

Plat book of Doniphan County, Kansas

Section 2, Pages 31 - 38

This atlas includes plats of the townships and largest towns of Doniphan County with the names of landholders. It also includes a patrons' directory.

Creator: North West Publishing Co.

Date: 1904

Callnumber: Oversize K 912.781 D71 1904

KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 209409

Item Identifier: 209409

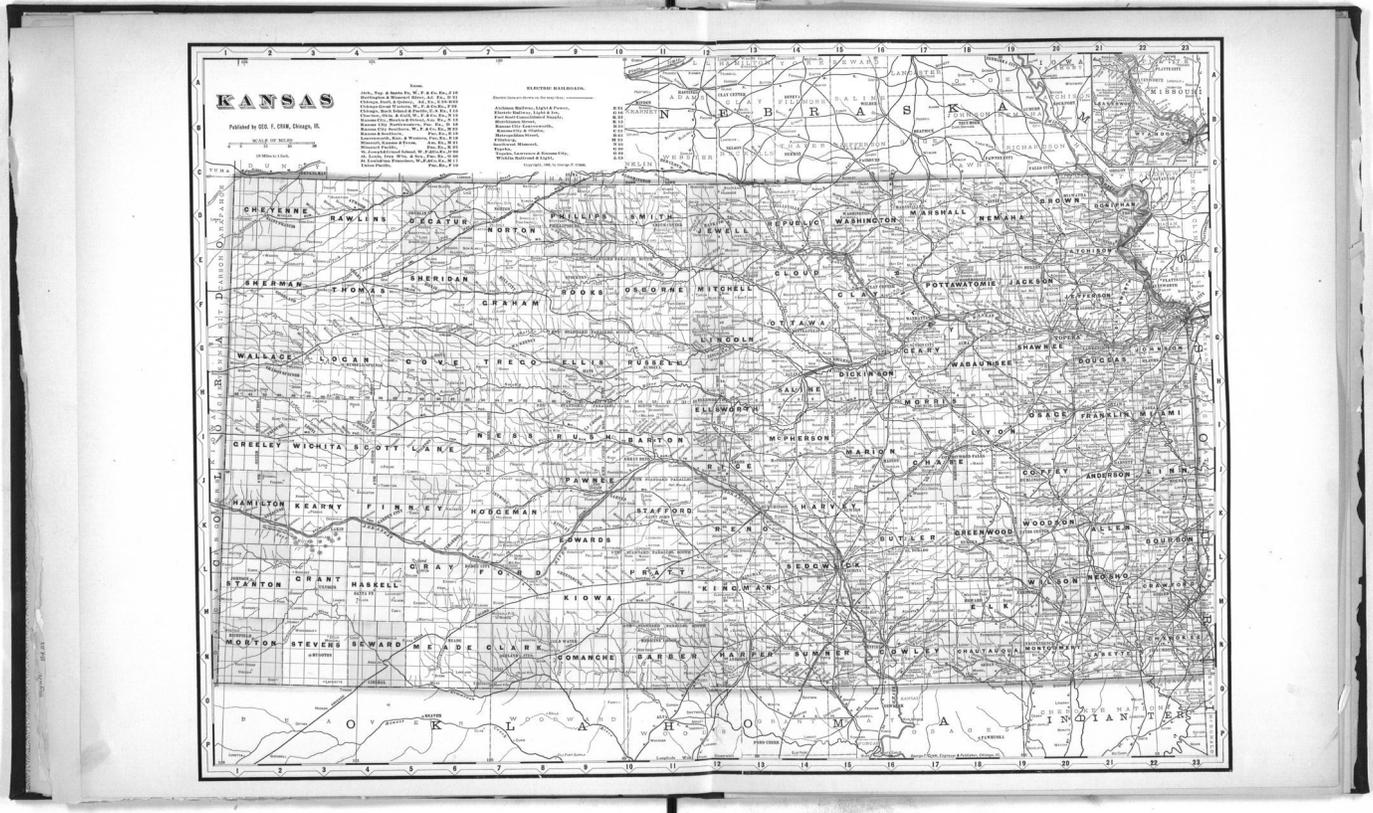
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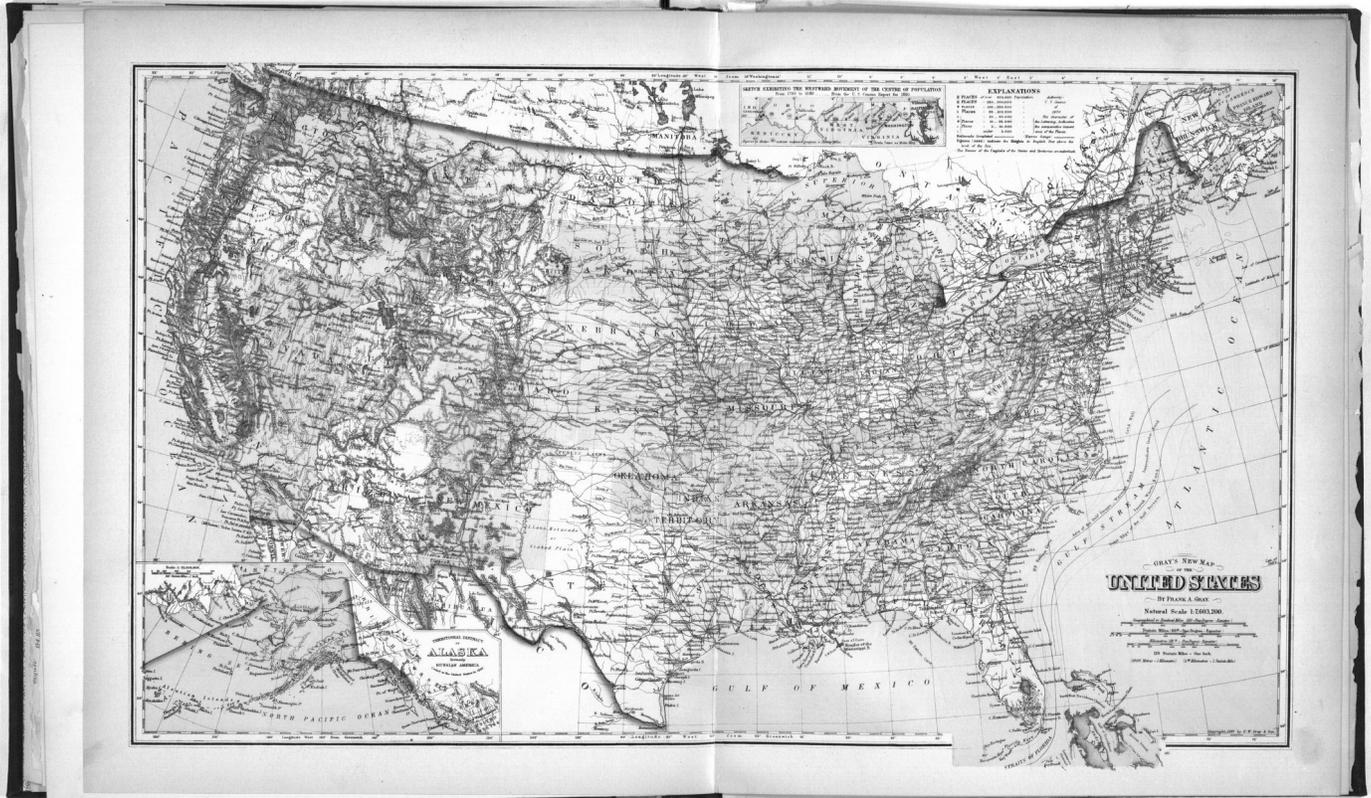


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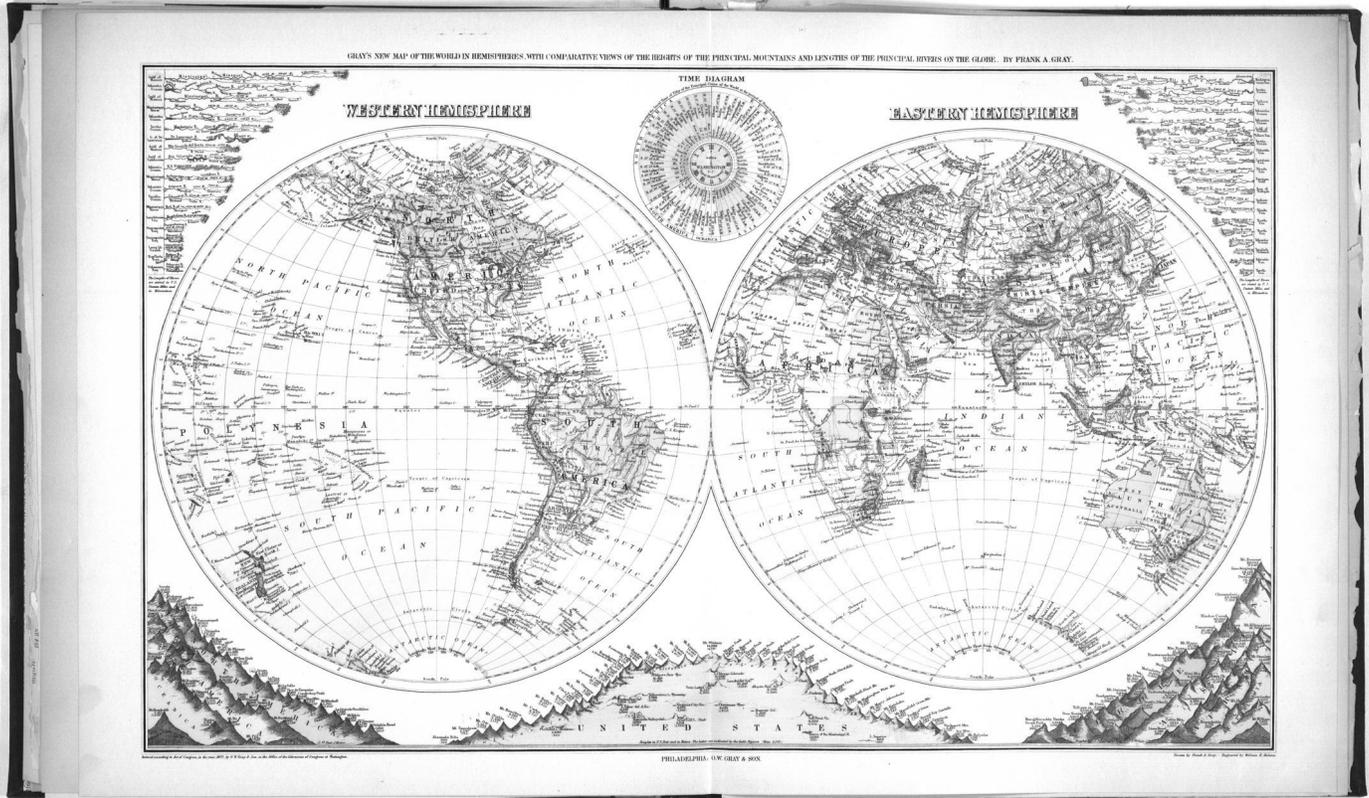


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THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

Outlined from Reports and Instructions of the U. S. General Land Office.

The present system of surveying Government lands, termed the Land System of the United States, has developed from an ordinance introduced before the Continental Congress May 7, 1784, termed "An Ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the Western Territory," and adopted by an act of Congress passed May 7, 1785. It had no precedent in the theory or practice of any pre-existing government, being the result of the highest order of state-manship, and exhibiting a profound knowledge of engineering science in minute details. With a few unimportant changes, it has been adopted by the Dominion of Canada. The ordinance provided for townships six miles square, containing thirty-six sections one mile square. The region embraced by the surveys under this law forms a part of the present State of Ohio, and is usually styled "Old Seven Ranges." The townships, six miles square, were laid out in ranges extending northward from the Ohio River, the townships being numbered from south to north, and the ranges from east to west. In these initial surveys only the exterior lines of the townships were surveyed, and mile corners were established on the township lines, but the plats were marked by subdivisions into sections of one mile square. The sections were numbered from one to thirty-six, commencing with number one in the southeast corner of the township, and running from south to north in each tier to number thirty-six in the northeast corner of the township. These first public surveys were made under the direction of the Geographer of the United States.

The act of Congress approved May 18, 1796, provided for the appointment of a surveyor-general, and directed the survey of the lands northwest of the Ohio River and above the mouth of the Kentucky River, "in which the titles of the Indian tribes have been extinguished." Under this law one-half of the townships surveyed were subdivided into sections "by running through the same, each way, parallel lines at the end of every two miles, and by making a corner on each of said lines at the end of every mile," and it further provided that "the sections shall be numbered, respectively, beginning with the number one in the northeast section, and proceeding west and east alternately, through the township, with progressive numbers till the thirty-sixth be completed." This method of numbering the sections is still in use, and can be seen by reference to Diagram No. 2, on reverse page.

The act of Congress, approved February 11, 1805, directs the subdivision of the public lands into quarter sections, and provides that all the corners marked in the public surveys shall be established as the proper corners of sections or subdivisions of sections which they were intended to designate, and that corners of half and quarter sections not marked shall be placed as nearly as possible "equidistant from those two corners which stand on the same line."

The act of Congress, approved April 25, 1812, provided "That there shall be established in the Department of the Treasury an office to be denominated the General Land Office, the chief officer of which shall be called the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the head of the department, to superintend, execute, and perform all such acts and things touching or respecting the public lands of the United States and other lands patented or granted by the United States, as have heretofore been directed by law to be done or performed in the office of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary and Register of the Treasury, and of the Secretary of War, or which shall hereafter by law be assigned to the said office."

The act of Congress, approved July 4, 1836, provided for the reorganization of the General Land Office, and that the executive duties of said office "shall be subject to the supervision and control of the commissioner of the General Land Office under the direction of the President of the United States." The repealing clause is, "That such provisions of the act of the twenty-fifth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled 'An act for the establishment of a General Land Office in the Department of the Treasury,' and of all acts amendatory thereof as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed."

From the wording of this act, it would appear that the control of the General Land Office was removed from the Treasury Department, and that the Commissioner reported directly to the President; but as a matter of fact the Secretary of the Treasury still had supervisory control, for the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1849, by which the Department of the Interior was established, provided "That the Secretary of the Interior shall perform all the duties in relation to the General Land Office, of supervision and appeal, now discharged by the Secretary of the Treasury." By this act the General Land Office was transferred to the Department of the Interior, where it still remains.

THE RECTANGULAR SYSTEM OF SURVEYS.

The public lands of the United States are ordinarily surveyed into rectangular tracts bounded by lines conforming to the cardinal points. The principal lines are designated as meridian, base, township, range, and section lines, and the bodies of land thus formed are known as townships, sections, and lots. The first recorded use of the terms "township," and "section," as applied to the public lands of the United States, is in an ordinance reported to Congress April 20, 1785.

In Diagram No. 2, representing an entire township, each "section" and "lot" is plainly indicated.

INITIAL POINTS.

Initial points from which the lines of the public surveys are to be extended must be established whenever necessary under such special instructions as may be prescribed in each case by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The locus of such initial points must be selected with great care and due consideration for their prominence and easy identification, and must be established astronomically. The initial point having been established, the lines of the public survey are to be extended therefrom as follows:—

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PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN AND BASE LINES extended north and south and east and west from the initial point by the use of solar instruments or transits, as may be directed by the Surveyor General. In order to check errors in measurement, two sets of claimants, operating independently of each other, must be employed, and the proper corners established. Principal meridians are designated by number or name. Each has its own base line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for surveys of all lands within the territory controlled by them.

Ohio public surveys are controlled by several initial points, and by the first principal meridian coincident with the common boundary between Ohio and Indiana. Indiana surveys are controlled by the second principal meridian. Illinois surveys are controlled by the second, third, and fourth principal meridians. Wisconsin by the fourth principal meridian. Minnesota by the fourth and fifth principal meridians. The Dakotas by the fifth and sixth principal meridians, also by the Black Hills meridian. Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas by the fifth principal meridian. Kansas, Nebraska, and the greater portion of Colorado and Wyoming by the sixth principal meridian. Michigan by the Michigan meridian. Florida by the Tallahassee meridian. Alabama by the Huntsville and St. Stephens meridians. Mississippi by the St. Stephens, Choctaw, and Washington meridians. Louisiana, east of the Mississippi River, by the St. Helena meridian, and on the west by the Louisiana meridian. New Mexico by the New Mexico meridian. Arizona by the Gila and Salt River meridians. Utah by the Great Salt Lake meridian. Nevada by the Mount Diablo meridian. Idaho by the Boise meridian. Montana by the Montana meridian. California by the Mount Diablo, the San Bernardino, and the Humboldt meridians. Oregon and Washington by the Willamette meridian.

TOWNSHIP AND RANGE LINES.

Township lines are run east and west parallel with and six miles from the base line and run from each other, and the spaces between these lines are known as townships north or south, and designated by numbers according to their numerical distance from the base line. Range lines are run north and south on a true meridian, six miles from and parallel, as near as may be, with the principal meridian, and the spaces between them are known as ranges, and are described as east or west of the principal meridian, and consecutively numbered from that line.

Diagram No. 1, on reverse page, will illustrate the system of numbering townships and ranges, north and south and east and west from the principal meridians and base lines; numbering east or west until they reach the next meridian, and north or south until they reach the next base line.

Thus, any certain township or range can readily be found within the territory embraced by this system if the numbers of the same are known referring to principal meridian and base line.

The bodies of land six miles square, formed by the intersection of the township and range lines, are called

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIPS.

and contain, as near as may be, 36,000 acres. Congressional townships are described and located as being north or south of the base line and east or west of the principal meridian from which that particular survey is made. Thus township one north, range three west of the fifth principal meridian, would be the first township north of the base line and in the third range west from the principal meridian. The law requires that the lines of the public surveys shall be governed by the true meridian, and that the townships shall be six miles square, two things involving, in connection, a mathematical impossibility, for, strictly to conform to the meridian necessarily throws the township out of square by reason of the convergence of the meridians, and hence, by adhering to the true meridian results the necessity of departing from the strict requirements of law, as respects the precise area of townships and the subdivisional parts thereof, the townships assuming something of a trapezoidal form, which inequality develops itself more and more as such the higher the latitude of the surveys.

For that reason standards and auxiliaries, which are also called correction lines, and auxiliary or guide meridians are run from time to time, and are designated by number, and as north, south, east, or west, as the case may be, from their respective base lines and principal meridians; parallels and auxiliaries are now run at intervals of twenty-four miles, dividing the country into tracts of twenty-four miles square, or sixteen townships.

Congressional townships are subdivided into thirty-six tracts, called

SECTIONS.

each containing as near as may be 640 acres. The thirty-six sections into which a township is subdivided are numbered, commencing with number one at the northeast angle of the township, and proceeding west to number six, and thence proceeding east to number twelve, and so on, alternately, until they number thirty-six in the southeast angle. In all cases of surveys of fractional townships, the sections should bear the same number as they would if the township was full. In all cases where the exterior lines of the townships thus subdivided into sections or half sections shall exceed, or shall not extend, six miles, the excess or deficiency shall be specially noted, and added to or deducted from the western or northern ranges of sections or half sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from south to north; the sections and half sections bounded on the northern and western lines of such townships shall be sold as containing only the quantity expressed in the returns and plats respectively, and all others as containing the complete legal quantity.

Diagram No. 2, on the reverse page, shows an entire Congressional Township subdivided and numbered by sections, and showing excess or deficiency in area on the north and west sides of the township.

Sections are divided into quarters by straight lines run from the established quarter section corners—United States surveys—to the opposite corresponding corners, and the point of intersection of the lines so run will be the corner common to the several quarter sections, or, in other words, the legal centre of the section; these quarter sections are designated as northeast quarter, northwest, southwest, or southeast, according to their location with regard to their common corner.

In the subdivision of quarter sections, the quarter quarter corners are to be placed at points equidistant between the section and quarter section corners and between the quarter corners and the common centre of the section, except on the last half mile of the lines closing on the north or west boundaries of a township, where they should be placed at twenty chains, proportionate measurement, to the north or west of the quarter section corner.

Fractional sections and those containing meandered rivers and lakes are also divided into 40 acre lots, as near as may be; these fractional lots are numbered from one upwards in each section. By an examination of Diagram No. 2, on reverse page, and of the maps on other pages of this work, the careful student will be enabled to describe or locate any piece of land. Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are the numbers of the meandered lots with areas shown: a, north quarter corner; b, east quarter corner; c, south quarter corner, and d, west quarter corner.

Proceeding down stream, the bank on the left hand is termed the "left bank" and that on the right hand the "right bank." These terms are to be universally used to distinguish the two banks of a river or stream.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF LOST CORNERS.

The original corners, where they can be found, must stand as the true corners they were intended to represent, even though not exactly where strict professional care might have placed them in the first instance.

Missing corners should be re-established in the identical localities they originally occupied. When the point cannot be determined by the existing landmarks in the field, resort must be had to the field notes of the original survey. The law provides that the lengths of the lines, as stated in the field notes, shall be considered as the true lengths thereof, and the distances between corners set down in the field notes constitute proper data from which to determine the true location of a missing corner; hence the rule that all such should be restored at distances proportionate to the original measurements between existing original corners. That is, if the measurement between two existing corners differs from that stated in the field notes, the excess or deficiency shall be distributed proportionately among the intervening section lines between the said existing corners standing in their original places. Missing corners on standard township and range lines should be restored by proportionate measurement between the nearest existing original corners on those lines. Missing section corners in the interior of townships should be re-established at proportionate distances between the nearest existing original corners north and south of the missing corners.

As has been observed, no existing original corner can be disturbed, and it will be plain that any excess or deficiency in measurements between existing corners cannot in any degree affect the distances beyond said existing corners, but must be added or subtracted proportionately to or from the intervals embraced between the corners which are still standing.

OFFICIAL SUB-DIVISIONS BY COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Various States require their county auditors or recorders to cause a survey and plat of "irregular tracts" of land to be made and placed on record, when, for assessment purposes, the descriptions are too indefinite. These become official, and title will pass as the same appears of record, by the number of each lot being given on the plat.

Diagram No. 5, on reverse page, shows a practical subdivision of a section for assessment or other purposes, with a proper description of each fractional part of the quarter section.

METERS AND BOUNDS.

In the Eastern and New England States the system of surveying and describing lands by notes and bounds as followed prior to the establishment of the rectangular system of surveys still exists. The system at its best is imperfect and uncertain in its working, having no known lines for base of surveys, and seldom any official plats for reference as to initial points. Diagram No. 4 shows a tract of land described and platted by "meters and bounds," as the same would appear in deeds.

STANDARD TIME.

What is known as the "new standard time," was adopted by agreement of all the principal railroads of the United States at 12 o'clock, noon, on Nov. 18, 1883. The system divides the Continent into five longitudinal belts, and establishes a meridian of time for each belt. These meridians are fifteen degrees of longitude, corresponding to one hour of time, apart.

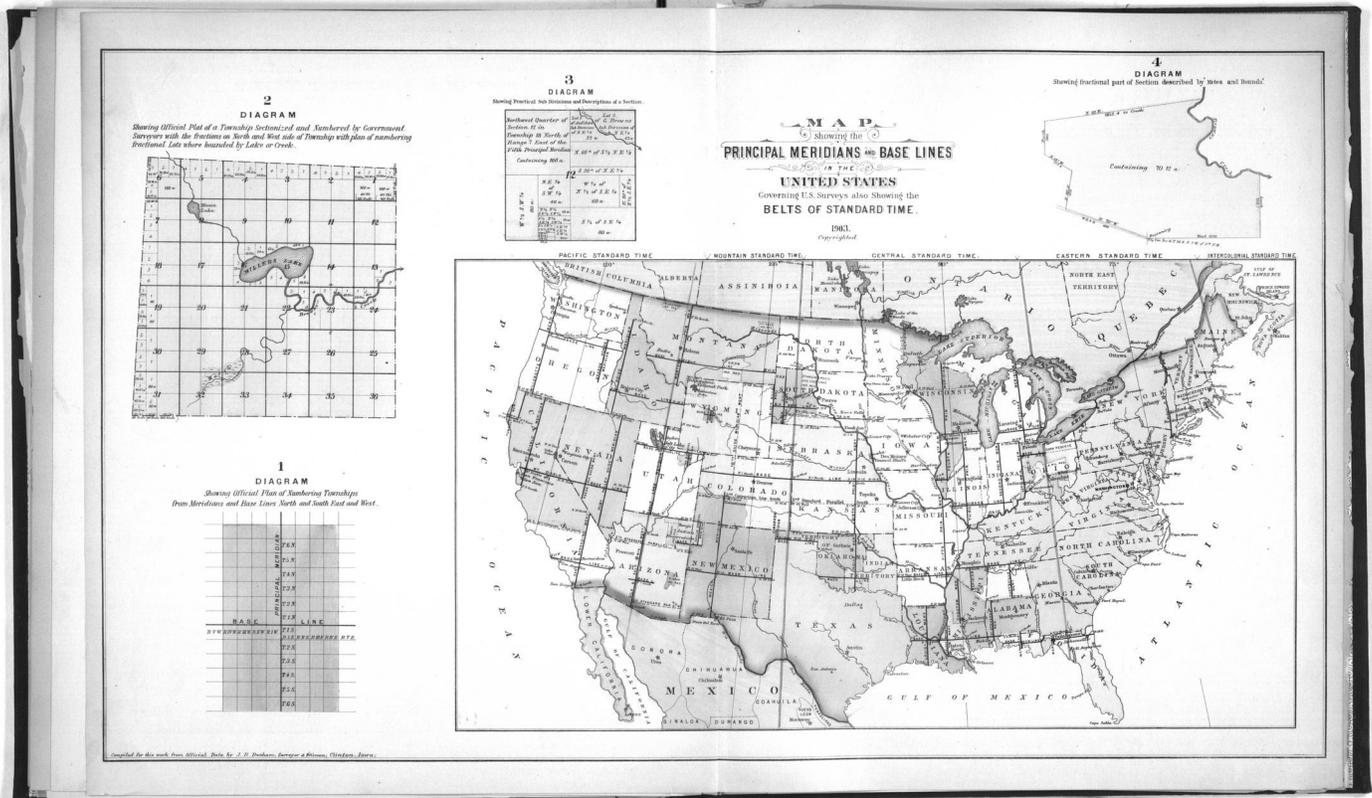
Eastern Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia use the 60th meridian; the Canadas, New England, the Middle States, the Virginias, and the Carolinas use the 75th meridian, which is that at Philadelphia; the States of the Mississippi Valley, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and westward, including Texas, Kansas, and the larger part of Nebraska and the Dakotas, use the 90th meridian, which is that of New Orleans; the Territories to the western border of Arizona and Montana, use the 105th meridian, which is that of Denver; and the Pacific States use the 120th meridian.

The time divisions are known as intercolonial, eastern, central, mountain, and Pacific standard time.

A traveller passing from one belt to another will find his watch one hour too fast or too slow, according to the direction in which he is going. If travelling westward, his watch will be one hour faster; if eastward, it will be one hour slower than the belt which he enters. This change of system reduced the time standards used by the different railroads from fifty-three to five, a great convenience to the railroads and travelling public.

The suggestion leading to the adoption of this new system originated with Professor Abbe, of the Signal Bureau at Washington, and was elaborated by Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia College, New York. The scheme was proposed in 1878, but was not adopted until it had been submitted to a number of scientific associations at home and abroad, and received their approval.

Plat book of Doniphan County, Kansas





ROAD LAWS OF NEBRASKA, KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

ROAD LAWS OF NEBRASKA.

SECTION NUMBER CORRELATION WITH CONSOLIDATED STATUTES OF 1893.

SECTION 1811. [SUPERVISION BY COUNTY BOARD.] The county board has a general supervision over the public roads of the county, with power to establish and maintain them as herein provided, and to see that the laws in relation to them are carried into effect. [1813, 126.]

SEC. 1816. [WIDTH.] All public roads shall have a width of sixty-six feet.

SEC. 1817. [PUBLIC ROADS DEFINED.] All roads within this State which have been laid out in pursuance of any law of this State, or of the Territory of Nebraska, and which have not been vacated in pursuance of law, are hereby declared to be public roads. *Provided*, That all roads that have not been used within five years shall be deemed vacated.

SEC. 1818. [ESTABLISHMENT—PETITION.] Any person desiring the establishment, vacation, or alteration of any public road, shall file in the clerk's office of the proper county a petition signed by at least ten electors residing within five miles of the road proposed to be established or vacated, in substance as follows:—

To the board of _____ county, the undersigned ask that a public road, commencing at _____ and terminating at _____ be established, vacated, or altered as the case may be.

SEC. 1819. [DEPOSIT FOR EXPENSES.] The petitioners for establishment or alteration of any public road shall, at the time of filing their petition therefor, deposit with the county clerk a sufficient sum of money to pay for the laying out or alteration of such road, the expense thereof to be paid out of such deposit, unless the road is finally established or altered. If the road is finally established or altered, the money shall be returned to the persons who deposited the same.

SEC. 1820. [COMMISSIONER—APPOINTMENT.] Upon compliance with the foregoing requisites, the county clerk shall appoint some suitable and disinterested elector of the county a commissioner to examine into the expediency of the proposed road, alteration, or vacation thereof, and report accordingly.

SEC. 1821. [NAME.] If it seems such establishment expedient, he may proceed at once to lay out the road as hereinafter directed, and may report accordingly, if the circumstances of the case are such as to enable him to do so, without pursuing the course pointed out in the next section.

SEC. 1822. [SURVEY.] If the precise location of the road cannot be ascertained, he must cause the line of the road to be accurately surveyed and plainly marked out.

SEC. 1823. [PLAN AND REPORT—FILED.] A correct plat of the road, together with a copy of the field notes of the surveyor, if one has been employed, must be filed as a part of the commissioner's report, and he shall also state the probable cost of the work to be laid out or altered, such report shall be filed with the county clerk.

SEC. 1824. [ACTION OF COUNTY BOARD.] At the next meeting of the county board, after the proceedings hereinbefore contemplated have been had, the said board may hear testimony, consider petitions for and remonstrances against the establishment, vacation, or alteration, as the case may be, if such remonstrances be filed within the time provided in section 1818, and may establish, vacate, or alter or refuse to do so, as in their judgment, founded on the testimony, the public roads may require. Said board may increase or diminish the damages allowed by the petitioners, and may make such establishment, vacation, or alteration conditioned upon the payment in whole or in part of the damages awarded, or expenses in relation thereto.

SEC. 1843. [RECORD OF PLAT AND FIELD NOTES.] After the road has been finally established, the plat and field notes must be recorded by the county clerk.

SEC. 1844. [VACATION OF OLD ROAD.] The establishment of a new road on the route of a road already established according to law shall not vacate the road previously established, unless such vacation is prayed for in the petition, and so declared in the order establishing a new road.

SEC. 1851. [HOW ESTABLISHED.] Public roads may be established without the appointment of a commissioner, provided the written consent of all the owners of the land to be used for that purpose be first filed in the county clerk's office; and if it is shown to the satisfaction of the county board that the proposed road is of sufficient public importance to be opened and worked by the public, they shall make an order establishing the same, from which time only shall it be regarded as a public road.

SEC. 1852. [NAME—SURVEY NECESSARY.] If a survey for the establishment of the road named in the preceding section is necessary, the board, before ordering such survey, may require the petitioner asking for the establishment of such highway to pay, or secure the payment, of the expenses of such survey.

SEC. 1850. [SECTION LINES.] The section lines are hereby declared to be public roads in each county in this State and the county board of such county may, whenever the public good requires it, open such roads without any preliminary survey, and cause them to be worked in the same manner as other public roads.

COLLATED ROAD STATUTES OF KANSAS.

[N. B.—The main statute is chapter 108, Laws of 1874. The sections of this statute are here indicated by double section numbers, the numbers written in brackets being the original numbers of the sections as they stand in the statute. It was necessary to break up the original arrangement of the law, in order to group together the various kindred provisions. Every section with a number in brackets belongs to the road law of 1874.]

PETITION AND BOND.

SEC. 1 [1]. That applications for laying out roads, or for viewing, reviewing, altering, or vacating any road, shall be by petition to the board of county commissioners, signed by at least twelve householders of the county, residing in the vicinity where said road is to be laid out, viewed, reviewed, altered, or vacated; and one or more of the signers of any petition presented as aforesaid shall enter into a bond with sufficient security, payable to the State of Kansas, for the use of the county, to be approved by the county commissioners, conditioned that the persons signing such bond shall pay into the treasury of the county the amount of all costs and expenses accruing on said location, view, review, alteration, or vacation; in case the proceedings had in pursuance of said petition shall not be finally confirmed and established, and on neglect or refusal of the persons so bound, after a liability shall have accrued, the county clerk of the county shall collect, or cause to be collected, such costs and expenses, and pay the same into the county treasury.

SEC. 2 [2]. All petitions for laying out or altering roads shall specify the place of beginning, the intermediate points, if any, and the place of termination of such road.

APPOINTMENT OF VIEWERS AND GIVING NOTICE.

SEC. 3 [3]. Upon presentation of any petition for a road, or for the alteration or vacation of any road, to the county commissioners, at any regular session of their board, it shall be the duty of said commissioners, if they find the petition to be a legal one, and that the proper bond has been filed, to appoint three disinterested householders of the county as viewers, and the county clerk shall give notice by advertisement set up in the county clerk's office, and in every municipal township through which any part of said road is designed to be laid out, altered, or vacated, for at least twenty days, and by publication for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper, if there be one published in the county, setting forth that such petition had been presented, giving the substance thereof, and that viewers will, on such day as the commissioners have designated, not more than twenty days after the expiration of the notice herein required, proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. They shall also cause a record of such notice to be entered on their journal by the county clerk. They shall issue an order directing the county surveyor to meet with them at the time and place named in said notice, to survey such road. In case of failure to meet on the day designated, they may not on the following day, without further notice; and in case of failure to meet within the time herein specified, new notice shall be given as hereinbefore provided; that in all applications for the location, change and relocation of any road to be located upon any section line, and the petition shall so state, and shall specify the section lines to be followed, the place of beginning and the place of ending, the survey may be dispensed with; and in case the owner of the land taken agree in writing to the proposed location, relocation, or change, and the commissioners are satisfied that the location, relocation or change prayed for is practicable, and can be made without unreasonable expense, they may dispense with the viewing of such location, relocation, or change of road, and shall order the same to be opened, and shall also direct the county clerk to note such location, relocation or change of roads upon the road records of his office.

SEC. 4 [4]. It shall be the duty of at least one of the petitioners to cause six days' notice to be given in writing to the owner or owners, or their agents, if residing in the county, or if such owner be a minor, idiot or insane person, then to the guardian of said person, if a resident of the county, through whose land such road is proposed to be laid out and established, and also six days' notice to the county surveyor of the time and place of meeting, as specified in the notice of the commissioners. Copies of said notice to owners of lands, with affidavits of service attached, shall be filed in the county clerk's office before said road shall be established.

VIEW, SURVEY, DAMAGES, REPORTS, FINAL ACTION.

SEC. 5 [5]. It shall be the duty of the viewers, or a majority of them, and the county surveyor, to meet at the time and place specified in the notice aforesaid, or on the following day thereafter; and they may, if they deem it necessary, take to their assistance two suitable persons as chain carriers, and one as marker, and then proceed to view, survey, lay out, alter or vacate the road as prayed for in said petition, or as nearly so as a good road can be made at a reasonable expense, taking into consideration the utility, convenience and inconvenience and expense which will result to individuals as well as to the public, if such road, or any part thereof, shall be established and opened or altered. Said viewers shall also assess and determine the amount of damages sustained by any person or persons through whose premises the said road is proposed to be established. Such viewers shall not assess or award damages or compensation to any person or persons in consequence of the opening of said road, unless the owner or owners, or their agents or guardians, having been duly notified as provided in section 4, of the applications and proceedings by which their property is sought to be appropriated or damaged, shall have filed a written application with said viewers, giving a description of the premises on which damages or compensation are claimed at the time of said view and hearing, as hereinbefore provided for; *Provided*, That in case any person has not received the notice of the view of said road, as provided for in section 4, he may at any time within twelve months after the location of said road file an application for damages with the county commissioners, who shall determine the amount of damages sustained by such claimant; and all applications for damages shall be forever barred unless they are presented as provided for in this act.

ROAD LAWS OF MISSOURI.

SEC. 7792. Roads to be opened and repaired—how—article not to apply, when.—All public roads in this state shall be established, opened, widened and repaired according to the provisions of this article; *Provided*, that in the location, opening, working and repairing of roads it shall not apply to counties that now have or may hereafter adopt township organization. (Laws 1887, p. 246, amended.)

SEC. 7793. Width of road, etc.—All public roads shall be not less than thirty nor more than sixty feet wide, to be determined by the county court according to the utility and necessity of such road. In cases where a road shall be widened, it shall be done

according to the provisions hereinafter provided for opening and establishing new roads. (Laws 1887, p. 246.)

SEC. 7795. County surveyor ex-officio road commissioner.—The county surveyor of each county shall be ex-officio commissioner of roads and bridges. (Laws 1887, p. 246.)

SEC. 7796. [Application for new road or change of road, how made.]—Applications for the establishment of new roads, or change of roads, shall be made by a petition to the county court, signed by at least twelve freeholders of the municipal township or townships through which said proposed road may run, three of whom shall be of the immediate neighborhood, specifying the proposed beginning, course and termination thereof, with not less than two points named on the direction of said road; *Provided*, that said proposed road shall run along government surveys whenever practicable; *provided, further*, said petition shall be accompanied by the names of all resident persons owning land through which said proposed road or change of road shall run, with the amount of damages claimed by them, so far as can be ascertained, and also the names of those who are willing to give the right of way for said proposed road or change of road. (Amended Laws 1893, p. 222—e)

SEC. 7797. Notice to be given.—Notice of such intended application shall be given by printed or written hand bills, put up in three or more public places in such municipal township or townships, one of which to be put up at the proposed beginning and one at the proposed termination of said road, at least twenty days before the first day of a regular term of the county court at which the petition is presented, and which notice shall apply and be binding on corporations as well as on persons. (Laws 1887, p. 246—f.)

SEC. 7798. [Court to hear remonstrance—duty of commissioner.]—The court when such petition is presented, accompanied by the names required by section 7796, upon proof of notice having been given as required by said section 7796, hear the remonstrances, if any be presented, of twelve or more freeholders residing in the township or townships through which the proposed road or change of road may run, three of whom shall reside in the immediate neighborhood, and such witnesses as the respective parties may produce in regard to the public necessity, practicability and probable damages to the owners of the land through which said proposed road or change of road may run, and who have not consented to relinquish the right of way, and the expenses of locating or changing said road in making culverts, bridges or grading; and if the court, after hearing the testimony, be of the opinion that the facts in the case justify the location or change of the road at the expense of the county, they shall make an order of record requiring the county road commissioner to view, survey and mark out such road, otherwise such proceedings shall be dismissed. *Provided*, that if the petitioners pay into the county treasury the probable amount of damages, as aforesaid, to the use of the owners of said land, which shall be fixed at the time by the court, then said court shall make said order, requiring the road commissioner to view, survey and mark out such road. Said commissioner shall see that all relinquishments of the right of way of those who give the same are filed with the county clerk on or before the second day of the next term of said court, and shall take the names of all resident owners of land through which said road may run, and who have not or will not give the right of way, and the amount of damages claimed by each one separately, together with the numbers of land, and also his estimation of the cost of bridges, culverts and grading that may be needed upon such road, and report the same, together with his survey and plat of said road, on or before the second day of the next regular term thereafter; and if it appear from said report that the right of way has been secured and filed, as aforesaid, or that the damages claimed do not exceed the amount offered by the court, or deposited by the petitioners as aforesaid, the court shall order the road established or changed, as the case may be. (Amended Laws 1893, p. 222—e.)

SEC. 7803. Roads on county lines.—The county courts of the several counties shall have the power to locate highways on the boundary lines of the several counties, and shall, when the citizens of each of the counties living along the boundary lines shall petition for the road, as herein provided for establishing and opening roads, locate the same not less than forty feet wide on the line between the counties, each county appropriating one-half the land and money to open, grade, bridge and work the same. (Laws 1887, p. 248.)

SEC. 7805. New roads to be districted—owner to be given time to construct fences.—When a new road has been opened, it shall be districted and kept in repair, as other public roads. The county court shall, at the time of giving judgment for the establishment of the road, specify the time when the possession shall be given by the owner, giving the owner of the land a reasonable time, not exceeding six months, to erect fences, if the commissioner's report shows that the fencing is required, and also time to gather grass or crop, if any are growing at the time on the premises, which time shall be stated in the judgment. (Laws 1887, p. 248.)



PATRONS' DIRECTORY OF DONIPHAN COUNTY, KANSAS.

(By townships)

BURR OAK.

NAME	BUSINESS	POSTOFFICE	SEC.
Bauman, John	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	29
Engemann, W. H.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	6
Gardner, H. L.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	3
Jager, J.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	28
Jennings, E. S.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Gabriel	13
Lehmann, Sam.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	32
Piper, D. S.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Gabriel	25
Sallee, J. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	1
Schmille, B.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	4
Schuler, George	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	29
Schuler, Joseph	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	29
Schuler, Matthew	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	30
Silvers, John	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	20
Studer, John	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	3
Studer, J. P.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	5

CENTER.

NAME	BUSINESS	POSTOFFICE	SEC.
Albrett, J. M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	27
Alkire, E. Y.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bendena	35
Arnold, W. F.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Troy	3
Barnhill, A. C.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	29
Briggs, Henry	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	34
Clery, W. M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	5
Corcoran, Thos.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Troy	11
Cox, Moses F.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	4
Daun, G. F.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	27
Dawe, Thos. J.	Farmer and Breeder of Short Horn Cattle	Troy	23
Ditmore, J. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	28
Duncan, D. M.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	14
Earhart, J. H.	Farmer, Fruit Grower and Grain Dealer	Troy	15
Erskins, G. M.	Farmer, Fruit Grower and Stock Raiser	Troy	23
Folsche, Wm.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	36
Gibbins, J. N.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	3
Gibson, L. H.	Farmer, Merchant and Postmaster	Bozarth	22
Goss, J. M.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Dealer	Troy	5
Guion, Edwin	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Troy	9
Haupt, H. W.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Feeder	Troy	33
Kent, Ab.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Feeder	Troy	33
King, W. A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gabriel	26
Kirwin, P. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	29
Large, George	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	26
Loroff, Frank	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	26
Montgomery, R. H.	Farmer, Breeder of Draft Horses and Fruit Grower	Troy	9
Morehead, C. A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	18
Reynolds, E. R.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	4
Ricklefs, John E.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	20
Saxton, H. L.	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Troy	19
Taylor, G. B.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	33
Taylor, Henry	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Troy	6
Tint, Wm.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Troy	4
Triplett, Chas.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Dealer	Troy	5
Webber, Frank	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Troy	33
Wykert, H. C.	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Troy	9

DENTON, CITY OF.

NAME	BUSINESS
Harpster, S. O.	Cashier of the Bank of Denton.
Murray, Kyle	Postmaster and School Teacher.
Patis, G. W.	Dealer in Grain and Hay.
Shiltz, A. C.	Proprietor Livery and Feed Barn.
The Denton Lumber Co.	Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials. J. T. Colborn, Manager.

ELWOOD.

Jones, C. R.	Dealer in Coal, Wood and Feed.
Stone, J. R.	Justice of the Peace.
Wolf, W. W.	Farmer and Dealer in Real Estate.

HIGHLAND.

Armstrong, T. J.	Notary Public, Insurance and Collection Agent.
Back, Prof. E. E.	Teacher.
Bank of Highland, The.	Do a General Banking Business.
Boone, W. M., M.D.	Physician and Surgeon.
Dillon, H.	Bridge Commissioner of Doniphan County.
Doane, J. W.	Carpenter and Joiner.
Darler, John	Contractor and Builder.
Hutt, Thomas G.	Farmer and Stock Raiser. Make a specialty of matched teams sold with a guarantee.
Johnson, Mrs. V. M.	Executor of the Estate of J. P. Johnson, deceased.
Smith, Tobias	Editor of the Highland Vilette.
Ran, John	Proprietor City Hotel.
Ran, Wm. L.	Veterinary Surgeon.
Shields, J. F.	Dealer in Lumber, Coal and Building Material.
Smith, H. H., M.D.	Physician and Surgeon. Fitting of Glasses a Specialty.
Stivers, L. J.	Dealer in Real Estate and Collection Agent.
Williams, B. D.	Dealer in all kinds of Grain and Live Stock.
Young, John F.	Proprietor Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

HIGHLAND STATION.

NAME	BUSINESS
Gallagher, N. N.	Breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.
Herring, Dr. A.	Physician and Surgeon. Proprietor of Drug Store.
Troxell, F. M.	Proprietor Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

IOWA.

NAME	BUSINESS	POSTOFFICE	SEC.
Collins, J. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland Station	20
Devalt, J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland	23
Dotson, A. B.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Iowa Point	35
Dutton, J. B.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland Station	17
Dutton, John	Farmer and Stock Raiser	White Cloud	4
Dutton, Prather	Farmer and Stock Raiser	White Cloud	34
Edwards, L. R.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland Station	18
Etherton, Tom	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fanning	33
French, S. F.	Farmer and Stock Raiser, and Breeder of Pure-bred Poland China Hogs	Highland Station	8
Friend, A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland	25
Gallagher, C. F.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fanning	28
Gurwell, E. A.	Of Gurwell Bros., Dealers in General Merchandise, also Farmers, Stock Raisers, Fruit Growers, Dealers in Pure-bred Poland China Hogs	Fanning	34
Guthrie, H. D.	Farmer, Feeder and Stock Raiser	Highland Station	6
Hayes, I. J.	Farmer and Grower of Fruits of all Kinds	Highland Station	9
Hanlan, Thomas	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland Station	28
Hedrick, A. J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland Station	29
Hedrick, Ida M.	Fruit Grower	Fanning	27
Hedrick, F. G.	Dealer in General Merchandise, Grain and Wool	Fanning	34
Jackson, Jno. A.	Fruit Grower and Apiarian	Highland Station	9
Lucas, S. M.	Farmer, Breeder of Fine Road Horses, owner of Mischief 2.20	White Cloud	8
Mallows, Z.	Farmer	Iowa Point	35
Massey, F.	Dealer in General Merchandise. Also Postmaster	Iowa Point	36
Miller, Chas. E.	Farmer and Stock Raiser. Ex. County Commissioner	Highland	31
Minier, F. S.	Farmer and Fine Stock Raiser	Highland	15
Moore, O. D.	Farmer, Feeder and Stock Raiser	Highland Station	7
Moore, George W.	Farmer	Iowa Point	6
Muse, J. C.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland	27
Muse, J. J.	Grower of all kinds of Small Fruit also Apples, Peaches, Etc.	Highland Station	15
Neibling, C. C.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	White Cloud	4
Noble, J. L.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Twp. Trustee	Highland	18
Noble, David	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland	12
Noble, W. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland	26
Nuzum, J. B.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland	1
Onstott, W. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland	2
Plank, Pryor	Proprietor Eagle Springs Farm	Highland	16
Ragland, W. T.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland	30
Robertson, C. W.	Farmer and Breeder of Pure-bred Short-horn Cattle	Sevancee	35
Robinson, Martin	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland	16
Sparks, J. G.	Farmer and Stock Raiser, and breeder of Fine Mules	Highland Station	20
Sparks, Robert	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland	32
Searls, Andrew	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland Station	21
Stricker, J. F.	Farmer, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Poland China Hogs, Shropshire Sheep, Fancy Poultry. Stock for Sale	Highland Station	30
Scott, Frank	Farmer. Breeder High Grade Cattle	Highland	16
Sutton, James	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Highland Station	22
Taylor, Jno. R.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	White Cloud	27
Taylor, Peter	Farmer and Stock Raiser	White Cloud	22
Taylor, Ed.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	White Cloud	22
Tracy, E. F.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland Station	1
Tracy, E. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland Station	17
Thompson, Clinton	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland Station	22
White, John	Represents the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York	Hiawatha	—
Williams, John	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Iowa Point	35
Wineinger, C. F.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	White Cloud	32
Winkler, W. C.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	White Cloud	6
Wyatt, J. I.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland	30

MARION.

Bell, Aaron	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	32
Canter, W. J.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Feeder	Wathena	19
Hewins, H. G.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Palermo	7
Hewins, J. A.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	18
Kiehlhoff, W. F.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	24
Lakin, J. J.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Palermo	5
Miller, Andrew	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	7
Pettis, P. A.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Feeder	Palermo	12
Wagner, H. D.	Pastor German Lutheran Church	Wathena	2
Wakeman, T. H.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	31
Winn, H. N.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Wathena	12



SEVERANCE.	
NAME	BUSINESS
Campbell, J. A.	Real Estate and Collection Agent.
Ebeling, J. F.	Of firm of Ebeling & Laverents, Proprietors Severance Roller Mills.
Francis, T. J.	Dealer in Coal and Lumber. All kinds of Building Material.
Heeney, Ed.	Dealer in Hardware, Implements, Furniture and Undertaking Goods.
Morley, J. M.	Proprietor Bank of Severance. A General Banking Business Transacted.
Peeler, Hattie E.	Editor and Proprietor of Severance News.
Van Beber, W. N.	Proprietor Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

TROY.	
NAME	BUSINESS
Bank of Troy	A General Banking Business Transacted.
Bowers, Alcid	Attorney.
Byers & Son	Dealers in Hardware, Implements, Undertaking Goods and Furniture.
Charles Bros.	Proprietors of Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
Dismore, Dr. R. S.	Physician and Surgeon.
Foley, Clarence M.	Abstracts of Titles. Real Estate Loans.
Graves, A. R.	Treasurer of Doniphan County.
Helvey, W. A.	Proprietor of Hotel Avon.
Jones, A. D.	Dealer in Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Furniture and Harness Goods.
Lancaster, E. J.	Attorney.
Marsh, F. P.	County Surveyor of Doniphan County.
Maybury, H. A.	Dealer in Pumps, Wind Mills, Gasoline Engines, Tin and Sheet Iron Works. Repairs of all kinds done. Air pressure water works and hot air furnaces a specialty.
Myers, Dr. J. C.	Dentist.
Norman, Chas. V.	Superintendent Public Instruction.
Ozenberger, Ed.	Register of Deeds of Doniphan County.
Perry, A. L.	Abstractor.
Rullman & Rullman Co.	Dealers in Farm Machinery, Hardware, Harness, Wagons, Buggies, etc.
Rhne, M. J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Saxton, James A.	Farmer and Fruit Grower.
Schall, T. J.	Publisher of The Troy Kansas Chief.
Strahan, G. W.	Clerk of the District Court.
Zimmerman, W. F.	Dealer in Grain and Produce.

UNION.	
NAME	BUSINESS
Alfers, Gene	Farmer and Stock Raiser Bendena 1
Auderson, O. M.	Proprietor of Walnut Grove Stock Farm, Justice of the Peace, Representative for the Mutual and Old Line Insurance Co. Union 32
Anderson, Severt	Farmer and Stock Raiser Dentonville 6
Bradley, Rev. M.	Catholic Priest Bendena 12
Bryantano, B.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Bendena 13
Edwards, D. W.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and ex-Representative Dentonville 9
Groninger, A. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Dentonville 13
Groninger, H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Bendena 12
Hunter, J. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Bendena 27
McKinley, Pat.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Dentonville 11
Morley, J. P.	Farmer, Stock Raiser, Feeder and Shipper Bendena 12
Normie, W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Purcell 17
Pinder, A. G.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Huron 31
Purcell, M. T.	Dealer in General Merchandise Purcell 39
Bank, G. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Bendena 12
Strator, Emery S.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Dentonville 9
Swartz, A. B.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Bendena 26

WASHINGTON.	
NAME	BUSINESS
Clark, B. W.	Farmer and Fruit Grower Wathena 21
Conger, Wilson	Farmer Elwood 35
Dubach, Fred	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower Wathena 39
Dubach, G. A.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower Wathena 21
Ealer, J. D.	Farmer and Fruit Grower Troy 12
Fleck, E. C.	Farmer and Fruit Grower Wathena 18
Fleck, L.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower Troy 12
Foley, F. C.	Farmer, Stock Dealer, Buyer and Shipper Wathena 24
Fuhrman, William	Farmer and Fruit Grower Wathena 7
Hanke, August	Fruit Grower and Gardener Wathena 22
Kiefer, L. P.	Farmer, Fruit Grower and Stock Raiser Wathena 16
Lehmann, J. W.	Farmer, Fruit Grower and Stock Raiser Wathena 9
Mang, Martin	Farmer, Fruit Grower and Stock Raiser Wathena 17
Martin, J. E.	Farmer and Fruit Grower Wathena 22
Martin, W. R.	Farmer and Fruit Grower Wathena 22
Mawson, Richard	Farmer and Fruit Grower Wathena 8
Newton, Osborn	Farmer and Fruit Grower Wathena 12
Pags, A. L.	Farmer and Fruit Grower Wathena 17
Rice, F. L.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Wathena 30
Rogers, I. H.	Farmer and Fruit Grower Wathena 7
Schilly, F. W.	Farmer and Dealer in Live Stock Wathena 21
Slaughter, Sam	Farmer and Fruit Grower Wathena 20
Veres, T. H.	Farmer and Fruit Grower Wathena 9
Wiedner, John	Farmer and Fruit Grower Wathena 9

WATHENA.	
NAME	BUSINESS
Baner, M. Jr.	Fruit Grower and Shipper. Real Estate Dealer.
Bollweg, Rev. John	Catholic Clergyman.
Carter, W. W.	Physician and Surgeon.
Dreuning, F. H.	Farmer, Fruit Grower, Lawyer and Real Estate Dealer.
Drosselmeier Bros.	Grain Dealers, M. Baner, Jr., Manager.
Gordon, John A. C.	Dealer in Lumber and Building Material. Wholesale Shipper of Fruit.
Grable, J. H., M.D.	Physician and Surgeon.

WATHENA.—Continued.	
NAME	BUSINESS
Grinstead, Pool	Editor of The Wathena Times.
Label, L. A.	Cashier Farmers' State Bank. A General Banking Business Transacted.
Miller, Jacob	Prescription Druggist. Dealer in Drugs, School Supplies, Wall Paper and Paint.
Pratt, E. N.	Dentist.
Stewart, W. T.	City Clerk.
Thompson, A. W.	Publisher of The Wathena Weekly Republican.

WAYNE.	
NAME	BUSINESS
Albers, A. F.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Atchison 21
Bohr, Nicholas	Farmer and Stock Raiser Troy 3
Brann, Anton	Farmer and Stock Raiser Doniphan 32
Brenner, N. G.	President and Secretary of the Jacob Brenner Wine Co., Wine Growers. Strictly Pure Wines for Sacramental Purposes a Specialty. Doniphan 5
Buster, W. C.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Atchison 34
Butler, James	Farmer and Stock Raiser Doniphan 32
Ciowski, John	Farmer and Stock Raiser Troy 17
Clemenson, Robert	Farmer and Stock Raiser Doniphan 33
Ege, Edward A.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Dealer Atchison 22
Emmerich, Geo.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Bendena 19
Foley, J. B.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Bendena 17
Grable, William	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower Geary City 27
Handle, Paul	Farmer and Stock Raiser Atchison 33
Jones, Edwin	Farmer and Stock Raiser Atchison 14
Kielhoff, A. M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Troy 3
Ludwig, R. M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Bendena 36
Lougan, T. W.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Feeder Doniphan 30
Larsen, Fred	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Feeder Atchison 14
Landis, D. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Troy 18
Martin, L. T.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Doniphan 29
McCoy, Frank	Farmer and Stock Raiser Atchison 28
Nitz, Chas.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Geary City 22
Oswalde, F. P.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Atchison 29
Ricklefs, Herman	Farmer and Stock Raiser Troy 4
Reidmeyer, J. J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Severance 19
Ricklefs, A. M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Bendena 16
Scholz, William	Farmer and Stock Raiser Doniphan 34
Severin, J. F.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Dealer Brenner 1
Shaw, George	Farmer and Stock Raiser Atchison 33
Steinwelen, Chr.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Doniphan 3
Sinclair, Geo. C.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Brenner 1
Williamson, George	Farmer and Stock Raiser Brenner 6

WHITE CLOUD.	
NAME	BUSINESS
Campbell, J. W.	Dealer in General Merchandise.
Lynds, W. L.	Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Implements, Pumps and Wind Mills, Seeds and Oils, Sporting Goods, Buggies and Wagons.
Marker, E. L.	Editor of the White Cloud Globe, published Thursday. Also Agent for Fire, Tornado and Hail Insurance.
Shreve, C. W.	Druggist and Notary Public.
Stanley, H. M.	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furnishing Goods.
White Cloud Lumber Co.	B. E. Garlick, Manager. Headquarters for all kinds of Building Material.

WOLF RIVER.	
NAME	BUSINESS
Andrus, W. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Severance 19
Blick, W. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Severance 2
Brown, J. D.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Fanning 3
Corbet, Geo. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Severance 9
Farmers' Bank	Do a General Banking Business Leona —
Devine, Monroe	Farmer and Stock Raiser Severance 11
Dittenore, J. C.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Severance 13
Duch, Leo	Farmer, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle and German Coach Horses Leona 30
Duch, Bros.	Farmer, Breeders of Short-horn Cattle and German Coach Horses Leona 30
Hale, John R.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Severance 10
Hanson, George	Farmer and Grain Raiser Leona 29
Herring, Frank	Farmers and Fruit Raisers Highland Station 8
Hoverson, A. A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Moray 22
Huss, J. H.	Farmer, Breeder High-grade Road Horses Highland Station 17
Jenkins, John	Farmer and Stock Raiser Severance 12
Lancaster, Ed.	Farmer and Breeder of High-grade Short-horn Cattle Highland Station 1
Laverents, Henry A.	Farmer and Breeder of High class Coach Horses Severance 22
Mayer, C. I.	Farmer and Breeder of Mules Severance 11
Nelson, N. L.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and County Commissioner Moray 21
Pennell, George	Farmer and Stock Raiser Fanning 3
Ritenour, William	Farmer and Stock Raiser Severance 15
Rittenhouse, Noah	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower Severance 29
Rudly, Michael	Farmer and Stock Raiser Troy 9
Shay, John	Farmer and Stock Raiser Highland Station 17
Streator, Mrs. Fred	Farmer and Stock Raiser Severance 10
Stinson, Amelia G.	Farmer and Stock Raiser Troy 21
Thomas, Frank	Farmer and Fruit Grower Fanning 3
Vigus, William	Farmer and Stock Raiser Highland 12
Wood, W. T.	Farmer, Breeder of Pure Poland China Hogs, Langshang Chickens and Bronze Turkeys. Fruit Grower Troy 16