The Wichita Eagle.

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor

WICHITA, THURSDAY, JAN 28, 1875.

Senator Ingalls' Letter.

We have given no inconsiderable part of this page to the excellent and timely letter of Senator Ingalls. We saw fit to give it entire because it was entire, on the all engrossing subject of this locality. A portion of Mr. Ingalls' letter is much in the same train of thought we expressed some time since, though with less power and elegance of diction on our part. They are the ideas we sought to convey. It is not likely, occupying the position he does, as in comparison with our own, that his words of well meaning words will be received as was ours.

It is noticeable that Mr. Ingalls speaks with no less sympathy for the truly worthy and the actual needy, because he berates the knaves seeking to rob the poor and afflicted of the guerdons of charity; and if there is a tinge of fault found in his able communication, regarding our aid business, it is at the spirit of mendicancy shown on the part of charity agents, true or false, who are soliciting for Kansas abroad.

Senator ingalls might have expanded a little on an "Aid Seeking Press," such as, with only the sympathy of self-interest in the cause, are chafing with beggarly pride, in the hope of ultimately becoming king of all the beggars. Leading off in indiscriminate, wholesale misrepresentations, falsome with howls of pity, having at bottom the expectation of a flush at the hands of the imporverished, when once they are again a horseback.

Still his paper is good and we are happy in the thought of the happiness it will create for others. It will bring many a glad look to eyes lately unused to gladness, encouragement to many hearts almost hopeless as to the future season—meaning the willing to work, the patient, plodding, grateful settler, not the idle, thriftless farm or town loafer, who would never cease the cry for alms so long as he was fed without care or risk or labor.

A very interesting letter from our Topeka correspondent has been crowded out until it is too late for publication. We regret this exceedingly, in as much as many deserved compliments were paid old acquaintances of ours, in both branches of the legislature, whom it would be a pleasure for us to notice favorably. We cannot refrain from extracting even at this late date, a few well meant words spoken of our representative Allen, for instance: "Dr. Allen of Wichita was elected speaker pro tempore at the opening of the session, and has taken a place as one of the influential members of the House. He moved and carried through the house by resolution a committee of five on Texas cattle. He is diligently at work upon this very interesting subject to the southwest,, We will hereafter reserve a place for our Topeka letters during the present session.

Senatorial Elections.

We append below a tabulated statement of the recent elections as far as results have been received, showing the names and politics of the newly elected senators:

California	Booth,	Ind
Connecticut	Eaton,	Dem
Delaware	Bayard,	Dem
Indiana	McDonald	Dem
Maine	Hamlin,	Rep
Maryland	White,	Dem
Massachusetts	Dawes,	Rep
Michigan	Christiancy	Re
Mississippi	Bruce,	Rep
Missouri	Cockerell	Dem
Nebraska	Paddock,	Rep
Nevada	Sharon,	Rep
New York	Kernan,	Dem
Ohio	Thurman	Dem
Pennsylvania	Wallace,	Dem
Texas	Maxsey,	Dem
Vermont	Edmonds,	Rep
Louisiana	Pinchback	Re

For the EAGLE.

A Petition to the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County.

Your petitioner would represent that the people of Sedgwick county voted bonds in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to aid in the construction of the Wichita & Southwestern railroad from Newton to the south line of Sedgwick county; that said bonds have been issued and the people are paying yearly, as interest on said bonds, a large sum of money, to-wit: The sum of twenty thousand dollars; that in the contract between the people and the railroad company no time was specified in which said road should be completed to the south line of said county; hence the only sensible or legal construction to be placed upon said contract would be a reasonable length of time; that nearly two years have elapsed since said bonds were issued, which is more than a reasonable length of time in which to build a railroad from Wichita to the south line of Sedgwick county; that the railroad company have failed to comply with their part of the contract and in justice the people of Sedgwick county should not be made to pay the interest on said bonds. They should not be made to pay the railroad company twenty thousand dollars a year for doing a thing which they have not done. Your petitioner would further represent that he has good authority for saying that a railroad adds three times the cost of its construction to the assessable property of the country through which it is built, and that if the A. T. & S. F. railroad were constructed to the south line of Sedgwick county it would add to the taxable property of said county a sum at least double the cost of building said road, thereby decreasing the rate per cent, of taxes required to pay this railroad debt. By refusing to comply with their contract the railroad company are depriving the people of eighteen miles of a railroad for which they are paying twenty thousand dollars a year. They are collecting taxes off the poverty-stricken, grasshopper-ridden people of Sedgwick county which they themselves should pay, on this eighteen miles of unfinished railroad. Your petitioner would respectfully insist that your honorable board withhold the twenty thousand dollars now being collected to pay interest on railroad bonds until the railroad company fulfill their contract, and that in case the railroad company fail to comply, you hand the said twenty thousand dollars over to the lawyers of Wichita, with the injunction, "go in lemons."

FARMER DOOLITTLE.

Some of our California friends write back to Kansas folks telling them not to be in a hurry about coming there—that one is foolish to sell out here to go to California.—*Oskaloosa Independent.*

KANSAS DESTITUTION.

A Timely and Interesting Letter from Senator Ingalls

What the Federal Authorites are Doing for the People of Kansas.

The following letter addressed to the secretary of the Kansas Central Relief Committee will be read with interest:

To Captain Henry King, Topeka Ks.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter in relation to the alarming destitution which prevails in the western portion of the state. It so far exceeds all previous information which had reached me that it seems as if some new and unforseen power or calamity had fallen upon our people.

Before leaving home in December, I applied to the governor and to the secretary of the state board of agriculture for authentic and official statements of the extent of the destitution and the probable necessities of the sufferers, for guiding my efforts for their relief.

The data reached me soon after I arrived in Washington, and I immediately addressed myself to the labor of obtaining such executive and legislative action as seemed best adapted to meet the emergency.

One of the measures which had been urged upon me by petitions from hundreds of our citizens, and to secure which we were instructed by joint resolution passed at the special session of the legislature in September, was to obtain an extension of time for homestead and pre-emption settlers upon the public lands. I introduced a bill for this purpose on the first day of the session, which became a law by the approval of the president on the 28th day of December, 1874. I inclose a copy of the act for your information:

An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That it shall be lawful for homestead and pre-emption settlers on public lands, whose crops were destroyed or seriously injured by grasshoppers in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four to leave and be absent from said lands until July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, under such regulations as to proof of the same as the commissioner of the general land office may prescribe; and where such grasshoppers shall reappear in eighteen hundred and seventy five, to the like destruction of the crops of settlers, the right to leave and be absent as aforesaid shall continue to July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

SEC. 2. That during such absence no adverse rights shall attach to said lands; such settlers being allowed to resume and perfect their settlement as though no such absence had been enjoyed or allowed.

SEC. 3. That the time for making final proof and payment by pre-emptors whose crops have been destroyed or injured as aforesaid, is hereby extended for one year after the expiration of the term of absence provided for in the first section of this act.

Approved, December 26, 1874

I have observed that this law has been the subject of considerable criticism in some of our newspapers, and that a doubt has been expressed in regard to its validity. Under the regulations which the commissioner of the general land office will shortly issue, it is my impression that the interests of the people will be amply protected, and there certainly can be no question that under the last section the homes of thousands will be saved from forfeiture. The payments maturing upon pre-emption claims during the next year amount to several million of dollars in the state of Kansas alone, and the law is equivalent to a loan of this sum by the government to our people, without interest.

I also immediately entered into correspondence with the commissioner of agriculture upon the important subject of furnishing seeds for the devastated districts, and my letter with his reply has already appeared in your columns.

In connection with Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, I obtained the passage of a bill through the senate, appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the purchase and distribution of seed in addition to the usual allowance.

This bill has not yet been passed by the house, and I have just received the following communication from the commissioner upon the subject:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1875.

Hon. John J. Ingalls, U. S. Senate:

DEAR SIR: I have received the letter addressed to you by the governor of Kansas, and also the letters of many other persons in that state, asking for seeds and cereals.

I have not responded to any of these received since the 8th inst., because I have been awaiting the action of the house on the bill which passed the senate for a special appropriation for seed, to be able to respond favorably.

The department has sent to Kansas and Nebraska, the present season, such unusually large supplies of seeds and cereals, that, unless the bill should pass the house, the department will be compelled to decline any further calls from that quarter.

I have now more than five hundred letters from those two states, unanswered, urgently asking for seeds and grains.

I shall hold these letters, for the present, but unless aid be extended by congress, I shall not be able to send the seeds called for, without depriving other states of their rightful shares.

I am, very truly, yours,
FREDERICK WATTS
Commissioner.

Should the house of representatives act favorably, of which I have little doubt, a large amount of seeds will be at once forwarded in season for spring planting.

The secretary of war has also ordered the distribution of army clothing, overcoats, blankets and shoes, to those districts where the greatest destitution prevails, and promises further supplies.

Our state has a large claim against the general government on account of Indian depredations, and the expenses incurred in protecting citizens against Indian invasions in the last and prior years. Such matters are receiving my attention, and I am urging their payment by bills which are pending before different committees in the senate The liquidation of these claims is an act of justice which cannot be much longer delayed.

Previous to the receipt of your letter, I had hoped that the worst was known, and that the means already employed would be amply sufficient to relieve the necessities until the emergency was over, but since advised that the danger has assumed more alarming proportions, I have addressed personal appeals to the principal clergymen of this city and New York, asking them to call the attention of the charitable and benevolent associations in their charge to the emminent necessity of our people, exposed as they are at this inclement season to the double pangs of cold and hunger.

I have also seen the representatives of the press here, and urged them to bring the matter to the notice of their readers. The reporter of the New York *Tribune* has been particularly courteous and has exhibited a very earnest desire to obtain all reliable information bearing upon the subject, at the direct instance of the proprietors of the paper.

I regret to say that many disreputable impostors are speculating upon our afflictions in the middle and eastern states, soliciting contributions from the charitable which never reach the objects of their compassion. These professional medicants inflict great injury upon our people. They degrade the state by representing its condition as worse than it actually is. Many of them have never seen its borders and are entire strangers to its citizens. Some of them are equipped with forged testimonials, through which they impose upon the benevolent. Others are armed with genuine credentials, which are not employed with entire discretion, though I believe that the great mass of donations reach those for whom they are intended.

But we should not look abroad for entire support through this crisis. Heaven helps those who help themselves. The calamity is bad enough, but it will be far worse if it destroys our self reliance and our courage. The discipline of adversity is rough, but it is not always without advantage to communities as well as to individuals. We owe it to ourselves to bear a share of the burden and not cast it wholly upon others. As a state we have been greatly prospered. Free from floating debt and with unimpaired credit, we certainly ought to repel the imputation of pauperism which some of our interested neighbors are striving to fasten upon us.

I venture to express the hope that the legislature now in session will make prompt and ample provision for the alleviation of distress within our limits. I am sure that the wisdom of that body can devise some constitutional method of relief, and I am equally confident that there can be no better investiment than a loan of credit or a direct, specific appropriation for this purpose, with proper guarantees against improvidence or neglect. Their brave, indomitable men who dare the dangers and endure the privations of the frontier, have claims upon us which we cannot ignore. We have laid the underpinnig of a great state, and they are helping to rear the superstructure. Their life is hard, even in summer, surround with plenty; but exposed to the relentless breath of this "popular wave," that is chilling the earth, with their wives and children imperfectly clothed and fed and sheltered, remote from friends, and not knowing whence help shall come, their lot is bitter indeed.

In relation to the five per cent due the state, from sales of Indian lands, to which your letter refers, I would say that I am urging the payment, and hope that we shall soon secure the large sum to which we are justly entitled.

Very truly yours,
JOHN J. INGALLS.

For the EAGLE.

Another View.

COWSKIN, Jan, 17th, 1875.

EDITOR EAGLE,—Sir: I noticed an article in your paper from farmer K. speaking about different kinds of weeds, and wound up by giving the grasshopper beggars an awful hard rub. He seems to think that there is but little need of there begging. I think myself that there are quite a number that's being fed by our friends in our sister states. If they knew that their donations would have been applied as they were; they wouldn't have been so liberal. But there are quite a number that need help, but if they could get help themselves, I think they would if they could get work, like they used to in Illinois, I don't think they would cry help. But that is out of the question, a man can't get his grub for his work. If you or Farmer K., wants to get some body to work for their grub, just let us know it out this way, I guess he'll get plenty hands.

FARMER D.

For the EAGLE:

From Kechi Township.

January 17th 1875.

EDITOR EAGLE.—We read and ponder. A whole column! And Farmer K., from top to bottom. It is strange that the stupid utterances of a "selfish chronic grumbler" should receive such an extensive notice at the hands of the truly wise, benevolent and enlightened, and of course we are flattered.

Having noticed, as we did, the stock of some of our neighbors exposed to the merciless winds—denied the simplest and cheapest break for their protection, when material required therefore could be had for the hauling, and having learned the owners of this stock were devoting time and means to the preperation of granger festivities. We wrote as we did, knowing that no one else would point out an inconsistency in that direction. We knew we would become a target by so doing, but didn't care much as they were pretty sure to over shoot. And while we admit, with Mr. Brinley, that there are many needy, and worthy, in the northern and western portions of the county. We still claim that what we wrote was about true of this section, and if none of these helping to make the feast are needy, we know it was.

True, we have refused to act on a relief committee for this township. One reason is, that it would be taking the whole committee from one corner of the township, another, that having tried a charitable move or two with my neighbors, and receiving neither countenance or co-operation, I could hardly expect anything better in this matter.

Grangism is just this much of "a thorn in my side," I don't like to see it supported to the exclusion of every thing else. If its members will support and encourage our Sunday schools and other necessary institutions, as heartily as they do the grange, then I will cease to find fault. The editor is accused of helping me in this matter, Why? It must be because his columns don't advovate grangeism extensively, and most assuredly if they did advocate this cause, only, every sensible man in the county would fall out with him. I thank the editor that he has treated me, as he endeavors to treat all his subscribers, with respect. For anything else I owe him no thanks.

That farmers have abundant reasons for making war upon monopolies and corporate bodies I believe. But I also believe that any needed reform can be brought about without throwing the glamour of secrecy around it. That the work should be any more effectual because enacted behind blinded windows and locked doors, I cannot understand. Any man who unites with a secret order of more than one degree, must go it blind. This brings a reminder of the nursery rhyme.

"Open your mouth, and shut your eyes,
And I'll give you something to make you wise."

This may be a good way of receiving wisdom, but it need not astonish an inteligent man that there are those who would prefer their "eyes open." I have yet to hear of the first instance of general intelligence among a secret order or secret religion people, and as this farmers' movement is to become a power in the land, we want it to be a power for good—for justice and equal rights to all. And nothing short of general intelligence and considerable practical business knowledge on the part of the masses, will ever enable them to understand the nature and extent of the monopolies with which they must contend, and to what extent they should be governed for the good of the country. Frequently we read what might be termed "hush-up" articles in the granger columns of the EAGLE. One headed "Agitators" which appeared some four months ago, was of this nature. Some of the members had been inquiring through the press into the use of the money and so-forth. The writer gave them to understand that no one man could see through all the workings of the order, and pronounced them all "agitators." Thus after looking out difference of opinion—seeking to silence all inquiry within. I too, am an "agitator" or "chronic grumbler" if you please, and I would like to know what reform of any consequence has ever been brought about without agitation.

But to the herd law—I have about forty shocks of corn which were cut and carried together under a blazing sun, while the "hoppers" were here. I thought they would help my poor cows out, toward spring when they were tired of hay. I have a small stack of oats. My team will be glad of a bait from them, when they must come down to heavy work in the spring. I have also a young orchard of 250 trees planted out, a thousand forest and shade trees, some young hedge, &c. These cost me time, work and money. I have cheerfully herded away my neighbors stock, as long as there was any scattered corn for them to get outside. And now, if not abusing the herd law too much, the owners will oblige me by herding their own stock. None of them can say that Farmer K., ever let an animal of any kind outside, unherded. Nor did he ever seek to get even by corralling, or abusing dumb brutes. More corn than ——K. had farther from home, where he could not watch it, was consumed by a bunch of fat hogs belonging to a farmer who has half a section of land, improved and stocked, considerable money loaned out, and four or five hundred bushels of corn in his crib. And the bulk of our corn was taken too, after said farmer had been requested to keep them away until the first snow of the winter was off, so we could gather the corn. But these are not the only reasons why we advocate the herd law. We have lived over these troubles and can live over more. But we want to make a farm here—the quicker we get it made the better for us. And when anyone assails laws which we feel are calculated to protect and aid us in this work, of course we become interested. Our land, not being paid for, it becomes us to do the work with as little cost as possible.

"In ordinary seasons," friend Brinley and not now. Hoping this will be received with a marked degree of allowance, I am Yours &c.

FARMER K.

Hays City had "Almost a fire" last week.

It is rumored that one of the western piers of the Leavenworth bridge gives promise of a sensation at no distant day, in the shape of "horrible railroad accident."

Large gray wolves have been seen in great numbers of late, in the vicinity of Leaveworth. Hard upon them presses "the lone jackal."

A report that F. P. Baker, of Dennison, Texas, formerly of Topeka, had bought the *Commonwealth* is denied by card of Col. Veale.

It is said that Noble Prentiss, of the Junction City *Union*, will soon take editorial charge of the Topeka *Commonwealth*. He could do the labor.

Dakota refuses to pay for carrying her products to the centennial exposition. It don't matter; their chief staple would thaw anyhow.

They cut ice six inches thick in Texas. So Maj. Houston informs the Lawrence *Journal*.

The effects of a change of climate has already told on one Mennonite, who entered a Newton store last week with one eye in mourning over the result of his coming out second best in a set to with his wife. Kansas will, if any country can, engender a warlike spirit in these peaceably disposed people.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and papers of that ilk are again engaged in conundrums upon the probable age of Susan B. Anthony. They are at present drawing upon history any time A. D. whereas if they were profound even "in its one eye," chronology, they would search B. C. thus successfully obtaining the long looked for key. Roman history teaches that some where near the year 733 ab. U. C. a Mr. M. Anthony—(it will be observed that lately Susan has sliped an "h" in on the blind)——arranged an assignation with the then, fair sweetress of the Nile," a very much, Mrs. Cleopatra. This assignation must have been found out by a sister, a Miss Antony, and discovered to the generals wife, Octavia, in much the present manner. It is needless to repeat the familiar page, the upshot of the business was the suicide of the brother and husband, and the never ending unhappiness of the widowed Octavia. This disposition, though moderuly somewhat modified, as in the Beecher-Tilton affair, is still very potent in Miss Susan, there is mischief in her blood, hence in all kindness, we caution certain journals as to the danger that lurks in their proness to deal with levity upon her age While we, only undertake the simply duty of setting at rest this much vexed question.—*N. Y. Ex.*

For the EAGLE.

The County Aid Society--Its Proceedings on Tuesday.

At a regular meeting of the Sedgwick county aid society, the following business was transacted:

Voted that a committee of three be appointed to wait on Mr. Murdock for the purpose of informing him that this society is in working order. Mr. Phillips, H. Carpenter and E. P. Thompson were elected for that purpose.

Voted that the thanks of the meeting be given to M. M. Murdock for his disinterested and unselfish labors in behalf of the poor of this county, and for the information which he has given this society in relation to the same.

Addresses from Mr. Kelly, of Attica, Mr. Rice, of Union, H. Carpenter, of Union, were next in order.

Voted that S. D. Pellett represent Ohio township.

Voted that S. S. Blood be endorsed by this society as agent from Waco township.

Voted that any vacancies occurring in townships shall be filled by the township aid society by electing a delegate to this society.

Voted that the question be reconsidered by which S. S. Blood and J. G. Sampson were endorsed as agents.

Voted that the secretary be instructed to furnish blanks for the use of delegates in each township, reporting destitution, amount and nature of same. E. P. THOMPSON, Pres.

P. MCDONALD, Sec.

Preferred Stock.

It is sought by the democracy of the state and its vicinity, to foist the preferred stock slush upon the shoulders of republicans, by claiming that our legislature last winter, was republican.

Tha Kansas City *Times*, now most blatant in crying "stop thief," with the hope of loosing its identity by running with the crowd, was the loudest mouthed last winter in claiming our legislature "for the Reformers, by a handsome majority."

The *Times* would possably appear more consistant if it would occasionally consult its back numbers. At all events it would in a measure avoid the frequency with which it places itself of late, in the embarassing position of the monkey on a high pole.

Leaveworth has just had a case of suicide—a cigar maker by the name of Chas. Bayer shot himself through the heart—and a case of actual starvation—a man by the name of Miller. Fortunate beings, they have escaped from the tedium and horror of chronic ennui engendered by the locality. "Got away" from Leaveworth and not out a dollar! This is Heaven of itself. "Oh! death, where is thy sting?"

Sheriff's Sale.

Hollis Day & S. G. Crosswell, Angelina Crosswell Amelia Yanko, S. J. Phillips J. W. Barnes and Carlton O. Lee. } No. 835.

District court, 10th Judicial district, Sedgwick County Kansas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of the 10th judicial district, sitting in and for Sedgwick county, Kansas, wherein Hollis Day is plaintiff, and S. G. Crosswell, Angelina Crosswell, Amelia Yanko, S. J. Phillips, J. W. Barnes and Carlton O. Lee are defendants, I will, on Thursday, the 6th day of March, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on said day, A. D. 1875, at the court house door in the city of Wichita, Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the defendants, Angelina Crosswell, Amelia Yanko, S. J. Phillips, J. W. Barnes and Carlton O. Lee, in and to the following described real property, to-wit:

Lot number four (4) in section number six (6) in township number twenty-seven (27) south of range one (1) east, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter and lots one (1) and two (2) of section one in township twenty-seven (27) south of range one (1) west. Said real property is levied upon as the property of defendants S. G. Crosswell, Angelina Crosswell, Amelia Yanko, S. J. Phillips, J. W. Barnes and Carlton O. Lee, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Sheriff's office, Wichita, Sedgwick county, Kansas, January 27, A. D. 1875.

P. H. MASSEY, Sheriff.

GEO. SALISBURY, Attorney for Day. 42-5

Sheriff's Sale.

Waterman J. Davis, vs. Margaret McAdams. } No. 775.

District Court, 13th Judicial District, Sedgwick county, Kansas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of the 13th judicial district, sitting in and for Sedgwick county, Kansas, wherein Waterman J. Davis is plaintiff, and Margaret McAdams is defendant, I will, on Thursday, the 4th day of March, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on said day, A. D. 1875, at the court house door in the city of Wichita, Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, Margaret McAdams, in and to the following described real property, to-wit:

Lots number seventy (70) on Main street and one hundred and twenty-nine (129) and one hundred and thirty-one (131) on Market street in the city of Wichita, and lots number sixty-nine (69) and sixty-seven (67) and seventy-one (71) and seventy-three (73) on Topeka avenue in Mead's addition to the city of Wichita, all in the county of Sedgwick and state of Kansas. Said real property is levied upon as the property of defendant Margaret McAdams, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Sheriff's office, Wichita, Jan. 26, A. D. 1875.

P. H. MASSEY, Sheriff.

BALDWIN & STANLEY, Pltff's Att'ys. 43-5

Sheriff's Sale.

M. A. Thayer & Co., vs. Virginia Meagher and John Meagher. } No. 758.

District Court, 13th Judicial District, Sedgwick County, Kansas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of the 13th judicial district, sitting in and for Sedgwick county, Kas., wherein M. A. Thayer & Co., are plaintiffs, and Margaret McAdams, defendant, I will, on Thursday, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock p. m. at the court house door in the city of Wichita, Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the defendants, Virginia Meagher and John Meagher, in and to the following described property, to-wit:

The south half of section number nine (9) in township number twenty-seven (27) south of range number two (2) east, and the southwest quarter of section number twenty (20) in township number twenty-seven (27) south of range number two (2) west in the county of Sedgwick and state of Kansas. Said property is levied upon as the property of defendants, Virginia Meagher and John Meagher, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Sheriff's office, Wichita, Jan. 26, A. D. 1875.

P. H. MASSEY, Sheriff.

SLUSS & DYER, Plaintiff's Att'ys. 43-5

Treasurer's Notice.

Treasurer's Office, Wichita, Kansas, January 26th, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the following described town lots situated in the city of Wichita, Sedgwick county, State of Kansas, were on the 15th day of May, 1872, sold by the treasurer of Sedgwick county, for the taxes and charges for the year 1871, and that unless previously redeemed the purchaser will be entitled to a deed for the same on and after the 15th day of May, 1875, and further that the amount set opposite each description includes interest computed to the last day of redemption:

CHURCH STREET.

LOT	AMT.	LOT	AMT.	LOT	AMT.	LOT	AMT.
15	$4 25	33	$4 25	25	$4 25	17	$3 25
27	2 50	16	4 25	35	3 50	45	3 50
47	3 50	50	2 50	52	3 50	80	2 92
96	2 92	100	2 92	102	2 92	120	2 92
122	3 92	121	2 92	136	2 92	127	2 92
128	2 92	142	2 92	144	2 92		

CHISHOLM OR NORTH MARKET ST.

6	3 80	36	2 25	40	2 25	44	2 25
61	2 95	45	2 25	52	2 25	60	2 25
62	2 25	65	2 25	78	2 25	80	10 25
82	2 25	92	2 25	93	2 25	94	2 25
95	2 25	103	2 25	104	2 25	122	2 25
124	2 25	141	2 25	142	2 25	143	2 25
144	2 25						

COURT STREET.

13	13 59	27	6 92	36	6 92	43	6 92
47	6 92	52	6 92	54	6 92	55	6 92
58	6 92	59	6 92	60	6 92	71	6 92
77	6 92	79	6 92	87	6 92	88	6 92
112	6 92	117	3 50	121	2 92	123	2 92
155	2 92	157	2 92	164	6 92	165	2 92
166	6 92						

WICHITA STREET.

3	2 92	5	2 92	20	4 25	22	2 92
23	2 92	25	2 92	40	2 92	42	2 92
43	2 92	47	2 92	60	2 92	62	2 92
63	8 92	65	8 92	69	8 92	73	2 92
75	2 92	82	2 92	100	2 92	102	2 92
205	2 92	120	2 92	123	2 92	121	2 92
125	2 92	129	2 92	140	2 92	142	2 92
143	2 92	145	2 92	151	2 92	153	2 92
155	2 92	159	2 92				

WACO STREET.

4	2 25	8	2 25	10	2 25	28	2 25
30	2 25	48	2 25	50	2 25	68	2 25
70	2 25	75	2 25	87	2 25	89	2 25
91	2 25	102	2 25	104	2 25	122	2 25
124	2 25	138	2 25	140	2 25	146	2 25

TEXAS OR NORTH LAWRENCE AVE.

7	4 49	9	4 49	27	2 92	29	2 92
53	2 25	121	1 58	149	1 58		

MAIN STREET.

136	16 92			132	16 92

LAWRENCE AVENUE.

67	2 92			69	2 25

WATER STREET.

39	66 94	41	2 92	105	2 92	107	2 92
109	2 92	111	2 92	113	2 92		

DOUGLAS AVE. (English Addition.)

17	2 65	45	1 85	47	1 85	69	1 32
71	1 32						

EMPORIA AVE. (English Addition.)

49	92	51	92	52	92	54	92
56	92	58	92				

FOURTH AVE. (English Addition.)

2	1 32	10	1 32	31	1 32	1	1 32
30	1 32	33	1 32	44	92	50	92
50	92	54	92	56	92		

TOPEKA AVE. (English Addition.)

9	2 25	17	2 25	19	2 25	21	2 25

WICHITA STREET. (Waterman Addition.)

2	26 93	6	26 93	33	3 59	41	3 59
43	3 59	63	3 58				

10 Topeka Avenue, (Hilton addition.) 2 92
20 Emporia Avenue, " 1 58

FOURTH AVE. (Hilton addition.)

12	1 58	19	1 58	31	1 58	29	1 58
22	1 58	24	1 58	34	1 58	36	1 58
64	1 58						

67 Topeka Avenue, (Mead Addition), 2 92
72 Emporia Avenue, " 2 92

MARKET STREET.

72	2 92	75	2 92	102	2 92		

L. N. WOODCOCK, Treasurer,
43-4 Sedgwick County.

County Treasurer's January Statement.

I hereby certify that the following statement is a true exhibit of the money in my hands on the 1st day of January, 1875, belonging to the several funds mentioned, and that I hold no balance for the state, school land, county and other funds not mentioned in this statement:

State school fund	$ 297 95
Common school fund	15 86
Jail bond fund	125 51
Sedgwick county bond fund	125 66
W. & S. W. R. R. right of way	103 00
Sedgwick county poor fund	334 71
General township fund	491 25
Wichita city Sidewalk fund	1167 50
Delano township license fund	5 59
Wichita " "	45 91
Park " "	7 10
Gypsum township road fund	119 88
Waco " "	66 53
Minneha " "	40 18
Greeley " "	4 71
Lincoln " "	1 26
Grant " "	27 75
Kech " "	28 71
Wichita " "	120 85
Ohio " "	30 83
Union " "	37 53
Illinois " "	26 02
Attica " "	26 57
Salem " "	7 05
Ninnescah " "	24 27

School dis. No.	Bond fund.	School dis. No.	Bond fund.
1	$886 51	$427 67	2
3	74 07	34 50	4
5	63		6
9	75 90		10
11	6 30		13
14		10 25	14
15	50 24	27 30	16
17	34 99	15 33	18
19	34 32	43 42	21
22	27 97	116 31	23
24	45 99	130 34	25
26	46 20	46 14	29
30	7 20	76 96	31
33		64 44	32
34	64 22	46 80	36
38		34 74	39
40	25 61		41
42	134 64	42 24	44
43	19 15	23 99	46
45	4 14	30 23	48
49	8 16	8 99	50
50	37 73	20 69	51
52	70 34	20 20	54
57	67 19	46 73	60
61	52 77	36 30	62
63	20 57		70
72		9 73	73
74	4 73	4 73	76
77	11 65	26 84	82
80	9 67	16 16	83
85	3 63	7 43	87
86	21 77	20 21	91
93	2 00		94
95			

L. N. WOODCOCK, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of January, 1875. JOHN TUCKER, [Seal.] County Clerk.

County Superintendent's Notice.

For the present my office days will be Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The first days of the week I expect to be absent, visiting schools. Let those who come to see me on business take notice. Those district clerks who have failed to report the time of commencement of schools in their districts, length of term, etc., will please report at once, as required by law.

L. ZIMMERMAN,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

January 25, 1875. 43-3

Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles Osborne and Robert H. Mason, under the firm name of Osborne & Mason, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Robert Mason being the firm to collect the outstanding accounts of the firm.

CHARLES OSBORNE,
ROBERT H. MASON.

January 21, 1875. 43-6

LITERARY.

A REPRESENTATIVE & CHAMPION Of American Art Taste.

Prospectus for 1875--Eighth Year.

THE ALDINE!

The Art Journal of America,

ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A Magnificent Conception, Wonderfully Carried Out."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists has always been recognized and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which have so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm one in its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens or artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. Whilst other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is an unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape, or number of volumes *for ten times its cost; and then, there is the Chromo, besides!*

The natural feature of *THE ALDINE* must be taken in our narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While *THE ALDINE* is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of *THE ALDINE*, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with *THE ALDINE* is an important feature, and its magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interpretation of landscape, marine, fig ures, and animal subj