



W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS: FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1879.

Col. George G. Vest has been elected United States Senator from Missouri.

The Rice County Gazette, a most valuable exchange, published by the Cowgill Brothers, has entered its fourth volume.

Governor St. John has announced the appointment of his clerical staff, as follows: W. H. Ward, of Humboldt, Private Secretary; P. S. Noble, of Atchison, Adjutant General; H. X. Devendorf, of Topeka, Executive Clerk.

Governor Hartranft's proclamation announcing the names of the members of Congress chosen at the late election, includes the name of Robert Klutz, Democrat, from the eleventh district. The district has been disputed hitherto by General Albright, Republican.

There is hardly enough of Alexander Stephens to feed the vital spark, yet year in and year out while strong men are hurried unexpectedly into the hereafter, he lives on, active, aggressive and unconquerable. Death must have given him up as a bad job.

Two United States Senators—Morton and Boggs—and seven members of the House—Leonard, of La., Welch, of Neb., Quinn, of N. Y., Williams, of Mich., Douglas, of Va., Hartridge, of Ga., and Schleicher, of Texas, have died since the assembling of the present Congress. Stephens, of Ga., is dangerously sick.

H. Miles Moore, of Leavenworth, and Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, has addressed a letter to the Atchison Patriot urging that the Democrats in the Legislature should select some good man as their candidate for United States Senator, and vote for him first last and all the time. He suggests the name of the Hon. Thomas P. Fenion, of Leavenworth. While the Democrats can not hope to be successful in electing a Democrat, they can show good Democratic consistency and loyalty to the organization and by pursuing such a line of action, and we heartily coincide with Mr. Moore's ideas.

The Arkansas Valley Democrat, edited by J. B. Fugate, ex-candidate for Congress from the Third District, endorses a sentiment now prevalent among the Democrats of the State. It says: "We believe that a concert of action is indispensably necessary if we ever expect to gain a foothold in the rotten commonwealth." Gen. Blair's name has been suggested by nearly the entire Democratic press of the State, and he is eminently worthy of the endorsement. The Democratic and Greenback members should by all means, unite on him, and the Democrat who dares refuse to go into caucus and vote for him or some other good Democrat will make the mistake of his life—politically."

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS. The Sterling Bulletin says: "The question of the publication of the laws is being talked about by the press of the State. The Common wealth expects to be designated as the official organ for this purpose. It has been customary, we believe, to publish the laws in one paper and then to compile them in book form at a great expense to the State. It has been computed that the laws could be published in all the papers of the State at a cost not much greater than the old method. The object of publishing them in any shape is for the purpose of informing the people, and to accomplish this object, that method which will give the people the best possible chance to read what laws are enacted, should be adopted, even if the cost should be more. By the old method, lawyers and a few other favored people, only got a chance to read the enactments of the Legislature. We hope the present Legislature will take a broad and sensible view of this matter, and have the laws printed in every paper in the State of general circulation."

DIVORCED AND DEAD. The Atchison Patriot, of Jan. 9, says: "On the 26th day of last month there was tried in our District Court the divorce suit of Robinson vs. Robinson. Mrs. Caroline

Robinson sued for a divorce from her husband, Jas. Robinson, and for \$800 alimony, and judgment, we believe, was rendered accordingly. The case was one of considerable interest, and quite a large number of witnesses were examined on both sides. Friday, the 27th, after the conclusion of the case, the parties to the suit and the witnesses left for their homes, in the western part of the county. At Muscotah, and before reaching her home, Miss Martha Gentry, a material witness for Mrs. Robinson, died. On the first inst. Mrs. Robinson died, and we ascertain that nearly every witness in her behalf, some eight or ten, are sick, some of whom are not expected to recover. Further, the defendant, Mr. Robinson, we learn, is confined to his bed and not expected to live, while of his witnesses quite a number are sick, with the chances of recovery in some of their cases very doubtful. It appears that in the journey home, the weather being very severe, these parties contracted bad colds, which were followed by pneumonia."

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"THE INVESTIGATION."

Though the investigation of election frauds is still going on in Washington; the people of the great and prosperous west are not agitated very much over the title of Hayes to the Presidency—what they want to know is where to go to during the summer for recreation and pleasure—and as usual the Old Reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad comes to the front and offers cheaper rates, close connections, and through cars from the Missouri River to the principal places of interest in the North, South and East. Through Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are run from Missouri River points to Chicago, via Quincy (and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad) making close connections with all lines to the North and East, also with the different steamboat lines on the Great Lakes. This is the only line offering a through Day Coach and Pullman Sleeping Car, from Missouri River to Toledo, Ohio (via the Wabash) without change making close connections with Rail lines to all points East, direct connections made with Boat for Par-la-Bay, (the Saratoga of the west). This is also the only line offering a through Day Coach from Kansas City to Indianapolis without change—making close connections with all lines East and South. Pleasure seekers, business men and the public generally should remember this fact and purchase their tickets accordingly; for sale at all offices in the west. For Maps, Time Tables, Rates, &c., call on or address, C. N. LEE, West Pass. Ag't, Kansas City. T. PENFIELD, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Hannibal.

LANDLIST.

- No. 1—160 acres, near Chris. Schnaveley's; bottom land; prairie, with water. Price, \$1,000. No. 2—140 acres, near Shipman's mill; all valley; improved; good stock range, stock shelter, etc. Price \$25 per acre. No. 3—160 acres valley land on Diamond creek; 80 acres under cultivation, 40 acres fenced, 35 acres of timber. Diamond creek runs through one corner. Price \$15 per acre. No. 4—Four quarter sections on Bloody creek, well watered, with some timber. Price for the whole, \$4,000. No. 5—320 acres on Coyne branch, 10 section 1; creek runs through both quarters. Price, \$1,500. No. 6—160 acres of upland on South Fork. \$1.50 per acre. No. 7—800 acres excellent upland prairie. Price from \$3.50 to \$5 per acre. No. 8—2880 acres in township 21, range 6; good farm land, with water and some timber on every quarter section. Prices, from \$6 to \$9 per acre, on long time payments. No. 9—1440 acres in township 22, range 6; same character of land as No. 8; and same terms. Prices, \$5.75 to \$8 per acre. No. 10—1760 acres in township 22, range 9; price, from \$5 to \$7 per acre; long time payments. No. 11—1,000 acres in township 21, range 8; price, \$7 per acre; long time payments. No. 12—4160 acres fine farm land in township 17, range 1, Marion county; prices, from \$3 cash to \$6 on long time payments. No. 13—F. E. Smith's farm, on Fox creek. This is an excellent stock farm. For prices and terms call at our office. No. 15—An excellent improved farm on Cedar creek, in range 6; has every desirable convenience. For terms enquire at our office. Price, \$2,500. No. 16—123 acres in section 4, township 20, range 7; all choice valley; all under fence; 40 acres under cultivation. Enquire for

price and terms, of us or of Chris Schnaveley. No. 17—Northwest 1/4 of section 4, township 21, range 6—184 acres; one-half bottom and timber; 50 to 60 acres prairie bottom; 18 acres broke out; 22 under fence; stone house, 16 X 22 feet; living stream of water; excellent stock range; very cheap for cash. No. 18—80 acres in section 11, township 19, range 8; Mrs. Cronan's land; very cheap for cash. Price, \$400. For information, call on W. S. Romigh, or at COURTNEY office, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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- 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse to take or neglect to take their paper from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued. 4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. 5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud. 6. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment. 7. Action for fraud can be instituted against any person whether he is responsible in a financial point of view or not, who refuses to pay subscription. 8. The United States courts have repeatedly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post-office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

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W. E. TIMMONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHASE COUNTY.

To Those Wanting Information. Letters reach us, from parties in the East, almost daily, asking for information about Chase county. The questions are numerous, and it would require too much labor and money to answer them all. So we have decided to give the advantages offered to farmers, stock raisers and business men as briefly as possible: In the first place, money is a necessary article in Kansas, as well as elsewhere; and you will need some to commence with. Pluck and energy are, also, necessary articles. As good land as man ever tilled can be had here for almost nothing. Healthier country can not be found. Winter wheat is an almost sure crop; corn yields largely; other grain as well as anywhere else. To give an idea of the way wheat and corn yields in Chase county, we give the following showing for 1878: Wheat, average, 6,023; yield, 122,102 bushels; value of product, \$138,641.58; Corn, average, 22,001; yield, 1,130,940 bushels; value of product, \$327,388.

Irish potatoes yield 80 bushels to the acre; sweet potatoes, 150 bushels; broom corn, 570 bushels; rye, 22 bushels; barley, 22 bushels; oats, 35 bushels; tobacco, 600 pounds. Thus, it will be seen, that farming pays in Chase county. Farm laborers are paid, per month, with board, from \$12 to \$26. Vacant lands sell at from \$1.50 to \$6 per acre.

Persons that have any knowledge of stock raising will see, by the last crop product, that this is the place for them to make money. Cattle do well; horses and hogs do not do better. Hogs are hardly troubled with the disease so common in the East. Cattle winter well; in summer our unlimited range furnishes ample feed.

It is conceded that Chase county is the best location for sheep-growers in Kansas; and we honestly believe it to be a fact. Men of competency and practical experience in sheep raising give it as their opinion, that wool of the Merino and other fine varieties can be profitably raised here, at a cost of ten cents a pound. It is believed that the fine wool will pay the best, as a great deal of expense is saved by being able to run them in large flocks. There is generally a fair competition for the purchase of wool. Our grasses are good and nutritious, and herbs and shrubs plentiful. Our upland is rolling. The business of sheep-growing is bound to be an important one in this county, and the time will come when our bills and sales will be dotted over with sheep, as well as cattle. Dairy farming is a branch of industry that will pay in this county. It costs very little to feed milk cows. Butter and cheese have a ready sale. Chase county has thirty-six good school-houses, in which school is held, at least, eight months in the year, thus affording better educational facilities than can be found in the older States. We have Congregational, Catholic, Methodist, United Presbyterian, Quaker, and other religious denominations worshipping in this county. Lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows and other benevolent societies are in flourishing condition in this city. Chase county building stone has justly gained the reputation of being the best in the West; and can be found in almost every quarter section in the county. To parties having money to invest in manufacturing establishments we can say that Chase county has from seventy-five to one hundred miles of the best water-power in Kansas, with material to build dams and mills everywhere. The stream are clear and swift-running, with rocky beds. Money invested in utilizing our water-power will yield tenfold. Chase county has room for a Woolen mill, which, we think, would pay. Also, a paper mill; and three or four cheese factories. Besides unlimited room for all other industries.

For any further information, address (enclosing stamp) W. E. TIMMONS, Proprietor of the Courant.

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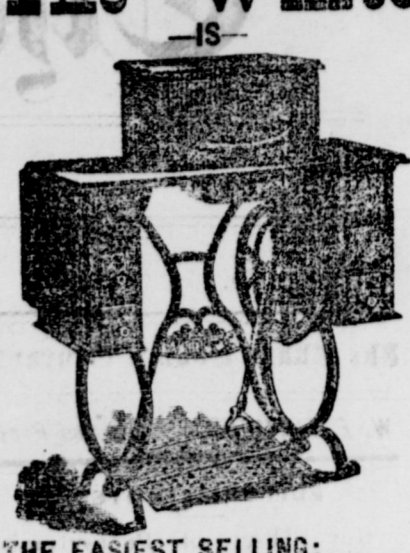
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SUPPLEMENT.

GOVERNOR'S BIENNIAL MESSAGE.

Indian Invasions.

Militia Force Recommended.

Finances of the State, and the Reports of State Officers.

Public Lands.

Railroad Matters--Temperance-- --Senatorial Election-- Appropriations,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

To the Legislature:

Kansas, during the two years intervening since your last session, has enjoyed a degree of prosperity without a parallel during the same period in any of the States in the Union. The population of the State has increased at the rate of one hundred thousand per annum; the labor of the husbandman has been rewarded with abundant harvests; the facilities for transportation have been greatly increased; our manufacturing interests are in an encouraging condition; the mineral resources of the State have been rapidly developed; civilization has planted itself on the western frontier, where, but a few years ago, were found only the broad, fertile prairies, which are now populated by a class of citizens whose school-houses, churches, thriving towns, and well cultivated farms furnish abundant evidence of their intelligence, industry, enterprise, and progressive spirit.

Business enterprises have revived and increased; and to-day, Kansas, young in years but strong in natural resources, with an industrious, intelligent population of nine hundred thousand people, located near the geographical, and in course of time to be the commercial, center of the United States, profiting by the lessons learned through past reverses and hardships necessarily incident to pioneer life, looks to the future full of hope and promise for the prosperity and happiness of her people.

INDIAN RAID.

I regret that the existence of the fact that during the months of last September and October a band of Cheyenne Indians, variously estimated at from one hundred to two hundred in number, raided the western border of our State, makes it my duty to call your attention to this matter; and, without stopping to discuss the causes, if any existed, that led to this raid, it is sufficient to be able to state, from a personal investigation of the facts, that no citizen of Kansas, nor any other person within our State, gave the slightest provocation for the brutal outrages committed by this roving band of murderers.

It is a fact, no less humiliating than true, that about twenty-five days elapsed from the time these Indians crossed the southern boundary of our State until they reached the county of Decatur, on its northern limit; moving in their line of march northward along the western border of the frontier settlements, making incursions into sparsely settled districts, where the people were wholly unable to protect themselves, killing as they did about forty citizens, destroying and carrying away large amounts of property, and committing outrages upon defenseless women and children, so brutal, heinous, and revolting in their nature as to never be forgiven or forgotten. In declining to discuss the question touching the effort made by our State and national authorities to protect the settlers against the outrages committed by this lawless band of savages, I do not wish to be understood as casting any unjust reflections upon any one.

The duty of the hour is not so much to deal with the past, but to look to the future with a determination that a repetition of these outrages shall never again occur in our State. The doors of Kansas have been thrown open wide, and a cordial invitation extended to the industrious, law-abiding people of all portions of the civilized world to come among us and build for themselves homes. Many who have accepted this invitation have chosen for their habitation our western frontier, and it becomes an imperative duty of our State to protect the lives and property of these citizens against every invasion by predatory bands of lawless savages who attempt or threaten to deprive them of either, and to administer to such bands within our borders prompt and merited punishment, and delay the settlement of all technical questions that may be interposed until after the safety of the citizen has been fully secured.

Section 11, of chapter 61, of the General Statutes of 1885, provides:

"That in case of insurrection, invasion, or threatened invasion, the Commander-in-Chief may order into active service any company, regiment or brigade, or any portion of either he may designate, in such forms of organization as he may direct," etc.

While section 15, of the same chapter, provides:

"That all expenses provided for by this act shall be sworn to by the officer making the same, and approved by the Major-General, or Brigadier-General, certifying that the same were incurred by his order, and were necessary for the service, and the amount thereof reasonable and just; and the Auditor of State shall audit the same, and as soon as any moneys are appropriated for military purposes, the Auditor shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer, who shall pay the same."

Under section 11, the Commander-in-Chief has no power to act except in cases of insurrection, invasion, or threatened invasion. Experience has taught us that hostile Indians do not send advance couriers to notify the frontiersman either of their coming or intent, but the first notice generally given, or received, is by their murderous attacks upon those who are unprotected and unable to successfully defend themselves. Under section 15, it matters not what the exigency of the case may require, not a dollar can be had for any purpose until the expenses have been incurred, and an appropriation made to pay the same. I therefore respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made as a military contingent fund sufficient in amount—should circumstances at any time require it—to uniform, mount, equip, and pay, a limited number of reliable, discreet men, under command of an efficient officer, whose duty it shall be, at such times and places as may be deemed advisable, to act as a patrol on the frontier, and promptly give warning of every approach of danger, and thus the citizen having due notice, and promptly aided in his defense by the State, could be made secure in the enjoyment of his life and property.

Such an appropriation should have been thrown around it such stringent safeguards as would require strict accountability from every officer or person having charge of the disbursement of any portion of such fund.

And I further recommend, that a committee be appointed to ascertain the extent of the damage sustained by citizens from the raid by said Indians, to the end that necessary steps may be taken to secure the payment thereof.

STATE FINANCES, AND REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

I transmit herewith the biennial reports of the State officers. These reports furnish a very full, complete, and satisfactory exhibit of the business transactions of the respective departments from which they emanate, from December 1, 1876, to June 30, 1878, and of which I respectfully request a careful perusal.

The total receipts of the Treasury from November 30th, 1876, to June 30th, 1877, including balance in Treasury December 1st, 1876, amount to \$550,064.88; while the disbursements during the same period amount to \$471,889.08, leaving a balance in the Treasury, June 30th, 1877, of \$78,175.80. The total receipts, including balance in the Treasury, June 30th, 1877, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, amount to \$1,584,891.10; while the total disbursements during the same period amount to \$1,272,910.92, leaving a balance in the Treasury, June 30th, 1878, of \$311,980.18; which sum is made up of the several funds, as follows:

General revenue.....	\$117,927 68
Sinking fund.....	6,871 72
Interest fund.....	48,310 45
Permanent school fund.....	20,214 97
Annual school fund.....	101,442 49
University fund.....	353 00
Military fund.....	272 08
Railroad tax fund.....	2,780 67
Agricultural College fund.....	223 42
Normal School fund.....	4,083 70
Total.....	\$311,980 18

It will be noticed, by comparing the respective reports of the Auditor and Treasurer, that there is an apparent discrepancy between the balance reported as being in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, amounting to \$830.89. This is the amount of deficiency of ex-Treasurer Lappin, and is probably included in the balance as reported by the Auditor, he having no authority to omit it; but the amount so included by the Auditor, not being money in the Treasury, is properly excluded by the Treasurer in his reported cash balance.

The total bonded debt of the State, June 10, 1878, was \$1,181,975, of which amount \$67,925 is held by the permanent school fund, \$94,275 by the sinking fund, \$9,890 by the State University, and \$1,000 by the State Normal School. The remainder, being \$488,875, is held by private individuals and corporations.

From this aggregate amount of bonded debt may be deducted bonds of our State, \$94,275; United States bonds, \$22,600; cash in the Treasury June 30, 1878, \$5,871.72, all belonging to the sinking fund—leaving the real balance of our bonded debt only \$1,059,228.28.

On January 1, 1877, \$54,000 of the bonded debt of our State matured and was promptly paid; and it is a fact of which every Kansan may well be proud, that every class of matured indebtedness of the State which has been presented, and which the Treasurer is authorized to pay, has been paid with like promptness. And the financial condition and credit of the State to-day is such, that if sufficient funds were in the Treasury to liquidate the entire bonded indebtedness of the State, it could only be done either by waiting until the bonds matured, or by purchasing the bonds at a premium on their face value, and paying interest to date.

The several State officers, in their respective reports, make a number of recommendations in relation to amendments of, and additions to, our present laws. These recommendations being based upon the actual experience of these officers, coupled with a thorough study and investigation of the matters to which they refer, entitle them to, and I respectfully invite you to give them, an earnest and careful consideration.

PENITENTIARY.

The report of the Directors of the Penitentiary embraces the respective reports of the Warden, Chaplain, and Physician, and is transmitted herewith. It is very comprehensive, and furnishes complete information touching the condition of that institution. An examination of the report shows that the daily average number of prisoners confined in the Penitentiary from December 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877, was 415; while the daily average from June 30, 1877, to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1878, was 465; and that the number of prisoners confined at the latter date was 500. There have been discharged during the period covered by this report:

By expiration of sentence:	
State Prisoners.....	165
United States Prisoners.....	28
By Pardons:	
State Prisoners.....	43
United States Prisoners.....	6
By commutation of sentence:	
State Prisoners.....	15

Five prisoners have been returned to counties for new trials, eleven transferred to the Asylum for the Insane, six have died, and two escaped, of which one has been recaptured and returned to the prison.

The aggregate earnings of this institution, according to the estimates, embracing a period from July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1881, inclusive, will be \$127,400; while the current expenses for the same period are estimated at

\$208,365, leaving the amount of expenses over earnings, \$75,965.

In asking your attention to the several suggestions and recommendations embraced in this report, I feel it my duty to especially impress upon you the importance of that portion recommending the establishment of a reform school for youthful criminals. This question has been agitated for years. It has been frequently urged, with much force and reason, not only in former reports from this institution, but also in the message of my predecessor. The dictates of humanity, the safety of society, and the welfare of the youth of our State, appeal to you for an earnest and prompt consideration of this question; and I trust that the necessary measures may be adopted without further delay for the organization of such an institution.

PRISON LABOR.

Many complaints have been made that the present policy of employing prisoners in the manufacture of such articles as are produced only by skilled labor, brings the labor of the convict in direct competition with the honest, industrious mechanics of our State.

These complaints are not without foundation. The Penitentiary derives its capital from the State; it pays no taxes, but is a necessary burden. While the mechanic derives his capital from his labor, he pays taxes, is expected to obey the laws, and, in obeying them, is required to contribute his quota toward sustaining a system of convict labor, directly in conflict with the means upon which he depends for a support. Yet duty to the State as well as to the prisoner requires that he should be employed, and that such employment should, as near as possible, be made to defray the expenses incurred by the State on his account.

I therefore suggest the appointment of a committee to take into consideration this whole question, relating to the present system of convict labor at this institution, with a view to the adoption, if practicable, of such measures as will in due time obviate this apparent injustice to the mechanics of our State.

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

The report of this institution shows that forty-five pupils were in attendance at the close of the term ending June 7, 1878. The estimates for the current expenses for the fiscal years ending respectively June 30, 1880 and 1881, are \$13,513 and \$13,903. This is exclusive of the sum of \$1,000 which the Trustees and Superintendent allege is required to erect and furnish a hospital building, which the health of the students, as well as the success of the school demands.

INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution seems to be well conducted, and is in an encouraging condition. The whole number of pupils enrolled from November 30, 1876, to June 30, 1878, is one hundred and nine.

The sanitary condition as shown by the report of Dr. C. G. McKinley, the attending physician, is remarkably good—no death having occurred in the institution during the past six years. The respective reports of the Trustees and Superintendent are well worthy of a careful perusal.

In addition to the necessary appropriation for current expenses, the sum of \$60,000 is asked for, to erect public buildings. The necessity for such an appropriation is very great and forcibly presented by the Superintendent in his report, to which I respectfully direct your attention, and will only add that a personal inspection of the institution will fully vindicate the Superintendent in his earnest appeals for additional room.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

Of the 360 inmates under treatment during the biennial period ending June 30, 1878, at the asylum located near Ossawatimie, 59 have been discharged, restored; 20 improved, 17 unimproved, 3 escaped, 1 was not insane, 30 have died—leaving 230 inmates in the institution at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

I invite your attention to the report of the Trustees and officers of this institution. From this report it will be seen that the most pressing demand of this institution is for more room.

The fact that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, 164 insane persons were, for want of room, excluded from the State Asylum, coupled with the dictates of humanity, the safety of society, and the welfare of this unfortunate and helpless class of our citizens, makes it an imperative duty to provide the necessary means to increase and utilize the capacity of the asylums to meet this demand.

There have already been appropriated various sums, amounting in the aggregate to \$108,992.25, for the purpose of erecting, near the city of Topeka, an additional asylum for the insane. This asylum, as will be seen by the report of the trustees, is about completed; and it is only necessary, in order that it should be used for the purpose for which it was erected, that the necessary funds be appropriated to enable the trustees to furnish this asylum and defray its current expenses.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is one of our most valuable and important documents. Of all the reports issued from this department, none has so completely covered all our educational interests, or will be so valuable to the State and its citizens, as the one just published for the school years ending July 31st, 1877, and July 31st, 1878. By this report it will be observed that the total number of school districts in the State is 5,136, being an increase since last report of 271. Number of school-houses in the State, 4,520; increase since last report 363. Value of school property \$1,527,227; increase since last report \$250,136. Whole number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, 296,575; increase since last report, 33,701. Number of teachers employed, 6,359, of which 2,861 are males and 3,498 are females. The permanent school fund, at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1878, amounted to \$1,419,223.87. No State in the Union, in proportion to the age and population of Kansas, possesses a school fund so large; and it must be remembered that to this sum will be added, from time to time, the receipts from the sales of the very large body of school lands yet undisposed of.

Our public schools are the pride of the State, and should, as I have no doubt they will be, by you, sacredly guarded and maintained.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT EMPORIA.

The biennial report of the Regents of the State Normal School, accompanied by a supplemental report, is transmitted herewith. It presents a full statement of the success, embarrassments, reverses, and misfortunes that have attended this institution since their

last report, and from it will be seen that on the night of the 26th of October, 1878, the Normal School buildings, with all their contents, were destroyed by fire. The practical question now to be determined is, What shall be done to relieve this misfortune to the educational interests of the State?

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 3, 1883 this institution was established, and permanently located at the city of Emporia, upon condition that a tract of land, not less than 20 acres, adjacent to the town of Emporia, should be donated, and secured to the State in fee simple.

To meet these conditions the citizens of Emporia promptly donated to the State the tract of valuable land upon which the Normal school buildings were afterwards erected; and in addition to this, from time to time, contributed liberally of their means to add to the success of this institution. But independent of these facts, which it seems to me should have some weight in determining this question, a thoroughly organized and well conducted normal school is absolutely necessary to insure the greatest success to our common school system of education. The success of the common schools is measured by the qualifications of the teachers. Therefore it is important that those desiring to teach should be provided by the State with the opportunity of attaining the highest grade of qualification. Hence the necessity of a well conducted institution of this class.

I therefore recommend that an appropriation be made to rebuild and restore to our educational system the Normal School at Emporia.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

This institution, as shown by the reports, is in a flourishing condition; and, to insure its continued success, its interests should be carefully guarded, and such aid and encouragement extended to it as will insure the maximum of efficiency in all its departments.

The total receipts of the University, from January 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, as exhibited in the report, amount to \$46,851.64; while the expenditures during the same period amount to \$46,064.61; leaving balance on hand, June 30, 1878, of \$787.03. The estimated amount required for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1880, is \$43,550, and for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1881, \$47,200.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Having received no report from the Agricultural College, I can only say that information derived from a recent visit to this institution leads me to believe that it is making satisfactory progress in its various departments, and is a credit to the State.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

This department continues to do a wonderful work for Kansas. Its reports, so full of valuable and reliable information relating to our State, are not only highly esteemed by our own citizens, but are eagerly sought after by citizens of other States and countries desiring to obtain correct information of Kansas. This department should be liberally sustained by the State, and every necessary provision should be made to increase its efficiency and usefulness. It is to the work of this department that we are indebted for the statistics showing that Kansas has sprung from twenty-fourth in rank among the States in the production of wheat, in 1868, to first in rank in 1878, producing, as she did, over 32,000,000 of bushels, while in the production of corn, Kansas rises from twenty-fifth in rank in 1868, to fourth in rank in 1878.

The rooms occupied by this department are wholly inadequate for the purposes for which they are used, and I respectfully suggest that measures be adopted to provide such additional room as the importance and necessities of the department seem to demand.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance gives a very satisfactory exhibit of the transactions of that department. Several suggestions and recommendations are made by the Superintendent, to which your attention is invited. The total receipts of this department during the year 1877, as shown by the report, were \$13,246.42, which was disbursed as follows: To the school fund, \$3,800; and to the insurance fund, \$9,446.42.

COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

The report of the Commissioner of Fisheries, to which I request your attention, shows, among other things, a total expenditure of \$39,555; the accidental loss or destruction of 100,000 salmon eggs; the deposit, without the authority of the Commissioner, of 10,000 young shad in the Kaw River, at Topeka, and recommends the appropriation of \$6,000 to enable him to successfully prosecute his work as such Commissioner.

PUBLIC LANDS.

I am of the opinion that the interests of the State would be best subserved by concentrating the management and sale of all the school lands of the State, including the lands of the Agricultural College, Normal School and State University, under one general head, to be known as the State Land Department, by which all contracts for the sale of land should be either made or approved, and that all payment of principal or interest on land contracts should be made to the head of such department, and covered into the State Treasury, to be placed to the credit of the particular fund to which it belongs, and by the Treasurer disbursed according to law. Such a system for the disposition of our public lands would be less expensive, insure greater safety to the purchaser as well as the State, and would be less complicated than our present system. There should also be a provision made for an appraisement of all of said lands by a commission duly created for that purpose, which should personally inspect every tract of such lands, and in their report give a full and complete description of each subdivision of 40 acres, embracing quality of soil, stone, water, timber, location, value, etc. Such an appraisement, being entirely freed from local influences (which make the present system objectionable), would be uniform and reliable, and more likely to do equal justice to all concerned.

The commission who selected the 265,000 acres of land recently secured to the State from the United States Government, having in their report given such a description from a personal inspection of each tract described, the value of such land might be fixed without revisiting the land. Such an appraisement of all the public lands, once completed, would never have to be repeated, as a Board of Revision could from time to time increase or lessen the valuation, as circumstances might indicate to be for the best interests of the State.

The policy of the State should be to dispose of its lands as rapidly as it can be done advantageously, and thus not only place the

purchase money on interest, but bring the land sold in for taxation; and to this end, I suggest the rate of interest on deferred payments of purchase money be reduced to not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable annually, and that the principal be made payable at the option of the purchaser at any time within twenty years, with a strict provision for forfeiture upon failure to pay interest within a reasonable time after its maturity.

SCHOOL LANDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 1, chapter 176, of the laws of Kansas of 1877, authorizing the Governor to appoint an agent for the State whose duty it should be, among other things, to prosecute to final decision the claims of the State for school lands due the State from the United States on account of Indian reservations, my predecessor appointed as such agent Hon. Samuel J. Crawford, who, after being duly qualified, entered upon the performance of his duties, which have resulted in securing to the State about 265,000 acres of choice lands, in addition to the large body of school lands already owned by the State. No appropriation having been made to defray the necessary expenses connected with the selection of the lands thus secured, and in view of the rapidity with which the Government lands in our State were being disposed of, our State officers, realizing that the best interests of the State required that these lands should be selected at as early a day as possible, united in proceedings that resulted in the appointment of Hon. G. C. West, J. C. McQuary, O. E. Morse, L. A. Thursher, L. B. Snow, and J. E. Stone, citizens of Kansas, as Commissioners to select said lands. These Commissioners faithfully and promptly performed their duty by selecting the amount of land due the State, and making a full and complete report thereof, which is now on file in the office of the Auditor of State, and to which you are respectfully referred.

These lands are among the best in the State; and at the average price received for school lands patented to this date will be worth to the State about \$1,120,000. To meet the expenses necessarily incurred in selecting these lands and making a full report thereof, the State officers, to-wit: Geo. T. Anthony, Thos. H. Cavanaugh, P. I. Bonebrake, John Francis, Willard Davis, and A. B. Lemmon, united in borrowing, on their personal responsibility, \$2,885.35; upon which sum they are liable to payment of interest amounting to \$12.94, making a total of \$2,898.29. I therefore recommend that a committee be appointed to investigate the proceedings relating to the selection of these lands, together with the reports and vouchers now on file in the Auditor's office, and, if found correct, that an appropriation be made to reimburse these officers for the full amount so expended by them in the interests of and for the State, and for which their personal obligation is now outstanding.

PRICE RAID CLAIMS.

The report of the board organized in pursuance of the provisions of the acts of February 11th, 1865, and February 26th, 1866, to audit the claims of citizens for services rendered, material and supplies furnished, transportation lost, and damages sustained from the Price raid and in the Indian expedition under General Curtis, in 1864, being unsatisfactory, the Legislature, by an act of February 26th, 1877, provided for a new board, to re-examine these claims. By this act it was provided that the State should assume the payment of the amount this commission should award, by issuing to holders of claims so allowed interest-bearing union military scrip, to be paid out of any appropriation that might thereafter be made by Congress to reimburse the State for such expenditure. This commission awarded: For services, \$18,298.75; supplies and transportation, \$81,682.32; damages, \$11,093.83; property lost, \$35,518.47—making a total award of \$146,593.37.

By the act approved February 17, 1869, a commission consisting of three disinterested citizens were created to examine in every particular into claims rejected by either of the former commissions for want of proof, and not having passed upon their merit, and all claims that had not been prior thereto audited by either of the former commissions. It is further provided by this act that all claims audited and allowed by the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the acts of February 11, 1865, and February 26, 1866, together with all claims for services, transportation, forage, subsistence and property lost in action that might thereafter be audited and allowed by the Commissioners appointed under this act, should be and were hereby assumed by the State of Kansas; provided, that no claims allowed by the commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act of February 11, 1865, and rejected by a subsequent commission, should be assumed unless re-audited and allowed by the Commissioners appointed under this act; and provided further, that the amount assumed by the State should not exceed the sum of \$500,000.

The Commissioners appointed under this act allowed claims to the amount of \$61,221.59, making the aggregate amount of claims \$28,514.76, being \$28,514.96 more than was authorized to be assumed under the provisions of this act. A small amount was also allowed by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, under the act of March 4, 1873.

Congress, by act of June 8, 1872, appropriated \$37,064.38, which sum was placed in our State Treasury to pay the claims allowed for service, transportation and subsistence of troops, by a commission created under an act of Congress of February 2, 1871. This money has been paid out by the Treasurer, but not strictly in accordance with the purposes for which it was appropriated, a part of it at least having been applied in payment of scrip issued on account of damages and for service in the Indian expedition, which scrip was not covered by the award of the Commissioners appointed under the said act of Congress of February 2, 1871.

Under the act of the Legislature, approved March 3, 1877, a State agent has been appointed, whose duty, among other things, as defined by said act, is "to prosecute to a final decision all claims of the State of Kansas against the United States growing out of what is commonly known as the Price raid, and all other claims of the State arising out of depredations committed by the Indians, or occurring during the late war, together with all claims which the State may have against the United States for expenses incurred in organizing, equipping and maintaining troops for the public service."

While the above provisions of the act are sufficiently broad and sweeping to authorize the State agent to prosecute claims of the State against the United States Government, it by no means meets the obligations of the State to its citizens.

By the act of February 17, 1869, the State

unconditionally assumed these claims of her citizens to an amount not exceeding \$500,000. This was not done until after \$465,293.37 of said claims had been passed upon and allowed by its duly constituted agents; and I can see no good reason why all of the \$61,221.59 allowed by the commission created by the act of February 17, 1869, as well as the small amounts subsequently allowed under the act of 1873, are not as just, and the holders thereof in excess of the \$500,000 assumed by the State in equity, equally entitled to be paid.

I can make no recommendation that, if adopted by the Legislature, would in my judgment reflect more credit upon the State, and mete out greater justice to the citizens directly interested in this matter, than to ask that a committee be appointed to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the amount of scrip connected with this matter yet outstanding and unpaid; and the adoption of such measures, during the present session, as will provide the necessary means for the prompt payment of whatever balance may be so ascertained, remembering that nothing inspires greater confidence in, respect for, and devotion to a State, than the prompt discharge of every just obligation to its citizens.

RAILROAD FARES AND FREIGHTS.

There are about 2,300 miles of railroads in operation in Kansas, the assessed value of which, as shown by the report of the Auditor of State, is \$15,522,033.25. While it is true that these railroads have contributed largely to the wealth, prosperity and progress of our State, it is also equally true that not only our people, but the State and General Government have contributed liberally toward their construction and support.

The railway corporations of Kansas derive their powers from, and the capital invested therein is entitled to, and receives, protection at the hands of the State. Their income arising from earnings is derived mainly from the patronage of the people of Kansas, and the people, in return, have the right to demand that such limitations, restrictions, and regulations touching fares and freights be imposed as will fully protect their interests, and at the same time do no injustice to these corporations.

Our present law, in my judgment, is wholly inadequate. Section 56, of chapter 23, of the General Statutes of Kansas prohibits railway corporations from charging over six cents per mile for transporting passengers. Such a limitation affords no just protection to the traveling public. Nor is it practically any restriction on the corporation, for but few of our railroads now in the country charge six cents per mile, even where there is no limitation. Sections 57, 58 and 59, of same chapter, relating to the classification of and charges for carrying freight, are less restrictive, if possible, than said section 56. Besides, by these sections, the classification of freights being left entirely at the discretion of the railroad companies, the restrictions and limitations therein attempted to be imposed are ineffectual.

I therefore suggest that this law be so amended as to clearly define the limitations, restrictions and regulations relating to charges for fares and freights, and that such limitations, restrictions and regulations be made to do as nearly as possible, equal justice to the railroads and the people, and thus have the rights of both parties touching this question definitely settled.

TEMPERANCE.

The subject of temperance, in its relations to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, has occupied the attention of the people of Kansas to such an extent that I feel it my duty to call your attention to some of its evils, and suggest, if possible, a remedy therefor. Much has been said of late years about hard times, and extravagant and useless expenditures of money; and in this connection I desire to call your attention to the fact that here in Kansas, where our people are at least as sober and temperate as are found in any of the States in the West, the money spent annually for intoxicating liquors would defray the entire expenses of the State government, including the care and maintenance of all its charitable institutions, Agricultural College, Normal School, State University and Penitentiary—and all for something that, instead of making mankind nobler, purer and better, has not only left its dark trail of misery, poverty and crime, but its direct effects, as shown by the official report, have supplied our State prison with 105 of its present inmates.

Could we but dry up this one great evil that consumes annually so much wealth, and destroys the physical, moral, and mental usefulness of its victims, we could hardly need prisons, poor-houses or police.

I fully realize that it is easier to talk about the evils flowing from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage than it is to provide a remedy for them. If it could be fully accomplished, I am clearly of the opinion that no greater blessing could be conferred by you upon the people of this State than to absolutely and forever prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. But many people insist that a prohibitory law could not, or at least would not, be enforced, and that any law that can not be, or is not, enforced, is worse than no law at all.

I have too much faith in the people of Kansas to believe that any law intended to, and the effect of which would be to promote the moral, physical, and mental condition of mankind, would not be rigidly enforced. Yet, desiring the passage of no law in relation to the enforcement of which there could be any doubt, and with a view to the adoption of such measures only as will be backed up and enforced by the moral sentiment of our people, I respectfully call your attention to the first section of what is commonly known as the dramshop act, which reads as follows: "Before a dramshop license, tavern license, or grocery license shall be granted to any person applying for the same, such person, if applying for a township license, shall present to the tribunal transacting county business a petition or recommendation signed by a majority of the residents of the township, of twenty-one years of age and over, both male and female, in which such dramshop, tavern, or grocery is to be kept; or, if the same is to be kept in any incorporated city or town, then to the City Council thereof, a petition signed by a majority of the residents of the ward, of twenty-one years of age and over, both male and female, in which said dramshop, tavern, or grocery is to be kept, recommending such person as a fit person to keep the same, and requesting that a license be granted to him for such purpose. Provided, That the corporate authorities of cities of the first and second class may, by ordinance dispense with the petition mentioned in this section." And earnestly recommend that said section be amended by striking out the proviso therein contained, and requiring the party desir-

ing a license under said section to publish his petition, with the names of the signers thereof, in some newspaper printed and of general circulation in the town, city or township in which he desires to obtain such license; or, in case no newspaper is so published, then in some newspaper published in the county and of general circulation therein, at least 30 days before making such application—and thus place all the cities, towns and townships in the State, irrespective of the particular class to which they belong, on an equal footing, and let the people in each locality settle this question for themselves.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

It will devolve upon you during the present session to elect a United States Senator, and I have only to ask that in the performance of this duty you be governed solely by a desire to promote the integrity, honor and good name of Kansas.

APPROPRIATIONS.

It is important that all appropriation bills should be introduced at the earliest moment possible, in order that you may have ample time to give them the careful consideration that the best interests of the State demand.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, allow me to impress upon you the fact that the people to-day look to you, as their representatives, for honest, earnest work in their behalf, and that nothing less than a faithful and constant devotion of your time to their interests will meet this demand.

And now, trusting that your deliberations may be pleasant and harmonious, and assuring you of my desire at all times to unite with you in every good work for Kansas, let us not forget the duties we owe not only to the people, whose servants we are, but above all to Him who controls the destinies of men and of States.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

TOPEKA, KANSAS, January 14, 1879.

Hot Lakes in New Zealand.

After a substantial colonial breakfast, consisting of mutton in various forms, we went down a winding path to the lake, and found that the chief to whom we had applied had supplied us with a substantial English-built boat and a crew of six men, who did no injustice to the Maori fame for stature and strength. We at once embarked, but it was a good half-hour before we could prevail on our escort to do the same. Whenever Moari meets Moari they must have a talk, and for the next twenty minutes these fellows kept up such a furious jabber that we expected to see knives and tomahawks out at every instant. At last they all took their seats at the oars and away we started at a great pace, and in less than two hours we landed on the other side. The warm stream that flowed from the hot lake above was too rapid to contend against in any thing but light canoes; and having laden two of the crew with our luncheon and rugs we proceeded to walk the remaining mile to the White Terraces. The scenery already was pretty enough, but we were quite unprepared for the wonderfully beautiful sight which suddenly burst upon us as we turned the last corner. A vast marble staircase rose above us streaming with water. At the summit a cloud of steam came rolling slowly up from some gigantic boiling pool and floated away among the hills. We were soon at the foot of the hill, and a nearer inspection only enhanced the beauty. The broad, flat steps were worn by the action of sulphuretted water into an exact imitation of white coral, and on every platform rested a basin of the bluest, clearest water. As each of these was filled from the basin above it overflowed into the basin below, and from being at boiling point at the top the water became almost cold at the bottom. As we ascended the steam became more and more dense; we stood on the brink of the topmost boiling pool, wet to the skin and unable to see a yard in front of us until some friendly gust of wind carried the vapor away. All these occasional glimpses revealed the most curious sight of all. The pool was almost regularly circular and hollow by nature so exactly that its sides might compare favorably with the best paved bath in London. A mass of clear blue water writhed and tumbled within, now rising with a burst to the height of some twenty feet, now sinking into a furious whirlpool. The sight was beautiful and terrible, and one could no longer doubt that the Maories had here chosen a fitting habitation for their gods; indeed, who but gods could dwell in the spot so unnatural, so unearthly?—Good Words.

CRANBERRY JELLY.—Put 1 quart of cranberries, which have been carefully picked over, to boil in 1 pint cold water; have ready in a bowl 1 pint white sugar; when the cranberries are perfectly soft mash them while hot through a colander into the bowl which contains the sugar, and stir until the sugar is dissolved; then pour into molds and set in a cool place for at least 24 hours. If the cranberries are good and no more water is used than the receipt calls for, this way of cooking them makes beautiful molds for the table.

Hindu Contamination of Food.

A peculiarity common to both Ramanuja sects is the strict privacy with which they eat and even prepare their meals. No Indians like to be looked at while eating. They are firm believers in the evil influence of the human eye (*drishtidosha*). The preparation of food is with high-caste natives an affair of equal secrecy. The mere glance of a man of inferior caste makes the greatest delicacies uneatable, and if such a glance happens to fall on the family supplies during the cooking operations, when the ceremonial purity of the water used is a matter of almost life or death to every member of the household, the whole repast has to be thrown away as if poisoned. The family is for that day dinnerless. Food thus contaminated would, if eaten, communicate a taint to the souls as well as bodies of the eaters—a taint which could only be removed by long and painful expiation. In traveling over every part of India, and diligently striving to note the habits of the natives in every circumstance of their daily life, I never once saw a single Hindu, except of the lowest caste, either preparing or eating cooked food of any kind. The Ramanujas carry these ideas to an extravagant extreme. They carefully lock the doors of their kitchens and protect their culinary and prandial operations from the gaze of even high-caste Brahmans of tribes and sects different from their own.—*The Contemporary Review*.

Big Grapevines in California.

California has, probably, twenty vines, each of which produces more than 500 pounds of grapes as an average crop. Among these are vines at Coloma and Blakes, and near Montecito and Stockton—representing the Sierra Nevada, the coast mountains north of San Francisco, the San Joaquin Valley, the southern coast, the level of the sea, and an elevation of 2,000 feet above it. The Stockton vine, a mile southeast of the town, in the yard of Mr. Phelps's house, is a foot in diameter, and has this year produced 5,000 pounds (2½ tons) according to the *Independent*. We have heard nothing lately of the yield of the Montecito and Coloma big vines. We saw the latter in 1867 when young, and it then bore 1,500 bunches of grapes. The Montecito vine grew from a cutting of the old big vine at the same place, set out in 1795, and cut down in 1875, when eighty years old. It had a diameter of 15 inches, covered an arbor of 114 feet long by 78 wide, and averaged three tons in its annual yield. The big vine at Blakes separates, at the surface of the ground, into two stems, each six inches in diameter. The vine at Coloma is an Isabella; the other three are of the Mission variety.—*San Francisco Alta*.

Egyptian Corn in California.

Experiments with Egyptian corn have proved signally successful in various parts of the San Joaquin Valley, and we perceive that Mr. Jefferson of Healdsburg reports that he has just harvested eighty bushels to the acre from an Egyptian corn field. He plants sixteen to eighteen inches apart, not over two grains in the hill. He gets three to six good heads which he cures on the ground before putting away or threshing. He planted in the middle of May. The yield of Egyptian corn is usually double that of Indian corn, while the meal is said to make delicious bread, which is generally preferred by those who have eaten it to that made from Indian corn meal. The white variety is preferred for table use. We are inclined to believe that Egyptian corn will soon become a popular grain in San Joaquin Valley.—*Stockton (Cal.) Independent*.

THOUGH plants sleep at night, they may be disturbed artificially. A French chemist tried the experiment on a sensitive plant, keeping it in a bright light at night and a dark room during the day. The plant didn't take kindly to it at first, but soon got used to the change, and at last turned day into night and night into day as easily as a newspaper telegraph editor.

"TAKING the ugliness out of a woman is an expensive business," said Mr. Reynolds, of Eaton County, Mich., as he paid \$58.60 for whipping Mrs. R.

The Chase County Journal.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Eleven duels were fought last year. Cincinnati had a \$300,000 fire, Jan. 10. Ainsworth, Ill., had an \$85,000 fire, Jan. 10. Lloyd Shinn has purchased a half interest in the Globe, at Dodge City. A daughter of Edwin M. Stanton is a clerk in the war department. The Kinsley Republican, of Jan. 4, contains a history of Edwards county. Benjamin Hunter was hanged at Camden, N. J., January 10, for murder. Great snow storms and severe gales prevailed in Scotland and Ireland, Jan. 10. Hon. John M. Price has been appointed Postmaster at Atchison, vice Benj. Gale, deceased. Michael Farrell was hanged at Quebec, Jan. 10, for the murder of Francis Conway, in August last. Five buildings, including the Gibson House, were burned, at Hays City, about midnight, January 12. Wm. H. Devlin was sentenced, at Boston, Jan. 9, to be hanged on March 4th, for the murder of his wife at Lowell. Mrs. Cobb was, Jan. 17, at Norwich, Conn., adjudged guilty of poisoning her husband, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. They have had snow this winter as far south as Dupont, Georgia. At Jacksonville, Florida Tuesday of last week, there was some ice. The Howard City Journal, formerly the Courier-Ledger, one of the best papers that comes to this office, has entered its 9th volume. The editors of the Arkansas Valley have formed an association, with Fletcher Merridith, of the Hutchinson News, as temporary chairman. Alonzo Garcelon, the newly elected Governor of Maine, is a Democrat. He is the first Democratic Governor of that State in many years. Mr. H. B. Kelly has retired from the Sedan Journal, one of our best exchanges, and Mr. Robert H. Turner has become sole proprietor of that paper. The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the lower court, and enjoined the Commissioners from building a court house at Marion Center. The Liberator's Appeal, one of the best Democratic weekly papers published in the west, has been changed in form, and is now a six column quarto. The Atchison Champion says there were only 96 executions last year, and 1,191 killings. This disproportion between the two suggests that there are not executions enough. W. H. Pettibone has resigned the position of Assistant Superintendent of the A. T. & S. F. railroad, and Mr. J. D. Chase, late of the C. B. & Q. road, appointed to that place. The first number of the Seymour (Ind.) Republican, a neat and newsy seven-column paper has reached this office. We take pleasure in placing the Republican on our exchange list. Madiane Anderson concluded her task of walking 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours at New York, January 13. Considerable money is said to have changed hands on the result. Troy Dye, the ex-public administrator of San Francisco, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. He assisted in the murder of a rich old man who had no relatives in order to have an opportunity to administer on his estate. The extreme cold weather has been productive of all manner of diseases and epidemics in various sections of the country. A disease called the "black tongue" is raging at Martinsburg, N. Y., and the people are panic stricken from its fearful ravages. A dispatch from Lawrence, Jan. 13, says: "Mrs. Blanton, 70 years old, an old settler of this county, was burned to death in her house, four miles south of this city, this morning. She lived entirely alone and had some money, and there a suspicion of foul play. The blasting fuse factory of T. V. Bickford & Co., at Sunbury, Conn., was blown up, Jan. 16 and Lizzie Wall, aged 20, Ann Wall, aged 17, and Nellie M. Wall, aged 17, were killed. Mrs. Alexander, H. H. P. of D. ... The ... of the machinery.

Atchison is justly proud of her mammoth new pork packing establishment, which it has taken 1,760,000 brick, over 2,000,000 feet of lumber, 60 tons of iron, 40 tons of stone to complete. Atchison has "blood in her eye" and is bent on becoming the great western "Porkopolis."

The New Orleans Howard Association Report for 1878 has been completed. It shows that the receipts from all sources amount to \$383,449; disbursements, \$381,185, of which \$287,850 was expended in New Orleans, and the balance for the relief of other infected places 21,244 patients were relieved, 16,112 of whom were white and 5,732 colored.

The wholesale stores, numbers 62, 64 and 66 Union street, New York, were burned down, Jan. 17. The following are the estimated losses: Walkinshaw & Voight, \$500,000; Shuabel Brothers, \$150,000; Joan Slade & Co., \$150,000; Henry W. T. Malloy & Co., \$100,000; Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., \$50,000; Nonatuck Silk Co., \$50,000; B. S. Smith, \$150,000; Forshman & Co., \$250,000; total, \$1,400,000.

The Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of James I., had so many windows to his dwelling that it was known in London as the Glass House. Numerous Scotchmen came to London with the King, who were obnoxious to the Duke, and he organized parties to break their windows. Some Scotchmen, in return, broke his windows, and the King remarked to the Duke: "Steente, those who live in glass houses should be careful how they fling stones," and thus arose the well-known proverb.

California is experiencing the coldest weather known in that State since 1850. The temperature during the winter has most frequently ranged between 40 degrees and 65 degrees Fahrenheit. This winter it has fallen 15 degrees, and in some places even lower. To the residents on the Pacific coast this is much more trying than it would be in the East. In San Diego, where bananas and oranges grow, the thermometer has fallen to 22 degrees. There are fears that the trees will be injured and that the next crops may be materially affected.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST How Restored!

It is a sad story, but a true one, of a young man who, through the influence of a bad friend, had become a confirmed drunkard. He had lost all his health, his friends, and his property. He was in a state of utter despair, and had given up all hope of ever recovering. But he had a friend who was a physician, and who had discovered a new and powerful medicine, which he gave him to try. The result was that he recovered all his health, his friends, and his property. He was now a man of honor and respect, and was able to support his family in comfort. This is the story of a man who has been restored to manhood, and it is a story that should be read by every man who is suffering from the effects of intemperance.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York, Post Office Box, 4896. 626 N. Y.

For RELIABLE INFORMATION Concerning the LIVE STOCK MARKETS, address the Under-signed.

Portrait of G. W. Kepner, with text: G. W. KEPNER, WITH Quinian, Montgomery & Co., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

STURGEON BAY NURSERY

make a specialty of Evergreens and Forest Tree Seedlings, and WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD By any RELIABLE GROWER OR DEALER IN THE WEST A large lot of Shrubs, Flowers, Shale and Ornamental Trees. Orders to be sent by mail will receive prompt attention. STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN.

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Is one of THE LARGEST AND BEST NEWSPAPERS

Published in SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS, And should be in the hands of EVERY GOOD CITIZEN.

Subscribe for and read the Courant, and You Will Be Gay and Happy. TWO DOLLARS, CASH. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. W. E. TIMMONS.

THE NEEDHAM Musical Cabinet

THIS new and wonderful Instrument enables any one, whether understanding music or not, to play any desired melody or harmony, sacred or secular, from the most plaintive dirge to the most lively dance music. It possesses a mechanism of marvellous simplicity, requiring but the intelligence of a child to manipulate, yet capable of reproducing, without limitation, the musical compositions of the PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE. The execution is faultless, strict in melody, harmony and rhythm, and the instrument is eminently adapted for Sunday Schools, prayer and revival meetings, home devotional exercises, and in all cases where good, correct music is required, and no musician is at hand to perform. Address, E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, MANUFACTURERS, 232, 235 & 247 E. 33d St., New York.

THE MILLER ORGAN

THIS new and wonderful Instrument enables any one, whether understanding music or not, to play any desired melody or harmony, sacred or secular, from the most plaintive dirge to the most lively dance music. It possesses a mechanism of marvellous simplicity, requiring but the intelligence of a child to manipulate, yet capable of reproducing, without limitation, the musical compositions of the PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE. The execution is faultless, strict in melody, harmony and rhythm, and the instrument is eminently adapted for Sunday Schools, prayer and revival meetings, home devotional exercises, and in all cases where good, correct music is required, and no musician is at hand to perform. Address, E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, MANUFACTURERS, 232, 235 & 247 E. 33d St., New York.

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The Most Popular Scientific Paper in the World. Only \$3.20 a Year, including Postage. Weekly. 52 Numbers a Year. 4,000 book pages.

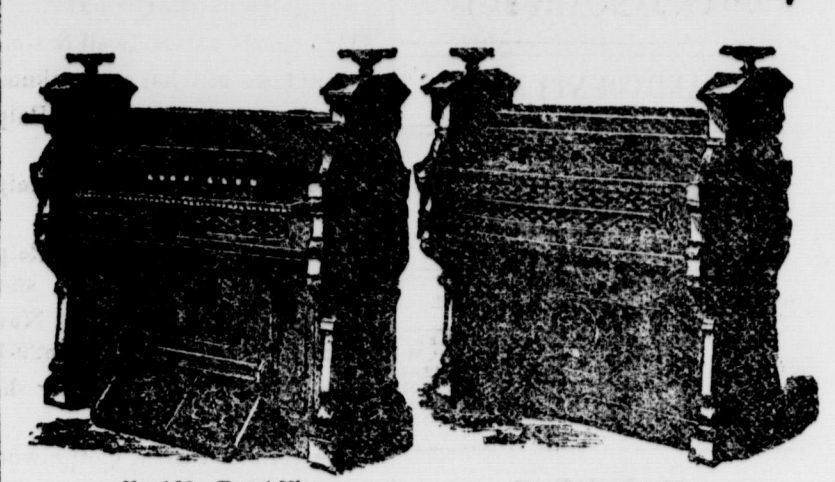
The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large first-class weekly newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with the most interesting engravings, representing the latest inventions and the most recent advances in the arts and sciences, including new and interesting facts in agriculture, horticulture, the home, health, medical progress, social science, natural history, geology, astronomy, etc. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of science, will be found in the Scientific American. Terms, \$3.20 per year, \$1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to agents. Single copies, 10 cents. Sent by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

EX-SOLDIERS ATTENTION. Penalties incurred for soldiers of the late war, disabled in any way by wounds, rupture, disease of any kind, or by accidents or injuries. PENSIONS INCREASED. A large number of those who have received are entitled to an INCREASE under the laws. All soldiers discharged for GUNSHOT WOUNDS, or MECHANICAL INJURY, are entitled to full bounty. All business done by correspondents, the same as if they were personally present. Where the soldier is dead the widow and heirs are entitled. All soldiers and their widows, of the war of 1812 are now entitled to a pension. I also procure Patents for Inventors. Every soldier who sees this notice should send his address on Postal card and receive in return a SAMPLE COPY FREE of the "NATIONAL CITIZEN SOLDIER," a paper published at the National Capital giving all the latest information about Pension and Bounty and Law, to all soldiers and their heirs. Correspondence solicited from all. Address, with stamp, N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Attorney, Box 388, Washington, D. C.

The Times Ahead.

A Statement showing the amount of postage paid by the different daily newspapers in Kansas. From the Times, Nov. 28, 1878. It is the plain duty of the Times to give the public, and particularly our advertising patrons, the facts concerning its circulation, in order that they may fully appreciate its value and importance as an advertising medium. The surest way to obtain the exact circulation of the paper of the State outside of the counties in which they are published, is from the amount of postage paid by them to the Postoffice Department. Below we give the amount paid by the Times taken from the postoffice receipts of this date. The amount paid by other papers in the State is taken from the Atchison Champion, which claims to have the amount from official sources, and being published in its columns, evidence that it accepts it as correct as far as it is concerned. The Times, Leavenworth, Kansas, \$572 00; Burlington, Atchison, Kansas, 250 00; Comstock, Atchison, Kansas, 232 22; Patience, Atchison, Kansas, 112 24; Blue, Topeka, Kansas, 107 36; Pacific Press, Leavenworth, Kansas, 102 00; Monitor, Fort Scott, Kansas, 75 40. From the above, it will be seen that the Times of a week ago has double the postage of any other daily paper in the State. The Times pays more postage than any other three-daily paper in the State. The Times pays more postage than any other four-daily paper in the State. The Times, after deducting the amount paid for postage by all other daily papers in the State upon their exchange list, pays more postage on its bona fide circulation than all the other daily papers in Kansas. The Times has a circulation in the county of Leavenworth on which no postage is paid twenty times greater than any other paper in Kansas. The Times is this day enlarged four columns and in addition to being the cheapest and best paper in Kansas, is the largest. Its State News Department is alone worth the price of subscription, and is a special feature of the paper, which commends itself to those who desire to keep posted in regard to items of interest in Kansas. The Times is pre-eminently a newspaper, and with its new and increased facilities and additional editorial force, will command a place in every household in Kansas. Daily Times, per annum, \$8.00; Weekly Times, per annum, \$3.20. Advertising rates reasonable. Address, D. E. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kansas.

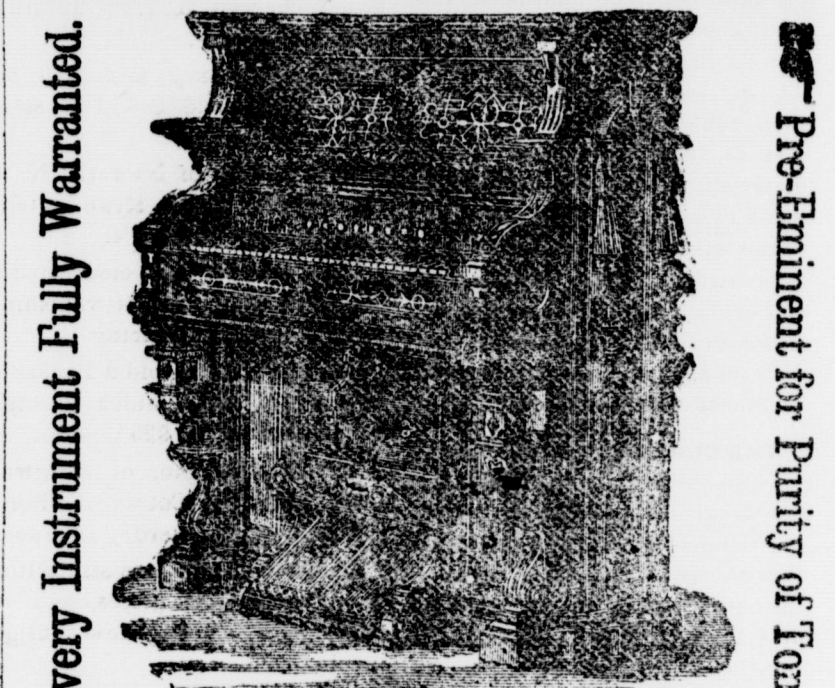
J. ESTEY & COMPANY,



BRATTLEBORO, VT. Our new Organ, expressly designed for Sunday Schools, Chapels, etc., is proving a GREAT SUCCESS. Be sure to send for full descriptive Catalogue before purchasing any other. THE LARGEST WORKS (OF THE KIND) ON THE GLOBE. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

ESTABLISHED, 1850. BEST IN THE WORLD, 1876.

CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS



Captivate the World. Every Instrument Fully Warranted. Pre-Eminent for Purity of Tone.

HAVING NOT ONLY RECEIVED Diploma of Honor and Medal of Highest Merit at the United States Centennial International Exhibition, but having been UNANIMOUSLY PRONOUNCED BY THE WORLD'S BEST JUDGES, AS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS, Factory and Warehouses, Corner Sixth and Congress Streets, DETROIT, Michigan. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

FREE A VALUABLE INVENTION.

THE WORLD RENOWNED WILSON SEWING MACHINE

in workmanship is equal to a Chronometer Watch, and as elegantly finished as a first-class Piano. It received the highest awards at the Vienna and Centennial Expositions. IT SEWS ONE-FOURTH FASTER than other machines. Its capacity is unlimited. There are more WILSON MACHINES sold in the United States than the combined sales of all the others. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT, for doing all kinds of repairing, WITHOUT PATCHING, given FREE with each machine. AGENTS WANTED. WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO. 827 & 829 Broadway, New York; New Orleans, La.; Cor. State & Madison Sts., Chicago, Ill.; and San Francisco, Cal. FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

YOUNG MEN.

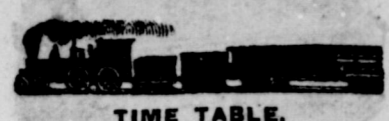
Bayles Great Mercantile College, Keokuk, Iowa, on the Mississippi. Nineteenth year. About sixty dollars pay all expenses for membership, board and stationery. Bookkeepers, penmen, reporters, operators, architects, surveyors, and teachers thoroughly fitted. Railroad fare reduced. Good situations. No vacations. Don't fail to address Prof. Miller Keokuk, Iowa.

THE MILLER ORGAN



Equal to Any. Excelled by None. THE Taylor & Farley CABINET ORGAN. Manufactured at Worcester, Mass. ALL IMPROVEMENTS of any value may be found in these instruments, and they contain many ESSENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS NOT FOUND in other Organs. Aiming to produce work which shall be Durable, we will not sacrifice that which is not seen, and yet is vital to a perfect Organ, in order to make a more fancy exterior. We are still enabled to present as Stylish and Appropriate Cases as can be found in the market, with a finish which is not equaled by any. AS REGARDS TONE, THE FOLLOWING Award with Medal & Diploma of Honor WAS GRANTED BY THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION COMMISSIONERS: For Superiority in Workmanship, Resonance, Purity and Brilliance of Tone, uniformity in Force and General Utility in Mechanical Appliances for the purposes intended. Do not fail to make application and EXAMINE THESE INSTRUMENTS Before Purchasing. Catalogue free, on application to the Taylor & Farley Organ Co. WORCESTER, MASS.

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for Stations, Westward, and Eastward, listing train schedules for various routes.

I. O. O. F. Ango's Lodge meets Monday evening in Britton's Hall.

FOR SALE. A valuable county right. This is a good chance for some unemployed person to engage in profitable work. Call at this office.

FOR SALE. A thoroughbred Berkshire boar; will take other hogs or stock in exchange for him. Apply at this office, or of the undersigned, at his farm on Buck creek.

A. J. CRUTCHFIELD.

A SUGGESTION FOR ASSESSORS. It has been suggested that assessors can do great good by gathering information, from farmers they visit, about the number of animals lost by disease during the last year. The assessors could do much more than that without adding to the cost of their work, and without materially increasing their labors, while by so doing, they could give to the world a vast fund of valuable information. The number, age and condition of the domestic animals could in this way be given with an approach to accuracy and completeness never before equalled.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are worrying themselves almost to death over the vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duties to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas Valley, the Garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming land in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.

W. F. WHITE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Topeka Kansas.

LAW REGARDING ESTRAYS. For the information of our readers we append the following in regard to the law relating to strays: The first duty of a person taking up a stray is to post three written or printed notices in as many public places in his township, describing the estrayed animal. If the animal is not claimed within ten days after taken up, the party must go before a justice of the peace and make affidavit of the action. For a failure to advertise as above, a penalty of \$50 fine attaches.

Section 6, chapter 105 general statutes, prescribes that no person shall take up any stray until he has given a bond to the State in double the value of the stray proposed to be taken up. The practice or custom of taking up a stray, putting up written notices, and at the expiration of ten days giving bond at the same time of posting, is not in conformity to law. The bond should be given before the notices are put up.

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorder, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always, wherever there are persons afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases, be found by all Dealers.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Mrs. A. R. Lee is quiet ill. Subscribe for the COURANT. Dry goods at Caldwell & Co.'s. Our "boss" still has a sore thumb. Fresh cheap groceries at Ralph Denn's. Fresh cranberries at Ralph Denn's.

Narrow Guago cigars at Ralph Denn's. Chew Jackson's best sweet Navy tobacco. The Emporia Greenbacker has ensmalled. The public well at Cottonwood is completed. Six bars of soap for 25 cents at Ralph Denn's.

Subscribe for the COURANT. Only \$2 a year. A whole store full of new goods at Ralph Denn's.

We want wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., on subscription. Full stock of harness, saddles and extras at Ralph Denn's.

Last Sunday, Mr. J. D. Minnick shipped two car loads of hogs to Kansas City.

Mrs. Marv. Kollogg will please to accept our thanks for a nice lot of spare ribs.

Pared peaches, California plums, pitted cherries, &c., &c., all dried, at Ralph Denn's.

We want money, and wish our subscribers would call and settle their little bills.

Mrs. Kehoe, of Newark, N. J., sister of Mr. R. M. Ryan, is lying very ill at her brother's.

The weather has moderated so much that the snow is vanishing, but the mud is appearing.

Mr. J. P. Kuhl sold a Berkshire hog to Mr. J. D. Minnick, the other day, that weighed 525 pounds.

Mr. P. Morgan, of Sedgwick City, gave the COURANT office a pleasant visit, yesterday afternoon.

Caldwell & Co. are still selling goods at bottom prices, and are continually receiving new consignments.

Dr. C. S. Moore and Mr. F. P. Cochran have moved their office into the McGinley building, in the front room upstairs.

All parties indebted to the undersigned will please to call and settle their accounts, and avoid further costs. H. B. WOOD.

Mr. Wm. L. Cazalay left for Aurora, Ill., Wednesday morning, having received a dispatch that his mother was lying at the point of death.

Miss Minnie Ellis, the popular teacher who has charge of the school on Little Cedar, returned home last Tuesday, on a two-months' vacation.

Leroy Martin & Co. are still advertising their goods over their counter, and are selling them very cheap, which is drawing them a good run of custom.

The Iron Home, a newspaper published at Ishpeming, Mich., has reached this office, marked: "Please X." Of course we will as we find it to be a very readable paper.

We will club the American Agriculturist, price \$1.50 per annum, with the COURANT for \$3.00 a year. This is a good opportunity to get two good papers for a little more than the cost of one.

For the convenience of our patrons who may desire to subscribe for The Prairie Farmer (price \$2) in connection with our paper (price \$2), we will supply the two papers, if ordered at same time, for \$3.50.

We will take pigs, potatoes or other farm products, or even calves in payment of subscription. This will give some of our subscribers, who are anxious to pay up, a chance to square their accounts.

If you see a cross (X) on your paper, don't get cross, but take it for granted your subscription is out or about out, and call at the Captain's quarters and ask him how it is, and if he needs any money.

An exchange says, "Kind words are better than gold." Well, they may be for some purposes, but when you want to choke off a bill collector with a heavy under jaw, gold's the best. Such men don't run to sentiment much.

Judge Thos. S. Jones, attorney, returned to Cottonwood Falls, Sunday night. He will return to Dodge next Monday and make this city his permanent home. The Judge is a first-class lawyer and we wish him success.—Dodge City Times.

The Davis Family Concert Troupe gave two of their entertainments in the Congregational church in this city, on Saturday and Monday nights, respectively, which were well attended, and their performance was highly appreciated by those present.

WESTERN STAR CARRIAGES.

Sedalia, Mo., 1879.

A full line of carriages, of first class material and workmanship, substantial and elegant, is now offered at prices to correspond with the times and with the decline in all other things.

A good, well made, stylish buggy, with leather trimmings, oil tempered springs, sarven wheels for \$110; With leather top and rubber back and side curtains \$150; A Phaeton with lamps and fenders \$180, and all other carriages in proportion. All fully warranted.

In nothing else has the decline in prices been so slowly accepted as in carriages. The dread of unsafe work, dangerous and dear at any price, has forced many to use carriages at very dear prices, or cling to the saddle.

But now, by the use of perfected machinery, we can furnish a carriage strong as the strongest and at a fair price. The Anchor Brand Axles and the Sarven Wheels insure strength, and all can see that they are getting in other respects just what they want.

We use the Anchor Brand Axles, the Sarven Wheels, Oil tempered Springs, the best Swedes Iron for the Iron Work and Second Growth Hickory for the Wood Work; and we offer a Buggy that will run with the greatest ease to both horse and rider, and that will out wear two clumsy vehicles made by ordinary workmen. We furnish just the article wanted and every test is wholly satisfactory.

Piano, Coal Box or Drop Front Buggies, as preferred.

Agents wanted. Where there are none, we will give the first purchaser the agent's discount of 30 per cent.

Mode of buying: Deposit the price in the bank, and send us a certificate that you have done so, and the carriage will be sent as

advertisement of the New Victor Sewing Machine. This popular machine has been recently greatly improved by the application of several newly patented devices. It is now, without doubt, one of the best, if not the best, sewing machine before the people. The new machine may be seen at the store of J. M. Tuttle; and those who are interested in the products of the inventors of the day, will be gladly welcomed by Mr. Tuttle, who will show the machine; and he wants to sell them, too.

The much-talked-of phantom dance given by the S. H. C. in Caldwell's Hall, Wednesday night, was the dance of the season, and is pronounced by those who took part in it to have been the most enjoyable party ever had in Cottonwood Falls. As it was the first masked dance ever had in this city, it was heartily entered into by the members of the club, as also their invited guests, and each person present seemed to vie with the others in making everything pass off pleasantly. Some of the guests have told us that the club deserves great credit for the decorous manner in which everything was conducted, and have expressed a desire that, at no distant day, the club will give another such party. As every one was masked in white, giving the assemblage a ghostly appearance, it was very difficult to distinguish the different individuals composing it. At the time agreed upon to unmask there was a great deal of fun, as the husband found himself dancing with his wife, and the young man found himself dancing with a married lady friend, etc. The dance closed at three o'clock in the morning, and all present went home in the best of humor with themselves for having had the pleasure of not missing such a treat.

During the meeting of the Glee Club, last Friday night, at the M. E. Church, one of the lamps in the chandelier caught fire around the rim of the burner, and was gradually burning down to the oil, when it was discovered; and in attempting to move it it fell on one of the benches, breaking, and setting the bench on fire, which was thrown out of the window, thus preventing a conflagration.

There were \$6.00 paid the Leader last year for the Prather "Road Notice," which was not included in our report, last week, of the amount received by that paper, last year, because the road is a private road, and there was no need of a publication. The half of this amount is \$3.00, which taken from \$14.62, the amount we stated our bid was less than that of the Leader, still leaves our bid lower than that paper's, by \$11.62.

Read the advertisement of James M. French, of Cedar Point, which will be found in another column. Mr. French has not been long in the county, but already he is getting a large run of trade by selling for cash and making quick sales and small profits. He keeps everything in the line of general merchandise; so parties living in that part of the county would do well to give him a call and see if they can not be better satisfied by him than elsewhere.

Every cent you spend with your merchant, your blacksmith, your grocer, your hardware merchant, your clothiers, your dry goods merchant, your printer, stays at home, and will help build up your part of the country, so you will get the benefit of it; but how is it with the money you pay to foreign men? It goes to enrich their part of the country, and leaves you no better off on account of improvements made by them. Consider these things, and act accordingly.

In another column appears the

you direct. On its arrival, if you are not suited, you can return it by paying the freights. The freight will be about the same as for 400 pounds, first class, between you, place and St. Louis.

Cergymen and useful institutions favorably considered.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS: You know that if the wheels are "Sarven" and the axles "Anchor Brand" the strength is there. They are all right and the carriage is likely to be all right. We can furnish you a carriage made by the best machinery better than you can readily make, for less money. It is of the best style, materials and workmanship; but it lacks the hand finish given to the most expensive work. This you can add. You can take off the rubber curtains and put on leather; the paint has a solid lead body and you can rub down ten or twenty more coats; and then you will have an article better than your own, touched up to suit your customers, which will give better satisfaction and more profit than your own work. Try it.

- PRICES. Top Buggy, with Sarven Wheels, Oil Tempered Springs, Leather Top and Trimmings, and Rubber Side and Back Curtains, \$150. Without Top, 110. With Side Bar, 130. With Side Bar Without Top, 130. With Drop Front, Fenders and Lamps, (Phaeton) two springs 150. Phaeton with 3 springs 190. Barouche 280. Delivery Wagon, 3 Springs, end Gate 140. Single Harness 20. Extras, net: Poje, \$10; Apron, \$3.50; Plank Runners to transfer a buggy into a sleigh \$7. LEACH & CO., Sedalia, Mo.

LUMBER.

E. A. HILDEBRAND. (Successor to W. C. Edwards.)

A full stock of all kinds of Pine Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc., etc., constantly on hand, which I WILL SELL AT A VERY SMALL MARGIN.

A FULL SUPPLY OF COAL ALWAYS ON HAND. OFFICE AND YARD NORTH OF THE DEPOT, COTTONWOOD, KANSAS.

HARDWARE TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC. ASA GILLET, Dealer in

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. THE BEST HARVESTERS MADE IN THE COUNTRY

ELWARD'S, WOOD'S AND M'CORMICK'S. CHARTER OAK STOVES.

NAILS, IRON AND STEEL, WAGON AND WAGON WOODWORK, ETC.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. FISH BROS. & CO.'S WAGONS.

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO., RACINE, WIS. WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS

And by confining ourselves strictly to one kind of work; by employing none but the BEST OF WORKMEN;

Using nothing but FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED MACHINERY and the VERY BEST OF SELECTED TIMBER

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

WE HEREBY WARRANT THE FISH BROS. WAGON No. to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage, should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. FISH BROS. & CO. Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. SEND FOR PRICE AND TERMS, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER to

Cash Capital and Surplus, \$116,500 EMPORIA NATIONAL BANK, EMPORIA, KANSAS. TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. P. B. PRATER, Pres. L. S. HERITAGE, Cash.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS. Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

F. P. COCHRAN, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, will practice in all the State and Federal Courts. Collections solicited. Deeds, mortgages, leases, &c., drawn carefully, and acknowledgments taken. Office - On Broadway, opposite the hardware store.

RUGGLES, SCOTT & LYNN, Emporia, Kansas, will practice in the District Court of Chase and adjoining counties.

PHYSICIANS. W. P. PUCH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, Office (at present) in the Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS

C. S. MOORE, M. D. Cottonwood Falls, Kas. Office at his residence, on the east side of Broadway, near the bridge.

THE BICKFORD AUTOMATIC FAMILY KNITTER. For full particulars and lowest price to the BEST FAMILY KNITTER send to BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE MFG. CO. 107 N. 2nd St. St. Louis, Mo.

NEW MEAT MARKET, W. BORN, Proprietor. Meat of all kinds constantly on hand, and prices to suit the times, at the meat market three doors north of the stone store. Remember that competition is the life of trade. The highest cash price paid for hides and tallow.

FEED MILL BIG GIANT! And Improved Big Giant. NO MAN HIS OWN Miller. POWER NEEDED. TWICE AS FAST AS ANY OTHER MILL OF SAME PRICE.

THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL MILL MADE! EASILY SHARPENED.

Grinds Corn and Cob, Shell Corn, Oats, Barley, and Small Grain.

Makes Family Meal! TOOK FIRST PREMIUM EVERYWHERE EXHIBITED.

Every Farmer Wants One. SEND FOR PRICE AND DESCRIPTION TO MANUFACTURERS.

J. A. FIELD, SON & CO., 922 North Second St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BLACKSMITHING. GIESE & SHARP are prepared to dress over all kinds of files, and dress mill picks, so farmers, blacksmiths and all others having anything of the kind to do, should give him a call. He does all other kinds of blacksmithing at low rates.