THE SALINE COUNTY JOURNAL

W. H. JOHNSON, M. B. SAMPSON, } Editors.

SALINA, KANSAS:

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871.

OUR FUTURE.

We have great faith in the future of our city, our county, in the whole of Western Kansas—very great. In the great advantages and resources of this country there is a bright future for Salina.

For Western Kansas a present and prospective activity and prosperity lie in store for all the people. Ours is a soil unsurpassed in richness and fertility, yielding and capable of yielding immense crops, added to which is a sufficient quantity of timber for all practical purposes. With the great thoroughfares of railways leaidng into Western Kansas, backed by a thrifty population, she must become a section second to none for agriculture and stock-raising and for the manufacturing and other interests that go to make a people affluent and a country renowned. In Western Kansas there are numerous and splendid water courses, furnishing many water powers of great size. No portion of Western Kansas is a half score years in age in her peopling, and most of her territory is barely more than one year old. The Smoky Hill and Saline vallies are names synonymous with acknowledged resources of immense capabilities. Comparatively Western Kansas is oldèr for her age—older for the recent period that her lands have commenced to be tilled—than any other section of the West, or of Kansas, for the matter. She possesses no waste land—every acre contains the nutritous powers that will convert the soil, at the instigation of the handiwork man, into large yields of wheat corn, oats, and the other products natural to the West. She enjoys a climate most mild and an atmosphere most pure, the breezes that are wafted over the plains from the Rocky Mountains giving renewed health and life to every denizen. Numbers have come here weak with the pulmonary disease who in a short time have regained their accustomed vigor. Grasses, wild fruits, etc., grow in abundance and almost spontaneously. The peach and apple have prospered well so far as they have been tried, and from the trials already made it is well to auger that Western Kansas is destined to become one of the best fruit regions of our country.

Saline county is a duplicate of the whole Western portion of our State, being blessed, however, with the many advantaaes resnlting from a longer state of cultivation.

Properly the city of Salina is not more than four years old, though her real existence in name may be dated back to a still farther perod. Up to that time she labored along through tributations, when from a half dozen buildings or so she at present enjoys a population of full fifteen hundred. Her growth is of the substantial and permanent kind. Her trade is good at all seasons of the year. The people from nearly all directions, for a hundred miles or more, make Salina their market, dealing by bulk and parcel. She has just been made the seat of the United States Land Office for this district which, will add an impetus to the trade and prosperity of the city. Situated in the heart of a magnificent region, well populated and well improved, the town is rather behind the country in growth than in advance of it. Salina is the largest town in Western Kansas and the declared metropolis of the section.

Then, indeed, a bright future may be said to be in store for all our people. With the energy of the people and the natural resources of Salina, Saline county and the whole of Westenr Kansas they can not but go on to prosperity.

Geo. Martin, though he was not elected mayor of Junction City, may yet "take Salina under his "other wing." He has our condolences in his defeat, but it would please us much to be able to chronicle that he is to be retained as Register of the U. S. Land Office, to be removed to Salina the first of next month. Such a thing is not improbable and quite possible. Inferring from the following from the *Union*, we conclude there is a pretty good sized niche of affection way down in George's heart for Salina:

We spent Wednesday in Salina. Salina claims now to be the centre of all things. This is progress. Buncombe is the order of the day. It is only lately that Salina has assumed this. But the substance is there also. We remember when Salina was a woe-begone, ragged looking frontier station—the Salina of today is a neat and tasty burg, adorned with elegant residences. We met hosts of friends. They all expect Salina to lead the world—a man without hope is of no account. Enthusiasm is what wins. The country surrounding Salina beats the world. There is no waste land there. We enjoyed a drive with Beebe, Underwood and Wagstaff. We found the Journal and Herald folks duly sober. Court was in session, and the attorneys were all busy. Saline county has built an excellent court house and jail. Their Agricultural Association owns a forty acre tract adjoining town, for fairground purposes. While we were there a contract was let for grading the race track. We visited the new Presbyterian church there, the Odd fellows' hall, and some other objects of attraction. As lightning has decided that we shall not "look on Salina from the inside," it is some satisfaction to know that her municipal affairs are in the hands of Underwood. May Salina thrive.

Saline county is now in the twenty-ninth Senatorial district, and is in the eighty-fourth Representative district.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

While we are discussing the subject "whether the French people can govern themselves," would it not be eminently proper for us to stop and put the question directly home "whether the American people can govern themselves." The outrages perpertrated in the Carolinas would seem to justify the opinion that the Federal government is inadequate to sustain its sovereignty over that portion of the domain. Who is to blame? Lawless bands are traversing the country from one end to the other, committing outrages that would almost shame the French insurgents. Courts of justice can not brook the assassin's crimes, nor does the State government seem to make them less. Five years have passed away since the rebellious States were conquered and still a *quasi* intestine war is raging there. We think it is about time that some demonstration of Federal authority was manifesting itself to protect the innocent Union man in his life and liberty. It would seem that a proper disposition of troops would prevent these many murders; or is the military arm of the government a sham? It is time that some power should intervene to teach the rebels that the man who sacrificed home, property, treasure, blood and almost life itself for his Uninon sentiments, was not to be dragged from his bed at night by masked bands of assassins' and shot in cold blood, and while wiltering in his gore, should hear curses and maledictions for his unswerving loyalty and devotion to the old flag. Can these things be so, after all the sacrifice of blood and treasure, of friends and kindred for the preservation of our government and, the uniform supremacy of its laws from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf. Can it be that the war is not yet ended and that we must fight the battles ovre again?

We are not entirely convinced that the better class of Southern people approve or indorse the action of these maurauding bands. Still the proof is not satisfactory who is at the head of them. There must be, either directly or indirectly, encouragement given to these ruffians by men of property, standing and influence, or they would have long since been suppressed. The latter would not sit down and allow these outrages to be perpetrated about them, if they desired to see tranquility, and peace restored. They would rise up *en masse* and drive away these ingrates, that forgetfulness of the past might be encouraged by the sunlight of prosperity and peace, which must be wished for by those who are honestly willing to sail under the old flag again

Such disorders will not fill up a depleted treasury, bring harvests to neglected and war-torn fields, or restore the pristine wealth ruined in the Southeast by the "invading army." The supremacy of law and order can only bring back what they have lost, and without them soon, the country will never survive the shock it has received by the war. A depopulation of the entire country of all their enterprising, refined and inteligent people that are now there will be the result, while emmigration will not seek such inhospitable shores. A night darker than Egypt will hover over that beautiful land, and peace and prosperity be far from its borders.

We hope that the Ku-Klux act will be carried into strict force by the government. Many laws are passed that become inoperative, for the reason that they were never enforced. We sincerely hope that this one is not to be placed in the same catagory. It is full time that so much Federal clemency and oversight was being done away with, and that the shedding of innocent blood was prevented by necessary force.

An eminent law writer of England, while treating of the beauties of the form of government of Great Britan, said: "Like three distinct powers in mechanics they (the House of Lords, the House of Commons and the King) impel jointly the machine of government in a direction different from what either, acting by itself would have done; but at the same time in a direction partaking of each and formed out of all; a direction which constitutes the true line of the liberty and happiness of the community." Writers on constitutional esthetics, while portraying the necessity of the division of the government of the United States into three branches, viz: the executive, legislative and the judiciary, have sought to adopt the above beautiful paraphrase to illustrate the fine theory of separating these powers of government, so as to make them independent one of the other, each powerless itself.

The following decision was rendered by the Supreme court of this State relative to the responsibility of railroads in certain cases. The case was taken up from Davis county:

"When a railway company is authorized to operate its line with locomotives propelled by steam, generated by fire, and uses a locomotive provided with all the most approved appliances in use for preventing injuries, by the escape and communication of fire therefrom, in good order, and operated by competent and careful servants of the company, and owing to a high wind fire escapes, and spreading, burns the property of another, this is not negligence on the part of the company."

"It is not negligence *per se* to permit standing grass and weeds to remain on a railway track.

"All the Justices concurring."

The fifth volume of the Kansas Reports will be ready for delivery by the first of May.

THE JUDICIARY.

In government, the maintenance of an honest, upright, incorruptable and unwavering judiciary is of the greatest importance. On courts of justice depend the longevity, happiness and security of society, and when they are gone, or have become iniquitous machines of tyranny, then comes a night of blood and terror.

When party spirit runs as high as it does in the United States, politics interferes, perhaps unintentionally, in the decision of the judge; and courts, like legislative bodies have their leaders, and it may happen that one individual clothed with judicial power by one decision will overturn the deliberative act of a State, or of the United States, upon which the wisdom and the labor of the greatest men of the age have been employed in its passage. People are apt to overlook the frailities and passions of the man that occupies the bench (to which they are subjected like any one else), and by reason of their superior learning and capacity recieve their decision with the faith and credence that were given to the Delphic oracles. Now their decisions and judgements should be subject to revision by some competent tribunal, responsible to the people, and should be criticised and commented upon as much as the action of any individual. To courts of justice may be attributed one half of the great crimes of history. It was the judgment of a court that doomed the immortal philosopher of Greece to drink the hemlock: When the Roman tyrant could no longer use a hired soldiery to immolate the victims of his jealously, he resorted to courts of law. When the eighth Henry of England would exercise cruel despotism under a free constitution, it was the potent power of the court that sustained him. Monarchs, Chieftans and the church have prostituted courts to their gratification of a love of revnge, and their heretical and bigoted notions of matters of State, religion and policy. The foulest crimes have been winked at by a corrupt judiciary, and every page of history is stained with their vile imprint.

Of course, in our advanced stage of progress of the present day, when the baser passions have given away to the softening influences of a higher civilization; when freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of action, untrammeled by the despotic sway of brutal men pervail; when equality of citizenship is gaining the ascendency, and the ridiculous theory that the "King can do no evil" has disappeared in the gloom of the almost forgotten past; when men have been taught their inalienable rights and propose to have them; when all these results of our modern civilization aer brought to view, no one can reasonably expect a repetition of the enormous crimes done in the name of justice, as are recounted on the page of history; still, men have the same love of money, the same love of power and the same frailties and prejudices that belonged to those of the past, and in a milder form, perhaps, are liable to make courts of justice engines of the most absolute injustice.

Hence, men that are to fill judicial offices should be known as men of the greatest integrity and honesty, known as such among their neighbors in the common walks of life; known as such in official position, and tried in "many a well fought field" of worldly experience, having ever borne the palm of true manhood as well as that of an incorruptable heart. These attributes are far more important than the popular notion of legal acumen, and juridicial knowledge, and learning.

KANSAS CLAIMS.—The commission which recently sat at Leavenworth for the purpose of examining the claims of Kansas against the General Government for furnishing troops during the war, has reported to the Secretary of War and by him to Congress.

From the report it appears that the total amount assumed by the State for the expense of equipping the Kansas militia was $534,998, and that the balance due the State from the United States is $337,654, classed as follows: Equipping, $17,943; arming, $24,647; subsistence, $9,128; transportation, $50,495; paying troops, $260,251.

It is reported that I. S. Kalloek is about to erect a mammoth hotel in Denver City. It has also been reported to us that he was about to spend the summer in Colorado with his family; take a trip to Europe; and to start a "broad gauged, some punpkins newspaper" at Lawrence, associated with Sidney Clarke. The latter fact startled us at its being so funny; the former facts made us conclude that Isaac was an ubiquitous, omnipresent, and ever ready Jack-of-all-trades.

The news from France is conflicting. Each of the contending parties gain advantages in the conflict and then lose them. The wildest disorder prevails. Thousands of Parisan citizens leave the city daily, although the utmost precaution is taken to prevent it. Everything is gloomy indeed.

It is stated that Garibaldi, and his sons, have declined to fight, except against a foreign enemy, and will not participate in the outrages of the *sans culottes* in Paris. They decline to lead the rebels, or have anything to do with them.

Hon. D. P. Lowe has dispatched that the Price Raid commission have reported, allowing three hundred and thirty seven thousand dollars as due the State. The "Price raiders" will be glad to learn that their long ignored claims are soon to be settled.

We understand that C. E. Bowen, Esq. late assistant superintendent of the Northern Central road of Pennsylvania, has been appointed and accepted the position of superintendent of the Kansas Pacific, made vacant by the resignation of Col. Anderson. Mr. Bowen is a thoroughly efficient rail-road man of large experience, and stands high in the railroad profession at the East. The many friends of the Kansas Pacific in this State will give him a cordial welcome to his new field of labor.—*Lawrence Tribune.*

The opinion is quite prevalent among a number of leading senators at Washington that an extra session of the senate will be called about the middle of May, to act upon such propositions as the joint high commission may determine upon.

Hovey Lowman, Esq., late of the Leavenworth *Times*, has accepted a call to edit the Lawrence *Tribune* and manage that establishment.

The type on which is printed the White Cloud *Chief* has been in use sixteen years.

The peach crop is promising in Franklin county.

I. O. O. F. Celebration.

The Grand Lodge of the United States having designated Wednesday, April 26th, the Fifty-second Anniversary of the Institution of the I. O. O. F., as a day of general thanksgiving and rejoicing, Salina Lodge No. 28 will celebrate the day in the following manner, viz:

The members of the Lodge and invited members will assemble at the Lodge room at one o'clock P. M., and at two P. M. will form into procession on Ash street, their right resting on Santa Fe Avenue, and proceed to the Presbyterian church, preceded by the Salina brass band, where the following exercises will be observed:

Opening Ode, to be sung by the entire brotherhood, standing.
Prayer by the Chaplain.
Vocal Music.
Oration by Rev. J. Boynton.
Vocal Music.
Benediction.

After the close of exercises in the church, Order will form into procession and return to the Lodge room.

The following named gentlemen are appointed a

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION:
B. J. F. HANNA,
CICERO POST,
J. I. NORTON,
J. LUBRERS,
O. SEITZ.

MARSHAL OF THE DAY:
B. J. F. HANNA.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
R. H. BISHOP,
C. W. TRESSIN,
C. E. FAULKNER.

Bids Invited.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, LINCOLN CO., KANSAS, } POTTERSBURGH, April 8th, 1871. }

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 17th next, for building a court house at the county seat of said county.

SPECIFICATIONS.—The building is to be 20 by 30 feet on the ground, with walls seventeen feet high, and to be of stone, as follows: The walls for a foundation to be two feet high and two feet thick, the foot below and one above the surface of the ground; the walls for the first story to be eight feet high and eighteen inches thick; the walls for the second story to be seven feet high and sixteen inches thick; the first story to have a double door in front, two windows on each side, a good and substantial door, the walls to be plastered and to be ceiled overhead with lumber; the second story to have a floor, two windows on each side and two windows in the front end, the walls to be plastered and to be plastered (or ceiled with lumber) overhead, and to be divided by partitions into three rooms, with stairs leading up to them from the outside of the building, and the whole to be covered with a good shingled roof; the lumber used in the building must be good, seasoned pine lumber; the walls of the building to be laid in lime mortar, and the house to be completed in a *good, workmanlike manner* by the 15th day of August thereafter, and to be paid for (when so completed) in county orders, at a price not to exceed $1,600.

Proposals will be sealed and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Building Court House," and forwarded by mail or otherwise.

The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject bids, either in whole or in part.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal, at Pottersburgh, in said county, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1871.

A. S. POTTER, County Clerk.

Statement of Bills Allowed

By the Board of County Commissioners of Saline county, Kansas, at a special session, held on the 11th, 12th and 13th of April, A. D. 1871:

William Bishop, Judge of Election,			$3 00
D. E. Fuller,	"	"	2 00
Eric Forse,	"	"	4 40
A P Collins,	"	"	4 00
W D McDonald,	"	"	4 50
Joseph Polley,	"	"	3 40
Ernst Hobneck,	"	"	2 00
Oke Hawkenson,	"	"	2 00
James Waddle,	"	"	2 00
Thomas Berijan,	"	"	2 00
David Reese,	"	"	4 10
James Smith,	"	"	3 80
John Spurgin,	"	"	2 00
Robt Martin,	"	"	2 00
D Mulligan,	"	"	2 00
James Garvin, Clerk of Election,			2 00
Jeim McPhail,	"	"	2 00
J P Johnson,	"	"	2 00
J T Hayward,	"	"	2 00
R M Winsatt,	"	"	2 00
Morgan L Greene,	"	"	2 00
Len Curse,	"	"	2 00
C R Underwood, Road Viewer,			2 00
Robt S See,	"	"	2 00
D R Wagstaff,	"	"	2 00
C L Hussey,	"	"	2 00
C L Hussey,	"	"	2 00
Robert S See,	"	"	2 00
Joseph Coburn,	"	"	2 00
John Trulock, Chairman,			2 00
Robert S See,	"	"	2 00
Jno Woodward,	"	"	2 00
H Hall,	"	"	2 00
Phillip Miller,	"	"	2 00
Joseph Coburn,	"	"	2 00
James R Tolle, Marker,			2 00
Chas Holtsman,	"		2 00
L O Wight, County Surveyor,			8 00
O S Wight,	"	"	14 00
O S Wight,	"	"	6 00
S Amrine, Cash Bills Paid,			190 15
S Amrine,	"	"	20 15
S Amrine,	"	"	400 94
S Amrine,	"	"	87 94
G C Probert, Merchandise,			52 70
H C Stanley, Work on Court House,			11 75
Ryman & Anderson, Trees,			90 00
J B Groger, Medical Services,			4 00
J B Groger,	"	"	22 50
J E Lull,	"	"	10 00
Nelson Chaffee, Work on Court House Yard,			52 00
Crane & Byron, Stationery,			55 05
State of Kansas vs. Sarah Fitzgerald,			31 65
State of Kansas vs. Sarah Fitzgerald,			37 00
State of Kansas vs. Andrew Haltig,			10 00
John Lytle, Boarding Poor,			18 00
A H Thompson,	"	"	16 55
State of Kansas vs. Henry B. Merrill,			30 00
State of Kansas vs. John Doe and Richard Roe,			1 40
State of Kansas vs. Jno Stang and Joseph Mullen,			11 90
Witnesses in case of W Russell, an adjudged lunatic			10 05
Salina Herald, Printing,			39 00
Kansas State Record, Printing,			71 05
J W Russell,	"	"	4 00
C T Chamberlen & Co.,	"	"	74 00
J G Mohler, Attorney's Fees,			8 00
J G Mohler,	"	"	1 50
J G Mohler, quarterly salary as County Attorney,			250 00
J W Russell, Sheriff,			59 10
J W Russell,	"	"	33 95
A Sheldon, Register,			5 00
J G Mohler, County Attorney's Fees,			125 00
A P Collins, County Superintendent of Pub. Ins.,			34 75
O H Thorstersburg, Road Overseer,			2 00
Wm E Grier, Drawing Jurors,			2 00
A Sheldon, School Examiner,			6 00
State Insane Asylum, Acct B Worth,			47 55
J W Russell, Sheriff,			2 00
J W Russell,	"	"	68 00
J G Mohler, County Attorney's Fees,			12 50
Sheldon Bros., Coal,			22 85
Jacob Van Antwerp, Sheriff Riley county,			7 00
Riley County, Jail Rent,			3 25
Chas C Culp, Express Charges,			1 25
A Sheldon, Register,			1 50
E B Fish & Co., Wood,			10 50
E L Norton, Drawing Jurors,			2 00
Chas C Culp, Express Charges,			1 00
J W Russell, Drawing Jurors,			2 00
H Dilliker, Poor Bill,			15 00
Anna Johnson, Lunatic,			30 00
Jacob Dewitt, Merchandise,			67 04
R G Amann, Boarding Prisoners,			3 00
John Sherrin, Merchandise for Poor,			4 70
John Sherrin,	"	"	5 50
Hamlin & Woolley,	"	"	61 25
Lotz & Holland,			23 50
James Smith, Overseer of Poor,			21 33
A M Campbell & Co., Merchandise for Poor,			24 80
Lotz & Holland,	"	"	33 00
J M & B L Wilson,	"	"	17 75
S T Watson,	"	"	10 00
John Sherrin,	"	"	4 00
Christin Rosswell, Boarding Poor,			10 00
State of Kansas vs. H De Tomley			8 45
Norton & Conrad, Work on Court House,			49 25
George C Probert, Chandeliers,			38 50
V Bittman, Clerk of Election,			2 00
F H Wildman, Judge of Election,			3 00
State of Kansas vs. R C McLean,			50 00
State of Kansas vs. Chas D Brandon,			201 35
David Beebe, County Clerk's Fees,			184 10
J C Terry, County Commissioner,			24 00
M D Slocum,	"	"	34 00
T D Wickersham, County Commissioner,			15 00
Total Amount Allowed,			$3,216 93

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
COUNTY OF SALINE, }

I, David Beebe, County Clerk in and for said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct list of the bills allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at a special session, held on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of April, A. D. 1871.

Dated at Salina, Kansas, this 18th day of April, A. D. 1871. DAVID BEEBE, County Clerk.
By C. C. CULP, Deputy.

CHARLES GOETHALS,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Shot Guns, Rifles and Revolvers
OF ALL KINDS.
REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY. Special attention given to
Sewing Machines.
30, 32, SANTA FE AVENUE, SALINA, KANSAS.

JOHN W. BERKS'
KANSAS CENTRAL LAND AGENCY,
At Salina, Saline County, Kansas.
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD LAND AGENT AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
HAS NOW FOR SALE
GRAIN FARMS, STOCK FARMS, FRUIT FARMS, PRAIRIE CLAIMS, TIMBER CLAIMS, TIMBER LANDS, BOTTOM LANDS, BUSINESS HOUSES, DWELLING HOUSES.
Cattle Ranches, WITH TIMBER AND RUNNING WATER, in all Directions, far and near.
City Lots, IN GOOD LOCATIONS, AND IMPROVED PROPERTY, in Salina, Brookville, Ellsworth, Lindsey, Solomon City, etc., for sale at all times.

IMPROVED LAND—SALINE COUNTY.

64.
160 acres bottom, one mile south of Salina, adjoining the Fair Ground; 30 acres old land, two-roomed house, good well, corral and one mile of wire fence. $5,500.

69.
160 acres bottom, one and a half miles northeast of Salina, (the w hf of the se qr and the sw of ne and se of nw of section 6, t 14, r 2 w,) 70 acres broke, 20 enclosed and a well of good water, the railroad crosses the land. $25 cash; or $25 one-half cash, balance on time.

91.
80 acres bottom, near Saline River, four and a half miles northwest of Salina, (being the n hf of nw qr section 23, t 15, r 3 w); house part log, good well, hedge all around the land, 15 acres old land. $700 cash, or half cash balance 3 months at ten per cent.

100.
VALUABLE STOCK RANCHE—IMPROVED.
1,627 20-100 acres in a body, fourteen miles southeast of Salina, eighteen miles southwest of Solomon City, both on the Kansas Pacific Railway. This tract of land embraces an entire valley, averaging a half mile wide, through which runs a stream of never-failing water, three and and one-half miles long, with branches of from one-half mile to one and a half miles long. The main creek is lined with timber its entire length, principally with cottonwood, elm and a handsome grove of walnut; 500 posts have been made this season from the down wood and 2,000 more may be had without cutting a live tree. There is a large bank of gypsum on the land and good building stone in abundance. About half of this tract is bottom land, balance gently rolling and sloping prairie and commanding, as it does, a range of country for miles around, is unsurpassed for an extensive cattle or sheep ranche. If sold the owner will give possession of a government quarter section adjoining the tract, upon which is a small house; five acres broke, 300 apple trees, 50 peach, also crab apples, small fruits, &c., &c., with stove, utensils, plow chains, yokes, &c. Price $11,000 cash to give warranty deed; or $1,267 may remain at six per cent., balance cash; or one-fifth cash, balance on long time at ten per cent.

106.
640 acres bottom and gently sloping prairie on Gypsum Creek, six miles southeast of Salina, some south of Solomon City; nicely painted pine house of two rooms, good well at door fourteen feet deep and stoned up, pine barn, two corrals, 30 acres old land, ground broke for hedge around the land, 150 fruit trees, &c.; two creeks (Gypsum and Stagg's) crosses the land, with unfailing water and plenty of timber, (section 15, t 16, r 1 w). Will make a handsome home, a good grain farm or stock ranche, as there is extensive range adjacent. $12 per acre; $2,000 may remain three years at six per cent.

146.
160 acres handsome prairie, seven miles southwest of Salina, (ne qr s 17, t 15, r 3 w); ten acres old land, also large lines broke. Farms all about it. $8 per acre, $543 cash, balance on long time.

161.
320 acres bottom and gently sloping prairie in Gypsum Valley, fourteen miles southeast of Salina, some southwest of Solomon City; in a fine neighborhood, farms all about it and next to Pilsy postoffice, one-qr mile from timber on Gypsum creek, two miles from Salina, also ground broke for a hedge, new buildings (stable and barn, the owner now occupying the latter with his family,) a fine stream along the south and east lines. Will make a handsome home. $10 per acre; $1,880 cash, balance on long time.

197.
167 acres handsome prairie, ten miles south of Salina, (the se qr of section 27, t 15, r 3 w); nine house 14x16 planked and tied, small log stable, two acres broke and a well of good water. $8 per acre; $500 cash, balance on long time.

207.
80 acres bottom near Smoky Hill River, eight miles east of Salina, (the n hf of the ne qr of section 1, t 14, r 2 w); frame house 16x18, with kitchen lean, planked lumber stable 20x14, granery 8x12, good well, 40 acres old land, one-half mile hedge, posts and rails to enclose the place, plenty of fruit, &c. $1,250 cash; or $600 cash, balance six months at ten per cent.

271.
320 acres bottom, seven miles east of Salina, on county road (being the n hf of the nw qr of section 7, t 14, r 1 w, the e hf of the se qr of section 1, t 14, range 2, w, and the ne qr of section 12, t 14, r 2 w); hewn log house 18x30, three rooms, good cellar, good well under cover at kitchen door, log granery, stone stable 14x32 feet, about 60 fruit trees some six years old, orchard surrounded by forest trees, a mile of post and rail fence, a half mile of hedge three years old; the Smoky Hill River forms the north and northwest boundary and is lined with timber, 75 acres of old land. $5,500 cash.

274.
160 acres bottom and prairie, five miles east of Salina, on county road (the w hf of ne qr and w hf of se qr of section 11, t 14, r 2 w); hewn log house 14x16, log stable 14x20, pine granery 7x14, cow stable 14x14, hewn house, good well, 15 fruit trees five years old, small fruits, orchard enclosed, 30 acres broke besides, also 15 acres enclosed for pasture, 70 rods hedge three years old; the Smoky Hill River runs through the land, with a branch, also about 30 acres timber. $4,500 cash; or half cash, balance one and two years at ten per cent. Will sell stock, implements, &c.

276.
175 acres bottom, seven miles east of Salina, six southwest of Solomon City (the s hf of ne qr and w hf of se qr of section 1 and a fraction of ne qr of section 12, t 14, r 2 w); hewn log house, good well, large corral, shelter for stock, &c., 35 acres old land, a mile of hedge two and three years old and some temporary fencing; the Smoky Hill River forms the boundary line for a mile, a large quantity of timber, some hard wood. $20 per acre cash; or $1,500 may remain one and two years at seven per cent.

WILD LANDS—SALINE COUNTY.

51.
160 acres smooth prairie, seven miles southwest of Salina (being the se qr of section 13, t 15, r 4 w); farms all about it. $7 per acre, one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

52.
320 acres bottom and sloping prairie, with water and scattering timber on branch of Spring Creek, four and a half miles southeast of Brookville, the end of the second division of the Kansas Pacific Railway (being the e hf of section 35, t 15, r 5 w); would make a fine stock ranche. $8 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

54.
160 acres smooth prairie, in good neighborhood, seventeen miles southwest of Salina, eight miles south of Bavaria on the railway, ten miles from Brookville, two from Falun postoffice (being the se qr section 21 t 16 r 4 w). $5 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on time.

55.
154 50-100 all bottom, on branch of Elm Creek, eleven miles south of the railroad, twelve from Brookville (being the nw qr of section 31, t 16, r 4 w); running water and scattering timber, a good stock place. $1,900; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

56.
157 53-100 acres bottom and prairie (the nw qr of section 3, t 16, r 5 w); water and a few trees on branch of Spring Creek, five miles south of Brookville. $1,300; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

57.
160 acres prairie, bottom and water, five miles south of Brookville (the sw qr of section 3, t 16, r 5 w). $5 per acre; $416 cash, balance on long time.

58.
326 52-100 acres fair rolling prairie, eleven miles southeast of Salina, a mile from timber on Gypsum Creek, in a good neighborhood (the n hf of section 19, t 15, r1 w). $6 per; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

59.
324 78-100 acres, smooth prairie, with good farms adjoining it on all sides, twelve miles southeast of Salina (the n hf of section 31, t 15, r 1 w). $6 per acre; $960 cash, balance on long time.

60.
640 92-100 acres rolling prairie, thirteen miles southeast of Salina (section 1, t 16, r 2 w), a half mile from timber, creek on north and south sides. $5 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

61.
320 acres smooth prairie, fourteen miles south of Salina, one mile from the Smoky Hill River (being the e hf of section 29, t 16, r 2 w); living water. $6 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

62.
640 acres handsome prairie and bottom, twelve miles southwest of Salina, five from Bavaria and six from Brookville, on the railroad (being section 33, t 15, r 4 w); living water. $6 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

63.
640 acres rolling prairie and bottom, ten miles southwest of Salina, three from Bavaria and six from Brookville (being section 21, t 15, r 4 w); a good stream of water, would make a good stock farm. $4 per acre $1,044 cash balance on long time.

68.
160 acres bottom (the se qr of section 33, t 16, r 1 w); Gypsum Creek crosses the southwest corner, fair timber. $7 per acre; $480 cash, balance on long time.

93.
160 acres splendid prairie, six miles northwest of Salina (the sw qr of section 20, t 14, r 3 w). $6 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

96.
160 acres bottom and prairie, nine miles northwest of Salina, four north of Bavaria on railway, Mulberry Creek runs through, with fair timber (being the sw qr of section 33, t 15, r 4 w). $7 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

101.
160 acres bottom, on Kansas Pacific Railway, two miles east of Salina (the w hf of nw qr of ne and e hf of se qr of section 5 t 14 r 2 w). $125 per acre cash; or one-third cash, balance in two years at ten per cent.

104.
160 acres bottom, and sloping prairie, adjoining Brookville and the stock yards and facing the town (the sw qr of section 11, t 15, r 1 w); good stream of water in the northeast corner. $72 per acre; $468 cash, balance on long time. Or will sell the east half at $12 per acre, or west half at $15 per acre. It might be divided into acre lots and sold at a great advance.

109.
628 48-100 acres bottom, on Kansas Pacific Railway, two miles east of Brookville (sec. 7, t 15, r 4 w); Spring Creek forks on the land, farms all about it. $10 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

124.
320 acres bottom, five miles northwest of Salina, one quarter of a mile from timber on Saline River (being the w hf of section 21, t 14, r 3 w); $10 per acre; $1,920 cash, balance on long time.

125.
120 acres bottom on Saline River, which runs through the land (the nw of se qr, the sw of se and se of se of section 16, t 15, r 5 w); first-class timber in abundance, three miles northwest of Salina. $10 per acre; $864 cash, balance on long time.

126.
640 acres rolling prairie, seven miles northwest of Salina and one mile from Mulberry Creek (being section 36, t 15, r 4 w). $5 per acre; $1,420 cash, balance on very long time.

127.
80 acres bottom, twelve miles south of Salina (the e hf of the se qr of section 15, t 16, r 3 w). $54 per acre; $230 cash, balance on long time.

128.
320 acres, all bottom, on Solomon River, four miles west of Solomon City (the w hf of section 8, t 13, r 1 w). $6 per acre cash.

130.
320 acres nearly all bottom, eight miles east of Salina, the same southwest of Solomon City, one mile from the Smoky Hill River and one-fourth of a mile of Gypsum Creek (the n hf of section 16, t 14, r 1 w). $2,000; $1,100 cash, balance on long time.

132.
162 50-100 acres handsome prairie and bottom, one mile from timber on Solomon River, eight miles north of Salina, the same from Solomon City (the nw qr of section 3, t 13, r 2 w); plenty of water running through it, a few trees. $6 per acre; $453 cash, balance on long time.

135.
80 acres strong bottom, on Smoky Hill River, six miles east of Salina, one mile from the railway (the e hf of sw qr of section 1, t 14, r 2 w). $10 per acre; $416 cash, balance on long time.

147.
160 acres prairie, fourteen miles southwest of Salina (the ne qr of section 13, t 16, r 4 w); in good neighborhood, a quarter of a mile from timber. $3 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

149.
160 acres rolling prairie, one-half mile from Bavaria, on railway, nine miles west of Salina (the ne qr of section 35, t 14, r 4 w). $6 per acre; $448 cash, balance on long time.

156.
A SPLENDID STOCK RANCHE.
627 20-100 acres bottom and prairie, fourteen miles southeast of Salina, same from Solomon City, two miles from Pilsy postoffice and in the best neighborhood in the county (being section 7, t 15, r 1 w); a broad creek crosses it for a mile and a half, with timber its entire length (cottonwood, elm and a fine grove of walnut), also good building stone and a fine bed of gypsum. $10 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

157.
160 acres handsome bottom and gently sloping prairie, seven miles southeast of Salina (the ne qr of section 11, t 15, r 2 w); good stream of water, at least a dozen springs and plenty of building stone, farms all about it and a fine neighborhood. $8 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

166.
160 acres bottom, on Gypsum Creek, which runs through it, twelve miles southeast of Salina, the same from Solomon City (the sw qr of section 27, t 15, r 1 w); timber in abundance. $8 per acre; $576 cash, balance on long time.

170.
167 acres and a fraction, all bottom, touching the Saline River, nine miles northwest of Salina (being the w hf of the ne qr of section 6 t 13 r 2 w and the e hf of the se qr of section 1 t 13 r 1 w). Price $1,086 cash.

177.
160 acres smooth prairie, sloping south, six miles southwest of Salina (the se qr of section 1 t 15 r 4 w); good neighborhood. $4 per acre; $352 cash, balance on long time.

178.
160 acres handsome prairie, six miles southwest of Salina (the southwest qr of section 1 t 15 r 4 w). $4 per acre; $480 cash, balance on long time.

189.
320 acres bottom and sloping prairie, one and a half miles from timber on the Saline River, five miles northwest from Salina (the e hf of section 29 t 13 r 3 w). $6 per acre; $960 cash, balance on long time.

191.
80 acres smooth prairie and bottom, twelve miles south of Salina, on Thorne Creek, near the Smoky Hill River (the se of sw and sw of se of section 3 t 16 r 2 w), adjoining improved places, some timber. $7 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

192.
40 acres all bottom (the se of se of section 34 t 16 r 2 w); Thorne Creek runs through it. $7 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

193.
160 acres smooth sloping prairie and bottom, twelve miles south of Salina (the nw qr of section 3 t 16 r 2 w). $6 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

194.
320 acres bottom and prairie (the e hf of section 9 t 16 r 2 w); Thorne Creek runs through it. $6 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

195.
320 acres gently rolling prairie and bottom, sixteen miles south of Salina, one-half mile from Smoky Hill River (the e hf of section 31 t 16 r 2 w). Pee-Vo Creek runs through the place, plenty of fire wood. $5 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance on long time.

299.
160 acres bottom on Saline River, four and one-half miles northwest of Salina (the nw of section 22 t 15 r 3 w). $8 per acre cash.

224.
640 acres prairie, sloping south, one-half mile from timber on Saline River, six miles south of Salina (being section 10 t 15 r 3 w