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WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Proprietor.

Western Correspondence.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Feb. 25, 1871.

Editor Progress:—I parted with you at Fort Scott, Kansas. Sixty-five miles south, and near the dividing line of the State of Kansas and the Indian Territory, is the town of

BAXTER SPRINGS.

the present terminus of the M. R. Ft. S. & G. R. R., and the great head of the Southern cattle trade. It is at present the grand Emporium of Texas, and the whole North, and as such has its full share of drinking and gambling saloons, and all their concomitants, and may with some propriety be denominated the Cheyenne of the South West. The evening prior to my arrival there, the City Marshall was shot down, and a hotel burned. Shooting is a very common occurrence. Baxter Springs, contains about 2,000 inhabitants, most of whom have settled there during the past two years, and is possessed of an activity and enterprise natural to such a place. The country round about is not so rich as other portions of Kansas, the soil being thinner, somewhat gravelly, and infected with what is called "hard pan." There are, however, coal beds near, which are already being worked, some rich prairie, timber and water, which together with the advantageous location, in a commercial point of view, indicate permanent growth and prosperity. The chief attraction about Baxter Springs, however, was the cattle pens, where it was said could be seen constantly from fifty to one hundred thousand head of cattle.

Here, railroad transportation being at an end, I exchanged the iron horse for four of flesh and blood—the elegant railroad coach for the delectable (?) stage "cubby."

"Without iron-shoe is my Pegasus shod; For my way is a rough one: flint, stubble, and cinders, Blin' clay, and black quagmire, brambles no law;—

And I gallop up hill now, —

about 400 miles. My company varies from three to eleven persons during the whole route, and fortunately was very pleasant and agreeable. We have good teams, and exchange every fifteen miles, travel night and day, except when hindered by high water, which delayed us about twenty-four hours. However the occasional construction of a raft, from logs, brush and the "mail bugs," and the stemming of a swift current with such a craft, interspersed with a gentle "dunking," is preferable to "lying to" on the banks of an angry stream, waiting for its deep waters to abate, especially when there is a stage and crew of the same line on the opposite side, in the same happy (?) condition. The truth of the above observations was in part our experience in crossing the INDIAN TERRITORY.

The first, and long continued, and at last vexatious observation that attracted our attention, was the immense herds of Texas cattle en route for Baxter Springs, that came meeting us every few miles during our travel of the first 200 miles. Sometimes we met them on the stampede, sometimes they blockaded the crossing of streams, and sometimes they halted the stage by standing leisurely and lazily stock-still in the public way, their broad horns standing out like so many bayonets.

An interesting stampede of near 1,000 head, met us at the Neosho River, fifteen miles south of Baxter Springs, gotten up for the purpose of swimming them across the river. Some 15 or 20 horsemen, were following full speed, and like a herd of buffalo, the cattle came pouncing over the banks into the quagmires, the first dozen or so, floundering, bellowing, miring, and rolling upon their sides, making a *quæs* pontoon bridge for the balance which rush over, trampling, and smothering some of them to death, and then plunging into the river, and down the current five hundred ge, crowding each other so that the crackling of horns one against another, sounds like so many wood-choppers, until they finally strike the opposite shore from fifty to a hundred yards below, and flounder out, and up the bank.

From Baxter Springs to Ft. Gibson, distance 150 miles, the country along our route is very beautiful.

The prairies are rolling, usually small, and the soil generally rich, the streams frequent and belted with timber. As compared with Kansas, I will say this part of the Territory has equal if not superior advantages. We reached Ft. Gibson during the second night of our stage travel, and put up at the Kutzawah House, kept by a Mexican, in *hacienda* style, I suppose—if that means "grand, gloomy" and especially "peculiar." Being very hungry, we dined.

Ft. Gibson has a dozen or two dilapidated, moss covered buildings of the most ordinary and drab architecture, except the U. S. Military buildings which are respectable. It is located on the south side of the Neosho River, and about two miles east of the common confluence of the Neosho, Verdigris and Arkansas Rivers.

We crossed the Arkansas just below the mouth of the Neosho and Verdigris, and thence south-west, crossing the two forks of the Arkansas, Middle and Clear Boggy, and Red Rivers, together with various other streams, under many and di-

vers difficulties, and finally reached Sherman, Texas, at a distance of little over 200 miles from Ft. Gibson, at the end of 42 days from the time we left Baxter Springs.

The tribes have each a governor, legislative council, a constitution, laws, and a larger church membership in proportion to population than any of the Western States. At Ft. Gibson I picked up a creditable weekly newspaper, published by the Cherokees, at Talequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation; it was printed partly in the English and partly in the Cherokee language. They have Courts and officers of the law similar to those in the States. Peace and quiet generally reigns among the people. The most stringent and efficient prohibitory liquor law is in force, and has been for fifteen years. It provides for the punishment by fine and imprisonment, of any person who introduces, sells, or gives away, or is found in possession of any spirituous liquors, without reference to mechanical or medicinal purposes, and besides makes it the duty of the Sheriff, (to summon a posse if necessary) and destroy all ardent spirits wherever found. I was informed that it met the end aimed at. I saw no liquor in the Nation, except among travelers, and they were exceedingly careful. Cattle drovers were sober. I did not see a drunk man in the Territory, but as soon as I crossed Red River, the first Shanty, and that close to the river, was a "dogger," filled and surrounded by a dozen or more drovers, wallowing in drunkenness. These Indians lay our civilization entirely in the shade, in this respect.

The tribes most advanced in civilization are the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws, and they, during the month of December last, formed a provisional Territorial Government, subject to approval by vote. At the General Council of these leading tribes, six minor tribes were also represented by delegates. The proposed government of United States or "Nations" is very popular, and all that the General Council did, seems to meet with the hearty approval of the people.

The Constitution provides for one President, to be elected by the people, a Senate and House of Representatives, and one member for each 2,000 voters. Each nation is to have its own Chief, or Governor, and Courts of Justice are to be established as in the United States. No one but an Indian is eligible to any office.

In my next I will give you some items in reference to the "Lone Star State."

J. M. M.

THE LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD AGAIN IN COURT.—Charles E. Bill, Trustee of the New York bondholders of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company, Wednesday, filed his petition in the United States Circuit Court in the case of which so much has lately been heard, reciting that the value of the road and all its property does not exceed two millions, while their bonds and coupons are not less than three millions; so that in any event, upon a foreclosure and sale they will be in a position to demand and receive all that the sale can bring, and they offer to file bond in any amount and with any security, to the satisfaction of the Court, and pray that the road may, pending proceeding, be placed in the hands of Mr. Bill as Trustee, pursuant to the old agreement and decree by which it was placed in the hands of Hon. W. D. Williamson, deceased. Judge Drummond has appointed the 30th, inst., to hear this petition, and will attend at Indianapolis to dispose of it. The magnitude of the interests and the ability of counsel will attract no little attention on the part of the public.

At Boggy Depot we parted with a bridal party that accompanied us thus far. The bride was a handsome white girl of seventeen, whose parental home was Lebanon, Tenn., and the groom a young Indian, late a student of Lebanon college, but whose home was in this "boggy" region. The *tour escrable* of the party was polis. The young bride, sick with fatigue, had often enquired upon the way, "How far is it yet to Boggy Depot?" "Are we almost there?" &c. When finally, it was announced that this doleful looking region was the long sought destination, the blush of disappointment that tinged the cheek, and the tear of regret that burnished the eye of this fair young bride, excited the sympathy of all. None knew the history of this strange alliance, but all divined the sequel.

The Rogers' Patent Horse fork is fast becoming one of the leading implements of the day, and in a very short time must come into general use, as no farmer who handles hay can afford to be without it. This fork must supersede all other styles now in the market, as its simplicity, durability, and ease of management recommend it to all intelligent farmers. Messrs. Case & Parker, at Indianapolis, Ind., are State Agents for this valuable instrument.

Since Dr. Kilgore, of Indianapolis, has reduced the price of artificial teeth to ten dollars for an upper or lower set, his office has been visited by hundreds of people.

Messrs. Whitman & Manlove, No. 85 East Market street, Indianapolis, presents a new candidate for popular favor in the *blees*—Noiseless Link Sewing Machine, which they claim is superior to every other sewing machine in the world. This is an extravagant claim, but the numerous high recommendations awarded to the machine justify them in making it, and they desire agents and others interested, to examine for themselves, and see if they are not correct.

Those who have a curiosity to know what "Parlor Billiard" are, can easily satisfy themselves any time they visit Indianapolis, by taking a look into the show window of Catheurt's Book Store, No. 26 East Washington street. They will see a table arranged complete for a game. It is simple, cheap, and can be adjusted to any common table.

A recent Indiana patent, the Universal Clothes Dryer, or companion of Sewing Machines, issued to Mr. Israel Hogeland, the inventor, at Indianapolis, has received the high-

est recommendations from the following general agents for the leading Sewing Machines: Wiley & Van Buren, Grover & Baker; J. W. Smith, Florence; Olin & Foltz, Howe; J. T. Chase, Wilson Improved; B. F. Spafford, Weed, Wm. Sumner & Co., Wheeler & Wilson, all of Indianapolis. They pronounce it superior to any other.

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It would be interesting to note the growth and progress of the business in Life Insurance in Indiana, where twenty years ago, it was so little understood that scarcely one man in twenty could have defined its object.

A few facts and figures are published regarding one of the most reliable and successful companies doing business in this State, the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. This company has paid over \$55,000 to policy holders in this State alone, during the past fifteen years. The Charter Oak is one of the oldest and most successful companies represented in our State, and claims to afford the highest security with lowest cash rates, of any reliable company in the country. Under the careful management of Messrs. Hay & Martin, at Indianapolis, the business of the company has become quite a feature in the interests of the State, where \$150,000 of its capital is already loaned.

BIG RAT HUNT.—A big rat hunt came off at Mecca, O., a short time ago, and resulted in the killing of four thousand of the *varmints*. Rats had become such a pest among farmers that some method of getting rid of them had to be adopted.

An oyster supper was the wager between chosen parties, numbering thirty-three on a side, and the above-stated number of rats killed was the result of a two weeks' hunt. If every township in the State would adopt some such method of clearing out the pests, it would be worth millions of dollars to the people.

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines

of all kinds. Pure

Wines and Liquors

for sacramental and medicinal purposes and in fact, everything pertaining to the business, always kept on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

Prescriptions and Family Recipes

carefully and accurately compounded, at all hours.

M. W. Helton, Notary Public

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

PARMS, Lands, Town and City property for sale or trade. All kinds of property bought and sold. All kinds of business conducted with the sale or transfer of real estate.

97 COLLEGE AVENUE.

Interesting to Hop Raisers.

I have a large number of the Pure Clover, Yorkshire, Poland and Big Horn China Hops, which I will sell to persons desirous of improving their stock by the same kind of Hops as are taught of any one else in the State.

FINE CATTLE.

I have a number of Durham Cows and Bull Calves, with I will sell to any one who desires to purchase. These Cattle are the stock of the above Machine which I will sell to persons desirous of improving their stock by the same kind of Hops as are taught of any one else in the State.

HORSES.

I have also for sale two pairs of Mares and two fine Geldings. I will sell to any one who desires to purchase. These Cattle are the stock of the above Machine which I will sell to persons desirous of improving their stock by the same kind of Hops as are taught of any one else in the State.

LIZZIE LOUDEN, MARY E. HARRISON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned is appointed by the Court of the Marion County Pleas Court to administer the Estate of Jacob Young, deceased, late of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN W. DAVIS, Administrator.

December 22, 1870.

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