EMPORIA NEWS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1875.

President Grant's Proclamation.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22,'75.

"It is with profound sorrow that the President has to announce to the people of the United States the death of Vice-President Henry Wilson, who died in the capitol of the nation this morning.

"The eminent station of the deceased, his high character, his long career in the service of his state, and of the Union, his devotion to the cause of freedom, and the ability he brought to the discharge of every duty, stand conspicuous and are indelibly impressed in the hearts and affections of the American people.

"In testimony of respect for the distinguished citizen and faithful public servant, the various departments of the government will be closed on the day of the funeral, and the executive mansion and all the executive departments in Washington will be draped with badges of mourning for thirty days.

"The secretary of war and of the navy will issue an order, that appropriate military and naval honors be rendered to the memory of one whose virtues and services will long be borne in recollection by a grateful nation.

[Signed] "U. S. Grant."

THE WALNUT VALLEY RAILROAD.

The proceedings, on our local page, of the proceedings of the directors of the Walnut Valley railroad, on Tuesday, show that the movement to build a road from Emporia to Arkansas City is rapidly taking shape and substance. A President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, were duly elected; a survey ordered, and subscription books are to be at once opened all along the route leaving the people to decide by their subscriptions which kind of gange they prefer. The books will be arranged so that those who prefer narrow gange shall subscribe for that, and those who prefer standard gauge for that kind. This applies the generally approved test, that those who furnish the money shall decide how it is to be used. While the directors differ in opinion as to the gauge of the road, we are satisfied that they are all decidedly in favor of a railroad being built over the proposed route at the earliest practicable day. Their proposition to build it if the people will extend aid at the rate of $2,500 per mile, is made in good earnest, and there is no reasonable doubt but that that amount of aid, which is moderate, will secure a road. We feel sure of this for the reason that if it does not bring about the building of a narrow gauge road, that it will secure the extension of the Carbondale road. The directors of that company are ready and able to push their road on to Emporia and down the Walnut Valley, if given aid to that amount. They are now extending it from Carbondale to Osage City for no greater inducement, and have offers out on this side of Osage City to keep on with the extension at the same rate of aid.

We repeat therefore, that it is safe to expect and rely upon the speedy building of a railroad from Emporia to Arkansas City, if the people extend aid at the rate asked for by the Walnut Valley railroad directors—$2,500 per mile. The matter is therefore really in the hands of the people along the route, and what they have to do to get a road is simply not to hesitate or cavil about the matter, but extend the aid, either by private subscriptions or public funds. The aid will bring the road, and the lack of the aid will defeat the road. This much certainly has been arrived at, and the people therefore can see just what to do.

In regard to the Carbondale railroad, more correctly called the St. Louis, Lawrence and Southwestern railroad, we believe it to be a desirable road for both Emporia and the Walnut Valley to secure, and that it would be a permanent competing line with both the M. K. & T. and the A. T. & S. F. roads. The choice of the people evidently now lies between that road and a narrow gauge. We believe their future interests would be best subserved by a narrow gauge from Arkansas City via Emporia and Ottawa to Kansas City, and thence to St. Louis, but the Walnut Valley is in a hurry for a road, and can no doubt get the Carbondale road quicker than it can get any other road, if Butler and Cowley counties can under the present law, vote the amount of aid required of them.

The United States Army.

The annual report of Gen. Sherman after stating geographical limits of various departments says: The aggregate strength of the line of army according to the last reports received is 1,540 officers and 24,031 enlisted men made up as follows:

Five regiments of artillery 270 officers, 2,504 men; 10 regiments of cavalry 422 officers, 7,206 men; 25 regiments infantry 848 officers, 11000 men; available recruits, hospitalstewards, ordnance sergants, etc., 332. Generally speaking, the damage to life and property by Indians is believed to be less during the past year than in any former year.

The prospect is that as the country settles up it will be less and less each year until all the Indians are established on small reservations, but until they acquire habits of industry in farming or in stock raising they will need food from the general government, because the game which they have hitherto subsisted upon has diminished very rapidly.

France proposes to present the United States with a colloss bronze statue of Liberty, 100 feet high, its head radiating streams of light at night, if the people of this country will provide a suitable stone pedestal 100 feet high and be set up in New York harbor, for the statute to stand upon. It is a magnificent enterprise, and intended to commemorate Centennial year.

There has been a heap to much of the following kind of patriotism in this country.

A member of the Arkansas legislature in pronouncing a panegyric upon his deceased colleague, Col. Yell, of Yellville, said pathetically: "When my distinguished colleague's voice was last heard in this hall, it was on the accasion of the suspension of the Yellville Bank. My colleague, Mr. Speaker, did not, when explaining his connection with that institution, account for all the funds in his possession, but sir, his remarks showed that his heart beat warmly for his native land."

The value of commercial statistics was shown in the exposure of the St. Louis whisky ring. It came about in this way: Mr. Coloney, commercial editor of the Democrat, in compiling his review of the trade of St. Louis, found that the amount of whisky which entered into the commerce of the city was vastly in excess of the amount returned as made. He was appointed a secret revenue agent and had to compile the statistics of the entire business of St. Louis, so as to prevent his object being known. His figures not only disclosed the fraud, but the distilleries and houses engaged in it. Thus was this most formidable combination overthrown. Every city ought to keep correct statistics of its trade transactions.

Cost of Fencing.

We find in the report of the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Kansas, for 1875, a report of S. T. Kelsey, on Fencing, from which we take some exaracts. Mr. Kelsey says that he finds the cash value of the annual farm products of the United States to be $2,450,000,000, while the value of all live stock of every description is $650,211,933, or about $800,000,000 less than the value of farm products. To protect this, near two and a half billions of growing crops, and a little over two hundred and fifty million acres of ground have been fenced in at a cost of $1,748,529,185, or about ninety millions of dollars above the value of live stock. The annual cost of repairs of these fences is nearly three hundred millions of dollars. But this is not all. It is estimated that the fences themselves occupy one-fiftieth of the land fenced in, which is so much worse than waste. For every dollar's worth of live stock we have in the United States we have expended one dollar and six cents in fencing to protect one dollar and forty-seven cents worth of growing crops. This is kept up at an annual expense 25 per cent in the cost of repairs, interest and loss of land. The reader will remember that these figures are not mere guess work, but compiled from official tables by the best statisticians in the country.

JUGGLERY BEATS SPIRITUALISM.

A Sleight-of-hand Man Gets Away with the Mediums.

A Prof. Baldwin is traveling around outdoing the spiritualists in wonderful performances, and claiming that he does it all by mere slight of hand and stage trickery, and that they use similar means. He gave an entertainment Friday evening last in Kansas City, and for the edification of people inclined to believe in spirits, we clip this much of the Daily Journal's account of the show:

A committee of four gentlemen was selected. All were well known citizens. After a comical game of hide-and-seek with a nickel in a handkerchief, he handed each one of the committee a tumbler, and also produced an earthenware pitcher for examination. He then produced wine and water at will, and the audience were much amused.

Mrs. Clara Baldwin was then introduced. She is a pleasant appearing young lady, and acts as stage manager for her husband during the cabinet scances. Mr. E. C. Haller, the professor's assistant, was also introduced. The two gentlemen took their seats in the cabinet, which was thoroughly examined by the committee. The committee took ropes, and each did his best to tie these young men so they could not assist the spirits in producing the chaos of sounds usually proceed from a cabinet during a Spiritual scance, the doors were closed, and almost instantly bells were heard ringing, the tambourines sounded, hands were shown at the opening, and everything was done that the Davenports accomplished in their double seance. The doors were opened and the performers were found tied as at first. The doors were closed again closed, and after a space of a few minutes the professor and his assistant stepped upon the platform untied.

The cabinet scenes were truly wonderful, and we venture the assertion that the audience, together with their elected committee of examiners, were completely at a loss to account for them. No description we can give will do justice to the subject, but we cannot resist the inclination to give one scene that was not only puzzling, but quite amusing.

The Professor was tied securely in his chair with strong ropes, by all of the committee, and his hands, feet and elbows were also securely fastened in the same way, each man struggling to make the knots thoroughly secure. They occupied several minutes in perfecting their work. The knots were also sealed with wax so no movement could be made. One of the committee was then placed in a chair in the cabinet with the Professor, with his back to him, but holding him securely by the knees. The door was closed and the uproar begun. Tambourines, fish horns, dinner bells, rattle boxes and all the appliances of a Pandemonium seemed joined in a colossal effort to destroy the committee man, but upon opening the doors there sat the Professor, tied in the same position, with the committeeman in his chair holding his companion by the knees and a tambourine balanced on his head, looking for all the world like the Mikado of Japan or some other public functionary.

In connection with this trick the Professor put on a coat belonging to a gentleman present, while tied and in the cabinet, and then, allowing his wife to securely sew it in front, and also to sew the sleeves together, the doors were closed and the medium took off the garment without breaking a stitch, to the astouishment of all present.

After this came a few clever tricks, when Mrs. Baldwin entered the cabinet at the conclusion of the above and performed the final trick of the evening, viz., duplicating the performance of Katie King and of the Eddy Brothers, which was exceedingly wonderful, she being securely fastened to the end of the cabinet by her neck.

Faces and forms appeared and talked, and finally Katie King walked out on the stage. This was a stumper, and discounted the best feats of the well known mediums.

KANSAS.

Massachusetts and Kansas—An Old Debt and a New One—Prosperity of the State—A Boston Enterprise—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

TOPEKA, Nov. 15, 1875.

Politically, Kansas owes much to Massachusetts. No sister of this union of states did so much to help us in our early struggles against our enemies over the border. That Kansas came into the Union a free State is due largely to the timely and staunch support which was rendered by the grand old commonwealth whose soil was earliest consecrated by patriot blood, and which has always been foremost in freedom's cause. We can never forget nor repay our debt. But if we were in any danger of forgetting the past, we have within our State a constant reminder that we owe our wonderful growth and prosperity to Massachusetts, as certainly as we do our first triumphs. Let me speak through your columns briefly, first concerning this prosperity and then of that Boston enterprise which has been to a great degree the cause of it, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

The war gave a check to emigration in Kansas as in all other States, but in 1870 we had a population of 364,234. In 1874 we had a population of 530, 367, an increase of nearly 46 per cent. in the four years. We have now more than 600,000. The number of acres under cultivation in 1873 was 3,031,957. In 1874 it was 3,659,765, showing an increase of 21 per cent. in a single year. These figures are taken from the last report of the State Board of Agriculture. The current year, notwithstanding the universal depression in business and the exaggerated reports of devastation in our State, is quite up to the average in the matter of increase both in population and acreage. With the exception of a few counties the whole State has had an exceptionally prosperous season. There is room enough yet for any or all of the New Englanders who may have it in mind to "go West." Kansas, it must be remembered, is equal in size to eleven such States as Massachusetts. After the towns, with their 5,000 to 10,000 each, and the villages are taken out of the whole 600,000, the half million of people that are left hardly make a beginning of settling our territory. We who are here wonder why so many shrewd Yankees will stay where they have to work so hard for so little return, and do not come to this fertile land, especially when they can get a good farm for a small amount of money and on such easy terms.

I have spoken of our growth as a State, and have intimated that the railroad is largely the cause of it. Kansas is only one of many proofs of the saying of an eminent political economist, that "railroads make States." We have a perfect network of roads over our eastern counties, and these counties are the most thickly settled. But we have two roads, and only two, crossing the whole length of the State, the Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. They are a hunred miles apart. The former runs through the northerly part of Kansas to Denver, the latter from the northwest corner, southward and westward to Pueblo in Colorado. I shall speak now only of the latter, as I suppose your readers will naturally be more interested in its affairs since, as I have said, it is almost wholly a Boston enterprise. Boston capital built it and Boston men manage it. The President of the company Thomas Nickerson, Esq., was and is one of the most successful ship managers of your famous port, and is managing this ship of the prairie with consummate skill. The Vice President, Francis H. Peabody, Esq., is one of your most successful bankers. The Directors are, nearly all of them, men well known in your city, and eminent for their enterprise and success. We are glad that an institution of so much magnitude and such vital importance to our State is under the control of such men.

They have a splendid piece of property here. Their land grant is almost the last one made by Congress, and without boasting it may be said to be the best. They have nearly three million acres of the most fertile land in this State, which as a whole, leads all the States in productiveness, (see United States Agricultural Reports.) Their road is completed and is earning enough to pay the interest on its bonds. The net earnings of August were $160,000 and those of September and October so far surpass the estimates. Even in the dreadful "grasshopper" year the net receipts of the road were $616,850, and the returns so far render it quite certain that they will exceed $700,000 this year. The Company has, besides what it leases, 540 miles of road, having extended over the western line of Kansas to Granada, Colorado, and the purpose is to push through to Pueblo this fall. Thus the traffic of Southern Colorado and of New Mexico will be secured to this road. This extention which is now being built will be of incalculable value to the Company and also to the State, giving us a ready market for our produce among the mining regions of Colorado, and bringing us coal of better quality and at lower prices. It seems to us here that the future of this road is one of very great promise. We are confident that no railroad enterprise in the West has brighter prospects; and we areglad that Boston men are to be the reapers of this rich harvest. They deserve success; they have earned it by honorable dealing and honest work. Both the Legislature of Kansas and the Congress of the United States can and do testify that the Campany has kept the spirit and the letter of all its engagements.

But while the Company has made a profitable investment for itself, it has done a work of incalculable benefit for Kansas. It has brought us people by the thousand, and has caused farms and vilages to multiply. The section of the State which it passes through—the valleys of the Cottonwood and Arkansas rivers—is wonderfully attractive to settlers. While the average of the increase in the State in population was 46 per cente along the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad the increase was more than 64 per cent., And while the average increase in acreage of cultivation in 1874 was 21 per cent., along this line the increase war 30 per cent., not reckoning the new counties, in which it was much larger. The Company had sold between March 1, 1875, and January 1, 1875, 451,097 acres of its lands, at an average price of $5.17 per acre. The sale of 1874 alone amounted to 200,459 acres. Of the purchasers 461 came from Illinois, 89 from Iowa, 52 from Ohio, 50 from Indiana, 30 from Massachusetts, 23 from Michigan, 22 from Wisconsin, and 327 from foreign countries direct. There were 1260 purchers, and they took on an average 160 acres each. The terms are very favorable to men of small means, and still more so to those who can pay cash. The policy of the company is to get the lands settled and improved, and thus increase the business of the road, rather than to make money out of the lands. Besides the company's land there is that of the Government, equtally good and convenient to the road, much of which the road has helped and is helping to settle.

Kansas never made a better investment than when it confirmed the grant of Congress to this company, and she knows it. She gave much to Boston, but she has already got more than she gave, and her revenue will increase for all time to come. Kansas is to be congratulated that she was able to offer such an inducement to captialists, and Boston has given another proof of its wisdom by its investment here. Massachusetts and Kansas politically are sisters, financially are partners. Call us the junior partner, if you please; our profits out of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad are large enough to satisfy us, and that is saying a good deal for the road.

BENNINTON

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Condensed Summary of Telegraphic Reports in the Daily Papers.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

Three hundred cases of refined petroleum were on board the City of Waco, which accounts for her destruction by fire.—Burke's banks, at Little Falls and Utica, N. Y., suspended.—Ferocious dogs lacerated and killed Mrs. Fagan, near Natchez, Miss.—President Grant is working day and night on his annual message.—At Missouri City, Mo., Joseph Keller, son of Hon. John Keller, fatally stabbed J. W. Donaghe, a railroad conductor and was arrested.—The St. Louis City council begins to try the contested mayoralty case of Overstoltz vs. Britton.—Major Burns buys the St. Joseph Daily Gazette.—High tides in the Thames, $5,000,000 damage, Woolwich arsenal grounds were innundated.—Financial panic reported in London and Paris.—2,000 troops leave Madrid for Cuba, and the Spanish government informs the U. S. that it will persist in conquering the island.—The St. Louis revenue fraud whisky cases enforced to trial. Col. Joyce pleads guilty, and is sentenced to pay $2,000 and go to the penitentiary for 3½ years. John McDonald, Ex-Supervisor internal revenue in St. Louis, now being tried.—Gold, $114½.

WEDNESDAY, NOV 17.

The Prince of Wales is at Bombay.—Everything peaceful in Europe.—Guibord's heretical corpse buried in the Catholic cemetery at Montreal, in an immense bed of solid cement, mixed with old iron and tin scraps. It will puzzle Gabriel to open that grave on the day of resurrection.—Paul Wright, commission merchant, St. Louis, shot himself dead.—Trial of McDonald, for whisky revenue fraud, in St. Louis, reveals damaging testimony.—Charges that Farwell, the Chicago dry goods man, was concerned in whisky frauds, are a base slander.—Steamship Clyde and Morgan collided at Galveston, and both badly damaged.—Richard Dockstader, clerk in the Cleveland post office for fifteen years, arrested for robbing the mail. Eleven stolen letters found on him.—Alabama election adopted the new constitution.—In New Orleans, J. Dowling, being put off a street car for refusing to pay his fare, shot the driver dead.—Heavy earthquake in San Francisco, but no damage.—New York Court of Appeals refuse Tweed reduction of bail or bill of particulars.—Heavy fall of snow all along the U. P. railroad.—Fires as follows: $90,000 at Salt Lake City; $50,000 at Irwins, Pa.; $45,000 in New York.—Gold, $114 1-2—No. 2 wheat in St. Louis, $1.53; No. 3 $1.28; corn, 43 1-2c; oats, 32 1-2c.—Cattle market quiet, and prices about the same as for a month past.

THURSDAY, NOV. 18.

Ex-supervisor McDonald's trial for whisky revenue frauds continues in St. Louis, and the testimony shows a regular ring of official thieves to have existed there.—Poe's monument unveiled at Baltimore, with impressive ceremony.—House of Mrs. Lowder, at Jackson, Ohio, found on fire, and just outside of it lay the corpse of a lodger, Mrs. Mary Bruce, with her skull fractured, and her body badly burned. Mrs. Lowder's son is the suspected murderer.—At Carlton, on the St. Joseph & Denver railroad, a farmer jumped in front of a locomotive to save his horses, and the train ran over and cut him all to pieces.—Wm. Painter, foreman on the St. Jo. & C. B. railroad, killed by a construction train striking a hand car he was on.—Gold, $114⅜.

FRIDAY, NOV. 19.

The St. Louis official ring was composed of McDonald, Joyce, Fitzroy, McKee of the Globe, Magrue, Newcomb, and Grosvener of the Democrat.—Nellie Wayatt, an actress at the Metropolitan theatre, St. Joseph, being charged by her husband with improper intercourse, committed suicide with laudanum.—A train of empty cars ran into and telescoped the regular C. C. & A. passenger train about 25 miles from Augusta, Georgia. One boy was killed, one severely injured, and the editor of of the Baltimore Traveler severely hurt.—Near Denison, Ohio, a construction and freight train on the P. C. & St. L. railroad collided, and two men were killed and two seriously wounded.—Dennis Cunningham's house at Craig, Ontario, burned down, and himself and wife escaped, but their four children perished in the flames.—The reply of Spain to the U. S. demand for compliance with the treaty of 1895, is pacific, and the war with Spain is postponed.—60,000 majority for the new Alabama constitution.—The national grange in session at Louisville, Ky., decides to make that city its headquarters.—St. Louis cattle market getting stronger. Prices from $2.60 to $6.25 per 100 lbs.

SATURDAY, NOV. 20.

The Philadelphia navy yard ordered to put the ironclads in readiness for service.—The United States census for 1875 will show that our population has not increased much since 1870.—Chief Justice Waite, of the U. S. Supreme Court, sustains Judge Lowe's decision in the case of Ann Eliza vs. Brigham Young, and the patriarch is restored to his numerous family and relived from paying $9,500 to Ann Eliza.—Wm. Green, a baker, found murdered in Fort Scott.—In Kansas City a drunken white man attempted to outrage Mrs. Farwarter, a mulatto, and in the struggle bit off one of her fingers, dislocated her arms and beat her brutally, and then escaped.—While the driver of an U. S. express wagon in Chicago was delivering packages, some one drove off in his wagon, and when found a night, $8,000 of its contents were missing.—Snow 4 feet deep at Evanston, Wyoming.—At a Chicago fire the roof of a building fell on 20 men who were trying to save furniture, and seriously injured three.—Grand fete at the Paris Institute, in aid of the American Centennial statue enterprise.—The English government telegraphs the Prince of Wales to come home to his mother, because the native Princes of Hindostan refuse to receive him.—Collision on the railroad in Sweden, near Stockholm, and 16 cars smashed and 90 passengers killed or injured.—Texas militia cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of Mexican cattle thieves, and kill four of them, on the Mexican side.—Two elevators in Buffalo belonging to the Hazard estate, burned. Loss, $135,000, and on grain $17,000.—At Carrolton, Ill., during the funeral ceremonies of Paul Wright, who shot himself in St. Louis, W. R. Davis, ex-Mayor of Carrolton, blew his own head off with a shot gun.—Probate Judge R. R. Rees, of Leavenworth, one of its founders, died on the 19th.—Gold, $115.

MONDAY, NOV. 22.

An English brig arrived at Galveston with all on board down with yellow fever.—Four buildings destroyed by an incendiary fire at Quincy, Ill. Loss, $500.—Tom Allen and Jim Mace are to punish each other's heads.—More St. Louis whisky fraud exposes. Boersche & Co.'s distillery seized. Revenue agents Brasher, Brooks, and Hogue, indicted.. Messrs. McKee and Maguire indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government.—Reed and Orvis, of New York, absconded, leaving debts of $100,000. Reed is a first family of Boston man, Orvis an old swindler.—In Chesterfield, Va., Mr. Finsley went at night with strangers to his store to sell them goods, and they beat him fatally and robbed his store.—James W. Simonton sues the Alta California for $50,000.—Wallace & Co., dry goods dealers in New Orleans, failed for $750,000.—Thirteen vessels sunk in the English channel by a storm, and 50 lives lost. The coast between Yarmouth and Lowsoft strewn with wrecks.—Sloan Richards, a metal broker in Burmingham, England, failed for $500,000.—The Texas Pacific railroad convention, after a harmonious session in Memphis, adjourned sine die.—A ship being repared in Merchant's dry dock in New York, broke down the dock and was smashed to pieces. The dock cost $1,200,000.—Reynold & Ganlord's saw mill at Grand Haven, Mich., burned. Loss, $60,000.—Moody and Sankey close their New York revival and open at Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

Vice President Wilson died suddenly on Monday morning, of apoplexy, in his bed at Washington.—The Pope has excommunicated and duly cursed that lot in the Montreal cemetery, where the heretic Guibord sleeps in his grave of solid cement.—The Pacific mail steamship company sues ex-Congressman Schumaker, of Brooklyn, for $300,000 he took from their agent, Irwin, to procure the passage of thier subsidy bill in 1872.—The national grange is disposed to invest its surplus funds in permanent buildings in Louisville, Ky.—Gen. Ord recommends that our troops be allowed to pursue and shoot Mexican cattle thieves on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.—The national railroad convention delegates begin to arrive in St. Louis, 1,000 expected.—Senator Ferry, of Ct., dead.—Great honors to be paid to the memory of Vice President Wilson, and expressions of profound grief telegraphed from all parts of the country.—Gen. Sherman submits his annual report.

OUR RAILROAD MEETING.

On last Friday and Saturday, in accordance with announcement, a large number of citizens of the Walnut Valley, together with representatives from Eagleria, Osage City, Cedar Point, Kansas City and Topeka, were in attendance upon our railroad meeting, delegates being present as follows:

Topeka—Col. C. K. Holliday and D. L. Lakin, Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Kansas City—Maj. S. L. Thatcher, representing the narrow gauge of that city.

Emporia—Col. P. B. Plumb, Hon. C. V. Eskridge, Maj. E. P. Bancroft, Gen. W. A. Randolph and Prof. L. B. Kellogg, of the narrow gauge all but Plumb.

Osage City—Dr. Schenck, J. S. Danford and C. M. Foulks, of the St. Louis, Osage City & Walnut Valley road.

Cedar Point—O. H. Drinkwater, of the Walnut Valley extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road.

Chelsea—A. J. Beaver, who was for the best road for the least money.

Augusta—E. L. Akin, Col. Jim Rhodes, Mr. Vandine, Col. Thomas Mason, Capt. B. R. Powell, Messrs. Pratt, Pugh and Capt. W. A. Shannon.

Spring Township—A. J. Ryan.

Bloomington Township.—N. M. A. Wilshwer, George Elder and Maj. Jo. L. Ferguson.

Walnut—A. Cox and J. C. Riley.

Douglas—A. J. Uhl, Sol. Wise, county commissioner elect for the 3d district, and Neil Wilkie.

Northern Cowley—Two gentlemen whose names we did not learn. One, however, has a 500 acre field of fall wheat.

Winfield—Col. E. C. Manning and D. A. Millington.

Arkansas City—H. O. Meigs, S. P. Channell, Col. McMullen and Capt. Christian.

It was plain to be seen that these representative men of the various localities mentioned above came to this meeting on business. They all seemed to appreciate the fact that a railroad down the Walnut Valley was a foregone conclusion. There were no lifs or ands about it. As we intimated in our last issue, the only question to decide was from what point should this road be constructed. The discussions were long and animated and lasted for the greater part of two days.

At the close of the meeting it was determined to organize a compan for the construction of a railroad from Emporia, via Sycamore, Chelsea, Eldorado, Augusta, Douglas, Rock, Winfield and Arkansas City to the State line on the south, with the following gentlemen as Directors:

Lyon County—P. B. Plumb, H. C. Cross, A. A. Baker.

Butler County—J. C. Becker, A. L. Redden, T. B. Murdock, E. L. Akin, A. Cox, Neil Wilkie.

Cowley County—J. C. Fuller, S. P. Channell, D. L. Meigs, Mr. Platter.

The question of a narrow, or standard gauge road was left to be decided in the future.

Had the people of Emporia united upon a feasible plan for the construction of the road, we presume it would have been adopted. Their proposition that the people should construct and own the road after it was built, did not meet with general favor. Emporia is divided as to what should be done to secure the road. Her delegates came to us with nothing but *talk*. We had no pledges from Emporia as to what her citizens would do, and therefore, no definite plan was united upon.

There was a time that if Emporia diddled the Walnut Valley danced. This order of things is reversed.

If Emporia means *business*, let her people say when *they will do*. We are going to have a railroad down this valley next year. While Emporia is quarreling over what she wants, the Carbondale & Osage City road will go to Burlington and the Walnut Valley road will make its connection elsewhere.

When the people of Emporia *unite* upon a proposition which is feasible and will back it up with *money and bonds*, we will be pleased to join hands with them and go to work. We in the valley have money and bonds and credit, and are willing and anxious to go to work, and use them to secure a railroad.

The people of our valley are in earnest and will not cease their efforts until they get a railroad.

The Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road were not authorized to make as a proposition. They expressed themselves pleased with the valley, its people and its future prospects. They thought we ought to have a road and felt sure we would get one next year.

The Osage City representatives said to us that if we would grade and tie the road they would give bonds to iron and operate it. This company talked business in a way that convinced many of our people that it was a live project. We will have more to say next week.—Walnut Valley Times.

STATE.

The Leavenworth Commercial leads the "third term" movement in Kansas

One hundred and twenty-six licensed liquor shops in Leavenworth.

D. B. Brenneman, clerk in First National bank of Leavenworth, cut his throat with a razor last week, in a temporary fit of insanity, but may recover.

The M., K. & T. railroad company recently sold near six hundred thousand acres of their land in Allen county, to Mr. Burnham, of Peoria, Ill.—Com.

The Junction City Union demands the passage of a herd law applying to the entire State. It looks as if there would be a big fight in the next legislature, on this question, and some very lively dodging on the part of sundry members who want to remain popular with both sides.

The sheriff of Labette county is in receipt of a letter from Salmon City, Idaho, which satisfies him that Old Bender committed suicide in that place last August.

The funeral of R. R. Rees, late probate judge of Leavenworth county, took place Monday and was largely attended. Delegations were present from Platte county, Mo., Lawrence, Topeka and other cities. Gov. Osborne has appointed to the vacancy, Judge S. D. Lecompte, who was made notorious from the fact of his being U. S. Judge in the old border ruffian days. He has also appointed B. L. Kingsbury as probate judge in Coffey county.

Kansas will elect her State Senators next fall for four years. They will participate in the election of the successors of both Harvey and Ingalls.

Mr. Ed. Hutchinson, supposed to have mysteriously disappeared from Lawrence, has been discovered peaceably selling real estate in Humboldt.

The question of the apportionment of the State will be the most interesting subject before the Legislature this winter. The greatest change will be in the representation in the Senate. Wyandotte will gain largely and many of the eastern counties lose. Leavenworth will lose one Senator, Atchison ore and Douglas one, while the district represented by H. C. St. Clair will be nivided into four districts. Leavenworth will lose at least three of her seven representatives, and Douglas at least one of hers. Brown, Johnson and Linn will each lose one representative. In the Senate the east has the power to fix the matter to suit themselves, but in the House the west has the power to prevent an unjust discrimination. The organization of the House is likely to turn on this question.

Prof. A. C. Farnham, principal of the Paola school, died on Monday of hydrophobia, after great suffering. He was bitten on his hand by a mad dog two years ago, but was not taken with the disease until last month. He was a fine scholar and a good citizen.

The vote on the amendments is 39,703 for, and 14,361 against, being a majority of 25,342, with Barbour, Comanche, Davis, Harper, Kingman, Lincoln, Ness, Norton, Pottowatomie, Pratt, Sedgwick, Smith and Wallace, to hear from.

EMPORIA MARKET REPORT.

Friday Morning, Nov. 26, 1875.

GRAIN.

Freight rates on wheat have been lowered 3 cents per bushel from here to St. Louis, and are 46c per cat. Corn is firm here at 22 and 23 cents, and wet weather would send it up to 25 cents. Hay is up to $4 for a good article, and wet weather will advance that price.

We quote prices to day:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Wheat—No. 2	$1 20	.....
do No. 3	1 00	.....
do No. 4	75	.....
do rejected	50 to 60	.....
Rye	35 to 40	.....
Barley	50 to 90	.....
Corn—mixed	22	.....
Corn—white	23	.....
Oats	15 to 20	.....
Flax seed	75 to 1 00	.....
Castor beans	75 to 85	.....

FLOUR.

Per 100 pound sack $2.75 to $3.35 wholesale
$2.75 to $3 75 retail

FRESH FRUITS.

Apples (shipped in) good	$1 50 to 2 50	
Cranberries		17c

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, per lb	20	22c
Milk, per quart		8c
Cheese		18c
Eggs	20	20c

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hay, per ton	$3 50 to 4 00
Wood, hard, per cord	5
Coal, per ton	$6 00 to 6 50

MEATS.

Best Steaks		10c retail
Roast	6 to 8c	"
Boiling	4 to 5c	"
Mutton	8 to 12c	"
Pork	8c. wholesale;	retail 12½c

POULTRY.

Chickens—live (each)		25c
Turkeys—live (each)	50c	75c
do dressed	7c	8½c

HIDES.

Dry Hides	12c
Green Hides	4½ to 5c
Damaged Hides	½c less

[We shall add quotations of other articles from week to week.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cow Wanted.

GOOD MILCH COW WANTED.—Must give of six or eight quarts of good rich milk daily during the winter, and be not over six or seven years old, and perfectly gentle. Call at this office. 47-tf

ECKDALL'S SOAP.

Works All Right in All Kinds of Water!

Cheap! Effective! Reliable!

Manufactured by JONAS ECKDALL

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

Ask your Grocer for ECKDALL'S SOAP. Orders by mail solicited.

JONAS ECKDALL,
48-5w Emporia, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District Court, 5th Judicial District, Lyon County, Kansas.

G. A. Armor,
vs.
Arabella Hyatt, et al.

BY virtue of an alias order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 5th Judicial District, sitting in and for Lyon county, Kansas, wherein G. S. Armor is plaintiff, and Arabella Hyatt and W. I. Hyatt are defendants, I will, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of December, 1875, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, offer for sale by public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the right, title and interest of the defendants, Arabella Hyatt and W. I. Hyatt, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots 27 and 29 in block No. 3, in the town of Reading, in Lyon county, Kansas.

Said real estate will be sold as the property of Arabella Hyatt, et al., to satisfy said order of sale.

Sheriff's office, November 26th, 1875.
48-5w JOHN BAY, Sheriff
Lyon Co., Kansas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District Court, 5th Judicial District, Lyon County, Kansas.

Augustus Sumner,
vs.
Peter L. Cohenour.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the District Court of the 5th Judicial District, sitting in and for Lyon county, Kansas, wherein Augustus Sumner is plaintiff, and Peter L. Cohenour is defendant, I will, on Monday, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1875, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the courthouse in Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, offer for sale by public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, Peter L. Cohenour, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The northeast quarter (n. e. ¼) of section thirty-two (32), township twenty (20) of range thirteen (13), in Lyon county, Kansas.

Said real estate will be sold as the property of Peter L. Cohenour, to satisfy said order of sale.

Sheriff's office, this 26th day of Nov., 1875.
48-3t JOHN BAY, Sheriff
Lyon county, Kan.

WANTED!

TO SELL OR EXCHANGE

For Merchandise!

240 ACRES of GOOD LAND, situated in Chase county, Ohio, and one mile from Lake Erie, from Toledo, on Huckeye creek, with fine timber and good water, and our store in Emporia. For particulars, address

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ELLEN PLUMB.

47-tf Emporia, Kas.

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The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many households it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the examples as well as entertainers of the public mind.—[Boston Globe.

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, it it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

Some of the most popular of modern novels have first appeared as serials in this Magazine. In all respects, it is an excellent pictorial, and fully deserves its great success.—[Philadelphia Ledger.

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