisville attractive halls and theaters. In this respect their efforts have been crowned with signal success. Indeed the elaborate decorations and taste displayed in their internal arrangement is a subject of widespread comment and praise for the projectors and owners. The halls of amusement are respectively Macauley's Theater, Masonic Temple, Kentucky Public Library Hall, Liederkrantz Hall, and many others of minor note.

Foreign Trade—Capitalists and Manufacturers.—For men of business who are practical and who desire to build up a trade in any branch of business, Louisville is the place. In giving to the world a summary of the extent and importance of the manufactories and business interests that are largely or partially carried on in this city, it is but proper that those branches of business which are not represented at all, or only partially so, should be so stated, that the business man or manufacturer in the overcrowded cities or localities of the old settled places in this country or in Europe may be informed of the advantages that Louisville now offers for building up any class of business.

The city and trade needs a number of first class cotton mills. It needs as many factories of fine, writing, and brown papers. It needs also several first-class hemp bagging manufactories. Immense quantities of cotton sheeting and brown paper are sold, while there is no manufactory of them. Hemp bagging for fourteen mills is sold here, and yet there is only one factory. There is no malleable iron factory, no emery manufactory, and no steel works. Seven million dollars worth of boots and shoes are sold here annually, and there are only six shoe manufactories and no boot manufactories. There are no carpet manufactories. There are no saddletree manufactories; no starch manufactories; only two spoke and hub manufactories. There is no queensware manufactory, and but one tannery of calf skins, the others being of sole and harness leather. No silk manufactory.

There is no manufactory of kid and goat skins. There are besides good openings for hundreds of other manufactories of countless articles in wool, silk, hemp, and linen, as well as many from wood and metals, that could be made with a fair profit. It can do no harm to correspond with committees appointed by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange, who will take pleasure in furnishing additional information.

RESUMÉ.

The following summary of claims can not fail to convince the merchants and manufacturers of the world that Louisville can justly say that it is to the manufacturing world what the great sea-board cities of this and other nations are to commerce.

1. It is the great gateway into the South and Southwest.
2. It is more central in point of manufacturing than any other city, as it is midway between the North and the South, and East and West.
3. It is located on the Ohio River, with fully 12,000 miles of river communication.
4. It has a complete system of railroads reaching to every part of the country as quickly as from any other city, and the rates of transportation are equally as cheap.
5. Its river and railroad facilities enable its manufacturers to send their articles, goods, wares, and merchandise, over a larger scope of country without reshipment than any other city on the continent.
6. Louisville lies in the center of as fertile and well-timbered a section of country as can be found any where.
7. The surplus grain, lumber, fruit, etc, from the upper Ohio and its tributaries, and from Kentucky River, finds a ready market here, or in going South is compelled to pass through the city.
8. It has pig iron in greater abundance, superior in quality, and cheaper than any city in the United States.
9. It has coal in greater abundance, and cheaper in price than any other city on the continent save Pittsburgh. The coal is as good for manufacturing purposes as any other to be found on the continent.

10. The advantages of river communication are invaluable, for they float to its doors in the greatest abundance the choice pine lumber of the great forests of the Northeast; also black walnut, maple, cedar, etc., from the Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia rivers.

11. With the cheapest iron, coal, and timber found in the United States, and the transportation by railroads and rivers reaching a larger scope of territory than from any other point, Louisville claims to be, as a geographical point, the most favored city on the globe.

12. It is on the very edge of the cotton-producing States, and one thousand miles nearer the cotton fields than the cotton manufactories of the East; and this fact can be turned to great advantage, by the location of cotton mills here, which would have in their competition with the mills of other cities East the saving in freights, fifty per cent in the price of fuel, commissions, etc.

13. Louisville is especially fortunate, being in the latitude of seldom-failing apple, peach, and pear crops. Its climate is especially adapted to the culture of grapes, berries, vegetables, etc.

14. The State of Kentucky abounds in quarries of the finest building stone, almost equal to marble, which finds a ready sale throughout Kentucky and the South, and is shipped in large quantities to St. Louis and other cities on Western waters.

15. RIVERS.—A glance at the map shows that Kentucky is traversed by the Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Green, and Barren rivers, all of them navigable streams, passing through rich fields of iron ore and coal. The Tennessee and Cumberland pass directly into the cotton fields of the South.

16. Louisville has not only choice vegetables, but its close proximity to the famous bluegrass pastures furnishes the several markets with the best beef found in America.

17. The city is provided with waterworks, and there are also two wells on an average to every square, giving an abundance of water to every part of the city. The fire department is pronounced by competent persons to be one of the most efficient in existence.

18. The Ohio River at this point is spanned by an iron railroad bridge, one mile in length, of great strength, and furnishes a ready transit for freight to and from the city. Passing completely around the falls on the Kentucky side of the river is the ship canal, giving a ready passage to steamers, barges, tows, etc., from the upper Ohio and all points South and West.

19. Louisville has a fine system of street railroads, seventy-five miles in length, and extending through the most populous portions of the city and the growing suburbs. It has also an efficient fire alarm and police telegraph; also the District Telegraph, for subscribers' use.

20. The complete street paving, grading, and excellent sewerage is so thorough as to secure freedom from stagnant pools of water, or malaria.

21. The public schools are also a source of just pride to the citizens. The buildings are very commodious. The teachers are selected by the members of the School Board from the respective wards of the city, and it is claimed that the schools have attained a system of proficiency seldom surpassed or equaled in the schools of other cities, 17,563 pupils attending.

22. The medical colleges and law schools are the subject of widespread comment for the thoroughness of the instruction they give to young men aspiring to the honorable and dignified calling of a physician or an attorney.

23. Louisville has a great number of churches of all denominations, all representing good congregations.

24. No city affords a greater safety to person and property. The mayor of the city and the municipal, county, and State government, including the police and all departments, are among the best men to be found in any city.

25. Libraries are also matters of the highest importance. The Kentucky Library (in the Public Library building) and the Louisville Library (on the corner of Fifth and Walnut) take a high rank with those of other cities. The Public Library has 35,000 volumes, with quite a valuable and large collection of minerals and fossils, and the Louisville 13,000 volumes.

A WORD TO EMIGRANTS.

With the showing made herein it is certain that the citizens of foreign lands who contemplate emigration can find nowhere on the globe a field so full of promise as Kentucky and the South now affords. It is absolutely the center for the cheapest of articles—iron,

coal, lumber, leather, breadstuffs, and provisions, with unlimited transportation, which really makes the only solid basis around which capital, skilled labor, and mechanics find their chief source of prosperity. The State of Kentucky is rich in lands, pasturage, and timber, and the lands are cheap; and the State, in common with the city of Louisville, has a large representation of Germans, English, French, Italians, Scotch, and Irish, who are enthusiastic over the unexpected advantages that they enjoy on arrival in our midst.

It is a fact not generally known abroad or in our own country that Kentucky *does not owe a single dollar of State debt*. This is a strong proof of good financial management on the part of her people and her executive authorities.

R. A. ROBINSON,	W. H. WRAMPELMIER,
DENNIS LONG,	GEO. AINSLIE,
NATHAN BLOOM,	JOHN T. GATHRIGHT,
CHAS. BREMAKER,	WM. B. BELKNAP,
JAS. BRIDGEFORD,	C. STEGE,
S. P. DICK,	W. A. DAVIS,
E. D. STANDIFORD,	GEO. S. MOORE,
W. N. HALDEMAN,	SAMUEL AVERY,
GEO. C. BUCHANAN,	J. B. McFERREN,
J. W. STINE,	D. FRANTZ, SR.,
T. C. COLEMAN,	J. LAWRENCE SMITH,
WM. H. DILLINGHAM,	J. B. FORD,
R. H. WOOLFOLK,	THEO. CONRAD,
W. C. DEPAUW, New Albany,	
JNO. HOWARD, Jeffersonville,	<i>Committee.</i>

STATE EDUCATION.

A brief summary of the educational advantages of the State must serve to convince persons contemplating a location in the State that they have a guarantee of the advantages of a high order of intellectual and moral culture. The report of the State Superintendent estimates the school districts in the State at 6,223, and about 700 private schools, 75 academies and colleges, male, and those for females at 25. "Of the public schools, over 6,500, all were taught but 47. The highest number of children in attendance reached 238,000," with 4,830 school houses values at \$875,000, not including the school buildings of the cities of Louisville, Paducah, Henderson, Owensboro, Shelbyville, Frankfort, Covington, Newport, Cynthiana, Paris, Maysville, and Lexington, all of which is in the highest degree creditable to the management of the common school system of Kentucky.

Male Universities and Colleges.

Danville Theological Seminary, chartered 1853. Endowment fund \$194,000. Under care of Presbyterian General Assembly, North. Faculty four; students twenty.

Centre College, Danville, chartered in 1819. Endowment \$170,000. College buildings \$80,000, and 8,000 volumes in their libraries; has 120 students, one third of whom receive gratuitous tuition.

Bethel College, Russellville, under auspices of the Baptists. Endowment \$200,000. One hundred and thirty students in attendance.

Central University, Richmond. Endowment \$150,000.

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Millersburg—Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Endowment fund \$60,000. Buildings \$35,000. Good library. Two literary societies. Ninety students attending.

Kentucky Military Institute, under direction of the State officials. Has the finest library in the State. One hundred students attending. Discipline strictly military and of a high order.

Georgetown College, under control of the Baptists. College buildings worth \$75,000. One hundred students attending. Two literary societies. Good library, cabinet and philosophical apparatus.

Warren College—Bowling Green, Southern Methodist. Buildings valued at \$25,000. Endowment fund \$50,000. An attendance of 45 students in college, and 48 in preparatory department.

Nazareth College (Catholic), Nelson county. An institution of fifty years standing, and of great celebrity. Buildings among the most costly in the State for similar use.

St. Mary's College (Catholic). Buildings valued at \$15,000. Has ten professors and 84 students.

Berea College, Berea, Ky. Building valued at \$100,000. Endowment \$24,000. This is a mixed school, with fourteen professors. Male and female, white and black have equal privileges. There are several hundred students.

Central University, Richmond, Ky.—Southern Presbyterian. Buildings valuable. Endowment \$150,000. Eighty student; faculty, ten.

Kentucky University, Lexington. Has thirty-four professors, 450 students. Buildings valued at \$200,000. It is an agricultural and mechanical college, under the Christian Church. It is located on the Ashland estate, former home of Henry Clay. Has large libraries, museums, and cabinets. Endowment fund \$168,000.

Institution for the Blind, located at Louisville. Buildings extensive and costly, and one of the crowning charities of the State.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, located at Danville, Ky. Education and discipline of the highest order. The students edit and print a paper called the "Deaf Mute."

Institute for the education of Feeble Minded Children, located at Frankfort. Has been attended with marked success, and is recognized as a most precious charity. Its course of study embraces physical as well as mental culture.

Private Charity Schools in Louisville.—House of Refuge; the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home; the Orphan's School (under auspices of the Christian Church, Midway); Cleveland Orphanage, (Versailles); Orphan Homes of the Methodists, (Louisville); Baptists, (Louisville); Presbyterians, (Louisville); Catholics, (Louisville and Nelson County); and the Kentucky Infirmary for Women and Children (at Louisville), only one south of the Ohio, and very popular; House of Refuge for Colored Children, Louisville.

Educational Association.—Society for the advancement of education in Kentucky, organized in 1874 by the teachers of the State, and is remarkable as including among its members some of the finest educators and best disciplined minds in any portion of the world. Their main object is the study of plans for the maturing of a system of “training for teachers for common schools and of young men for classical and technical pursuits.”

State Teachers' Association.—Its object is to promote the cause of common schools. Louisville Educational Association, organized for the general encouragement of popular education in Kentucky and improvement in teachers. The colored people of the State hold an educational convention annually.

Male and Female Colleges and Schools.—Columbia Male and Female High School, Adair county.

Morgantown Normal School, Morgantown, Butler county.

Little Muddy Academy, Sugar Grove.

Bath Seminary, Owensville.

Danville Classical and Military Academy.

Bourbon Female College, Paris.

Patterson Female Institute, North Middletown.

Millersburg Female College.

Rising Star Seminary, Boone county.

Select schools for boys and girls, Clark county.

Clay Seminary, Manchester, Clay county.

Murray Male and Female Institute, Calloway county.

Southern Kentucky Female College, Christian county.

Bethel Female College, Fairview Academy.

Alexander College, Burksville, Cumberland county.

Carroll Seminary, Carrollton, Carroll county.

Princeton College, Princeton, Caldwell county.

Marion Academy, Marion, Crittenden county.

Mount St. Joseph's Academy, Owensboro, Daviess county.

Hocker Female College; Lexington Female College, and Sayre Female Institute, Fayette county.

Frankfort High School; Franklin Institute; Greenwood Female College; Dudley Institute, Franklin county.

Lancaster Male Academy, Garrard county.

Williamstown Seminary, Grant county.

Litchfield, Grayson county.

Pleasant Valley Male and Female Institute, Green county.

Lynnland Institute, Glendale; Cecilian College, Cecilia, Hardin county.

Clinton College, Hickman county.

Eminence College, Eminence, Henry county.

Gillead Institute, male and female, Canmer, Hart county.

Jessamine Female Institute, Nicholasville, Jessamine county.

Buffalo Institute, Larue county.

Hodgenville Seminary, Hodgenville.

Stanford Female College, at Hustonville; Tarrant College, at Crab Orchard, Lincoln county.

Logan Female College; Browder Institute, Logan county.

Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Mercer county.

Maysville Seminary, Maysville, Mason county.

Mt. Sterling Female College, Montgomery county.

Concord College, New Liberty, Owen county.

Pendleton Academy, Falmouth, Pendleton county.

Georgetown Female College; Warrendale Female College, at Georgetown, Scott county.

Female College, Franklin, Simpson county.

Shelby Academy, Science Hill; Shelby Female College, at Shelbyville, Shelby county.

Dixon Academy; Clay Academy, Webster county.

Versailles Academy, at Versailles; Midway Academy, Woodford county

List of Papers Published in the State.—Ashland Review, Boyd county; Augusta Chronicle, Bracken county; Bardstown Record, Nelson county; Blandville News, Ballard county; Bowling Green Democrat, Warren county; Burksville Courier, Cumberland county; Cadiz Democrat, Trigg county; Calhoun Progress, McLean county; Carlisle Mercury, Nicholas county; Carrollton Democrat, Carroll county; Catlettsburg Central Methodist, Boyd county; Catlettsburg Guard, Boyd county; Covington Ticket, Kenton county; Covington Church News, Kenton county; Covington Kentucky Presbyterian, Kenton county; Cynthiana Democrat, Harrison county; Cynthiana News, Harrison county; Danville Advocate, Boyle county; Elizabethtown News, Hardin county; Elkton Witness, Todd county; Eminence Constitutionalist, Henry county, Falmouth Democrat, Pendleton county; Falmouth Independent, Pendleton county; Flemingsburg Democrat, Fleming county; Flemingsburg Rambler, Fleming county. Frankfort Kentucky Yeoman, Franklin county; Franklin Patriot,

Simpson county; Fulton Times and Observer, Fulton county; Georgetown Times, Scott county; Glasgow Times, Barren county; Greenup Independent, Greenup county; Harrodsburg Reporter, Mercer county; Hartford Herald, Ohio county; Hawesville Plaindealer, Hancock county; Henderson News, Henderson county; Henderson Reporter, Henderson county; Hickman Courier, Fulton county; Hopkinsville Democrat, Christian county; Hopkinsville New Era, Christian county; Lagrange Era, Oldham county; Lebanon Times and Kentuckian, Marion county; Lebanon Standard, Marion county; Lexington Press, Fayette county; Lexington Kentucky Gazette, Fayette county; Lexington Apostolic Times, Fayette county; Lexington Kentucky Live Stock Record, Fayette county; Lexington Childrens' Friend, Fayette county; Lexington Good Words for the Children, Fayette county; Litchfield Grayson Journal, Grayson county; London Mountain Echo, Laurel county; Madisonville Times, Hopkins county; Mayfield Democrat, Graves county; Maysville Bulletin, Mason county; Maysville Eagle, Mason county; Maysville Republican, Mason county; Maysville Methodist Times, Mason county; Midway Blue Grass Clipper, Woodford county; Mount Olivet Tribune, Robertson county; Mt. Sterling Democrat, Montgomery county; Mt. Sterling Kentucky Sentinel, Montgomery county; Murray Gazette, Calloway county; Newport Local, Campbell county; Nicholasville Jassamine Journal, Jassamine county; Owensboro Examiner, Daviess county; Owenton News, Owen county; Owingsville News, Bath county; Paducah News, McCracken county; Paducah Sun, McCracken county; Paducah Baptist Herald, McCracken county; Paris Saturday Night, Bourbon county; Paris True Kentuckian, Bourbon county; Paris Western Citizen, Bourbon county; Princeton Banner, Caldwell county; Richmond Kentucky Register, Madison county; Russellville Herald, Lyon county; Shelbyville Sentinel, Shelby county; Somerset Reporter, Pulaski county; Somerset Children's Star, Pulaski county; Somerset Church Advocate, Pulaski county; Stanford Interior Journal, Lincoln county; Taylorsville Spencer Courier, Spencer county; Uniontown Union Local, Union county; Versailles Woodford Sun, Woodford county; Williamstown Sentinel, Grant county; Winchester Democrat, Clark county.

THE NAVIGABLE RIVERS OF KENTUCKY.

No State on the continent presents such a splendid system of navigable rivers. The northwest border of the State has an unparalleled and continuous river frontage on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers of 723 miles. The navigable water courses, with their sources in the coal and iron belt of the State are as follows:

The Big Sandy, forming the boundary line between this State and West Virginia, passes through continuous fields of good coal, iron and timber.

Little Sandy Valley, also abounds in coal and iron.

Tigert's creek presents iron ores in variety and of fine quality.

Licking river is the fourth of the rivers of the State in size, and has an abundance of timber, but coal and iron in limited quantities.

Kentucky river is the second in size in the State, and the first in importance. It is known that this river, with its three forks, with comparatively small expense in slack water improvements, can be made navigable to steamers of 300 tons burden for a distance of 400 miles, 100 miles of which passes through a continuation of the great iron and coal fields along the western shed of the Cumberland mountains. It is well-known to coal and iron men that the bulk of coal used along the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys is from the Monongahela, and is reached by slack water navigation, and employs 10,000 miners and 100 steamers in transportation. It is now admitted that no other location except the coal belt along the Kentucky river can duplicate the coal from the Monongahela river, both in quantity and in superior quality. Kentucky river and forks are admirably adapted to improvements for slack water navigation. The material, stone and timber for constructing dams and locks are obtained at every point on the river at the simple expense of handling. The qualities of coal include bituminous, block (or mineral charcoal), and cannel coal. The ores are known as the Red river iron ore, which has long furnished the celebrated cold blast charcoal iron, well-known as the Red river car wheel iron. There are numerous workable veins of the coal. The best of judges say that the coal and iron resources of this section of country are superior in quality to the coal fields of the Monongahela. Kentucky river when improved will have a capacity fully double that of the Monongehela river, and at

no season of the year would our coal men suffer from the inconvenience of fighting shoal water, always a source of continued anxiety, frequent delays, and heavy losses to coal shippers at Pittsburgh and on the Upper Ohio. A chief feature in the Kentucky river coal is its freedom from sulphur and phosphorus (deadly enemies of iron) and its superior coking qualities.

It is a well-known fact that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, built at an expense of millions of dollars, and very expensive to keep in repairs, is a source of revenue to its owners in the coal trade alone from the mountains of Virginia and Maryland. The New York and Erie Canal, with two competing trunk lines of railway from Buffalo to Albany, is still a source of vast revenue, and Kentucky river will afford ten times the freight shipping capacity of either of these great arteries of the nation's commerce. It also passes directly through the bluegrass region, and affords a ready means for transporting choice blooded stock, exported from that section of the State annually.

Unexpected freshets in this country, as instanced on some of the water courses, one of which occurred on the river near Baltimore, then again in Massachusetts, and still later at Pittsburgh, the water rising at a furious rate and to a great height, suddenly carrying away reservoirs, granite buildings, and manufactories, and uprooting trees and drowning many of the inhabitants. A similar disaster on the Monongahela river would result in panic prices for fuel, especially for gas, as every city from Pittsburgh South, uses Pittsburgh or Monongehela coal for making gas, including St. Louis, New Orleans, and all Western and Southern cities and inland towns. We say such a disaster is not improbable, and with this view of the subject, it would be an act of prudence on the part of the State authorities to make the Kentucky river navigable as a supply for fuel in the event of any disaster such as we have depicted. The great conflagrations at Chicago, Boston, and elsewhere, show that no section is exempt from fire or flood.

Green river penetrates a choice section of country, well timbered and possessing coal and iron, but little worked. Its tributaries are Barren, Rough creek, Muddy river, Pond river, Bear creek, and Nolin river. The entire valley is adapted to fine culture on account of its immunity from winter killing and destructive spring frosts.

Tradewater river is also a stream of considerable importance, passing into coal and iron regions, and forests of fine timber.

The Tennessee and Cumberland are the largest of Kentucky rivers, and traverse an immense district of country, abounding in iron, coal, and timber. These rivers reach the cotton districts of Tennessee and Alabama, and abound in choice timber through their entire length. Cotton, tobacco, timber and coal form the chief articles of export.

The improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi now secures a harbor unequalled, and insures the passage of the largest ocean steamers to our chief national seaport, New Orleans. The Kentucky coal fields being the nearest source of supply, the early future will make the State an important factor in meeting the wants of the international coaling station at the mouth of the father of waters.

Kentucky Railroads, their Connections, and Counties traversed by them.—Our State is fortunate in the possession of a number of railroads. The development of the vast coal, iron, and lumber interest of the State, attracting so much attention all over the land, will in a few years make our system of railroads equal to that of the North.

The L. & N. and G. S. R. R.—The most important trunk line of railways in the South, connecting with the following points: Montgomery, Alabama, Memphis, Tenn.; Bardstown, Lexington, Richmond, and Cecilia, Ky., giving a total of 967 miles of railway under one management, with steel rails on the main stem. The entire line is splendidly equipped with superior rolling stock. The road is the great through route from the Gulf cities to the Northern and Eastern markets, and is to the South what the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central railways are to the trade of the East, and North, and West. At no time in the history of this corporation has its management been so universally approved or the feeling of confidence in its future growth so general. The road passes through the following counties, to-wit: Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Hardin, Larue, Hart, Edmondson, Barren, Warren, and Simpson. The Memphis branch passes through Warren, Logan, and Todd. The Lebanon branch through Nelson, Marion, Boyle, Lincoln, and Rockcastle. The Richmond branch through Lincoln, Garrard, and Madison. The great iron bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, secures an unbroken tie from North to South, and connects closely with all Southern roads

The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington R. R.—Is also an important line. Frankfort lies nearly half way to Lexington, on the main stem, and the road passes over bluegrass pastures for seventy miles. The Cincinnati line is of great importance to Louisville and the State. The branch to Shelbyville is also important. This road and branches are about 240 miles in length. The following counties are traversed by this road: Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Franklin, and Fayette. The Cincinnati branch passes through Oldham, Henry, Grant, Carroll, Gallatin, Boon, and Kenton. Its connections with Southern roads, and Cincinnati and Louisville direct, render it one of the most important on the continent.

Kentucky Central R. R.—Is of long standing, connecting the Cincinnati market with Lexington. It is important also as passing through the following counties: Kenton, Pendleton, Harrison, Bourbon, Fayette, and Jessamine—among the wealthiest counties of the State.

The Lexington and Big Sandy R. R.—Finished to Mt. Sterling, in Montgomery county. The route when completed will furnish direct communication by way of the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R., to the Atlantic seaports. It will also penetrate vast regions of coal and iron.

The Kentucky and Great Eastern R. R.—On which some work has been done, will extend from Newport to the Big Sandy river. It will add greatly to the advantage of river counties, and shorten present routes to the East.

L. P. and S. W. R. R.—Which has cost the city of Louisville a very large sum of money, has nevertheless been of great value, not only to Louisville, but in opening up a direct line of communication with the Southwestern portion of the State, every foot of which abounds in choice iron and coal beds, and forests of splendid timber, chiefly hard woods, walnut hickory, ash, etc. Navigable rivers and numerous creeks, affording good water power. Lands are generally fertile and especially cheap. The road will continue to grow in importance to Louisville and the western portions of the State.

Shelby Branch R. R.—This road forms a junction with the Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad in Jefferson county, a few miles east of Anchorage, extending to Shelbyville, the county-seat of Shelby county, and one of the most promising towns in the State. The road has been in economical hands, and is operated at a profit. It

is 18 miles in length, and passes through a continuation of blue grass farm lands, and is an outlet to the Louisville market for a rich scope of country.

Owensboro, Russellville and Nashville R. R.—Completed from Owensboro on the Ohio river to Owensboro Junction on the L. P. and S. W. R. R., passes through the counties of Daviess, McLean, and Muhlenburg.

Paducah and Memphis R. R.—Runs through the counties of Graves and McCracken, and connects at Memphis with all South-western roads.

Cumberland and Ohio R. R.—Now building, passes through the counties of Henry, Shelby, Spencer, Nelson, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green, Metcalfe, Barren, and Allen. It will be 165 miles long, passing rich portions of the State and into the coal oil regions.

Evansville, Henderson and Nashville R. R.—From Henderson, on the Ohio, to Nashville Tenn., passing through the counties of Hopkins, Christian, Webster, Henderson and Todd. A ferry at Henderson transfers cars to roads for the North.

The N. O., St. Louis and Cairo R. R.—Passes through the counties of Ballard and Hickman.

The Mobile and Ohio R. R.—Connecting the city of Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico, with the Ohio river. It traverses the counties of Hickman and Fulton.

The L. & N. and G. S. R. R.—Has been especially active in pushing its connections to points full of promise to Louisville. These routes are Louisville to the Southeast via Cumberland Gap—completed to Livingston, lacking only a connecting link of 100 miles leading from Morristown, Tenn., to Charleston, S. C.; also the road from Mt. Sterling to Abingdon, Va., via Pound Gap, requiring 160 miles to complete the connection, and a road from Lexington connecting the Chesapeake and Ohio, requiring 80 miles to complete connection in that direction. The railroads now crossing Kentucky will for years to come derive large revenue, not only from minerals and agricultural products of the soil, but also from the heavy forests of timber in choice hard woods, now in great demand by reason of the same class of timber having been cut and marketed through the belt of the New England and Northern States.

The Richmond, Irvine and Three Forks Railroad—Extending from Richmond into Eastern Kentucky; connects directly with the Rich-

mond branch of the L. & N. and G. S. R. R., passing at once into the finest of Cumberland Mountain iron and coal. By reference to the very complete reports of geological surveys of the State under the direction of Prof. N. S. Shaler, capitalists and others will get a most complete and comprehensive description of every portion of the State as to minerals, timber, water courses, soil, products, etc, which it is impossible to give in a work of this character, which is only intended to convey sufficient information to justify further inquiry, and at the same time be easily understood, and mailed at trifling expense.

Harrod's Creek Narrow-Gauge R. R.—Extending from Louisville along the Ohio river, through choice timber-lands and good farms, and fine quarries of limestone. The choice uplands along the route are specially convenient for private residences and gardening purposes.

Mineral Resources of Kentucky.—The counties which produce lead and silver are Livingston, Crittenden, Caldwell, Franklin, Lyon, Henry, and Owen. The counties which produce coal, iron, zinc, antimony, sulphurate lead, fluor spar, kaolin, and steatite are Livingston (true fissure veins), Crittenden (true fissure veins), Lyon, and Caldwell. The coal measures cover an area of over thirteen thousand square miles, one third more than all the coal measures of Great Britain. Fluor spar, kaolin, and steatite abound in immense quantities. These are the properties from which choice English, French, and German queensware and china are made. The following is a list of the iron furnaces in Kentucky which have been so successfully operated and have given Louisville the best and cheapest pig iron in America: Ashland Furnace, Boyd County; Kenton, Campbell County; Norton Iron Works, Boyd County; Swift's Iron and Steel Works, Boyd County; Bath, Bath County; Bellefonte, Greenup County; Belmont, Bullitt County; Buena Vista, Boyd County; Buffalo, Greenup County; Cottage, Estill County; Estill, Estill County; Hunewall, Greenup County; Iron Hills, Greenup County; Kenton, Lewis County; Laurel, Greenup County; Luzerne, Carter County, Mt. Savage, Carter County; Nelson, Nelson County; Penna, Greenup County; Raccoon, Greenup County; Red River, Estill County; Dardie, Muhlenburg County; Carter, Lyon County; Laura, Trigg County; Monmouth, Lyon County; Trigg, Trigg County; Morris, Ohio County; Starr, Carter County; Clear Creek, Bath County. These furnaces, as well as the coal mines and mineral lands, are accessible by railroad and river from Louisville.

Counties in Kentucky Producing Iron.—Lewis, Adair, Greenup, Boyd, Carter, Rowan, Lawrence, Johnston, Morgan, Magoffin, Floyd, Breathitt, Wolfe, Powell, Estill, Owsley, Jackson, Perry, Letcher, Clay, Laurel, Knox, Whitley, Harlan, Nelson, Bullitt, Edmondson, Butler, Hart, Ohio, Muhlenberg, Webster, Hopkins, Crittenden, Livingston, Caldwell, Lyon, Trigg, Butler, Monroe, Montgomery, Menifee, Breckinridge, Bath, Cumberland, Elliott, Grayson, Hancock, Green, Henderson, Madison, Martin, Pulaski, Larue, Todd, Daviess, Bell, Campbell.

Counties in Kentucky Producing Coal.—Ohio, Henderson, Grayson, Hancock, Davis, Union, Webster, McLane, Crittenden, Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Butler, Edmondson, Christian, Trigg, Livingston, Lyon, Caldwell, Carter, Rowan, Lawrence, Johnston, Morgan, Bath, Magoffin, Powell, Wolfe, Floyd, Breathitt, Owsley, Estill, Terry, Clay, Jackson, Letcher, Laurel, Knox, Whitley, Harlan, Breckinridge, Hart, Pike, Boyd, Fleming, Pulaski, Taylor, Martin, McLean, Lewis, Marion, Logan, Marshall, Fayette, Greenup, Green, Elliott, Campbell, Cumberland, Boyd, Calloway, Bell, Bullitt, Clinton, and Adair—making a total of sixty-four counties, much of which is known to be equal to the Pittsburgh coal. The famous cannel coal also exists in this State. It is a well known fact that the cost of delivering Pittsburgh coal at our wharf does not exceed two cents per bushel from Pittsburgh, and that our coal dealers deliver it to families at \$2.75 per cart load of twenty-five bushels, which is the price paid by Pittsburgh families for the same article. It is further known that during the past winter Pittsburgh coal was selling readily in Louisville at \$3 per cart-load, while Indianapolis was paying for the same article \$5 per load of twenty-five bushels. It should still be borne in mind that while this city is receiving Pittsburgh coal it has also daily trains over the Louisville & Paducah road and Louisville & Nashville Road, with coal but little inferior to the Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh coal is now delivered to manufacturers at 9½ cents per bushel by the barge-load. This is \$2.37 per ton. By way of showing the contrast in the price Louisville manufacturers pay for coal and that paid by manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., which is a fair average of the price paid by all manufacturers of the New England seaport towns, it is distinctly stated that the price of coal at Fall River is \$6 per ton against \$2.37 per ton at Louisville. It must be borne in mind that the coal for Fall River, Boston, and adjacent cities is from the mines of Pennsylvania, and is handled two and three times, and reaches its destination in slow, tedious-going brigs and schooners by ocean.

The Alleghany and Cumberland Mountain Iron and Coal Fields.—In Tennessee there is an iron belt 160 miles long by 60 miles wide lying along the western shed of Cumberland Mountain. This is a continuation of the iron belt at Birmingham, Ala. The entire tract is interspersed with coal. This vast field will be traversed by the Chatanooga branch of the Cumberland & Ohio R. R. This is the same belt of iron and coal that passes directly across the eastern portion of Kentucky and along the same slope of the Cumberland and Alleghany Mountains. It is a foregone conclusion that as West Virginia and Pennsylvania coal and iron fields run along the same slope of mountain and make directly up to the Kentucky line, and as large furnaces are already opened in Boyd, Greenup, Lewis, and Carter Counties, Kentucky, along this western shed of mountain, there must be iron and coal equal to the best Tennessee and Alabama for a distance of 250 miles long by 60 miles wide in Kentucky in unlimited quantities, all of which can be reached by slack-water navigation of Kentucky River and by the extension of the Lebanon and Richmond Branches of the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, and also by the completion of the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad. The streams of water penetrating the iron and coal fields, and on which the iron furnaces and open coal mines are located, are Kentucky, Green, Barren, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers, all of which empty into the Ohio below Cincinnati, and near to Louisville; and as there must be a central port for storing the product of these furnaces in anticipation of any interruption to navigation from any cause, Louisville has necessarily become the great depot for storing surplus stock; hence there is always on hand here a full supply of the great staple, pig iron, made from various kinds of ore and adapted to more general use than the supply of any other city in the United States, the stock being about equally divided between red short, cold short, and neutral brands.

Recent estimates by the best advised persons on the manufacture and consumption of iron and steel show that every ten years the demand is for double the quantity consumed for the ten years previous, and by common consent, a location combining cheap iron, cheap fuel (mineral charcoal), must be selected for handling raw material and the distribution of the manufactured articles over the largest extent of territory by rail and by river without reshipment; and Louisville is the only location on this continent holding these coveted magazines of supplies of the great staples.

Counties Producing Petroleum.—The following is a list of counties producing petroleum: Madison, Rockcastle, Whitley, Wayne, Pulaski, Casey, Russell, Adair, Cumberland, Clinton, Metcalfe, Barren, Monroe, Allen. The discovery of petroleum is comparatively of recent date, and has been confined chiefly to the oil district of Pennsylvania, and as an article of commerce now ranks among the staple products, entering into daily use, and is scarcely less in importance than the gold interest of California. There has, however, been a perceptible falling-off in the supply from the Pennsylvania districts, and attention is now being called to the recent discoveries of this great staple in the counties referred to. The best-informed oil men of the country are unanimous in the belief that the area of the petroleum district of Kentucky will develop a supply fully equal, if not surpassing, Pennsylvania, both in quantity and quality. No field presents a better opportunity, probably, for the investment of capital than this.

East Tennessee Marble.—The fine East Tennessee marble at Rogersville is not twelve miles from the Kentucky line, and no doubt exists in Kentucky. Prof. Shaler, under authority of the State of Kentucky, is now making surveys of the resources of the great iron and coal belt, including marble, which will in due time be presented to the public.

Fluor Spar.—This is a very rare and valuable mineral. It contains about 48 per cent. fluorine and 52 per cent. calcium, therefore it is the most valuable flux used in the manufacture of iron and steel. The Greeks used it, and its great value has been known for thousands of years, but it has never been found in large commercial quantities before its discovery in Kentucky. A certain establishment in Europe has been using it for years secretly, at a cost of \$5.60 to the ton of iron, with great profit. Fluoric acid, which is worth \$2 per pound, is made from fluor spar by a simple process. It is valuable in the manufacture of plate glass ware, pillars, and monuments, as it will prevent them from tarnishing. The largest deposits in the world are found on the Cumberland and Ohio rivers, in Livingston and Crittenden counties, Ky., in true fissure veins from nine to thirty feet wide, accompanying lead and silver, while the great western belt of brown hematite ore crosses these veins at right angles. Prof. D. D. Owen in his geological report says there are also vertical veins of magnetic iron in the same district. This district is intersected by a railroad and three large rivers.

Mammoth Cave and Springs in Kentucky.—Everybody throughout the world has heard of the famous Mammoth Cave, situated in Edmondson county, Ky., distance from Louisville about eighty miles, and reached by the Louisville and Great Southern railroad in a pleasant ride of three hours. As a great national wonder it rivals Niagara Falls. The hotel accommodations are of the best, and every kindness and attention is shown to guests.

Springs.—The State abounds in never-failing springs of choicest lime and freestone water, and in many parts there are springs of chalybeate water. Of these springs Crab Orchard and Grayson are places of great resort. Their waters are justly celebrated the country over for their medicinal qualities, and the salts, manufactured only in limited quantities, are widely known.

Blue Grass.—The luxuriant growth of blue grass over a large portion of Kentucky, especially over the famous blue grass country of which the noted city of Lexington—the home of that great statesman, Henry Clay—is the center, has always been a matter of astonishment to visitors, but viewed by the fortunate owner of the ground as a streak of good luck. All that can be said by way of explanation in accounting for this growth of rich pasturage is traceable to the fact that under the soil of this blue grass country and close to the surface is a continuous bed of peculiarly rich limestone. This holds the rain deposits, and the grass and kindred vegetation are constantly drawing moisture from the best fertilizers yet discovered.

Tall Men.—It may not be uninteresting to state as evidence of this being the latitude in which has culminated the choice degree of soil and climate securing the greatest perfection yet attained in domestic animals, that the statistics of the measurement of the inhabitants of England, France, Germany, the Canadas, and the United States, places Kentuckians as exceeding all others in their physical stature.

Divines, Professional Men, and Scholars.—The State has taken a specially proud position among the cities of the nation in the number of men of acknowledged talent and superior scholarship. Certainly the legal profession of Kentucky has many representatives of acknowledged ability. The medical profession has for years had many leaders, physicans and surgeons, who in their specialty are acknowledged the world over as authorities. Its claims are sustained fully for good chemists, sculptors, artists, and architects.

REPORTS OF COUNTIES.

In the presentation of a synopsis of the resources of the counties, these, as already stated, have been slightly abridged for the sole purpose of keeping the work within the range of cheap postage. The reports, however, in every point of interest mentioned, are as given by the county officers. The estimate of population and acreage of improved lands, is from the United States census report of 1870, and is therefore in many cases far below that of to-day, as there has in many of the counties been an actual increase of population, and a large area of unimproved lands of 1870 since put under cultivation; and in adopting the estimate of the census report, it will be seen that in most cases our estimate does not do our State, at the present time full justice. The reports will therefore compare strictly with every part of the statements—in being entitled to the fullest credit.

We are greatly indebted to Prof. N. S. Shaler for valuable information contained in late numbers of the "Kentucky Geological Survey," of which he is the director, and coal and iron men who contemplate a further examination of these important interests, should apply to the State authorities at Frankfort, and thus secure a complete description of the most available and workable coal and iron fields of the State. These surveys are also explicit as to location of other minerals, also water courses, timbered sections, etc. Thanks are also due His Excellency, Gov. McCreary, for copies of the State Surveys, also to Hon. W. J. Davie, for advance copy of Report of State Agriculture and Horticulture. Prof. E. T. Cox, State Geologist of Indiana, is also entitled to thanks for copies of surveys made in the interest of that State. The surveys of Kentucky made by Prof. Shaler and his able assistants, are of incalculable value. The story of the princely fortunes in minerals, soil, and petroleum, &c., in over half the counties of the State, will, when known abroad, result in an influx of immigrants and capital. Thanks are also due Richard H. Collins, author of the History of Kentucky, for access to information of value contained in his history of our great State.

Adair County.

Population, 11,065.

Acres improved, 79,249.

The soil of this county in the central part is limestone with clay subsoil. Eastern and northern part, rich alluvial; another part sandy and not productive. The timber consists of white and black oaks, chestnut, mulberry, black walnut, cherry and poplar. The limestone soils grow blue grass, wheat, hemp, corn and tobacco. The Green River lands are especially adapted to corn and tobacco. Green River and Russell's Creek are the streams of the county. The nearest railroad point is Lebanon, in Marion county. There are very good stone quarries with immense fields of coal and iron ore. Horses, mules, cattle, sheep and poultry are raised. Unimproved lands range from two to ten dollars per acre, and improved from ten to fifty dollars, according to quality. There are two colleges, one under Presbyterian, and the other under Christian control. The streams afford ample water power. Green river abounds in fish. The fruits are apples, peaches, pears, cherries, &c. Sulphur and mineral springs abound. Petroleum is known to exist. Taxation in this county is rated among the lowest in the State. Columbia is the county seat.

Allen County.

Population, 10,296.

Acres improved, 77,733.

The soil is generally rich and fertile. The county is broken or hilly, and sometimes rocky. Chestnut, white and red oaks, hickory, gum, ash and poplar timber abounds everywhere. The arable land grows corn, wheat, oats, rye and tobacco. Salt water has been found in paying quantities. There are flowing wells of petroleum, one of which produces 300 to 400 barrels a day. There are no mines of any sort developed, though lead is said to exist. Hydraulic rock has been discovered in grading for the C. and O. R. R., which is the only railroad projected in the county. Building rock and slate are also found. Barren River and numerous creeks afford sufficient water power. The fruits are those common to the climate. Grapes grow well, and attention is paid to grape culture. Common schools exist, and there are two select schools at Scottsville, the county seat. Improved land sells at from five to twenty dollars an acre.

Anderson County.

Population, 5,449.

Acres improved, 59,469.

This is one of the blue grass counties of the State. The soil has

limestone foundation throughout the county. The timber is principally white oak, walnut, poplar, sugartree, and ash. The lands are specially adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, and tobacco. Kentucky river bounds the county on the east, bounded on the south by Mercer county; west and northwest by Washington, Shelby and Franklin counties. Salt River passes through the county near the center, with large area of choice bottom lands, very productive. On Kentucky River and Bailey's Run are fine stone quarries, suitable for building and other purposes; some of it best quality of Kentucky marble, such as was used in the construction of buildings at Frankfort. No railroad in this county. Lawrenceburg, the county seat, is twelve miles from Frankfort, is pleasantly situated, and remarkable for its healthy location. Macadamized turnpikes enter the town from different directions. Improved farms sell at \$20 to \$75 an acre, and unimproved in broken sections of the county at \$8 to \$15. Educational facilities are very fine. At the county seat are good private schools, with good schools in each of the school districts. There are some eight or ten distilleries, making pure Bourbon whisky, which ranks among the best made in the State. There are the usual number of small manufactories for local trade; a good number of saw and flouring-mills; water-power very abundant and continues the year round. No county is better adapted for the location of large manufactories desiring cheap power. All the fruits of the climate are grown to perfection. The society of the county is among the best of the State, with entire freedom from local, political, and other complications.

Ballard County.

Population, 12,576.

Acres improved, 72,420.

County seat at Blandville. The soil is sandy loam, overlaying a stratum of yellow clay. All kinds of oak, walnut, maple, cypress, elm, hickory, pecan, and some chestnut, constitute the timber of the county. Small grain and grasses, except hemp, are grown. The northern part furnishes splendid tobacco. The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers bound the north and west of the county. The New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. traverses the county from north to south. There are no mines, quarries or coal. Fine stock is but little attended to at present, but the attention of the county is being directed thereto. Unimproved lands are worth \$10 to \$12 an acre, and improved from \$16 to \$18. The county contains one college

and numerous seminaries; much interest is felt in education. The streams furnish water power and abundance of fish. All the fruits common to the climate are grown. The county is a new one, and has rapidly advanced in morals and refinement.

Barren County.

Population, 17,780.

Acres improved, 135,618.

Character of soil varies from rich alluvial bottoms along rivers and creeks, to the broken grounds and cedar hills. All choice hard wood timber abounds in great variety. The northeastern portion of the county is well adapted to blue grass. The soil generally produces the best quality of corn, wheat, tobacco, red top, timothy, clover, &c. Barren river passes through the county. The main stem of the L. & N. and G. S. R. R. runs through the county, with a branch road from the main stem to Glasgow, the county seat. Coal, iron and other minerals exist of good variety. A large number of farmers make a specialty of breeding fine stock, such as horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. Improved lands at from \$10 to \$40 an acre, unimproved \$5 to \$25. Educational facilities equal to those of any other portion of the State. There are three fine colleges at the county seat; two female and one male, with free schools in the districts. The population is known for refinement and hospitality. The streams of water afford an abundance of power for mills, or manufactories. There are the usual number of saw and flouring mills. The county abounds in petroleum, which, when developed, must prove a mine of wealth to owners of land affording a rare advantage for investment of capital and labor. Lithographic stone exists in large quantities.

Bath County.

Population, 10,145.

Acres improved, 116,847.

Slate Creek divides this county into two equal portions. The soil west of that is a limestone formation, and produces in perfection blue grass, corn, wheat, rye, oats, flax, tobacco, and hemp. The timber here is black walnut, sugartree, white and blue ash, honeylocust, shell-bark hickory, cherry, coffee bean, burr oak, and hackberry. The drainage is excellent, and the soil is as rich as any in the State. West of Slate Creek the soil is thin, overlaying soapstone. The timber is white oak, chestnut, hickory, black jack, and occasionally beech and pine. Cereal crops are good, but not so fine as

those of the west. Licking River bounds the county on the east and north. The Covington and Pound Gap Narrow Gauge R. R. will pass through the eastern portion, and the Lexington and Big Sandy R. R. from east to west. There is a vein of coal three feet thick at the head-waters of Clear Creek. In the southwest is the iron area. Bath furnace is in successful operation for the making of car wheel iron. There are other furnaces which are not now in operation. Mineral springs exist, and a great variety of medicinal waters are found in the neighborhood of the celebrated Olympian Springs. Unimproved lands command from \$3 to \$8 an acre, and improved from \$10 to \$100, according to location and fertility. Free schools exist in every district. Water power is good, and great quantities of coal and timber are floated down the Licking River. The fruits of the climate are grown in great perfection, even on the poorer lands. The building stone is good, and all that is needed by the county is capital to develop its treasures of coal, iron, timber, etc. Owingsville is the county seat.

Bell County.

Population, 3,731.

Acres improved, 18,344.

County seat at Pineville. This is a very mountainous county. It is traversed from east to west by the Pine mountains, the north side of which is very productive, and the south quite barren. Cumberland River runs through the county, and its valleys are very fertile. Timber of every description, from a stalwart pine to the dwarf oak abound in the greatest profusion. Neither blue grass nor hemp is cultivated. The staple crops are corn, oats, rye, and tobacco, which last may be grown in most parts of the county. Wheat is also unsuccessful. Experiments in grape-growing show conclusively that the soil is well adapted to that culture. There are no railroads in the county, the nearest railroad point being a distance of nearly sixty miles. It is doubtful if there is another county in the State where coal is more abundant than in this. Every land owner is also an owner of coal mines. Many of the mines furnish the richest veins of coal yet discovered on this continent. One of these at Hignight, a tributary of Yellow Creek, is eleven feet thick. Inaccessibility alone prevents them from being mines of wealth. Other valuable minerals and stone quarries are not yet discovered. No fine stock is raised, and lands are cheap, except those of Cumberland River bottom, which bring from \$10 to \$75 an acre. Valuable

unimproved lands can be bought in abundance at from twenty-five cents to \$1 an acre. Educational facilities are as yet neglected. Water power is abundant. Fruit culture is much attended to, and pays the cultivator. Thrifty emigrants of small capital could not fail to succeed in this county.

Boone County.

Population, 10,669.

Acres improved, 105,927.

This county was named in honor of Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer and Indian hunter; it was formerly a part of Campbell county. It is bounded on the east by Kenton; south by Grant and Gallatin, and north by the Ohio River, which borders it for a distance of forty miles. Land is generally broken. River bottoms very productive; it is well adapted to the cereals. Fruits grow in perfection. There are many dealers in good stock. Its proximity to Cincinnati affords a ready market and always fair prices for produce. Improved lands range in prices from \$10 to \$100 an acre; in the less fertile portions \$5 to \$15. In this county is located the Big Bone Lick, remarkable for its furnishing numerous skeletons of extinct animals, exhumed from the soil. Collins, in his History of Kentucky, estimates that the bones of one hundred mastadons and twenty elephants, besides those of other animals, have been collected from that point since the visits of Americans in 1773. Burlington is the county seat. It is provided with good roads, and the facilities for education are very good. The Louisville and Cincinnati Short-Line R. R. passes through the county; also the line of the Southern R. R. Timber of the usual varieties. The streams afford choice fish.

Bourbon County.

Population, 14,863.

Acres improved, 355,304.

This is one of the richest counties in the State, having a limestone foundation, a clay sub-soil, and a rich loamy soil throughout. The timber is ash, hickory, honey and black locusts, walnut, elm, sugartree, burr, white and black oak, buckeye, etc. Blue grass, hemp, tobacco, and all the cereals are grown in perfection. Licking River has several large tributaries in the county. The Kentucky Central R. R., and Maysville and Lexington R. R. traverse it. It has also about two hundred miles of excellent turnpike roads. Limestone quarries abound, but there are no coal or iron fields. The

breeding of fine stock is the great specialty all over the county. Perhaps no where in the world, except in the adjoining counties, is more attention devoted to the rearing of fine horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry, nor do better results anywhere reward the raiser. Lands, nearly all of which may be classed as improved lands, are valued at from \$30 to \$100 an acre. The educational advantages are of the first class, particularly in the towns, and the society is unsurpassed. Water power is not abundant. All the intertropical fruits grow in perfection. Bourbon is one of the richest, healthiest, and most attractive counties in the State. Paris is the county seat.

Boyd County.

Population, 8,573.

Acres improved, 19,129.

Boyd is a very hilly county, in which there are three or four large valleys, where the soil is alluvial and productive. The hills grow an abundance of timber, of which white and chestnut oak predominate. In addition to the general varieties of timber in the State, locust and yellow pine are found in quantities. Hemp might be grown in parts, but is not now cultivated. Blue grass will grow well if sowed. About half the county is well adapted to tobacco. Timothy, clover, and other grasses, as well as cereal crops, repay the planter. The Ohio River is on the east, and the Big Sandy on the southeast. There is a local railroad running fifteen miles into the county. Two thirds of the county is underlaid by bituminous coal of the best quality, which is used in manufacturing iron, &c. Iron and coal mines are largely worked. Clear Creek, Ashland, Buena Vista, Belfont, Swift's Iron and Steel Works, and the Norton Iron Works, are in successful operation, making an annual aggregate of 20,000 tons of iron. Fine stock is but little attended to. Sheep raising, which should be a large industry, and for which this county is peculiarly adapted, is but little attended to. River bottom lands are valued at from \$50 to \$100 an acre; improved farms elsewhere at from \$10 to \$25, and unimproved from \$3.50 to \$25, according to their mineral worth. There are public and private schools, also graded schools and academies, the former taught about five months in the year. Water power is deficient. There are sulphur, chalybeate and alum springs, but these have only a local reputation. All the streams supply good fish in abundance. The fruits of the climate are largely cultivated. The Big Sandy River, which is navigable for half the year, and which drains six or eight good counties,

debouches into the Ohio in this county. Catlettsburg is the county seat.

Boyle County.

Population, 9,515.

Acres improved, 62,760.

Clay sub-soil, with limestone foundation. The south and southwestern portions of the county are well timbered with oak, chestnut, and sugartree. The timber is chiefly on the knobs that border on the county on the south and southwest sides. All the tillable lands are adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and hemp. This county is one of the blue grass counties of Kentucky, and its pastures are as fine as any in the State. There are two rivers running through the county, Dix and Salt Rivers. The Richmond branch of the L. and N. R. R., and the Cincinnati Southern R. R. pass through here. There are numerous stone quarries throughout the county, mostly limestone. The farmers are breeders of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep for exportation. Open farms sell at from \$30 to \$100 an acre. There are no unimproved lands in the county except knob lands. No town in the State furnishes as fine facilities for education as Danville, the county seat. There are five flourishing institutions of learning. Center College has an able faculty and fine patronage, and is the finest institution in the South or West. Danville Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian institution, has an endowment fund sufficient to support it. Its faculty is composed of the finest talent in the church. The State Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Caldwell Female Institute, Danville Classical and Military Academy—a new-built flourishing school. Dix River affords splendid water power. Fish abound. Fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, cherries, &c., are grown. Many of the farmers for some time past have been devoting themselves to the culture of grapes; their success in this quarter has been flattering. There are several large vineyards from which the finest grapes are produced, and the best wines made. This interest is becoming a considerable source of revenue to the people. In this county are situated the Maxwell Springs—a group of springs of the most decided mineral properties, one spring of the strongest alum water, one of strong chalybeate, one of sulphur, and in others magnesia and other properties, and all within a few hundred yards of each other. In a mile or two of these springs is Knob Lick, a place frequented in the early history of the State by the deer, buffalo, and other animals that went in large droves to lick the earth

on account of its strong saline properties. The society of the county is the very finest to be found in the State, both socially and intellectually.

Bracken County.

Population, 11,409.

Acres improved, 75,575.

The soils of Bracken varies from the calcareous of the hills to the oak land of the ridges and table lands, and the loam of the bottom lands. The oak lands produce large white oak, as well as red and black oak. The other timber growths are those common to the climate. Blue grass grows spontaneously. But a small quantity of the land is adapted to hemp. The principal crop of the county is tobacco. Here is grown the finest quality of cutting leaf, and this commands the highest prices paid in the market for that quality of tobacco. Bracken county tobacco is celebrated all over the United States. About 4,000,000 pounds are shipped annually from this county alone, and under proper management, this quality of tobacco can be raised in all parts of the county. The Ohio River washes the northern boundary line, and two railroads have been located within its limits. Stone quarries are frequent, and there is an undeveloped vein of gypsum in the southeastern part. No coal or iron is known to exist. Some attention is paid to the breeding of fine stock, but it is not made a specialty. Improved lands range from \$20 to \$60 an acre, and unimproved, of which there is little, from \$15 to \$30. The common school system is well carried out, and Augusta College has a fine reputation. Water power is abundant, and fish of a superior quality abound in all the water courses. The fruits are those common to the climate, and grow abundantly. The cereals are generally productive. Brooksville is the county seat.

Breathitt County.

Population, 5,672.

Acres improved, 21,735.

The soil on the river bottoms is rich but sandy. The uplands and mountain slopes have a clay sub-soil, with soft loam above. Timber is abundant in quantity and variety. The mountain growths of hemlock, cedar, mountain birch, &c., are found in addition to the timber on the low lands. The land is adapted to the grasses and cereals and to tobacco. The north and middle forks of the Kentucky River and two large tributary creeks of sufficient depth to float logs and timber are the principal water courses. The Pound Gap R. R. will pass through a part of the county. There are three qualities of

cannel coal found in veins from three to seven feet thick. Bituminous coal is also found in veins from two to eight feet. These are easy of access by water, and several of them are opened, and their products shipped to various points on the river. There are a number of salt wells, of which two are now in paying operation. Building stone is abundant. Some fine stock is bred, but the majority of it is inferior. The forest range furnishes food for stock all winter without feeding. Sheep raising would be a productive industry in this county. Improved farms range from \$5 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$5. There are three schools in every district. There is splendid water power, especially at Pan Handle Mill, which is but partially utilized. The fruits of the climate grow in perfection. This county affords many attractions for immigration. Jackson is the county seat.

Breckinridge County.

Population, 13,440.

Acres improved, 107,833.

The formation of the soil is generally sandstone, with limestone interspersed, the drainage of which is admirable, making the lands very fertile. Timber is good and abundant, of the variety usual in the southern part of the State. Herd grass is generally grown, though all the grasses do well, and blue grass is indigenous to some portions. Hemp is not grown, but the cereals produce abundantly. Tobacco is, however, the staple growth of the county, and taken altogether, this is one of the best counties for tobacco in the State. The Ohio River forms the western boundary of the county. There are no railroads. The Breckinridge cannel coal mines are in successful operation near Cloverport, on the Ohio. Bituminous coal, lead, iron, marl, and sand, pure enough for the manufacture of white glass, are also found. Good building stone is abundant. Some attention is paid to fine stock and poultry. The county is well adapted to sheep raising. Improved lands are valued at \$15 to \$40 an acre, and unimproved from \$5 to \$10. The common school system extends throughout the county. Cloverport has a fine academy. Educational facilities are now attracting public attention. The water power is ample. Medicinal springs are frequent, and the tar and white sulphur springs near Cloverport, have attained a large reputation. The streams contain an abundance of fish. This is an excellent county for the production of the fruits of the climate, which always reward the planter. The society of the county is kind and

neighborly, and the stranger is readily made to feel at home by its hospitality. Hardinsburg is the county seat.

Bullitt County.

Population, 7,781.

Acres improved, 58,757.

Shepherdsville is the county seat. The soil varies; in the north it is very rich, in the middle, a sandy loam with a clay sub-soil, the southwest underlaid by sandstone. It is generally fertile. About one fourth is adapted to the growth of blue grass and all to the cultivation of the cereals. Tobacco is grown, but is not a staple. The Ohio River bounds the county on the north, and Salt River, so dear to politicians, traverses the county. The Louisville & Nashville R. R. passes through the county, and sends thence its Knoxville, Bardstown, and Richmond branches. Iron ore is rich and abundant, and iron is now made of excellent quality at Belmont furnace. Fine building stone is also found. Some attention is paid to fine stock, especially to cattle and sheep, which latter are exported. Improved lands range from \$10 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved from \$10 down. Educational advantages are generally as good as found in the State. The water power is almost unlimited, and the streams abound with fish of excellent quality. Paroquet springs within an hour's ride of Louisville, on the L. & N. R. R., have great celebrity. Fruit growing is a specialty of the county; peaches form a large article of export. The proximity of this county to Louisville, and a market, and its adaptation to a great variety of products, makes it a desirable county to immigrants. This county is remarkable as one of the healthiest in the State. It has a large number of salt wells not at present worked.

Butler County.

Population, 9,404.

Acres improved, 55,947.

The soil is a limestone, freestone and river bottom loam. Timber is abundant of the quality found in this section. Blue grass and hemp do not flourish well. The general produce are grasses, cereals and tobacco. Green River runs through the county, dividing it nearly equally, and is navigable all the year round. There are no railroads. Coal of the best quality abounds. Green and Barren River Navigation Company are successfully working a coal mine at the mouth of Mud Creek, and Green River. Other mines have been opened, but are not now worked. Iron ore is found, but has

never been developed. Lead is also said to exist, and sandstone for building is found, but is not quarried. No attention is paid to fine stock. Open farms sell at \$5 to \$20 an acre, unimproved lands from \$2 to \$10. Common schools exist, and there are two high schools in the county. Green River furnishes the only water power. There are several chalybeate springs. Fish abound in great variety. Fruits are successfully raised. Taxation in Butler county is very low, and the county is nearly out of debt. Capital would find a remunerative field in Butler county. Morgantown is the county seat.

Caldwell County.

Population, 10,826.

Acres improved, 87,497

Princeton is the county seat. The E. & P. R. R. passes through the county, also Cumberland River. The land is generally undulating, producing the usual crops of the climate. Fruits produce well. It is one of the fine mineral counties of the State, producing iron and coal, with traces of lead and silver. Lands improved and unimproved rate from \$5 to \$50 an acre. The educational system is good. Princeton College, and Princeton Female Seminary, have each an attendance of about 100 students. The county is well watered, and the streams afford fish.

Calloway County.

Population, 9,410.

Acres improved, 60,883.

Murray is the county seat. The soil in bottom lands is a rich alluvial; the table lands, which constitute about four fifths of the county, are level and productive. Poplar, oak and hickory timber of fine quality, grows along the water courses. Timber on table lands, suitable for farm purposes, is abundant. Cereals and grasses, except blue grass, are grown, but the soil is best adapted to tobacco, which is its specialty. Tennessee River bounds it on the east. Though there are no railroads in the county, there are three within thirty miles of the county seat. Iron ore of superior quality exists in the eastern portion of the county. The only furnace, that of Browder, Kennedy & Co., is not now in operation. Building stone exists. But little attention is paid to fine stock. Improved lands sell at from \$5 to \$20 an acre, and unimproved tillable lands at \$5 to \$15 an acre. A small portion of the land consists of gravel hills, unsuited for cultivation, but possessing good oak timber and gravel for roads and which cements readily. There are free

schools in every district. Murray Male and Female Institute, situated at the county seat, is very large and flourishing. Liquor is not sold in this town. There is good water power and plenty of flouring mills. Sulphur and chalybeate springs exist, but none are noted. Fish abound. Fruits are grown, and the grape culture especially promises well. The county is entirely out of debt; has no outstanding bonds, and boasts of having the smallest criminal docket in the district.

Campbell County.

Population, 27,406.

Acres improved, 46,227.

The soil is limestone and fertile. The timber consists of poplar, black walnut, ash, sugar tree, hickory, and some beech and oak. The greater portion of the county is adapted to blue grass. Corn, wheat and tobacco are the general crops, but little hemp is raised. The county is bounded north and west by the Ohio River, and south and east by the Licking River. The L., C. & L. R. R. traverses one border. There are indications of coal and iron, but not in sufficient quantities to be worked. There are no breeders of fine stock, but a good deal of it exists in the county. The lands adjoining Newport, the county seat, sell at from \$50 to \$1,000 an acre; those in the central part of the county from \$50 to \$100, and in the upper part from \$10 to \$30. The free school system is not surpassed by any other county in the State. The water power is good. Among other fish, shad and carps are said to exist. This is one of the best fruit counties in the State. Its nearness to Cincinnati, its system of turnpikes, its manufactories already developed, its cheap fuel, and its river communications make this a very desirable county.

Carter County.

Population, 7,509.

Acres improved, 40,056.

This is one of the mountain counties of Kentucky, and Grayson is the county seat. The surface of the county is hilly and broken; soil in valleys and river bottoms rich. Hills abound in coal and iron ore. There are four furnaces in the county, Mt. Savage, Boone, Star, and Luzerne. Kenton salt wells are situated in this county. The county is well watered, and abounds in springs of pure water, and scenery of great variety. There is one artesian well. Collins, in his history, reports a natural bridge sixteen miles from Grayson, 219 feet span, and 196 feet high. Lands are cheap. The usual cereals and fruits produce well. Educational facilities good.

Casey County.

Population, 8,884.

Acres improved, 61,042.

In the two valleys of Rolling Fork and Green River, the soil is productive, but the ridges which divide them are not tillable. The timber is that common to the State, and grows in profusion on the highlands. The valleys are adapted to all the cereals. There is no railroad nor navigable stream touching the county. Salt has been developed in Green River Valley, but no other minerals have been found. Stock raising is the specialty of the county. Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and poultry of good quality are raised and exported. Improved lands are valued at from \$30 to \$75 an acre. The hill lands, which are useful only for timber and fruits, have but a nominal value. Fruit is a certain crop, and grows in perfection. There are free schools in all the districts, but no private schools. There is water power with several flouring mills on Green River and Goose Creek. Liberty is the county seat.

Carroll County.

Population, 6,189.

Acres improved, 46,838.

The bottom lands are rich sandy loam, and the hills are limestone and very rich. The timber consists of oak, walnut, beech, sugar tree, poplar and ash. About three fourths of the hill lands produce blue grass, corn and tobacco; the river bottoms corn, hay and potatoes. The Ohio River bounds it on the north, and the Kentucky River divides it about equally. The Short Line railroad passes along the southern boundary. There is plenty of limestone but no quarries open. No mines of any sort exist. No special attention is devoted to fine stock. Improved lands range from \$20 to \$100 an acre; unimproved lands are not reported. The common schools are good, and there are two excellent colleges in the county. The water power is good. There is a fine chalybeate spring at Liberty Station. All the streams abound with good fish. The society is composed of industrious and intelligent people. The river and railroad facilities are remarkably good. Carrollton is the county seat.

Christian County.

Population, 23,227.

Acres improved, 140,349.

The soil in two thirds of the county is red clay on limestone foundation, generally level and remarkably productive; remainder is

sandstone, and considerably broken, but produces well, especially along the streams. Timber in fertile portions in great variety, but scarce; in northern portions abundant with the usual varieties of hard wood. The county makes a specialty of tobacco, producing more than any county in the United States and Kentucky, except Daviess. Wheat, corn, rye, vegetables and clover grow well. The county is thirty-five miles long, with an average width of twenty-five miles. It is bounded north by Hopkins and Muhlenburg; east by Todd; west by Trigg and Caldwell, and south by Tennessee. Hopkinsville, the county seat, has a population of 5,000. Pembroke, Oakgrove, Garrettsburg, Beverly, Lafayette, Belleview, Crofton, and Fairview are flourishing villages. Nashville and Henderson R. R. runs through the center of the county. Little Run, Tradewater, Pond, Westfork and Little Westfork—forks of Red River—afford ample water power for mills, of which there are a large number of merchant mills, manufacturing the choicest brands of flour known. There are several medicinal springs, some of them in long use for their medical properties. Fish not abundant. All the fruits produce well and in great variety, especially peaches, apples and berries, with marked success. Building stone very abundant. Coal is found in great abundance, and is extensively worked in the northern portion of the county. Hopkinsville presents superior advantages for the manufacture of agricultural implements, as coal and hard woods abound. There are several extensive tobacco warehouses; sales are conducted similar to those in Louisville. Special attention is paid to the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, which rank among the best in the state, also fine varieties in poultry. Improved lands range from \$5 to \$50 an acre. Educational facilities are very fine; two female colleges at Hopkinsville, select schools in the villages, with free schools in each district. There are a number of fine churches of different denominations. The society is very fine. Special inducements are made to capitalists for manufactories for the development of agricultural or mineral resources.

Clark County.

Population, 10,882.

Acres improved, 118,684.

The general quality of the soil is equal to the best in the State, being partly of lime and partly of sandstone; in the eastern portion the face of the county is hilly and broken. The timber includes the usual product of the low lands, as well as the pine, cedar, &c., of the

hilly regions. Timber is not abundant, it having been sacrificed to the wants of the inhabitants. Clark belongs to the celebrated tier of blue grass counties, and is especially adapted to the cereals, hemp, and tobacco, and to grazing. The Kentucky River is on the southern border, and the Lexington & Big Sandy R. R. passes through it from west to east. Turnpike roads are good and abundant. Winchester, the county seat, is a delightful town, with a population of 2,500, and contains a first-class seminary for males and females, and several good private schools; the free school system is in good working order throughout the county. Fine stock of all kinds is the specialty, and there are more Shorthorn or Durham cattle bred in Clark than in any other county in the world. Excellent stone quarries are developed on the Kentucky River. The best lands bring from \$40 to \$100 an acre, and in the eastern or hilly portion from \$10 to \$40 an acre. There are no unimproved lands. Water power is abundant and well distributed. All the fruits grow in perfection. Oil springs and medicinal waters are found. Few portions of any country furnish a finer example of culture and refinement than do the citizens of this county.

Clay County.

Population, 8,291.

Acres improved, 33,488.

The soil of the bottom lands of the rivers is good; elsewhere, unproductive. No county in the State produces a better or greater variety of timber. But little wheat and no hemp is grown, corn and tobacco being the principal growth. Rockcastle River and four large creeks furnish water power and fish. The terminus of the Louisville and Lebanon branch is expected to be in this county. The coal fields are inexhaustible, and iron exists, but is undeveloped. A number of salt wells are found on Goose Creek. Fine stock is not attended to. Improved lands range from \$5 to \$15 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$5. Apples and grapes are the principal fruits. Educational advantages are good. Capital is needed to develop the coal mines and salt wells, and to utilize the timber. Manchester is the county seat.

Clinton County.

Population, 6,497.

Acres improved, 41,063.

Albany is the county seat. The soil is very fertile, being red clay over sandstone. The quality and variety of timber is unsurpassed. Blue grass grows in about one sixth of the county. Hemp is not cultivated, but would do well in certain parts. Tobacco is the

staple, but the cereals do well. Cumberland River runs through a part of the county. There are no railroads. Coal is very abundant, and one bank is now operated by the Poplar Mountain Coal Company. Farmers are improving their stock, and some attention is devoted to poultry. Improved lands average about \$12 an acre, and unimproved \$6. Common schools are all over the county, and there are several academies and select schools. Water power is abundant all over the county. Indian Creek has a perpendicular fall of ninety-six feet. Fish abound. Fruits succeed well, and are extensively cultivated. Farmers, stock raisers, and mechanics are wanted.

Crittenden County.

Population, 9,381.

Acres improved, 64,604.

The bottom lands of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tradewater have rich alluvial bottoms; the interior clay and sandstone, and the middle and southeastern, limestone. Timber abounds in great variety; the oak is the principal growth of the central part. Tobacco is the staple, but the cereals grow well in all parts. It is bounded on three sides by the rivers Ohio, Cumberland, and Tradewater. There are no railroads. Fine quarries of building stone exist. The supply of coal, iron, lead, and zinc are inexhaustible. Two lead and zinc mines are operated on a large scale and with extensive machinery, furnishing labor for a large number of hands. Improved lands vary from \$10 to \$35 an acre; unimproved \$3 to \$5. Fruits are grown in perfection and abundance. Free schools are found in every district, and there is a classical and high school at Marion, the county seat, which is a fine commercial point. Fish abound in all the streams.

Cumberland County.

Population, 7,690.

Acres improved, 40,781.

The soil is underlaid with limestone; fertile along the streams, and poorer on the hills and ridges. The timber, both common to bottom and highlands, grows abundantly, and in all variety from cedar to maple. The cereals and tobacco succeed well with proper attention and favorable seasons. Tobacco was produced last year having leaves thirty-one inches wide and forty inches long. Cumberland river passes through the county. Coal, iron, lithographic stone, limestone, and lead are found, but have never been worked. Petroleum is found on the surface in all parts, and in several places can be gathered by the gallon from the crevices in the rocks. At-

tention has but recently been turned to the rearing of fine stock. Improved lands range from \$10 to \$40 an acre, and unimproved from \$1.50 to \$4. In addition to common schools, there are two good colleges in the county. Water power is good and well distributed over the county. Cumberland river furnishes fine fish. Peaches are much affected by the frost, but other fruits, and especially wild ones grow in profusion. This is the center of the great oil fields of the State, and the American and Garnett wells have been productive for forty years. Capital and labor are needed for this industry. This county is admirably adapted to the grape, and grape growers are wanted. Vines of the wild grape are found ten inches in diameter. Burksville is the county seat.

Daviess County.

Population, 20,714.

Acres improved, 115,001.

There are three varieties of soil, of which one half may be classed as first rate. The face of the county is level or gently undulating. Timber is abundant and unusually large; black walnut, ash, black and honey locust, maple and kindred woods are found in abundance. Blue grass has been sown, and now begins to show a spontaneous growth. Hemp will grow, but is not largely cultivated. Wheat, corn and tobacco are the principal crops. Wheat averages from ten to twenty-five bushels to the acre; corn, twenty-five to ninety bushels, and tobacco from 600 to 1,600 pounds. In a fair season the tobacco crop will yield 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds. Grasses grow in profusion. The Ohio River is the northern boundary, and Green River the western. The O. & R. R. runs through the middle of the county. Coal is very abundant in strata from three to five and one half feet thick. The Bonharbor mines, three miles west of Owensboro, the county seat, where the vein is five feet, have been worked to a greater or less extent for fifty years. Two other mines southeast of the same town, are also profitably worked. Twenty other mines in various parts of the county have been partially opened, and used for local purposes. Iron and lead exist, but have not been developed. Building sandstone is found. Attention is now being directed to fine stock, and a visible movement is already made. Improved lands range from \$10 to \$80 an acre, and unimproved from \$5 to \$20. The public schools are good, and there are private schools and two Catholic colleges. Water power is inferior, the county being generally level. The streams furnish an abundant supply of fish. The fruits of the climate are grown.

Thirty large tobacco stemmeries handling from 12,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and eight large distilleries give an impetus to the trade of the county.

Edmonson County.

Population, 4,459.

Acres improved, 29,079.

Rich alluvial bottoms on Green and Nolin Rivers, and soil generally underlaid with limestone. The timber is of the finest quality and greatest variety known to the low lands. Tobacco is the special growth, but all the cereals are produced. Green River divides the county about equally, and Nolin empties into it near the center. The L. & N. R. R. passes through the southeastern part. The finest qualities of coal and iron exist in some parts of the county in great quantities, but owing to the limited facilities for transportation, they have not yet been opened. Fine beds of marl have been found. There are several sulphur and chalybeate springs, some of which have been improved. Petroleum is thought to exist in the western part. Fine stock is not raised. Improved farms, from the poorer to the best, range from \$5 to \$30 an acre, and unimproved from \$1.50 to \$5. There are public schools in all the districts. Fruits are successfully cultivated. The cheapness of the mineral lands should invite capital, which, with the addition of locks in Green River and branches of adjoining railroads, could not fail to make a profitable investment. Brownsville is the county seat.

Elliott County.

Population, 4,433.

Acres improved, 25,387.

The soil is diversified mostly with rich sandy loam. The finest timber of all kinds grows abundantly, including the usual varieties. Crops of corn, oats and clover are grown. Little Sandy River takes its rise here. Coal and iron are abundant, but only used for local consumption. There are superb stone quarries, but they are little worked. No attention is paid to fine stock. Improved lands sell at from \$4 to \$15 an acre; unimproved from \$2 to \$6. Common and private schools are taught during the winter. Water power is abundant, but has not been utilized to a great extent. Mineral springs are found in all parts of the county. Fruits grow well. The health of the county is unexcelled, and the scenery beautiful and picturesque. With the increase of railroads, the county will be greatly improved. Martinsburg is the county seat.

Estill County.

Population, 9,198.

Acres improved, 47,048.

The face of the county is rough, rocky, and sandy, but very rich in bottoms. The timber is first-class, mostly poplar, hickory, and chestnut oak. Tobacco and the cereals grow in the bottoms. Kentucky river passes through the county. There are iron and coal fields of the best quality. Old Furnace, Cottage Furnace, and Red River Forge Furnace, and Estill Furnace, are all in operation. Lithographic stone, equal in quality to the German, has been discovered. There are no breeders of fine stock. Improved lands bring \$10 to \$15 an acre, and unimproved from fifty cents to \$5. Educational facilities are not yet first-class. Water power is deficient. Mineral springs are plenty. Domestic and wild fruits are good and abundant. The county needs both capital and immigration. Much is expected of the development of the lithographic stone quarries. Irvine is the county seat.

Fayette County.

Population, 26,656.

Acres improved, 125,246.

Situated in the very heart of the blue grass region, this county is blessed with all the advantages which nature bestows on her favorite spots. There is no richer soil in the world, and nothing could possess more pastoral beauty than the wooded lands, which are, in fact, exquisite parks. A life among them is a perfect idyl. The finest thoroughbred animals range through them, and seem to breathe an aristocratic air, of which the common herd knows nothing. It is difficult to speak of this region of country in the terms of the dry statistician. Perhaps the name applied by its own inhabitants best suits it. They call it "Earth's garden spot." In a work of this sort, even this favored region, must submit to the ordinary terms of classification. The soil is highly fossiliferous limestone, which, in addition to the fertilizing power, makes excellent quick lime for building purposes, and is used for fencing as well as foundations. The surface is generally undulating, with no flat lands. It was at one time densely wooded, and there is still a sufficient quantity of the timber usual to the more level lands of the State. Hemp, tobacco, and all the cereals and grasses grow in profusion. There are a number of small water courses of sufficient power to drive mills half the year. Ponds for holding water are easily constructed. The Kentucky

River flows past the southern border. The Louisville & Mt. Sterling R. R., the Covington & Lexington, and the Cincinnati Southern R. R. traverse the county. The system of turnpike roads is admirable. They form a net work of inter-communication as pleasant and agreeable as it is useful. Coal is found to some extent, but no other minerals are developed. Fine stock is the specialty of the county. Horses are bred for the turf, or for harness or saddle, and each particular breed has its votaries, who engage in their production as a business, and supply all parts of the country. Pure bred cattle are also numerous, the favorite being the Shorthorn. Some Jersey are bred. Southdown and Cotswold sheep, black and red Berkshire, Poland-China, Suffolk, and Essex hogs are raised. The blue grass pastures bring these animals to a perfection not possible elsewhere than in this range of counties. All the lands are improved, and prices range from \$50 to \$100 an acre; the average value is \$44.78. The educational facilities are unsurpassed. Each neighborhood has both public and private schools, many of them of high reputation. Kentucky University, which has an agricultural department, is located at Lexington, the county seat. This was formerly Transylvania Univeristy; its alumni comprise many noted names all over the Union. There are also several first-class female schools in the city and county. Lexington is a very charming city, the home of wealth, luxury and refinement. Its old streets have echoed to familiar footsteps of many of the nation's greatest men. Clay, the Marshalls, Breckinridges, Wickliffes, Johnsons, Robinsons, and others, have lived within reach of its court-house. All the intertropical fruits are grown, but do not command the attention they deserve. The finances of the county are in a healthy condition, and taxes are not high. A good deal of hemp is manufactured in the county, employing considerable capital, and a large number of hands. The value of raw material raised in 1873 was \$350,000. There are two distilleries, two woolen factories, two malt houses, one brewery, one small foundry and the usual number of artificers of various kinds. The manufacture of farm machinery and implements could be very successfully prosecuted. Living is cheap, as the county produces enough to supply four times its present number of inhabitants. There are many instances in the county of men who have risen to great wealth from small beginnings, and their example can still be followed with an assurance of similar results.

Fleming County.

Population, 13,398.

Acres improved, 119,414.

In the western and middle portions, the soil is clayish, with a foundation of gray limestone; in the east of the county it is sandy, with free stone substratum. Timber of every kind is abundant. Chestnut oak or tan bark oak is found in quantities. Cereal crops are grown in all parts of the county. Tobacco is produced in the eastern portion; the middle portion produces blue grass, and red clover grows in all parts. Licking River is on the west side of the county, and creeks are plentiful. The Maysville division of the Central R. R. passes through the west. The Covington and Pound Gap R. R. will soon pass through the entire length of the county. There are also about thirty turnpikes. Building stone abounds. Chalybeate and sulphur springs are frequent. There are no mines of any kind. Fine stock is not yet bred to any extent, but common is abundant and good. Best lands sell at from \$25 to \$100 an acre. Common schools are plentiful, and high schools in the towns and villages. Water power is abundant. The mineral springs are much visited. Fish exist in all the streams. All the fruits suited to the climate are grown. As many sheep are raised in this county, and as labor is very cheap and water power very abundant, it is suggested that woolen mills would prove successful. Flemingsburg is the county seat.

Fulton County.

Population, 6,161.

Acres improved, 31,365.

Rich sandy bottom on the Mississippi River; in the hills, rich deep soil, slightly mixed with sand, with clay sub-soil. Cypress, gum, and pecan are grown in addition to the usual varieties of timber. The cereals and grasses, together with tobacco and cotton, are the general products of the soil. Mississippi River is one of the boundaries. The Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. has its terminus at Hickman, the county seat. The Paducah & Memphis, the Mobile & Ohio, and the N. O., St. L. & Chicago R. R's pass through the county. No stone or minerals are known to exist. Fine stock is raised to a limited extent. Improved lands vary from \$15 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved from \$3 to \$10. There are free schools in every district, and two select schools and an academy in the county. No water power is used. All the fruits are grown in profusion and variety. There are in this county about 30,000 acres subject to

overflow from the Mississippi, and now selling from \$1 to \$3 an acre, which, if levees were built, would bring \$20 to \$40. Capital for this purpose is earnestly desired.

Franklin County.

Population, 15,300.

Acres improved, 62,205.

Here is situated the city of Frankfort, the capital of the State. The soil is generally clay sub-soil on limestone foundation. Timber, such as walnut, ash, sugar maple, poplar, oak, hickory, and beech. Southern half of the county is specially adapted to the growth of blue grass, and abounds in a continuation of the most superb woodlands and grazing pastures in the world. The residences, with few exceptions, being the most luxurious of homes. Choice fine stock is a specialty with the farmers; the other third of the county is well adapted to hemp, and the remainder to corn, wheat, barley, and tobacco. Of the capitals of the various States of this country, Frankfort surpasses all others in the magnificence of romantic location and surrounding scenery. There are many superb residences in addition to other good buildings, and the State capitol, the latter of which, with contemplated improvements, will compare favorably with the leading capitol buildings of any of the sister States. The educational facilities are very fine. The Kentucky High School, Dudley Institute, Greenwood Seminary, St. Aloysius Academy, and the public graded school, which is free to all. The Kentucky Military Institute, noted for the superior facilities it affords young men of the State ambitious to acquire a classical education, and thorough military discipline, with a faculty not surpassed in any similar college. It is beautifully situated in a most remarkable, picturesque and healthy location, on the Danville pike, six miles from Frankfort. The society of Frankfort is among the very best in any city of the country; it is, for the time being, the home of his Excellency, the Governor, James B. McCreary, who has endeared himself to the people by his politeness and attention to duties, and strict integrity. It is also the home of the various other State officers and Judges of the Court of Appeals, all alike distinguished as gentlemen of the highest social and intellectual qualities. On one of the most prominent of the grand chain of hills encircling the beautiful valley in which Frankfort lies, and affording a view of the windings of the Kentucky River and surrounding country for a great distance, is the beautiful cemetery; prominent among its monuments are those of many of

the earlier Governors of the State, including those of the famous pioneer, Daniel Boone and his wife, also a granite shaft many feet in height, erected to the memory of Kentuckians who fell in the war with Mexico. There are several flouring and saw mills, one cotton factory, several distilleries, and the Kentucky State Prison, located here. The lumber trade is an important item. The three forks of Kentucky River penetrating the vast forests along the Cumberland Mountains, give an unlimited supply of the finest black walnut on the continent. Dealers in black walnut at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and many Northern cities, are supplied from this point. The contemplated improvement of the Kentucky River will put the block coal and iron ore, so abundant at the three forks of Kentucky River, into the market at very cheap rates. Six Macadamized turnpikes enter Frankfort from different directions. All the fruits of the climate are grown. The Louisville & Lexington R. R. passes through the city. It is twenty-eight miles from Lexington, and sixty-two miles from Louisville, and has a population of 7,000, and is the county seat.

Floyd County.

Population, 7,877.

Acres improved, 27,958.

A mountain county, with rich alluvial soil, the bottoms on Big Sandy wide and productive. The supply of timber is inexhaustible, and the growth very large. Black and curled walnut, oak, and other valuable growths are in inexhaustible supply. The arable land is adapted to all the cereals. Big Sandy River borders the county, and has several affluents. The supply of bituminous and cannel coal is universal and inexhaustible, but is not at present operated to any great extent, except for local demand. The same may be said of numerous salt wells. There are surface indications of petroleum. Improved lands sell for \$10 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved, which are abundant, from seventy-five cents to \$1. There are free schools in every district, and an academy at Prestonsburg, the county seat. Water power is very fine. Mineral springs abound, and fish are splendid. Apples and peaches are the principal fruits. The very low prices of coal and timber lands make this an inviting field for capital.

Gallatin County.

Population, 5,074.

Acres improved, 45,266.

Very rich Ohio River bottom land, and in the interior, limestone, with good bottoms along Eagle Creek form the soil. The timber is

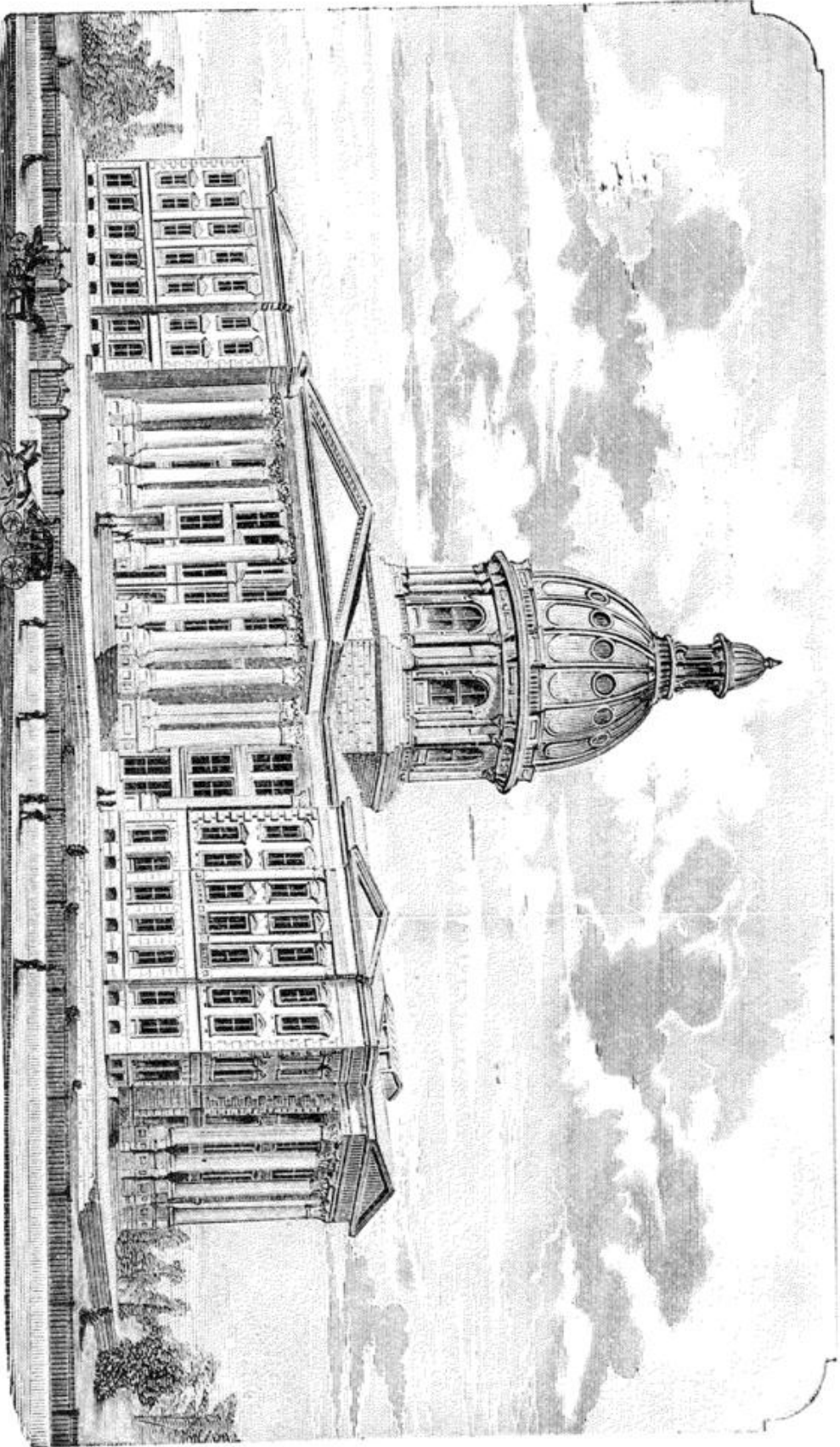
of the best quality, and of the variety common to this part of the State. Blue grass grows when sown. Tobacco and all the cereals grow finely. The tobacco, corn, and potato crop is equal to any in the State. The Ohio River bounds it on the north and the Short Line R. R. runs through it. Eagle Creek is a considerable stream. Stone is abundant, but is not quarried. There is no coal or iron. Fine cattle, sheep, and hogs are attracting general attention. Improved lands range from \$20 to \$100 an acre, and unimproved from \$12 to \$20. There are seven or eight academies in the county, also a male and female college at Warsaw, the county seat. Eagle Creek furnishes abundant water power, which is partially used. The finest fish abound. Fruits grow in abundance. Population is thrifty and intelligent. Transportation facilities are excellent. This is a promising county.

Garrard County.

Population, 10,376.

Acres improved, 91,014.

The greater portion of the soil is of blue limestone with yellow clay sub-soil, and quite fertile. Blue grass is indigenous. About one fifth of the county is mountainous and poor. Timber is not abundant in that part known as the blue grass region, it having been sacrificed to the needs of the farmers. In the mountainous region, pine, chestnut, oak, &c. still abound. Kentucky River bounds it on the north, Paint Lick Creek on the northeast, and Dix River on the west. A branch of the L. & N. R. R. passes through Lancaster, the county seat. Fine stock is attended to, fine hogs are to some extent a specialty; there are two good herds of Shorthorns in the county; fancy poultry is raised. Improved lands are valued at from \$10 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$10. Educational advantages are good. Two first-class female schools and one male school are located at Lancaster. There are common schools in every district. Water power is very abundant, and very valuable. In the mountainous sections are a large number of mineral springs of sulphur, chalybeate and epsom. It is estimated that within a radius of one mile, there are seventy-five epsom springs, from which the best quality of what is known as "Crab Orchard Salts" can be produced, and it is suggested that this would be a fine means of investing capital with the hope of a rich reward. Chalybeate and sulphur springs are large and very fine. Dix River has been thoroughly stocked with the celebrated California salmon. This stream has long been celebrated as a fishing ground. All the fruits of the climate are



Engraved for Collins' History of Kentucky.
NEW CAPITOL OF KENTUCKY, AT FRANKFORT. (East Wing) Erected 1869-73.

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grown in abundance. This is emphatically an agricultural and stock raising county. Its exports are very large, and consist of cattle, horses and mules, wool, grain, and tobacco. Lands are for sale on reasonable terms. Manufacturers of farming implements, woolen goods, rope, hats, cigars, &c., and raisers of hemp and tobacco are needed, and would be properly rewarded for any reasonable outlay of capital.

Grant County.

Population, 9,529.

Acres improved, 80,440.

The soil is generally limestone, and fertile. The timber growth common to this section, abounds in quantity and variety. Blue grass is indigenous. Hemp does not produce well, and is little grown. The cereals grow well in all parts of the county. The southern half is especially adapted to the growth of white tobacco, which is a profitable crop. The Short Line R. R. passes through the county. The Ohio River is six miles distant. Limestone is plentiful, but there are no minerals. Fine stock receives a good deal of attention, and the raising of poultry is remunerative. Land is cheap considering its proximity to Cincinnati; improved farms sell from \$25 to \$100 an acre; unimproved much less. There are good free schools all over the county, besides a number of select schools where the higher branches are taught. Fruit is excellent and abundant. The county is within an hour's ride from Cincinnati by rail, and its fine, healthy location, should make it attractive to the residents of that city. Market gardening, the dairy, and raising of fruits for the city markets would be profitable enterprises. Williams-town is the county seat.

Graves County.

Population, 19,398.

Acres improved, 104,725.

The soil has a substratum of gravel, overlaid with yellow clay foundation. In the southern part the gravel is replaced with sand. The bottoms have good timber of white, black, Spanish, red, and post oak, also cypress and black jack. In the uplands the timber is not good. Hemp is not grown, nor is blue grass produced. The other grasses and cereals grow well; the main crop is tobacco, which is of a fine quality, the virgin soil in many instances producing 1,000 to 1,500 pounds an acre. The center of the county is about twenty-five miles equally distant from the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers. The Paducah & Memphis R. R. bisects the county. Cairo & Tennessee R. R. is surveyed through it. There are no

minerals found. Increased attention is being devoted to fine stock. Improved lands range from \$10 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved at from \$8 to \$10. There are good common schools, also a few select ones, and a mixed school at Mayfield, the county seat. Water power is meagerly supplied. All the fruits grow abundantly. The county is very healthy, with a great variety of productions, and good markets at hand for all surplus.

Grayson County.

Population, 11,580.

Acres improved, 80,414.

The bottom lands are very fertile, and the high lands only moderately so. White oak is the principal timber, but all the other usual varieties abound. This is a fair tobacco county. Blue grass and hemp have never been much cultivated; the latter, however, would do well. The cereals grow abundantly. The L., P. & S. W. R. R. passes nearly through the center of the county. Coal and iron are found, but have not been worked to any extent. There are immense beds or mountains of marl, which could be made to produce vast sums. As a fertilizer, this has received the highest commendation from Prof. Shaler in the State Report. The supply is inexhaustible, and so exposed that it can be mined and sent to market at a small cost. Very little attention is devoted to fine stock. Improved lands average about \$8 an acre, and unimproved \$3. The common school system prevails throughout the county, and is in a flourishing condition. Water power is found in the streams about the borders, and fish are plenty. The celebrated Grayson Springs are widely known and deservedly celebrated. One hundred medicinal springs, are found upon one acre. The fruits of the climate are of fine quality and plentiful. The development of coal and marl mines would be profitable. A hub and spoke factory would pay well. Sheep farmers are wanted. Leitchfield is the county seat.

Green County.

Population, 9,379.

Acres improved, 68,323.

About one half of the county consists of alluvial deposits, and the rest is not so fertile. The timber is of good quality and in great variety. About one half of the county is adapted to blue grass. No hemp is grown, but tobacco and the cereals thrive well. Green River runs through the county. The Cumberland and Ohio R. R. is located in it. The nearest railroad in operation is the L. & N., twenty miles distant. There are no coal fields, but plenty of iron

is found in the northwestern part of county. Salt water has also been found. An iron furnace was formerly in operation, but for some reason, has been discontinued. More attention is being paid to fine stock every year. Some improvement is made in poultry. Improved lands range from \$5 to \$30 an acre, and unimproved from \$2 to \$10. There are common schools all over the county, and a few private schools, two of which are at Greensburg, the county seat. Water power is very fine and abundant. All the fruits grow to perfection. The society is good, and the county healthy, the lands cheap and productive, the water abundant and pure. There are good mills in every neighborhood. Agriculturists are in demand.

Greenup County.

Population, 11,463.

Acres improved, 19,893.

The soil on the Ohio and on the creek bottoms is a very rich loam, but is less fertile in the hills. There are large quantities of white and black walnut timber, and the whole timber growth is large, lofty, and excellent. The cereals and grasses grow well. Flax is a good crop. Hemp is but little cultivated. Herd grass is indigenous. Very fine tobacco is grown. The Ohio River is the northern boundary of the county. Little Sandy River and Tygart's Creek, both of which are navigable for flats and rafts, flow through it. Eastern Kentucky R. R. passes through the center. There are also a few private railroads leading to mines, &c. More than half the county has an abundance of coal, and iron ore exists all over and under its whole area. The coal is inexhaustible, and suitable for blast furnaces. Many of the veins are opened and worked, and have been for over forty years; large quantities of both cannel and bituminous, are mined and shipped at Fulton. There is abundance of sandstone for building purposes; Buena Vista or Waverly stone, and also stone of a coarser texture, are abundant. Fire clay, potter's clay, and sand for glass are also found. The iron furnaces are Raccoon, Laurel, Hunnewell, Pennsylvania, Bellfont, New Hampshire, and Kenton. Improved stock, especially horses and hogs, are bred. The county is well adapted to sheep and cattle. Improved lands in the bottoms range from \$20 to \$80 an acre, and unimproved from \$3 to \$15. There are good schools all over the county. The fruits grow in abundance, and this crop in all parts of the county never fails. There is a profusion of water power. A great many foreigners, from all parts of the world, are already settlers, and have suc-

ceeded well. More are needed, and industry and thrift will here have its reward. The great want of the county is capital to develop its great resources. Greenupsburg is the county seat.

Hancock County.

Population, 6,591.

Acres improved, 47,131.

The bottom lands have a rich alluvial soil, and the uplands are fairly fertile. The ordinary timber grows in abundance, and in some parts of the county there are the finest of hard woods, suited for manufacturing purposes. Of this last quality of timber a good deal is shipped to other points. Neither hemp or blue grass is grown, but of cereals and grasses yield very fair crops. Tobacco is the staple of the county. The Ohio River is the northern boundary. There are no railroads except for local mining purposes. About two thirds of the county is underlaid with excellent coal. The Breckinridge cannel coal mines are quite celebrated. Iron abounds, but is not worked. Specimens of building stone from this county were awarded medals at the Centennial Exposition. A number of quarries are in use. Fine potter's clay and a very rich deposit of marl is found; some native quicksilver exists around Hawesville, the county seat. Very little attention is paid to fine stock. Improved lands range from \$40 to \$60 an acre, and unimproved from \$8 to \$30. Coal and mineral rights are generally reserved in land sales. There are free schools in every district, and a free graded school, where the higher branches are taught, is established at Hawesville. Water power exists for part of the year. There are tar and white sulphur springs, the latter of which are blended with petroleum. Fish are not abundant, except in the Ohio and Blackford's Creek. The highlands are particularly adapted to the fruits of the climate. Coal lands are abundant, and nearer to Louisville than any other. China-ware can be made from the clay; and stone for building, for grindstones and whetstones, could be made to pay capital and labor.

Hardin County.

Population, 15,705.

Acres improved, 125,178.

The eastern portion of the county is hilly and broken, and the soil not very productive for the cereals, but well adapted for the grasses. The western portion of the county is very rich, producing wheat, corn and tobacco. Fruit produces well, especially in the hills, where it seldom fails. Blue grass is not grown. The L. & N.

and G. S. R. R., and the E. & P. R. R., passes through the county. Rolling Fork and Nolin River run through the county. Coal abounds. No iron is developed. But little attention has been paid to the breeding of fine stock until recently. Open farms sell for \$20 to \$75 an acre, and unimproved \$5 to \$10. Educational advantages are very good. There are three female colleges, one at Elizabethtown, the county seat, and Bethlehem College, at Lindland, 100 pupils attending, and one male college at Cecilia, and free schools in each of the districts. The county is well watered, and springs abound. Rough Creek Springs have become quite celebrated as a watering place. Fine buildings have been erected for the accommodation of guests. All the varieties of timber abound. There are fourteen post-offices in the county, and villages every five or ten miles. Elizabethtown is growing more rapidly than any inland town in the State. More than fifty houses have been erected during the past fifteen months. It has eight churches, two or three manufactories, six schools, a flourishing newspaper and job printing office, &c. Owing to the cheapness of the lands, Hardin county is rapidly filling up with farmers from the Northern States, and from the blue grass region of this State.

Harlan County.

Population, 4,415.

Acres improved, 23,527.

The bottoms are alluvial and rich. This county borders on Virginia, and is very mountainous. Timber of the best quality in both mountains and low lands. Tobacco and the cereals are grown to some extent. The water courses are Cumberland, Poor, Mountain, and Clover Forks. There are no railroads. Abundant coal in veins from three to five feet thick, exists on each of the branches of the Cumberland. Iron ore exist, but is not developed. The celebrated lost silver mine of the Indians is supposed to be in this county. Improved lands sell at \$1 to \$25 an acre, and unimproved at fifty cents to \$1. There are free schools in every district, and a private school at Harlan Court-house, the county seat. Water power is abundant. The fruits grow well. Capital could be well employed in utilizing minerals and timber.

Harrison County.

Population, 12,993.

Acres improved, 117,186.

This is one of the blue grass counties of the State. It is bounded by Pendleton on the north, northeast by Bracken and Robertson,

east by Nicholas, south by Bourbon, west by Scott, northwest by Grant. Licking River passes through the county. About half the county is slightly rolling and very productive; other portions rather hilly, but suitable for grazing. The soil is red clay on limestone foundation. Cynthiana, the county seat, is situated on the Cincinnati & Lexington R. R., sixty-six miles from Cincinnati, and has a population of 1,700. There are several churches and some manufactories, five hotels and two academies. There are three distilleries making pure Bourbon whisky. It is one of the fine stock counties of the State. The cereals and fruits of the climate produce in perfection. The society is among the best in the State. The county is well watered, and fish abound. Improved lands range from \$30 to \$100 an acre. The advantages for education are not surpassed by any other county in the State, and like other counties, remarkable for health, as well as the fine physical development of the inhabitants.

Hart County.

Population, 13,087.

Acres improved, 81,249.

Munfordville is the county seat. About one half of the county is alluvial soil, with a sub-soil of red clay, the rest is sand hills or knobs, the valleys of which are productive. The timber is good and abundant, and of the usual variety. Blue grass is indigenous to the alluvial soil, but does not bear grazing. Hemp will grow, but is not much of a crop. Tobacco and the cereals are the staple products. The finest grades of tobacco, such as manufacturing leaf, and especially bright wrapper, is a favorite product. This county has taken several premiums of \$100 each for bright wrapper tobacco, which commanded from \$1 to \$5.50 a pound. Green River and the L. & N. R. R. pass through the center of the county. There are large fields of hematite iron ore, some mines of which have been opened and worked. The Ætna and Henry Clay furnaces existed some years ago. Limestone quarries are abundant. There is very little fine stock in the county. Improved lands bring \$5 to \$40 an acre; unimproved from \$3 to \$20. The educational advantages are fair. The streams afford superior water power. Fish are not now abundant, but there is a movement toward their propagation in Green River. The soil is well adapted to fruit growing, and orchardists succeed well. The climate is pleasant and the people industrious and thrifty. There is room and certain abundance for well directed capital and labor.

Henderson County.

Population, 18,457.

Acres improved, 101,700.

Seventy miles of river bottom have a splendid alluvial soil, and the second bottom and undulating lands, which form the rest of the county, are almost equal to this in fertility. White and yellow poplar, oak and walnut, are the predominant growths. The other varieties are also found. The hill lands grow blue grass, and are adapted to hemp which, however, is not raised. The cereals and tobacco grow everywhere; the chief industry of the county is tobacco, the average yield of which in fair seasons is 700 to 1,000 pounds an acre; 1,500 to 2,000 pounds are frequently raised. There are twenty tobacco stemmeries at Henderson, the county seat, which employ during the season an average of 900 hands. It is estimated that from the crop of 1876, at least 15,000,000 pounds will be received, the most of which, when stripped and prized, will be exported to foreign countries. The city of Henderson claims high rank as a point for the exportation of this staple. The Ohio River is the northern boundary. Green River flows through the eastern portion. The St. Louis & S. E. R. R. passes through the county. An abundance of coal is found everywhere at an average of 160 feet below the surface, the veins averaging four and one half feet. Two coal mines are now opened and successfully worked. No iron or building stone is found. There is an increased attention to fine stock generally, but the sheep supply is inadequate. Improved farms range from \$8 to \$75 an acre, and unimproved from \$5 to \$15. Purchases of land can be made on long time. There are many public and private schools in the county. The Henderson common and high schools are superior institutions, averaging 600 pupils. The educational facilities of the county are first-class. There is good water power, and several chalybeate springs. Green River is well stocked with good fish. The fruit crop is fine and abundant. Transportation is easy. The soil is rich, land is cheap, markets are close at hand, and manufactures are much solicited and would reward the capitalist.

Henry County.

Population, 11,066.

Acres improved, 99,747.

The southern portion contains first quality of limestone; the eastern and northeastern along Kentucky River is very hilly, but still adapted to cultivation. There is no surplus of timber, it having

been generally cleared up by the settlers. All of the southern portion is well adapted to blue grass, and some hemp is grown. The staples are corn and tobacco, which last is extensively cultivated in the eastern and northern part of the county. Kentucky River bounds it on the north, and is navigable. The Louisville & Lexington and Louisville & Cincinnati Short Line R. R. pass through different parts of the county. There is no point in the county where the whistle of the locomotive or steamboat may not be heard. Lead ore exists in abundance on the river, but has not been worked. Drennon Springs were formerly a noted place of fashionable resort, but the buildings have since been destroyed by fire. The finest stock is bred in the county, and blooded cattle, sheep and hogs are shipped to all parts of the United States. Improved lands range from \$25 to \$75 an acre, and the tobacco lands from \$10 to \$25. The educational advantages are very superior; the college at Eminence holds the first rank, and that at Newcastle, the county seat, is scarcely, if at all, its inferior; there are also several graded schools. Fruits grow in perfection. The society of the county is very attractive.

Hickman County.

Population, 8,453.

Acres improved, 35,006.

There are three grades of soil, ranging from the most fertile to about third rate lands. The timber is generally white oak, poplar, ash, hickory and gum, with some black walnut and pecan on the water courses. Blue grass and hemp do not grow. Tobacco, the cereals, esculent roots, and peanuts are the common growths. The flat lands are adapted to meadow. The Mississippi forms the western boundary. The N. O., St. L. & Chicago and two other railroads traverse the county. There are no minerals or building stone. Considerable interest is felt in the raising of fine cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Improved lands range from \$15 to \$20 an acre, and unimproved are not quoted. There are thirty-seven common and four high schools in the county. There is a good supply of water power, and fish are plentiful. Fruits grow well, one of the nurseries received many premiums for fruit at St. Louis and State fairs in 1875. Navigation is never here interrupted by low water or ice, or in any other way. The timber supply is inexhaustible. The climate is charming and very healthy, and the people moral, sociable and refined. Clinton is the county seat.

Hopkins County.

Population, 13,821.

Acres improved, 85,955.

Both lime and sandstone soils exist. The timber is principally oak, hickory, poplar and gum. Tobacco, wheat, hay and corn are the general products. Green and Tradewater Rivers are the boundaries. The Edgefield & Kentucky R. R. traverses the county. There are great quantities of coal; the St. Bernard's, Diamond, Flemming, and one or two unincorporated companies are mining it successfully. Great improvements have been recently made in breeding fine stock. Improved lands are valued at from \$5 to \$25 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$10. There are common and subscription schools throughout the county. Two streams furnish good water power and good fish. There are several fine sulphur springs. All the fruits of the climate succeed. This is a fine agricultural county, and immigrants would be well received. Madisonville is the county seat.

Jackson County.

Population, 4,547.

Acres improved, 20,610.

The county is mountainous, being mostly the dividing ground between the Kentucky and Cumberland Rivers. The most fertile part is on the Cumberland side, and, with good cultivation, grows well tobacco and the cereals. Blue grass could be grown if the lower lands were stripped of timber, but it is not indigenous. Red cedar and white pine are found in addition to the usual timber of the State. The head waters of Kentucky and Cumberland Rivers are the streams. There are no railroads in or immediately adjoining. Coal and iron are abundant, and of good quality, but not at all developed. Stone abounds, and nature has so founded it that it requires little work to adapt it to building purposes. Fine stock does not now exist. Improved lands vary from \$5 to \$15 an acre, and unimproved, which constitutes the largest portion of the county, from \$1 to \$5. The common school system is well regulated and prosperous. Six streams give sufficient water power and some good fish. Apples and peaches are the principal fruits. The great need of this county is capital to develop its minerals and timber. McKee is the county seat.

Jefferson County.

Population, 175,740.

Acres improved, 152,494.

The southwestern section of the county is undulating and broken; the stiff clay soil and lower levels productive for corn, oats, grapes;

higher grounds fine for fruit; the northwestern section, beginning at Louisville, is quite level, with rich alluvial soil, and produces vegetables, grapes, and fruit in great perfection. This part of the county has a front on the Ohio River of forty miles, with a large area of alluvial bottoms exceedingly productive. The northeastern section of the county beginning at Louisville, is beautifully undulating, with fine productive soil producing cereals, grapes and fruits in the greatest perfection. The whole of the county is especially adapted to market gardening and the production of choice fruits. The southeastern section is more broken, but equally productive, with beautiful scenery and healthy, which has made it popular for the location of handsome private residences. The cereals, fruits and grapes of this latitude are produced in perfection in this county. A number of our farmers are breeders of the finest stock of horses and cattle. No city in the world can compete with Louisville for the large number of superb spans of carriage and saddle horses, and as a mule and horse market it ranks among the finest in the country. The county is bounded on the north and west by the Ohio River, on the east by Oldham and Henry, and southwest by Bullitt and Spencer counties. No coal or iron has been developed, but there are inexhaustible quarries of cement and limestone; Louisville ranks first in the quantity and quality produced in the United States. The high prices of lands has resulted in narrowing down the area of fine timber, leaving sufficient, however, for ordinary domestic purposes. Educational advantages are not surpassed in any city of the country, there being thirty-three free school buildings in the city alone, with an attendance of 13,000 children, including a male and female high school of the highest order, and free schools in each district. There are several medical colleges of the highest order, and public and private schools throughout the county. The market is one of the finest in the United States, abounding in both domestic and tropical fruits and vegetables, and choice beef and every species of game and fish. The tobacco market is the largest in the world. The actual sales aggregating \$10,000,000. There are twenty-five firms handling leaf tobacco for home and foreign markets, with a capital of \$3,000,000. The finest but unused water power in the United States is that at the Ohio Falls, capital only being necessary for its development. The reader is referred to the summary of Louisville business. Louisville is the county seat.

Jessamine County.

Population, 8,638.

Acres improved, 70,201.

The soil is clay sub-soil on blue limestone. Timber is rather scarce, except along the Kentucky River, oak, sugar tree, hickory and ash are the principal growths. All the arable land produces in perfection hemp, blue grass, and all the cereals. The Kentucky River bounds it on three sides, and the Cincinnati Southern R. R. passes through it. There are quarries of Kentucky marble and white and blue limestone, but no minerals. Fine stock of all kinds is reared in perfection. There are many celebrated breeders in the county. Improved lands bring from \$35 to \$125 an acre, and the rough hills on the Kentucky River from \$10 to \$30. Free schools exist in every district, and graded and high schools at Nicholasville, the county seat. Water power is excellent, and turns several large flour mills. There are sulphur, salt, and other mineral springs. Apples, peaches, cherries, and other fruits are grown. The county offers special inducements to breeders of fine stock.

Johnson County.

Population, 7,494.

Acres improved, 32,020.

Paintsville is the county seat. The soil is generally sandy. Timber is good and abundant. Corn, wheat and tobacco are the crops. Neither hemp nor blue grass is grown. Big Sandy River divides the county about equally. Coal of fine quality, iron, and good building stone, all exist. Only coal mines have been opened. Some interest is beginning to be felt in fine stock. Improved lands can be had from \$5 to \$40 an acre, and unimproved from \$2 to \$10. There are free schools in the county. Water power is plentiful. Fruit and grapes are produced. The lands are cheap, and the undeveloped mineral wealth is almost unbounded.

Kenton County.

Population. 36,096.

Acres improved, 66,742.

The soil on the Ohio and Licking River bottoms is a rich alluvial, elsewhere clay sub-soil on limestone. The timber in one half of the county is principally walnut, ash, maple, buckeye, and beech, in the other half fine oak of various kinds. Blue grass is spontaneous. Tobacco and the cereals grow well; tobacco is the chief product. Licking and Ohio Rivers bound the east and north. The Kentucky Central, Louisville Short Line, and Cincinnati Southern

R. Rs. pass through the county. It has superior quarries of limestone, but no coal or iron. Fine stock receives general attention, and is claimed to be as good as any in the State. Lands for farming purposes range from \$25 to \$75 an acre; near to the city of Cincinnati they are sold as high as \$300; unimproved lands are not quoted. Educational advantages are first class; academies abound, and there are graded and high schools at the city of Covington, the county seat, which has now a population of about 30,000. Water power is ample. Latonia Springs are noted as a watering place. The streams all abound in fish. Fruits of all kinds are largely cultivated, and form one of the chief products. Covington is united to Cincinnati by an iron bridge, and that city furnishes an excellent market for all the productions of the county.

Knox County.

Population, 8,299.

Acres improved, 43,663.

Clay sub-soil on limestone foundation on the low lands, and sandstone foundation for soil on uplands. Cumberland River passes twenty-five miles through the county. Barboursville, the county seat, is situated on the north bank of the river, twenty-five miles from Cumberland Gap. The bottom lands along Cumberland River, Indian, Richland, and other streams are very fertile. The cereals all produce well, and fruits grow in perfection. Coal and iron abound, though the latter has not been mined. No railroad in the county. Much attention is paid to raising horses, mules, cattle and hogs. Timber is very abundant along the river courses, which afford a good outlet to the market, and is proving a source of great profit to owners of timbered land. Improved lands range from \$10 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$10. Special inducements are offered to immigrants. Educational system fair. The county is unsurpassed for choice springs of water, and is a location of health.

Larue County.

Population, 8,235.

Acres improved, 66,144.

The soil is gray and black, principally underlaid with limestone. The timber is chiefly the varieties of oak, together with walnut, hickory, poplar, and sugar tree. Tobacco, wheat and corn are the products. Rolling Fork, a branch of Salt River, lies on the north and east, and Nolin Creek runs through the center of the county. The L. & N. R. R., and the Knoxville branch are on the borders of the

county. There are a few stone quarries. A large quantity of iron ore is found in the north and east, but is not developed. There is no coal. But little attention is paid to fine stock. Improved farms bring from \$10 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved from \$2 to \$7. There is a flourishing school at Hodgenville, the county seat, and another at Buffalo. There is good water power on the creeks, which also furnish fish. Sulphur springs are plentiful. The ordinary fruits do well. There is no railroad tax in the county.

Laurel County.

Population, 6,016.

Acres improved, 42,470.

The soil is only moderately fertile, based on soapstone, slate and coal. The timber is of the variety known to the mountains, including fine pines, hemlocks, and the other common kinds. The soil is especially adapted to tobacco of the very finest grade, but the cereals also grow well. Blue grass and hemp are unknown. Rockcastle River bounds it on the north and northwest, and the Louisville & Knoxville R. R. terminates at present at the county line on the west. There are several rock quarries, and bituminous and cannel coal, both abound in good working veins, but the coal is undeveloped, except for local purposes. No iron is known to exist. Improved lands range from \$5 to \$15 an acre, and wild lands from \$1 to \$3. There are public schools in each district, and a good seminary at London, the county seat. The water power is good. Flouring and saw mills exist. Rockcastle River furnishes sufficient water power to run almost any sort of machinery. Grapes grow well, and their culture might be made very profitable. With transportation facilities, which are certain in the immediate future, there is great room in this county for both labor and capital to be successfully employed.

Lawrence County.

Population, 8,497.

Acres improved, 32,863.

There are rich alluvial bottoms on the Big Sandy and its tributaries; and in the interior, clay sub-soil on stone foundation. The county is hilly and mountainous. Timber is abundant and of the greatest variety. The arable lands are all adapted to the growth of the cereals, and particularly to tobacco, though the latter is not extensively cultivated. It is bounded on two sides by forks of Big Sandy River, one of which also runs through the county. There is a railroad within four miles of the northwestern side. Coal abounds,

both bituminous and cannel, in veins of three to eight feet in thickness. The Great Western Mining and Manufacturing Company are now working some of these. Hematite and black ore of fine quality has been found, but is not yet used. Salt water exists at a depth of 600 to 1,200 feet under the surface in most parts. Improved lands on the river sell at from \$15 to \$30 an acre; in the interior from \$4 to \$15, and wild lands from \$2 to \$5. There are free schools in every district, and a good private school at Louisa, the county seat. Water power—except at the Falls of Blaine—is good for only a part of the year. These falls might be made of great value. There is now standing at that place the frame of a large flouring, lumber and woolen mill, the completion of which has been delayed by the death of one of the proprietors. The site is now for sale on advantageous terms. Apples and peaches grow abundantly.

Lee County.

Population, 3,055.

Acres improved, 10,637.

The river bottoms are quite fertile; the uplands less so, but still adapted to the production of wheat and grasses, and when fresh, to tobacco. Timber of the usual variety is abundant. Wheat, corn and tobacco are the ordinary products. The north, middle and south forks of the Kentucky River run through it. There are no railroads in or adjoining the county. Coal and iron of superior quality abound, and some coal mines are opened and worked to some extent, though not so much as formerly, owing to the lack of money and transportation. The iron is undeveloped. Stock is inferior in quality, though some effort is made to improve the breed of hogs. The best lands average about \$20 an acre, and wild lands \$3. As yet there are only common schools, but efforts are being made to establish two academies. The rivers furnish abundance of water power and fish. Apples and peaches of superior quality grow abundantly. The large area of uncultivated land, and its cheapness, the abundance of coal and iron, the immense quantity of every variety of timber, and the great water power, invite immigration and capital. Beattyville is the county seat.

Letcher County.

Population. 4,608.

Acres improved, 19,579.

On the level lands the soil is productive, and hardly less so on the north sides of the mountain slopes. The timber is of the finest

quality and in the greatest variety. All the arable land grows tobacco and the cereals. The low lands produce hemp. The north forks of Kentucky and Cumberland Rivers are the water courses; the former at some seasons is of sufficient depth to float out rafts and flats. Coal and iron of good quality abound, but are little worked, owing to remoteness from market. No attention is paid to fine stock. Improved lands can be had from \$4 to \$5 an acre, and wild lands from twenty-five cents to \$2.50. Common schools exist, but educational advantages are limited. Water power is ample. Fruits are a good deal grown, and on the mountain sides grapes succeed well. The cheapness of lands, the abundance of timber, coal and iron, and a large quantity of unimproved productive land, invites both labor and capital. Whitesburg is the county seat.

Lewis County.

Population, 9,115.

Acres improved, 34,336.

There are three varieties of soil—western, strong blue limestone; the center, red and blue clay, and the east, light sandy clay with freestone. The timber is fine, abundant and accessible. The usual cereal crops and grasses are grown. Light tobacco is also a fine product. The Ohio River is the northern boundary, and the county is well watered. There are several quarries in successful operation, and there are indications of coal and iron. Kenton furnace is situated in this county. Fine salt has been worked in the county. The road bed for the Maysville & Big Sandy R. R. has been made through it. Fine stock of all kinds is raised. A large revenue is derived from live stock, which thrives well upon the peavine and volunteer grasses. Lands range from \$10 to \$25 an acre; those on the Ohio bottoms command larger prices; unimproved lands range from \$2 to \$5 an acre. Educational facilities are first-class. Water power is very abundant, even in the timbered lands. Fish are protected by law. There are white and black sulphur, chalybeate, alum and salt springs found in several parts of the county. Apples are a reliable crop; other fruits are grown, and all find a ready market. Good inducements are held out to producers and capitalists. Taxes are low, and markets near. Sheep farming lands can be bought at \$2.50 an acre and tobacco lands at \$5. Immigrants will be welcomed. Vanceburg is the county seat.

Lincoln County.

Population, 10,947.

Acres improved, 73,460.

One half of the county is rich blue grass land; the other half poor and mountainous, but will raise good tobacco. The timber is of the usual variety, including some of the mountain growths. The better lands furnish blue grass and hemp, and the other cereals the other half; where it is arable produces tobacco. There are no rivers. The Knoxville Branch of the L. & N. R. R., and the Cincinnati Southern R. R. pass through the county. Good limestone quarries are frequent, and some coal oil is found. There is no coal or iron. Fine stock of all kinds is bred successfully. Improved lands vary from \$40 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$5. The schools are good in quality and sufficient in number. Water power is plentiful. There are several medicinal springs of chalybeate and black and white sulphur. The streams afford good quality of fish. All the fruits of the climate grow well. This is a fine agricultural county, valuable both for tillage and for stock raising. Stanford is the county seat.

Livingston County.

Population, 8,280.

Acres improved, 40,912.

The soil is a rich sandy loam on the rivers, and a productive free or limestone soil in the interior. In addition to the usual variety of timber, hackberry, cottonwood and cypress grow in the bottoms. Tobacco, the cereals and grasses, except hemp and blue grass, and the esculent roots, are the general products. The Ohio River bounds it on the west and southwest 42 miles, the Tennessee on the south 18 miles, while the Cumberland passes through the county. The L. & P. road crosses the southeast corner. There are large quantities of iron ore; two furnaces called the O. Z. and White's, were formerly in operation, but are now discontinued. One coal mine has been opened, and also one mine of fluor spar and lead. Many farmers are improving their stock, especially cattle and hogs. Improved lands sell from \$10 to \$30 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$10. There are forty-seven free schools in the districts, a few of them teaching the higher branches. The supply of water power is by no means abundant. The fruits grow in profusion. The almost inexhaustible mines of iron and lead only wait development by capital. Land-holders offer inducements to tenants to improve the wild

lands only for the use of them for a few years. The county would support in comfort five times its present population, and immigrants are eagerly wished for. Smithland is the county seat.

Logan County.

Population, 20,429.

Acres improved, 139,036.

The southern half of the county has a sub-soil of dark red clay and is very fertile; the soil of the rest is lighter and not so rich, except in the creek bottoms. The principal timber is the oak, poplar, beech and cedar, with some gum, hickory, elm, &c. The northern half of the county has abundance of timber, and the south enough for farm purposes. Tobacco is the principal product, both fine and heavy are grown. The soil also produces wheat and the other cereals. The Memphis branch of the L. & N. R. R., traverses the county, as does the projected Evansville & Nashville R. R., crossing at Russelville, the county seat. Muddy River flows through a part of the county, and furnishes transportation to Green and Ohio Rivers. White Oolitic building stone exists near Russelville, but is not worked. Attention has but recently been turned to the breeding of fine stock. Improved lands vary from \$10 to \$40 an acre, and unimproved from \$2 to \$10. Common schools are taught in every neighborhood, and there are five high schools and academies in the county, besides one male and one female college at Russelville. Water power is abundant all over the county, and saw, flouring, and woolen mills exist. The fruits are grown, but the more delicate growths are not always certain. The society is excellent and cultivated, and this forms an attraction for settlers.

Lyon County.

Population, 6,233.

Acres improved, 32,475.

The soil is both free and limestone, the eastern part is level and rich; the western undulating, and the river bottoms alluvial. The timber is abundant and of the usual variety. About one fourth of the county grows blue grass spontaneously, and another fourth will produce it. Hemp is not raised, though the land is adapted to its production. In half the county tobacco grows remarkably well, as do the cereals and grasses, especially red clover. Tennessee River is the western boundary, and Cumberland River runs through the middle; the L., P. & S. W. R. R. traverses it from east to west. No coal has yet been discovered, but excellent qualities of brown hematite iron ore are abundant. Limestone also exists in fine strata.

Directly accessible to Louisville, both by river and railroad, are the valuable iron properties of the Lagrange Iron Works, embracing Lagrange and Clarke Iron Furnaces, also the Brownsport furnace on the Tennessee River. The Dover, Bear Spring and Van Lear Furnaces, on the Cumberland, and the large estate of the Hillmans, embracing Monmouth and Center Furnaces, and their extensive rolling mill, which has the reputation of making the best boiler plate in the country. Their headquarters being at Tennessee Rolling Works, Lyon county, Ky. All the above are charcoal furnaces, and a large per cent of their product find a market at Louisville. Very little attention is paid to fine stock. Improved lands range from \$3 to \$20 an acre, the last price is for very productive and well located lands; unimproved from \$1 to \$6. There are common schools in each district, and schools of a higher grade at Tennessee Rolling Works and at Eddyville, the county seat. Water power is very abundant, and chalybeate and sulphur springs exist. The growth of fruit is but little attended to. Considering the quality, lands in this county are cheaper than anywhere else in the State. There is a large hub and spoke factory at Kuttawa, and a tobacco stemmery at Eddyville. Only an influx of population is necessary to make this a great county.

Madison County.

Population, 19,546.

Acres improved, 224,377.

The soil is of the very best quality, and of unsurpassed fertility and endurance. The timber is abundant and of every variety known to Kentucky, except, perhaps, that of the mountainous parts. Three fourths of the county grows blue grass and hemp, and all of it is adapted to tobacco, the cereals, grasses, and the products of the garden and orchard. Kentucky River bounds it sixty-three miles on the north, and numerous creeks water all parts of it. The Richmond branch of the L. & N. R. R. has its present terminus at Richmond, the county seat. The county has voted \$250,000 to connect Richmond with the Three Forks of Kentucky at Beattyville, the county seat of Lee county, and the road will be pushed to completion. This road will reach the great Appalachian coal fields, and the best iron region of Eastern Kentucky. The county abounds in coal, several mines of which are open and in operation. Limestone, suitable for building purposes, Kentucky marble and hydraulic stone are plenty on the Kentucky River. Some stone quarries are opened. There is also an immense supply of potter's clay, samples

of which were exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and pronounced by judges equal to the best used in China or Japan. There are four small furnaces employed in pottery near Waco. Fine stock is raised of the very best quality. Fancy shorthorns, mules and hogs reach as great perfection as anywhere in the State. Improved lands command from \$50 to \$100 an acre; unimproved are not reported. The educational advantages are of the very best. In addition to the common school fund provided by the State, there is also a private subscription for their benefit. Central University and Madison Female Institute at Richmond, and Berea College at Berea, are flourishing institutions. There are also several private schools of a high order in the county. Water power is in abundance, and fish are plentiful. There are several medicinal springs. Fruits of all kinds are raised in abundance. Taxes are light, and lands very cheap if their quality is considered. Churches are found in all parts, and the society is moral and highly refined. There are two newspapers and one public library in the county. Mechanics and laborers are in demand, and wages are good. Money and money facilities are plenty. The climate is very salubrious, and the scenery exquisite. Nowhere is there a scarcity of water or timber. It is the home of our distinguished Governor, Jas. B. McCreary. The banks have a capital of \$1,000,000. It is the fourth county in wealth in the State, and the third in fine thoroughbred cattle.

Magoffin County.

Population, 4,684.

Acres improved, 24,664.

In the valleys the soil is sand and clay; in the uplands rich and gravelly. Timber is abundant, and of the usual variety. Blue grass and hemp are not grown. Wheat is cultivated in parts. Tobacco, corn, fruits, and the cereals are the major crops. Licking River passes through the county, which is about seventeen miles above steamboat navigation on the Big Sandy. Rafts and coal boats can be floated out. Banks of coal are opened, and the product floated down Licking River in flats. Iron ore and sandstone is said to abound. Quality of stock has been much improved recently, and there are good breeds of hogs. Some attention is paid to poultry. Improved lands range from \$10 to \$40 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$5. Common schools exist in all the districts, and the cause of education is advancing. There is sufficient water power, but fish are not abundant. Apples and peaches are the principal fruits. The facili-

ties for transportation of this county are inferior, and capital would be required to develop its resources. Salyersville is the county seat.

Marion County.

Population, 12,838.

Acres improved, 106,575.

Bottom lands on Rolling Fork are rich and productive as is also much of the other land in the county; in the "knobs" the land is broken and poor. Timber of the usual variety is generally abundant. Blue grass will grow in about one third of the county. Neither hemp nor tobacco are grown to any extent, though the lands are said to be adapted to their cultivation. Wheat, corn and orchard grass grow well, the latter is very profitable, and more of it is sent to market from this county than from any other in the State except Henry. Rolling Fork is the principal water course. A branch of the Nashville R. R. traverses the county, and the C. & O. R. R., under construction, crosses it. Limestone, for lime and building purposes, exists all over the county. Iron ore abounds in the knobs, but only some of the surface ores have as yet been shipped to adjoining counties. There are a few breeders of fine stock, and the general business of the farmers is stock raising, but not of the quality known as blue grass stock. There are six distilleries in the county, making annually 3,000 to 4,000 barrels of copper-distilled whisky. Improved lands bring from \$5 to \$60 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$10; good farming lands are very cheap. The roads are very good. St. Mary's College is a fine Catholic institution, and the schools are generally fair. Loretto and Calvary Nunneries are in this county. Water power on the Rolling Fork is good. The supply of fish is diminishing, but efforts are made to increase it. Mineral springs are frequent. Attention has recently been devoted to fruits, which grow well. Lands are very cheap, and facilities for reaching the markets are readily afforded. Lebanon is the county seat.

Marshall County.

Population, 9,455.

Acres improved, 59,134.

The bottom lands are rich and fertile, but in some parts swampy; the uplands are a rich clay loam. The whole county may be said to be composed of the deposits of the rivers which surround it. In addition to the usual varieties of timber, birch and cypress are found in the bottoms. Blue grass and hemp are not grown. Tobacco, the cereals, esculent roots, peanuts, and sorghum grow in three fourths

of the county. The Tennessee River surrounds two sides of the county, and the east fork of Clark's River, waters it. The Louisville & Paducah R. R. passes through the northern part. There is no coal, but limited quantities of limestone might be easily worked. No iron has been developed. Small quantities of bismuth have been found. Fine stock is not attended to. Improved lands sell at about \$10 an acre, and unimproved at \$5. There are common schools in every district, and a seminary at Benton, the county seat. There is water power for a part of the year. All the fruits are grown in perfection. The best tobacco can be raised here, and fine white oak timber is very valuable. The quality of the wheat grown is unusually good. The iron-stone gravel makes the best possible road ways.

Mason County.

Population, 18,126.

Acres improved, 119,021.

The soil is a vegetable mold resting on a clay base, interspersed with limestone rock. Timber is of the usual variety and quality, the oak and poplar being excellent. Much of the county is adapted to blue grass, and a small part to hemp, but all of it produces in abundance tobacco and the cereals. "Mason county tobacco" is well known as a separate class of fine tobacco. Main and North Licking Rivers pass entirely through the county. The Maysville & Lexington R. R. traverses the center of the county. Lime and cement stone are found in quantities. No coal or iron exists. The breeding of fine stock has been recently introduced, and great progress has been made within the last few years. Improved lands range from \$20 to \$90 an acre, and unimproved, which are valuable for tobacco and timber, from \$20 to \$35. The system of common schools is excellent and yearly improving in interest and value. There is good water power and plenty of fish. The larger fruits are occasionally killed by the frost, but the smaller yield well. Maysville, the county seat, is but sixty miles from Cincinnati, and there is still much valuable unimproved land and undeveloped water power. Cincinnati furnishes a very ready market for all products. Immigrants will find a hearty welcome.

Martin County.

Population, 1,500.

Acres improved, 27,609.

The soil is mostly black and sandy—in the valleys and foothills quite fertile. There is an abundant growth of timber of all varieties, including black pine and chestnut oak on the hills. Blue grass is not

indigenous, but hemp is grown, as are also tobacco, wheat and the other cereals. The county lies between the Tug and Louisa Forks of Big Sandy River, both of which are navigable for rafts and barges. There are no railroads nearer than sixty miles. The whole surface of the county rests upon one vast field of iron and coal of the best quality. Several veins of coal have been opened, one of which is nine feet thick, and others from four to seven feet. There are no furnaces. No attention whatever is paid to the rearing of fine stock. Improved lands range from \$5 to \$25 an acre, and unimproved, abounding in timber and minerals, from \$1 to \$5. The advantages for education are not good, though there are several public schools. There is sufficient water power and several sulphur springs. The fruits grow well. The people of the county are desirous of immigration, and offer every inducement to strangers. The mineral wealth of the county is very great. Warfield is the county seat.

McCracken County.

Population, 13,988.

Acres improved, 40,593.

All of the tillable land is adapted to the growth of the cereals, but especially to tobacco, being adjacent to Ballard county, which, it is claimed, produces the best of certain grades of tobacco. Paducah, the county seat, is located at the junction of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, and the terminus of the Paducah & Memphis, and the Elizabethtown & Paducah railroads, consequently connects by rail and river with all points. The Tennessee as well as the Mississippi River, make it a point of special interest for the location of cotton manufactories. Its railroads connect with the best coal fields of Western Kentucky; and there would be but a trifling expense in the handling of cotton. The county is well intersected with gravel roads, made of what is known as Paducah gravel, which forms a road bed as compact as if macadamized. Improved farms range from \$20 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved from \$5 to \$15. In addition to the State system of education, the city schools are among the best of the State, affording a free and ready schooling. The fruits produce well. The chief inducement for capital is the immense manufacturing possibilities, being able to float coal, iron, cotton, and any quantity of timber to her door. The society is among the best in the State.

McLean County.

Population, 7,614.

Acres improved, 42,640.

Alluvial deposits exist in the river and creek bottoms, which are level and well adapted to grasses when opened and cleaned of the heavy timber. An excellent quality of oak, gum, hickory, and some poplar timber abound. The bottoms of Green River are heavily timbered with these varieties. The ridge or uplands have also a quantity of beech. Blue grass is spontaneous on the ridges, but has never been cultivated in the county. Hemp does not thrive. Tobacco is the chief staple, and on good land, properly cultivated, yields from 700 to 1,500 pounds to an acre, and usually sells for \$5 to \$10 per 100 pounds from the wagons. The cereals grow well. Green River divides the county about equally north and south, and is navigable 200 miles. The Evansville, Owensboro & Nashville R. R. passes through the eastern end of the county. Coal abounds over the entire county, and several mines are opened and worked. The finest quality of brown sandstone is abundant, and has been proved to be of most excellent quality and durability. There are no iron furnaces in the county, but ore has been found throughout the county. Stock interests are almost wholly neglected. Good improved lands can be bought at from \$15 to \$25 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$10. Good district schools are taught, at which every child in the county between the ages of six and twenty may attend free of charge. There is water power sufficient to run an unlimited amount of machinery. A flowing oil well, near Calhoun, the county seat, yielded about two barrels of very superior lubricating oil some years ago, but has not recently been worked. The fruits of the climate produce well. The lands are cheap, the soil good and easily accessible to market, and the climate healthy; everything the consumer needs is as cheap as in any of the large cities. The society is good, and the county is rapidly improving.

Meade County.

Population, 9,485.

Acres improved, 77,652.

The Ohio River bottoms are a rich alluvial soil, and the interior limestone. The timber is of a fine quality and of the usual variety; the interior mostly oak. All of the arable land is especially adapted to tobacco, but the cereals grow well. The Ohio River is the northern boundary, and the L. & P. R. R. touches one end. Fine quarries of hydraulic rock are found, and the manufacture of cement at

Rock Haven has been successfully prosecuted. There are a number of salt wells, one of which produces salt at very low rates, as the gas found with it is used for the only fuel. Improved lands bring from \$10 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved from \$3 to \$5. There are free schools in every district, and a first-class private school at Brandenburg, the county seat. There is also a college at Garnetsville and an academy for young ladies conducted by the Sisters of Charity, a branch of Nazareth, near Concordia. Water power is abundant, and flour mills are already located. All the fruits are grown in great perfection. With capital, the water power at Grahamton, on Otter Creek, might be made to afford a support for 5,000 people. The total fall is 69.34 feet, giving great power even at the lowest stage of water.

Mercer County.

Population, 13,144.

Acres improved, 94,842.

The quality of the soil varies from first to third rate in point of productiveness. The timber is oak, walnut, ash, sugar tree, wild cherry, &c. Quite two thirds of the county produces blue grass and hemp, and all of it produces tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Kentucky River bounds the east, and Salt and Chaplin Rivers run through it; the Cincinnati Southern R. R. passes through the southeast, and another railroad is in progress, which will pass Harrodsburg, the county seat. There are fine limestone quarries, but no coal or other minerals. The finest breeds of stock are raised in the county. Some attention is paid to poultry. Best improved land brings from \$50 to \$80 an acre, and unimproved from \$10 to \$15. The common school system is well organized, and there are several high schools throughout the county, and two female colleges of a high grade, and several private schools at Harrodsburg. Fine water power is found on the rivers, and fish abound. Harrodsburg Springs were for a great many years the most fashionable watering place in the South. It is now the property of the United States Government. The ordinary fruits grow in profusion in all parts of the county. This county is the center of a rich region, and is surrounded on all sides by a community, like its own, intelligent, refined, and industrious.

Metcalf County.

Population. 7,934.

Acres improved, 47,770.

The northern portion is a rich black soil; the southern, beech land with red clay foundation. There is a great deal of fine timber

of every variety common to the State. Tobacco, wheat, corn, and most of the grasses grow well; the northern portion is especially adapted to tobacco. There are no navigable streams, though the county is pretty well watered. The L. & N. R. R. is within ten miles and the Cumberland & Ohio R. R. will pass through the best portion. Some salt is found, but no other minerals are known. Interest is just beginning to be taken in the rearing of fine stock. Improved lands range from \$3 to \$15 an acre, and unimproved from \$2 to \$10. There are public schools in every district, and several higher schools in the county. The water power is abundant and very good. The usual fruits grow to perfection. This county presents inducements in its cheap lands, fine water power, and variety and abundance of timber. Edmonton is the county seat.

Menifee County.

Population, 1,986.

Acres improved, 9,760.

The bottom lands have a sandy loam, with a sub-soil of gravel and blue clay; the hillsides and uplands, dark limestone soil. The timber is abundant and in great variety, including yellow and white pine, hemlock, linden, locust, &c. About one half of the county is adapted to blue grass and hemp. Wheat grows on the uplands. Clover, and the other grasses and corn produce well in all parts. An excellent quality of tobacco is also produced. Licking River flows along the north, and Red River is on the south. The Mt. Sterling Coal R. R. extends seven miles into the county. Coal of good quality is plentiful, and Hanging Rock iron ore is almost unlimited. There are many thousand acres of coal and iron lands. Coal veins range from twenty to forty-two inches, and are operated at many places. The coal mines on Slate Creek, yield over 2,000 bushels daily. There are various parties opening mines of about the same capacity, and others will follow rapidly. The Mt. Sterling Coal Road furnishes ample transportation. Beaver Furnace existed in this county nearly fifty years ago. No attention is paid to the improvement of stock. Improved lands bring from \$5 to \$20 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$5. The county was formed in 1869, and its educational advantages are yet limited. There is an abundance of water power. Sulphur, chalybeate, and salt springs are frequent. Fish abound, and trout would undoubtedly propagate rapidly. Fruits are a never-failing crop. Coal, fire clay, clay for china, and stone quarries are only partially developed, and with the

forthcoming facilities for transportation, this county affords a fine field for capital and enterprise. Frenchburg is the county seat.

Monroe County.

Population, 9,231.

Acres improved, 68,685.

On the rivers and creeks the soil is very fertile, but less so on the ridges. Timber of great variety, including walnut, oak, and yellow poplar is very abundant. About half the land is adapted to blue grass, and all of it to tobacco, wheat, and corn. Cumberland River runs through the east, and Barren River through the west end. Quarries of blue and gray limestone are found. There is also an abundance of iron ore and some oil springs, but neither are developed. The nearest railroad is the Glasgow branch of the L. & N. R. R., which is twenty-six miles from Tompkinsville, the county seat. Not much attention is paid to fine stock, though there is a good variety of hogs and horses. Improved lands range from \$6 to \$30 an acre, and unimproved from fifty cents to \$5. There are good public schools, and a few private ones. The water power is good, and fish are plentiful. There are sulphur springs in many parts of the county. The fruits all grow well. There is a large quantity of unopened land at low prices, and the county is very healthy, with an abundance of pure water.

Montgomery County.

Population, 7,557.

Acres improved, 83,606.

The soil is very fertile and productive, except a very small portion of the southern part of the county. The timber is of the usual variety and quantity, principally oak and pine in the south, and fine black walnut, ash and cherry in the other parts. About two thirds of the county grows blue grass, hemp and the cereals, the remainder is adapted to fine tobacco. The E., L. & B. S. R. R. now reaches Mt. Sterling, the county seat, and will pass through the center. There is also a narrow gauge coal road, running east of this point to the coal fields of Menifee county. There are no water courses of any note. Quarries of lime and freestone exist, the latter as good as the celebrated Dayton freestone of Ohio. There is one rock mill and two steam flouring mills at Mt. Sterling. Fine stock of all kinds is reared to a considerable extent. Improved lands in the blue grass region sell at from \$40 to \$100 an acre, and timbered lands in the southern portion from \$5 to \$10. There are public

schools in all the districts, and at Mt. Sterling one graded and one private school and a female college. The streams afford good water power. The fruits, especially apples and grapes, are grown successfully. This county is the great gateway to rich mineral mountain regions of Eastern Kentucky.

Morgan County.

Population, 5,975.

Acres improved, 37,827.

The bottom lands are a rich sandy loam; the hill lands, clay mixed with gravel, level enough to work, but liable to wash. The timber is of a very fine quality and of every variety, including that of the mountain lands. Blue grass is not indigenous, but grows when cultivated. Hemp, tobacco, and the cereals are also grown. Licking River runs through the center, and at full tide floats rafts and barges. There are no railroads, though the Pound Gap R. R. is expected to pass through a portion. Coal in great variety abounds in veins of four to seven feet. Very superior cannel coal also exists. Some coal mines are opened and worked. There is iron ore, but it has not been developed; the same may be said of fine sandstone for building. No attention is paid to fine stock. The average price of improved lands is about \$15 an acre, and unimproved at \$5. There are common and select schools throughout the county. The streams afford both water power and fish, and there are numerous medicinal springs. All the fruits are grown. The coal and mineral lands of this county offer great inducements to capital and labor. West Liberty is the county seat.

Muhlenburg County.

Population, 12,638.

Acres improved, 76,983.

The largest portion of the county is a freestone soil, with some limestone in the south. In the north and on Green River it is fertile and productive. The timber is plentiful, both in quality and variety. Hemp is not grown. Wheat yields a fair crop, and corn and grasses, particularly red top, yield well. The principal crop is tobacco, which is very productive. Green River forms one boundary of the county. The L. & P. R. R. passes directly through it, and about fifteen miles of the Evansville & Nashville is completed in the county, and the remainder partly graded. The whole county is underlaid with coal of the best quality, and a number of mines are opened and worked. Airdrie Furnace has been in operation, but

is now suspended. But little attention is paid to fine stock. Good mules are raised. The average price of improved lands is \$10 an acre, and unimproved \$5. There are good public schools, and a number of private schools of a higher grade, also a female institute at Greenville, the county seat. There is sufficient water power in which capital might be profitably invested. There are also several medicinal springs. The water courses furnish good fish. The fruits can be profitably raised. Lands are cheap, timber plentiful, transportation convenient, society good, and the county healthy. Capital is especially wanted to develop coal and iron.

Nelson County.

Population, 14,804.

Acres improved, 126,556.

The water courses have rich alluvial bottoms, and the uplands clay sub-soil on limestone. The northern and eastern portions contain the finest farming lands. There is a good variety of timber, but much of the forest land has been consumed for home use. Tobacco and hemp have been successfully but not extensively grown. All the arable land is well adapted to the cereals, grasses and esculents. Blue grass is indigenous. Rolling and Beech Forks of Salt River, which pass through the county, are navigable by flat-boats. The Knoxville and Bardstown branches of the L. & N. R. R. pass through the county, and the C. & O. R. R. is graded to Bloomfield. There are also about 100 miles of good turnpike roads. The supply of fine limestone rock is inexhaustible. There is also an abundance of fine kidney iron ore. Nelson Furnace, formerly existed, but is not now in operation. Great interest is felt in stock breeding, and the county has long been noted for its fine cattle, horses, mules, hogs, sheep and poultry. Improved lands bring from \$15 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved from \$3 to \$15. There are free schools in every district, and several private schools, also four incorporated institutions of long standing, including Nazareth Female Academy, St. Joseph's College, and St. Thomas' Orphan Asylum, under the charge of the Catholic Church. Water power is good for a part of the year. Apples and peaches rarely fail, and fruits generally grow well. Nearness to market, variety of soil, and the supply of water, timber, stone, and iron are the principal features of the county. Bardstown is the county seat.

Nicholas County.

Population, 9,129.

Acres improved, 88,314.

The soil is generally clay on limestone basis, and generally productive. The timber has been abundant, but much of it has been culled out. All portions are adapted to blue grass, wheat and corn. Hemp is not grown, though the soil is suitable for it. The north and northwest parts are as well adapted to tobacco as any other portion of the State. Licking River forms the north and northeastern boundary. The M. & L. R. R. passes through the county. There are some fine limestone quarries, but they are not worked. There is no coal or iron. Breeding of fine stock receives a great deal of attention, and this claims a high rank among the fine stock counties. Some attention is also paid to poultry. Improved lands range from \$20 to \$100 an acre, and unimproved from \$15 to \$20. Common schools are taught in every district, and there is a good graded normal school at Carlisle, the county seat. The water power is splendid, and fish abound. Blue Lick springs, whose fame is world wide, are located in this county. Fruits grow in abundance and profusion. This is a splendid county for the farmer and stock raiser.

Ohio County.

Population, 15,561.

Acres improved, 114,749.

The bottom lands are rich alluvial; the county is generally rolling, and the fertility of the soil is rather above the average. Timber is very abundant and large, and composed of all except the mountain varieties. Blue grass and hemp are not grown; wheat and corn thrive well. The principal production of the county is tobacco, of which the product is very fine. Green River bounds it on the south and west, and Rough Creek, which is navigable for barges, flows through the middle. The L., P. & S. W. R. R. runs through the center. Coal is very abundant and of the finest quality, and is mined very extensively. Morris Furnace is located in this county. Iron ore is also exhibited, but has not been developed. Sandstone is found, but no limestone exists. There is some good stock, and the county is well adapted to stock raising. Improved lands range from \$10 to \$20 an acre, and unimproved from \$5 to \$10. There are free schools in all the districts. Good water power is supplied. The fruits grow well. Land is cheap in proportion to its value, and there is a large amount of unimproved land on sale. The county is very

healthy, and the population affable and industrious. Capital and labor are both needed. Hartford is the county seat.

Oldham County.

Population, 9,027.

Acres improved, 86,605.

It is bounded on the north for a distance of eighteen miles by the Ohio River; south, by Shelby and Jefferson counties; east, by Henry; west and northwest by the Ohio River. The land is generally broken and undulating, but good and arable on limestone foundation. The chief products of the soil are wheat, hemp and tobacco. The Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington R. R. passes through the county. Lagrange is the county seat. There are many breeders of fine stock in the county. Westport, a thriving town of the county, is on the Ohio River. Pewee Valley, noted for its educational advantages and convenience to merchants of Louisville as a place of residence, is seventeen miles from Louisville on the L., C. & L. R. R. The educational system is not surpassed by any other portion of the State. Fruits grow in great perfection, and the society of the county is all that can be desired. The cheapness of lands, and its close proximity to Louisville, renders it very desirable for business men and others who desire a location combining convenience to the city and good schools.

Owen County.

Population, 14,309.

Acres improved, 127,320.

The soil has a strong, tough, clay basis, with a surface loam. The timber is of a fine quality, and of the usual variety, including yellow cedar and black locust. Blue grass is not indigenous, but grows if cultivated. No hemp is raised. The cereals grow well, and the tobacco produced is thought to be equal to the best in the State. The Kentucky River forms the southern boundary, and the Short Line railroad nearly touches one side. There are quarries of limestone, and lead has been found, but not worked; a gold mine is also said to exist. Fine stock of all kinds is reared. Improved lands are sold at from \$10 to \$60 an acre, and unimproved from \$8 to \$10. There are free schools in the districts, besides one high school and two colleges. The streams afford excellent water power, and fish are plentiful. Fruits grow well. The crops of 1876 were unusually large. Owen county desires and will repay immigration. There is a great deal of unimproved land in the county. Owenton, the county seat, is within a few hours ride of Louisville or Cincinnati.

Owsley County.

Population, 3,889.

Acres improved, 23,366.

This is one of the best of the mountain counties, and the soil is fairly productive. The timber is very abundant, and of every variety found in the State. About two thirds of the county is adapted to blue grass and hemp; wheat and tobacco grow finely on the uplands, and all the lands produce corn and the other cereal crops. The south fork of Kentucky River, with its several tributaries, navigable for rafts and barges, passes through the county. There are no railroads within reach. The iron ore found here has been tested and pronounced to be of the finest quality. Bituminous and cannel coal are very abundant, both of which are now worked. The cannel coal is said to be of a superior quality, and to have taken a premium at the Centennial. Salt water has also been found, and there are several very fine beds of snow white clay for manufacturing purposes. Attention has recently been turned to the improvement of stock and poultry. Improved lands bring from \$5 to \$20 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$5. Farms are generally sold in bulk and not by the acre. There are twenty-eight free schools and some subscription schools, also a high school at Boonville, the county seat. Water power exists in the greatest profusion, and fish are plentiful. The ordinary fruits grow well. Only about one third of the county is improved, and well directed capital and labor could not fail to succeed in it.

Pendleton County.

Population, 14,030.

Acres improved, 82,724.

The county is bounded on the north by Kenton and Campbell counties, five miles of the county bordering the Ohio River; east by Bracken; south by Harrison, and west by Grant. Falmouth is the county seat. Licking River passes through the county; there are also ten small water courses in the county, the soil along the bottoms of each being very productive, elsewhere the surface is broken and hilly, with limestone foundation, producing good crops, rye, wheat, oats, &c. The Kentucky Central R. R. passes through the county seat. Fruits of the climate produce well. Some attention is paid to fine stock, and Cincinnati affords a ready market for all surplus products. There are several thriving villages in the county. Educational facilities are very good. Fish abound in all the streams. Iron ore and coal exist, but is not worked. Salt and sulphur springs

also exist. The society is excellent. There are the usual denominations of Christians in the neighborhood.

Perry County.

Population, 4,274.

Acres improved, 17,537.

In the coves and river bottoms the soil is rich alluvial, but poorer in the mountains. Timber is abundant and good, both in quality and variety. All the arable land is adapted to tobacco, wheat and corn. The north fork of Kentucky River, only navigable at tide water, passes through the county. There is one salt well. Coal is abundant. Brasher's salt furnace is at the mouth of Leatherwood Creek. No attention is paid to fine stock. Improved lands range from \$15 to \$20 an acre, and unimproved from \$1.50 to \$3. There are public schools in every district. Water power is abundant, and fish are plentiful. Apples and peaches grow to perfection, and other fruits are cultivated to some extent. There are thousands of acres of unoccupied land which can be had at a mere nominal price, and ought to tempt persons of small capital. Hazard is the county seat.

Pike County.

Population, 9,562.

Acres improved, 30,816.

The bottoms are sandy on a bed of clay, and the hills a rich black loam. Timber is plenty and of the usual variety. Nearly all the county is fully timbered. Blue grass and hemp have never been tried. The river bottoms produce good tobacco, wheat and corn, and the hills produce the same, but not so bountifully. There are no railroads. Both forks of the Big Sandy drain the county, and the river is navigable for steamboats to Piketon, the county seat, for five months in the year. Coal of a fine quality is plentiful, but only worked for home use. The breed of stock is gradually improving. Improved bottom lands sell from \$25 to \$50 an acre, and even higher, and unimproved from \$1 to \$2. There are good free schools throughout the county, and a select school at Piketon. The water power is meager, but fish are abundant. Apples, peaches and pears are somewhat grown. The mountain lands are very cheap, and quite productive, and there is a ready home market at good prices for all the products of the farm.

Powell County.

Population, 2,599.

Acres improved, 11,544.

The eastern portion of the county is very hilly and broken, abounding in numerous mountain streams, creeks and coves; soil in bottoms

very rich, but on the ridges inferior; the soil in the western portion of the county is less broken, and produces well, especially in the bottoms of south and middle forks of Red River and in coves. No grain is raised for exportation. The fruits produce in great variety and perfection. Timber of all varieties is very abundant, and finds a ready market over the Red River and forks at Frankfort, and offers a splendid field for speculation. Coal and iron abound in the greatest variety. Old Estill Furnace gets much of its superior ore out of the county. Improved farms sell at from \$10 to \$30 an acre; unimproved from \$1 to \$5. Educational facilities are fair. The location is one remarkable for health. The county abounds in springs of choice pure water. Stanton is the county seat.

Pulaski County.

Population, 17,670.

Acres improved, 128,307.

In the middle and eastern parts of the county the soil is blackish loam or red clay on cavernous limestone; the southern gray loam on sandstone. The timber is abundant and of the usual variety. The central and eastern portions will grow blue grass. Hemp is not cultivated. Wheat and corn will grow well. Some tobacco is raised, but the crop is not large. Cumberland River and the south fork of the same pass through the county. The Cincinnati Southern R. R. will cross the center of it. The area of coal fields in the county comprises about 750 square miles. This coal is known as Cumberland coal, and is of superior quality; it is but little worked. Iron ore is also found, and was successfully worked many years ago. The cultivation of fine stock is neglected. Improved lands range from \$5 to \$35 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$5. There are free schools throughout the county, and two or three high schools, a good private school, a seminary, and a Masonic College at Somerset, the county seat. Water power is very abundant and available. There are chalybeate springs, and fish are plentiful. The fruits are principally apples and peaches, and many parts are peculiarly eligible for them. The variety of resources, soils, minerals, timber, &c., with the navigable rivers, and the forthcoming railroad, make this a desirable county.

Robertson County.

Population, 5,399.

Acres improved, 35,555.

The soil is calcareous with clay bottom—on the uplands deep and productive; on the water courses rich alluvial. The timber is ex-

cellent, and of the usual variety, and very abundant, white oak and hickory predominating. The whole county is adapted to blue grass, tobacco, the cereals, and the esculents. Hemp has never been cultivated. Licking River is the southern boundary, and the north fork of same the northwestern. The M. & L. R. R. is five miles from the boundary line. There are quarries of fine limestone on Licking River. No coal or iron has been found. An increasing attention is paid to the improvement of stock of all kinds, but there is no imported stock in the county. Improved lands range from \$10 to \$40 an acre. The timbered lands sell at higher prices than those which are cleared. There are twenty-two free district schools, and a select school at Mt. Olivet, the county seat. The water courses afford good water power, and plenty of fish. The soil is well adapted to fruit culture. This county is best adapted to stock and fruit raising. It is already quite populous. The society of the county is of the best in the State. Capital and labor would find a rich reward in this county.

Rockcastle County.

Population, 7,145.

Acres improved, 46,115.

On the water courses the soil is of the usual richness; on a portion of the uplands productive with clay subsoil on limestone foundation. Timber is very abundant, and of good quality, mostly poplar and oak. All the arable land is adapted to corn, wheat, rye and oats. Rockcastle River bounds the east and south. The Knoxville branch of the L. & N. R. R. runs through the center of the county. There is one quarry of splendid mill stone, rock or grit, also one salt well, which is now disused. There are seven coal mines in successful operation, and their product is shipped to all parts of the State. Iron ore is also found in great abundance, but is not worked. But little attention is paid to fine stock. Improved lands range from \$5 to \$20 an acre, and unimproved from \$2 to \$5. There are free schools in every district, and two private schools at Mt. Vernon, the county seat. Water power is very abundant, and somewhat used. With capital, the water power here might be made very profitable. Apples are the principal fruit growth, but the land is especially adapted to fine grapes, the cultivation of which could not fail to be very remunerative. The clay, coal, and minerals, together with vine culture, are suggested to immigrants as good sources for a nice home and a fine income.

Russell County.

Population, 5,809.

Acres improved, 40,329.

The river bottoms are a rich alluvial; the northeast red clay on limestone, and the other portions sandy loam on freestone. The timber is abundant and of the usual variety. The limestone lands are adapted to blue grass, and the other grasses grow everywhere. Hemp, tobacco and the cereals produce well; the bottom lands yielding large heavy tobacco of coarse fibre; the uplands, smaller tobacco of finer fibre. Cumberland River, which is navigable for steamboats for five months of the year, runs through the county. The nearest railroad is twenty miles distant. There are traces of coal in the river cliffs. Forty years ago iron of superior quality was manufactured, but there are no furnaces now in existence. Good limestone is found. The streams furnish very superior water power and good fish. The Russell Springs have been quite celebrated for their medicinal qualities. The county is noted for fine apples, which produce the best apple brandy. The uplands are especially adapted to grapes. Wells have been dug for petroleum, from 100 to 200 feet deep; one of these is said to produce sixty barrels a day; salt water was found in each of them; in one, good salt water flowed out for weeks to the full capacity of a four-inch bore. There are some blooded cattle, sheep, and hogs, but no horses. Improved lands range from \$25 to \$50 an acre in the bottoms, \$5 to \$15 in the uplands, and unimproved from \$1 to \$10. There are good common schools in every district, and two or three schools of a better class in the county. The county seat is Jamestown.

Rowan County.

Population, 2,991.

Acres improved, 19,474.

The face of the county is broken; uplands, clay soil, producing tolerably well. There are numerous valleys, however, producing very well. The usual cereals grow to perfection. The fruits of the climate produce in great abundance. Horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs are raised for the market. Fine timber is very abundant. There are the usual number of country stores, saw and flouring mills. Morehead, named in honor of ex-Governor Morehead, is the county seat. Fish abound in all the streams. Educational facilities are fair. The society of the county is good.

Scott County.

Population, 11,607.

Acres improved, 100,484.

This is one of the blue grass counties, the south and southeast of which is as productive as any land in the State. The north and northwest is also productive, but broken and hilly, not readily cultivated, but valuable for grapes and fruits. The timber is of good quality. Blue grass is indigenous. Hemp and barley are grown in the south. All the lands produce the cereals in abundance; but little tobacco is raised. There are no rivers in the county. The Louisville & Lexington R. R. passes through a part of the county, and the Cincinnati Southern through Georgetown, the county seat. There are fine quarries of gray limestone. Lead mines were opened some years ago, but have since been abandoned. There is no coal or iron. Nearly every farmer has a specialty in fine stock; racers, trotters, roadsters, draft horses, fine mules, and jacks; fine cattle, sheep and poultry are the pride of the county. There is no unimproved land; improved lands in the southern part of the county sell at from \$100 to \$150 an acre, and in the northern from \$25 to \$50. Free schools exist in every district, and there is a college, several good private schools, and three female seminaries at Georgetown; there are also other private schools distributed through the county. The water power is abundant and of the first quality, and is well utilized. Fruit is a rather uncertain crop; in favorable seasons it is superabundant, but is always in danger of late frosts. There is an abundance of capital in the county, and the rates of interest are easy. In every social respect, this is one of the most charming counties in the State.

Shelby County.

Population, 15,733.

Acres improved, 164,879.

Soil, clay sub-soil on limestone foundation in two thirds of the county, and ranks among the best blue grass land of the State. A fraction of the northeastern portion is broken and less productive. All the cereals, hemp, blue grass, and tobacco grow in perfection. This is one of the best stock-raising counties in the State, there being many breeders of fine horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. The Louisville & Lexington R. R. passes through the county. The Shelby R. R. affords ready access to markets of Louisville and Cincinnati. The Cumberland & Ohio R. R. will pass through Shelbyville, the county seat. No coal or iron is developed. Limestone and building

stone is abundant. Improved farms sell at from \$30 to \$75 an acre, and unimproved in the eastern part from \$5 to \$25. Water for farm purposes is very abundant, also choice springs. Fruits produce well. Educational facilities are very superior; Science Hill Academy is presided over by one of the oldest and most successful educators in the Southern States, a lady of the widest reputation having devoted over fifty-two years as a teacher. Free schools in every district. There are eleven churches of all denominations at the county seat, population 3,000. Good roads in all directions, and ten macadamized turnpikes entering the town. Grove Hill Cemetery, situated on a beautiful elevation of ground in the suburbs, is a theme of special pride to the citizens, being one of the best and handsomest cemeteries in the State. The inhabitants generally are proverbial for culture and refinement. There are the usual number of stores, mills, etc. There are two weekly papers published at the county seat. There are superb hotel accommodations in Shelbyville.

Simpson County.

Population, 9,573.

Acres improved, 69,004.

The greater portion has a red clay foundation, and is very productive. The timber is good, being chiefly walnut, beech, hickory, red oak, and some poplar. Hemp is not grown. The whole is good for the cereals and grasses, and most of it grows good tobacco. There are no rivers in the county. The L. & N. R. R. passes through the county, and the Memphis branch through the northern part. There are quarries of limestone, but no coal or iron. Horses, mules and cattle of a good quality are raised, but no sheep or poultry. Improved lands bring from \$10 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved from \$8 to \$15. The educational advantages are first class. There are male and female colleges of the very best class at Franklin, the county seat, besides many fine schools all over the county. The streams afford fine water power and good fish. Several mineral springs are resorted to by invalids. The fruits grow well, and the grape crop is a fine one. Splendid water power, productive lands, and abundant timber, invite immigration. The society is cultivated and refined.

Spencer County.

Population, 5,956.

Acres improved, 74,992.

The soil is mostly of a limestone basis, with a dark rich loam on the bottoms. The quality of timber is excellent, and of the usual

variety. Every part is adapted to blue grass; hemp and tobacco grow in the bottoms, and the cereals in all parts of the county. Salt River passes through from east to west. There are no railroads, though the C. & O. R. R. is projected through it. There are inexhaustible quantities of gray limestone, but it is not worked. No coal or iron is found. Some attention is paid to fine stock and poultry. Improved lands range from \$15 to \$75 an acre, and unimproved at from \$2.50 to \$25. There are free schools in every district, and an excellent seminary at Taylorsville, the county seat. The streams furnish excellent water power and good fish. There are a number of sulphur springs. The fruits grow abundantly. Every inducement is offered to immigration. Labor is needed; many farms lying idle for want of proper cultivation. Some of the best lands are still in timber. Good wages have been offered in vain, and the county pleads for industrious citizens, either with or without capital. There are abundant opportunities for both classes, and both are urgently solicited to come.

Taylor County.

Population, 8,226.

Acres improved, 67,974.

The soil is generally limestone and rich alluvial in the bottoms. Timber is abundant, and of the usual variety. Blue grass and hemp are not grown, but tobacco and the cereals produce well. There are no navigable streams, and no railroads nearer than 20 miles. The proposed C. & O. R. R. will run directly through the county. There are no coal fields, but iron ore and rock quarries exist, though they are not worked. There is no fine stock in the county, though the common varieties are bred. Improved lands sell at from \$5 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$5. Free schools exist, and the educational advantages are very good. Water power is good and plenty, and fish abound. Sulphur well, at Campbellsville, the county seat, is a spring of fine medicinal water. The fruits grow in perfection; the celebrated Muldraugh's Hill is famed for fine peaches. The society is excellent, the lands cheap, water power good, and immigration is desired.

Todd County.

Population, 12,612.

Acres improved, 94,194.

The southern portion is usually productive and easily cultivated; part of the north rather indifferent. Timber is scarce in the south, but abundant in the north, consisting of oak, walnut, ash and poplar. Blue grass and hemp are not grown. Tobacco, corn, and wheat

are the general crop. The south is particularly adapted to clover. Pond River rises in and flows through the north. The Memphis branch and St. Louis & Southeastern railroads pass through the southern part. Coal is mined in two or three places on a small scale. Lime and sandstone are both found. There is no iron or other metals. Fine stock is not attended to. Improved lands sell from \$5 to \$60 an acre, and unimproved have only a nominal value. There are good schools in every part of the county. Several streams afford water power, but fish are not abundant. The fruits grow in great variety and excellence. The taxes are very light, there is no county debt. The society is good, industrious, and thrifty. All the charms of social life are abundantly supplied. Elkton is the county seat.

Trigg County.

Population. 13,686.

Acres improved, 86,664.

The bottoms are a rich alluvial, and the rest yellow or red clay on limestone. The timber is abundant, and in addition to the usual variety, produces pecan, gum and cypress. All the arable land is adapted to tobacco, cereals, and the grasses. Tennessee River is the western boundary, and Cumberland River runs through the county; these streams are navigable nearly all the year. The nearest railroad is twenty miles distant from Cadiz, the county seat. There is a very rich hydraulic stone quarry, near Wallonia, but it is not utilized. There are great quantities of iron ore. Trigg and Central Furnaces are in successful operation; Laura Furnace is not now running, but could be profitably worked. Mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs are raised and exported in great quantities; but little attention is paid to blooded stock. Improved lands sell from \$10 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved from \$3 to \$5; lands suitable for sheep walks can be bought for \$3 an acre. There are free schools in every district, and Trigg Male and Female Seminary, and Cadiz Institute, at Cadiz. Water power is very abundant, and only partly utilized. The fruits grow in perfection. Grapes are indigenous, and the Muscadine grows rank; cultivated varieties yield abundantly. Little River ought to be locked to afford navigation and water power. The iron fields and the timber lands can also be made extremely profitable.

Trimble County.

Population, 5,577.

Acres improved, 35,856.

Two thirds of the soil is limestone and the rest freestone. The timber is of fine quality and of the usual variety. All of the county

is well adapted to blue grass; about one third to hemp; one half grows good tobacco; two thirds good corn, and all of it wheat and oats. The Ohio River is the northern and western boundary, and the Short Line R. R. runs near the southern. There are fine marble quarries on the banks of the Ohio, but they are not opened. There is no coal or iron. There are breeders of fine stock, and some attention is paid to poultry. Improved lands sell at from \$10 to \$75 an acre, and unimproved from \$10 to \$20. Lands here are cheaper than most lands of a similar quality in the State. Free schools exist in the districts. There is fine water power, and plenty of fish. The celebrated Bedford Springs are near Bedford, the county seat. This is one of the best fruit counties in the State. Lands are cheap and productive, and will be sold in any quantity, and purchasers are desired. Capital and labor are much needed. The society of the county is of the best in the State.

Union County.

Population, 13,640.

Acres improved, 72,621.

The bottoms are large and of a rich alluvial; in the interior a black loam, the sub-soil is of yellow clay and very deep. The county is hilly. The timber is abundant and of the usual variety. The river bottoms produce large crops of tobacco and corn, and the interior grows finely tobacco, the cereals, and grasses. Blue grass and hemp are not produced. The Ohio River bounds two sides of the county. The nearest railroad is about eighteen miles distant. There are ten coal mines in operation, and five that are idle. In the interior, coal mines are worked only for home consumption, and on the river for exportation. Considerable interest is felt in the rearing of all kinds of fine stock. Improved lands range from \$25 to \$60 an acre, and unimproved from \$8 to \$35, on long time. There are well conducted schools in every district, and high schools at Morganfield, the county seat, and Caseyville, and an academy for young ladies at St. Vincents. Water power is fair, and white sulphur and chalybeate springs are found. The fruits grow very well with proper cultivation. The coal seam at Uniontown is reached by a shaft of 150 feet deep, is five feet ten inches thick, and of superior quality. This mine has not been in operation since the war, the buildings, machinery, &c., having been destroyed during the war, and have never been repaired. Immigrants would be welcome. The society of the county is good.

Warren County.

Population, 21,742.

Acres improved, 134,874.

The bottoms are a rich alluvial, and in the interior clay sub-soil on limestone. The timber is in great abundance on Barren River, beech, hickory, walnut, and poplar; in the hills, white and black oak, black jack, and post oak. All the arable land grows the cereals; tobacco is the principal crop. The L. & N. R. R. passes through the county, and Barren River has slack water navigation for steamboats to Bowling Green, the county seat. There are several white limestone quarries, one of which furnishes employment for about forty laborers. Fine stock of all kinds is raised. Improved lands on the railroad range from \$25 to \$75 an acre, and in the interior at from \$5 to \$25, and unimproved lands range at from \$1 to \$5. There are free schools in every district, and private schools in several parts of the county; Bowling Green has one male and three female colleges, in addition to other schools. The water power is sufficient for all purposes. All the fruits are grown. The population of the county is of an excellent class, and presents a fine field for the farmer or stock raiser. There are several manufactories, including one very extensive woolen factory.

Washington County.

Population, 12,464.

Acres improved, 130,480.

The soil in the bottom lands is a rich alluvial; other parts vary from lime to freestone. The quality of the timber is very good, and the quantity is abundant, white oak predominating. A large portion of the county is adapted to blue grass. About one fourth will grow hemp, and the whole produces tobacco, the cereals, and the grasses. The lands are good for grazing. The county is situated on Beech Fork of Salt River, which is not navigable, and is bisected by two branches of that stream. The Knoxville branch of the L. & N. R. R. runs near the southern line. The county is underlaid with fine beds of gray and blue limestone, but they are only worked for domestic purposes. No coal, iron, or minerals are known to exist in this county. The turnpike road system is well carried out. Some attention is paid to stock, but it is not a specialty. Improved lands vary from \$18 to \$45 an acre, and unimproved of good quality from \$10 to \$30. The free school system exists, and Covington Institute is located at Springfield, the county seat; there is also a well-established

Catholic Female Seminary, called St. Catharine of Sienna, besides a number of private schools at various towns. The water power is excellent, and since the passage of the prohibitory law, fish are becoming more abundant. There are several medicinal springs with a good local reputation. Fruits grow well, and orchards are increasing. Lands are cheap for their quality. The population of the county is peaceful and agreeable, and markets are very convenient.

Wayne County.

Population, 10,602.

Acres improved, 94,380.

Collins, in his history of Wayne county, says it took its name from General Wayne, familiarly called "Mad Anthony." The surface of the county is broken with hills; the valleys and bottoms based on limestone foundation, are very productive. The usual products of the soil and the fruits of the climate are produced. Monticello is the county seat. Cumberland River passes through the county. There are common schools in each of the school districts. Fine timber abounds. The redeeming feature of the county is the abundance of iron. Cumberland River affords an outlet for timber and coal. The navigation at this point is greatly retarded by rock obstructions, descending into the river from the neighboring hills, thus cutting off access to coal and iron fields on the upper waters of the South Fork. The society of this county is very good, and the people proverbial for their hospitality.

Webster County.

Population, 10,937.

Acres improved, 66,344.

About one half of the county is bottom land of the usual richness; the interior hilly, with yellow and red clay, quite productive. The timber is good in quality, and of the usual variety. Tobacco is the principal crop, and is the staple of the county, but all the arable lands are also adapted to the cereals. Green River forms the eastern boundary, and Tradewater the western. The Henderson R. R. runs through the eastern portion, another railroad is projected through the south and west. A fine quality of coal exists in nearly all portions of the county, and is worked for home consumption; on the completion of the railroad passing through the south, there will be sufficient quantities of coal immediately adjoining, to give employment to several thousand hands. Traces of petroleum have been found, but are not developed. The first salt works in this part

of the State were found on Highland Creek, but have long been abandoned. Improved lands bring from \$15 to \$20 an acre, and unimproved from \$3 to \$10. There are free schools in every district, and private schools in Dixon, the county seat, and in Providence and Clayville. Water power is had for part of the year. The fruits all grow well. There is a great deal of farming land of good quality, especially for tobacco, still unused. Stock raising would pay well here. The coal mines present an inducement to capitalists, and manufacturers of all kinds are wanted.

Whitley County.

Population, 8,278.

Acres improved, 58,464.

The bottom lands are of a rich alluvial, and the interior a clay sub-soil. This is a mountainous county, and timber of every variety is abundant. All the arable land is adapted to the growth of the cereals. Cumberland River passes through the county. Two projected railroads will also pass through it. The finest and best quality of coal abounds, and iron is abundant, but neither have been worked to any extent. Silver is thought to exist about the great falls of the Cumberland. Some interest is shown in breeding fine sheep and hogs, but no other fine stock is raised. Improved farms command from \$5 to \$50 an acre, and unimproved from \$1 to \$5. There are free schools in every district, and private schools at Whitley Court House, the county seat, also a high school at Boston. Water power is very abundant. The great falls of the Cumberland having a fall of more than sixty feet. A fine watering place is in process of establishment there. All the fruits are grown in perfection. A good deal of money has already been made by investments in the cheap lands, and there are still more than 40,000 acres of such which will prove equally profitable.

Wolfe County.

Population, 3,603.

Acres improved, 20,862.

Soil is sand and clay underlaid with freestone. The timber is fine and of every variety. Blue grass is not indigenous, but will grow if cultivated. Hemp, tobacco, wheat, and corn are the general products of the soil. The Kentucky River is the southern boundary, and Red River runs through the county. The nearest railroad is thirty miles distant. There is an abundance of stone and cannel coal, some banks of which, five feet thick, are opened. There is

some iron ore, but not in working quantities. Various kinds of stone, and good alum and saltpeter are found. Some fine hogs are raised, but other fine stock is neglected. Improved lands range from \$5 to \$10 an acre, and unimproved from fifty cents to \$3. There are good common schools, but educational facilities are limited. Water power is sufficient. Sulphur and chalybeate springs are frequent. The fruits grow well. Lands are very cheap, the county is healthy, and taxes are very light. Compton is the county seat.

Woodford County.

Population, 8,240.

Acres improved, 67,118.

The county has a clay sub-soil on limestone. The timber has generally been cleared up, and is not abundant. All the lands grow hemp, wheat, barley, and all the other cereals and grasses. Kentucky River is the western boundary. The L. & C. Short Line R. R. passes through the northern part of the county. The county seat, Versailles, is about twelve miles from Lexington. There is no coal or minerals. Improved lands in the northern part of the county sell at from \$50 to \$125 an acre; in the southern, or that part immediately on the Kentucky River, from \$10 to \$80. The very finest horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are bred here. It is the home of Lexington, Abdallah, Asteroid, Longfellow, Ten Broeck, Enquirer, Almont, and other celebrated horses. The great stock farm known as Alexander's, supplies the best racing stock in the country, which is sold here annually, and shipped to all parts of the world. The raising of fine stock is the special pride of the county. There are free schools in every district, and excellent private schools at Versailles and Midway. There is an abundance of water power, and many never-failing springs and wells of the finest quality of water. All the fruits are grown in perfection. All the public roads are macadamized and paid for; beautiful turnpikes lead through the splendid lands in all parts of the county. Woodford is the home of refinement, luxury, and elegant hospitality. The following turnpikes center in Versailles: Lexington, Frankfort, Midway, Nicholasville, McCown's Ferry, Sublett's Ferry, Clifton, Big Sink, Glenn Creek, besides cross pikes in every part of the county, and leading into the pikes already named, making a No. 1 road for almost every family in the county.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT.

Floyd and Clark counties, Indiana, with their county seats, New Albany and Jeffersonville, are practically a part of Kentucky, only lacking the State executive and judicial recognition to make us one municipally, as we already are socially and in a commercial point.

Clark County.

The soil is of great variety, comprising the finest limestone, red clay, and bottom lands in the United States. The timber is principally poplar, walnut, beech and oak, though nearly every variety is found. The limestone and bottom lands are adapted to the cultivation of corn (producing from 70 to 100 bushels to the acre), potatoes, blue grass and vegetables, which find a ready sale in the cities of the falls; the red clay lands produce fine crops of wheat; the high lands, in both the eastern and western portions of the county are adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, and are unsurpassed for fruit, peaches, apples, pears, cherries, &c.; many large orchards are now in bearing, and yield large profits; these lands can be purchased at from \$5 to \$15 an acre. Clark county borders on the Ohio River for forty miles, and the harbor at Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, is the best on the Ohio, being six miles long, and of sufficient depth to admit the largest steamers at all times. There are three railroads centering there, running direct to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago. The iron fields in the western part of the county are extensive, but have never been developed. Six cement quarries have been opened, and large mills established, giving employment to a large number of persons. Extensive lime kilns have been built on the banks of the Ohio, producing the finest lime in the world. Marble and building stone quarries are worked to some extent. The farmers of the county deal mostly in cattle and hogs, a great many being raised and fattened for the market, which is only a few miles distant. A great many are now devoting their attention to milch cows, and an immense quantity of milk is shipped to Louisville. Two cheese factories are now in successful operation at Charlestown, and others are

being projected. Cheese will constitute one of the chief productions of Clark county. Improved farms can be purchased at from \$10 to \$100 an acre, according to quality, and unimproved at from \$3 to \$50. The public schools are excellent, running on an average in the county eight months in the year, and including all the studies taught in the best colleges. There are churches in every neighborhood. The water power of the falls of the Ohio is not excelled in the world; one large flouring mill is operated by it, turning out 600 barrels per day. The great depth of the river harbor at Jeffersonville, close up to the banks, which never overflow, afford unequalled advantages to manufactories receiving raw materials from steamers, and shipping their wares with little handling. The harbor is the grand distributing point for Pittsburgh coal for the New Orleans and St. Louis markets. Two extensive ship-yards are located here, and have built the largest steamers navigating the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers during the past forty years, and employing from 150 to 200 hands in each yard. The Ford Plate Glass Works, with an authorized capital of \$500,000 has just been completed with all modern improvements. The Ohio Falls Car Works, employing from 400 to 800 hands, making palace and passenger coaches, and freight cars for all Western and Southern railroads. It is one of the largest in the United States, employing a capital of \$500,000. Here is also located the United States Depot of Quartermaster and commissarys' stores for the West and South, affording storage for \$25,000,000 worth of supplies. The buildings covers seventeen acres of ground, and employ a large force, including several hundred women, manufacturing government clothing. The buildings are of brick and fire-proof. Sand for glass at this point costs \$3 per ton, against \$7 per ton paid by Pittsburgh manufacturers. China-clay also abounds in adjoining counties, costing about the same as sand. The Pittsburgh and New Jersey potteries use extensively of this clay, thus demonstrating that this is a good point for the manufacture of queensware. The Indiana Prison, South, is located here, making light hardware. There are several foundries and tanneries, and banks with ample capital for the wants of the trade and manufactories. Real estate is at present very cheap, which is a great inducement for capital seeking investment. Railway trains and commodious ferryboats are constantly passing and repassing between this city and Louisville and New Albany. The usual varieties of hard woods in the county, and rafted in vast quantities from the upper Ohio and tributaries consti-

tute this the best and cheapest hard-wood lumber market in the United States.

Floyd County.

The soil on the Ohio River and creek bottoms is alluvial and very fertile; the uplands clay sub-soil on limestone foundation, and produces well. The timber is principally black walnut, hickory, ash and other varieties; fine chestnut oak on the knobs. The bottom lands are specially adapted to corn, oats and grapes; the uplands produce wheat and all the cereals. Blue grass is indigenous in the entire limestone region. The country surrounding New Albany is specially adapted to gardening purposes and fruit growing. The knobs or high lands near the city, are covered with orchards of the finest fruits, which seldom fail to produce fine crops, while their elevation above the surrounding country makes them very healthy, many invalids seeking their health-restoring breezes every summer. The county borders on the Ohio for ten miles, and New Albany is situated at the foot of the falls and affords a fine harbor for storing and distributing coal for all points South and West, on navigable rivers. The L., N. A. & C. R. R. traverses the county from north to south. The J., M. & I. R. R. makes hourly connections for Louisville, including regular trains to the North and East. The New Albany & St. Louis R. R. crosses the county; also a line of ferry boats connecting the city with Louisville. The finest of Indiana coals for steam and manufacturing purposes are reached within a distance of forty miles from New Albany. These coals include the famous block coal, celebrated as a reducing agent in the furnace, and for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, is considered to rank with the best coals in the United States. Iron ore, equal to the best Kentucky and Tennessee ores, is abundant in the immediate vicinity of New Albany. There are many quarries of the best limestone, freestone, and a superior sandstone for building and other purposes. The breeding of fine stock is now attracting general attention among farmers. Improved farms in the interior range in value at from \$20 to \$60 per acre, and the bottoms at from \$75 to \$300 per acre. The values in city and town property, range with the decline that has taken place in values in the past four years, and by their cheapness invite capital and enterprise. Educational advantages not surpassed in any section of the Union. Free schools in every township and in New Albany, including the male and female high schools, De Pauw College for young ladies, St. Mary's (Catholic)

Academy, Commercial College and several private and parochial schools in the county. Good water power is afforded by several streams. The city of New Albany contains a population of 25,000, and has a full supply of banking capital. It is the leading manufacturing city of Indiana. It also does a large wholesale and jobbing trade with the West and South. There are numerous manufactories in the city, including Plate Glass, Window Glass and Bottle Works, Rail and Merchants' Rolling Mills, Nail Works, Steam Forge, Stove Foundries, Woolen Mills, Cotton Mills, Furniture Factories, Tanners, &c. The water works recently completed, give an abundant supply for all purposes. The reservoir is located several hundred feet above the city, giving a pressure through the pipes of eighty pounds to the square inch, throwing water, transmitted through hose from fire plugs, to the height of one hundred and twenty feet. The force is sufficient to supply the city fire engines without the aid of pumps. The city is this year under the influence of increasing manufactories, and is gradually increasing in population and improvements. The municipal taxes of New Albany are lower than those of any other city of equal size and population in the West. The county is traversed by fine turnpikes, and the mortuary statistics of the United States census for 1870 show it to be one among if not the healthiest counties in the entire West. The water is splendid. Now that Eastern manufacturers are seeking locations more central for distributing their wares over the South and West by water and rail, and locations affording fuel fully fifty per cent. cheaper than that they now use, New Albany is one of the coveted points.

Additional List of New Manufactories.

Since we began the publication of this work, several new branches of business have organized and gone into operation. Their magnitude and importance to the State and the trade of the Ohio Falls, are such as to call for special notice, and for the same expression of thanks accorded the proprietors of all other branches of trade commerce and manufacturing. These are as follows:

Louisville Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Works.—Making lead and tin pipe and sheet and bar lead.

Leather Belting.—One manufactory of this class making every size and style of belting in use.

Oil, Varnish and Rosin.—Here is located one of the largest establishments in the United States, manufacturing and dealing in oils, varnish and rosin. The firm are owners of cars and iron tanks, for the shipping and safe handling of this article in the crude state, in transit to and from all points.

Chain Works.—One of the largest in the United States, has just gone into operation, employing nearly 100 hands; it is the only one in the South.

Boots and Shoes.—Two new manufactories of boots and shoes for men and boys' wear, and two for women and childrens' shoes, have just organized and gone to work, and will employ many new operatives.

Horse Collars.—There are four manufactories of horse collars.

Hub and Spoke Manufactory.—There is one of this class, employing over 100 hands.

LOUISVILLE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

An important attraction in the South, and in which every citizen of the State feels a special interest, is the Louisville Industrial Exposition, now entering on its fifth annual exhibition of mechanical and art displays. The omission of the opening of the building last year, was to give our citizens an opportunity to visit the Grand National Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

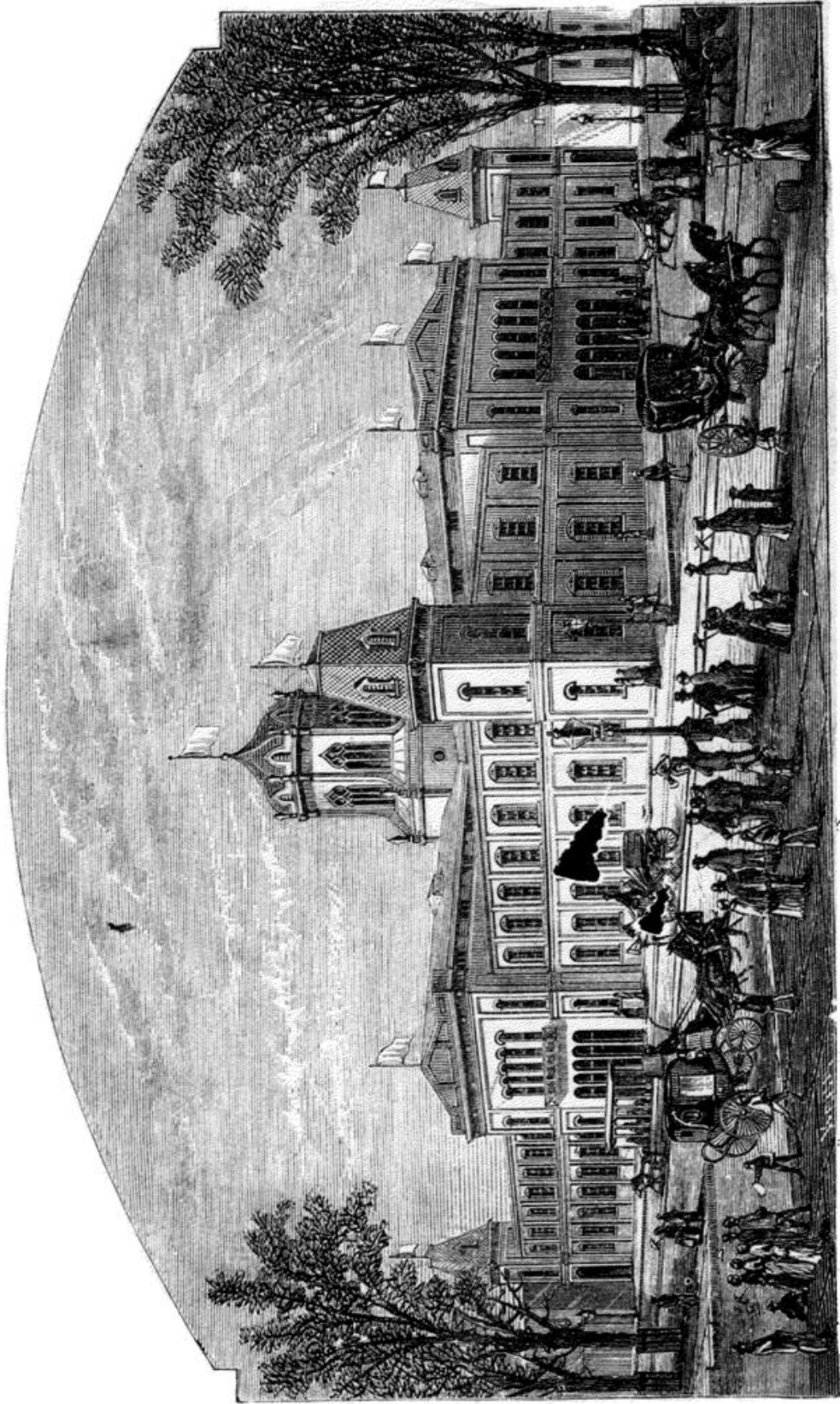
We have assurance that the approaching opening and display will be the most attractive ever held in the South. Since the exhibition two years ago, agents have been actively at work, and our own Exposition will not lack in new and attractive features, and among them some that challenged the admiration of visitors at Philadelphia, not only in the mechanical branch, but the art department will, on this occasion, present a great number of paintings from the studios of the most celebrated artists. It is an acknowledged fact that no other class of exhibitions are in the fullest sense strictly moral, and replete with healthful enjoyment and refining in tendency; and if citizens throughout the State wish to spend a few days of pleasant recreation, accompanied by their sons and daughters, they should attend the Louisville Industrial Exposition, which opens September 4th, 1877. Persons desiring information should address E. A. Maginness, Secretary and Treasurer.

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