THE JOURNAL.

Official Organ of Saline County and the City of Salina.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1883.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff,
C. S. RADCLIFF.

For County Clerk,
JOSEPH SARGENT.

For County Treasurer, both short and long terms,
J. B. HAMILTON.

For Register of Deeds,
L. F. PARSONS.

For Surveyor,
F. L. WEAVER.

For Coroner,
J. B. GROGER.

For County Commissioner, (3d district,)
SILAS K. SEGER.

IT is believed that "wine, women, and wool" beat the Republicans in Ohio. It was ever thus.

AT Leavenworth, Thursday, the United States Grand Jury found a true bill against Oklahoma Payne.

THE jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty" in the Sessions legislative bribery case at Albany, New York, Thursday night.

THE passage of the Equalization of bounties bill would put some five or six millions of dollars into circulation in the State of Kansas alone.

THE *Courier-Journal* names the three candidates of the Democracy in '84 as McDonald, Hoadly, and Cleveland, with a preference for the first-named.

ONCE upon a time Napoleon said: "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar." It may be as safely said: "Scratch a Sorehead and you will find an Impromptu."

WEDNESDAY the lower house of the Washington Territory Legislature, by a vote of 14 to 7, passed a bill giving women the right of suffrage on an equality with men.

THE returns in the office of the Adjutant General of Kansas show that there are about 90,000 old soldiers and sailors in the State, 20,000 widows and 10,000 soldiers, orphans.

BEECHER has told Butler what he thinks of him. Ben's reply is: "I would like a tanned piece of Harry Ward's hide." All on account of that supposed lack of "high moral principle."

THE Kansas Railway Commissioners have decided not to reopen the Beloit case—the decision reducing freight rates, but consented it should not go into effect until after a conference with the railway managers Nov. 6.

THURSDAY the Society of the Army of the Tennessee decided to hold the next meeting at Lake Minnetonka, near Minneapolis. General Grant will be the orator of the occasion. General Sherman was elected President.

MANY a man who was a lad twenty years ago can recall with much pleasure those thrilling books of adventure written by Capt. Mayne Reid. Those same persons will hear with regret of the death of the novelist, which occurred last Monday. He was 65 years old.

THE African Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, embracing several Western States, in session at Denver, discussed the recent decision of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court on the civil rights bill, and denounced it in the strongest terms. Several incendiary speeches were made. A bishop declared if negroes' rights were thus to be trampled upon revolutions would be the result.

BEFORE the Senate Labor Investigating Committee at Boston, Friday, Charles T. Chance testified that he had seen the tanned skins of several women, and that the business had been carried on for at least eighteen years, but lately has been increasing. He designated the tanneries where the human "hides" had been perfected, and stated the proprietors themselves did most of the work on them.

IN a recent number of the *North American Review* Dr. William A. Hammond opposed the enfranchisement of women upon scientific ground and in the November number of the same periodical four able female advocates of the cause reply to his arguments, and it must be admitted that as debaters they carry off the palm of victory. Boys, guess we'll have to come to it.

ALONG the Indiana State line you can see nothing but snakes, by regiments, brigades, divisions and corps, marching into Ohio. It is to be inferred that the primal cause of this immigration is the Democratic free whiskey, which prevails in Ohio. The Republican party was the St. Patrick of the position, and the snakes with the free whiskey will never go, until the power of Republicanism is restored in the land.

IT may not be out of place to ask why there is any occasion for displaying so many Democratic roosters over Ohio just at present, after contemplating the following "matters of record," which show that it is not the first time the Democrats have carried the state:

In 1849-50-51-52 and '53 they carried the State by round majorities. They again elected their ticket in 1873 and '74. In 1882 the majority was 19,115 votes, while in 1883 it is 9,893.

AT a meeting of the colored people in Washington, called to consider the Supreme Court decision on the civil rights bill, Bob Ingersoll made a long speech, in which he stated the decision was unworthy of the Supreme Court. He requested the colored people not to blame the Republican party until they saw whether or not it would endorse the action of the court. The Republican party will certainly do all in its power to give perfect equality to the black man and do again what has been undone by a court. It is also as certain that the Democrats will take a neutral ground like cowards, and try to gain strength from the failure of this Republican measure. The black man can expect no favors from them.

THE brewer's occupation will soon be gone. A graduate of a German Agricultural College—now a resident of Dakota, has discovered that by feeding a cow on hops, malt and corn, she will yield milk which, jugged and corked for a day or so, yields a good quality of lager beer. No doubt the prohibitionists, even, will agree to that kind of brewery on every hill-top and in every valley. Strained through an udder, that kind of beer ought to be harmless and perfectly acceptable even to a te-totaller.

CIVIL RIGHTS LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct., 15.—The most important decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day was that in the five cases commonly known as the civil rights cases which were submitted to the court on printed arguments about a year ago. The titles to these cases and the States from which they came are as follows:

No. 1. The United States against Murray Stanley, from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas. No. 2. The United States against Michael Ryan, from the United States Circuit Court for the District of California. No. 3. The United States against Samuel Nichols, from the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri. No. 260. The United States against Samuel D. Singleton, from the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York; and No. 28. Richard A. Robinson and wife against the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Tennessee.

These cases were all based on the first and second sections of the civil rights act of 1875, and were respectively prosecutions under that act for not admitting certain colored persons to equal accomodations and privileges in inns and hotels; in railroad cars and in theatres.

THE DEFENSE SET UP

in every case was the alleged unconstitutionality of the law. The first and second sections of the act, which were the parts directly in controversy, are as follows:

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

The second sections provides that any person who violates the first section shall be liable to forfeit $500 for each offense, to be recovered in civil action, and also to a penalty of from $500 to $1,000 fine, or imprisonment from thirty days to a year, to be enforced in criminal prosecution. Exclusive jurisdiction is given to district and circuit courts of the United States in the cases arising under the law. The right and privileges claimed by and denied to colored persons in these cases were full and equal accommodations in hotels, in ladies' cars on railway trains, and in the dress circle in theatres.

The Court in a long and carefully prepared

OPINION BY JUSTICE BRADLEY HOLDS,

1. That Congress had no constitutional authority to pass the sections in question under either the thirteenth or fourteenth amendments to the Constitution.

2. That the fourteenth amendment is prohibitory upon States only, and that the legislation authorized to be adopted by Congress for enforcing that amendment is not direct legislation on matters respecting which States are prohibited from making or enforcing certain laws or doing certain acts, but is corrective legislation necessary or proper for counteracting and redressing the effect of such law or acts; that in forbidding the States, for example, to deprive any person of liberty or property without due process of law, and giving Congress power to enforce prohibition, it was not intended to give Congress the power to provide due process of law for the protection of life, liberty, and property, which would embrace almost all the subjects of legislation, but to provide modes of redress for counteracting the operation and effect of the State laws obnoxious to prohibition.

3. That the thirteenth amendment gives no power to Congress to pass the sections referred to, because that amendment relates only to

SLAVERY AND INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE,

which it abolishes, and gives Congress the power to pass laws for its enforcement; that this power only extends to the subject matter of the amendment itself—namely, slavery and involuntary servitude, and the necessary incidents and consequences of those conditions; that it has nothing to do with different races or colors, but only refers to slavery, the legal equality of the different races and classes of citizens being provided for in fourteenth amendment, which prohibits states from doing anything to intefere with such equality; that it is no infringement of the thirteenth amendment to refuse to any person equal accommodations and privileges in an inn or place of public entertainment, however it may be violative of his legal rights; that it imposes upon him no badge of slavery or involuntary servitude, which implies some sort of subjection of one person to another and the incapacity incident thereto, such as inability to hold property, to make contracts, to be parties in court, etc., and that if the original civil rights act which abolished these incapacities might be supported by the thirteenth amendment it does not therefore follow that the act of 1874 can be supported by it.

4. That this decision affects only the validity of the law in the States and not in the Territories or District of Columbia, where the legislative power of Congress is unlimited, and it does not undertake to decide what Congress might or might not do, under the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, the law not being drawn with any such view.

5. That it is the opinion of the Court that the first and second acts of Congress of March 1, 1875, entitled "An act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights," are unconstitutional and void, and judgment should be rendered accordingly.

JUSTICE HARLAN'S OPINION.

At the conclusion of the reading of Judge Bradley's opinion, which occupied more than an hour, Justice Harlan said under ordinary circumstances and in an ordinary case he should hesitate to set up his individual opinion in opposition to his eight colleagues, but in view of what he thought the people of this country wished to accomplish, what they tried to accomplish, and what they believed they had accomplished by means of the legislation, he must express his dissent from the opinion of the court. He had not time since hearing that opinion to prepare a statement of the grounds of his dissent, but he should prepare and file one as soon as possible, and in the meantime desired to put upon record this expression of his individual judgment.

It is related of a Mr. Addington, a son of Judge Addington, of Buffalo, that when standing on Luna Island, just above the Falls of Niagara, with a Miss De Forrest and her little sister, he seized the latter blayfully, and, holding her over the brink, threatened to toss her into the river. The child, in a spasm of terror, sprung from his arms and fell into the edge of the fatal current. Instantly young Addington bounded after her, succeeded in seizing her, and caught a frail bush for support. Had this held they might both have been saved, but it gave way, and man and child were carried over the falls. The common traditions represent that Mr. Addington and Miss De Forrest, who was a very lovely young lady, were engaged to be married, and that in consequence of the terrible fate of her lover and sister she became insane. This was in 1844, or thereabouts.

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY.

Upon a Subject of Vital Interest, Affecting the Welfare of All.

The following remarkable letter from one of the leading and best known scientific writers of the present day is specially significant, and should be of unusual value to all readers who desire to keep pace with the march of modern discoveries and events:

"A general demand for reformation is one of the most distinctive characteristics of the nineteenth century. The common people, as well as the more enlightened and refined, cry out with no uncertain voice to be emancipated from the slavery of conservatism and superstition which has held the masses in gross ignorance during a large portion of the world's history, and in the time of the 'Dark Ages' came near obliterating the last glimmer of truth. Dogmatic assertions and blind empiricism are losing caste among all classes of all countries. People are beginning to think for themselves, and to regard authority much less than argument. Men and women are no longer willing that a few individuals should dictate to them what must be their sentiments and opinions. They claim the right to solve for themselves the great questions of the day and demand that the general good of humanity shall be respected. As the result of this general awakening, we see, on every hand, unmistakable evidences of reformatory action. People who, a few years ago, endured suffering the most intense in the name of duty, now realize the utter foolishness of such a course. Men who were under the bondage of bigoted advisers allowed their health to depart; suffered their constitutions to become undermined and finally die as martyrs to a false system of treatment. There are millions of people filling untimely graves who might have lived to a green old age had their original troubles been taken in time or properly treated. There are thousands of people to-day, thoughtlessly enduring the first symptoms of some serious malady and without the slightest realization of the danger that is before them. They have occasional headaches; a lack of appetite one day and a ravenous one the next, or an unaccountable feeling of weariness, sometimes accompanied by nausea and attribute all these troubles to a 'slight cold' or malaria. It is high time that people awoke to a knowledge of the seriousness of these matters and emancipated themselves from the professional bigotry which controls them. When this is done and when all classes of physicians become liberal enough to exclude all dogmas, save that it is their duty to cure disease as quickly, and as safely as possible; to maintain no other position than that of truth honestly ascertained, and to endorse and recommend any remedy that has been found useful, no matter what its origin, there will be more quarreling among the doctors, while there will be great rejoicing throughout the world."

"I am well aware of the censure that will be meted out to me for writing this letter but I feel that I cannot be true to my honest convictions unless I extend a helping hand and endorse all that I know to be good. The extended publications for the past few years, and graphic descriptions of different diseases of the kidneys and liver have awakened the medical profession to the fact that these diseases are greatly increasing. The treatment of the doctors has been largely experimental and many of their patients have died while they were casting about for a remedy to cure them.

"It is now over two years since my attention was first called to the use of a most wonderful preparation in the treatment of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Patients had frequently asked me about the remedy and I had heard of remarkable cures effected by it, but like many others I hesitated to recommend its use. A personal friend of mine had been in poor health for some time and his application for insurance on his life had been rejected on account of Bright's disease. Chemical and microscopical examinations of his urine revealed the presence of large quantities of albumen and granular tube casts, which confirmed the correctness of the diagnosis. After trying the usual remedies, I directed him to use this preparation and was greatly surprised to observe a decided improvement within a month, and within four months, no tube casts could be discovered. At that time there was present only a trace of albumen, and he felt, as he expressed it, 'perfectly well,' and all through the influence of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy he used."

After this I prescribed this medicine in full doses in both acute and chronic nephritis, [Bright's disease] and with the most satisfactory results. My observations were neither small in number nor hastily made. They extended over several months and embraced a large number of cases which have proved so satisfactory to my mind, that I would earnestly urge upon my professional brethren the importance of giving a fair and patient trial to Warner's Safe Cure. In a large class of ailments where the blood is obviously in an unhealthy state, especially where glandular engorgements and inflammatory eruptions exist, indeed in many of those forms of chronic indisposition in which there is no evidence of organic mischief, but where the general health is depleted, the face sallow, the urine colored, constituting the condition in which the patient is said to be 'bilious' the advantage gained by the use of this remedy is remarkable. In Bright's disease it seems to act as a solvent of albumen; to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes; to wash out the epithelial debris which blocks up the *tubuli uriniferi*, and to prevent a destructive metamorphosis of tissue."

"Belonging as I do to a branch of the profession that believes that no one school of medicine knows all the truth regarding the treatment of disease, and being independent enough to select any remedy that will relieve my patients, without reference to the source from whence it comes, I am glad to acknowledge and commend the merits of this remedy thus frankly.

R. A. GUNN, M. D.

Dean and Professor of Surgery, United States Medical College of New York; editor of *Medical Tribune*; Author of Gunn's New and Improved Hand-Book of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine, etc., etc.

John Dillon, who opened at the Gillis a few days ago in "States Attorney," went up to St. Joe and made himself so beastly drunk that he could not appear in the last act. Dillon is a genius in the fullest sense of the word. He has maltreated a couple of wives and drank three men's share of whisky; is unreliable and very remarkable for brilliant bursts of worthlessness. It is very singular that he has not been called in by Providence.—*Kansas City Journal.*

New Cambria Crumbs.

And still it rains.

Is this drouthy Kansas?

W. H. Boyd is absent this week from the elevator, visiting in Omaha.

Fred Schwartzman, of Solomon City, spent Sunday here with friends.

Born unto Mr. and Mrs. John Shank a little daughter that tips the beam at ten pounds.

Miss Emma Kohr, of Brookville, was visiting her parents here Monday and Tuesday of this week.

L. H. Nothstein, of Solomon, was here Tuesday, looking at the location of our new mill in which there is so much interest manifested.

Threshers, corn shellers, and corn huskers are all taking a holiday in consequence of the late rains.

J. M. Brukaker is adding much to the beauty of his handsome residence by a fresh coat of paint.

Mrs. D. T. Rockhold, of Scandia, Republic county, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tarbell, of this place.

The young man who came from the vicinity of Salina to attend a ball and captivate the hearts of all the girls, was not successful as he anticipated, as the dance had been postponed, and among the young ladies he met he made "an'ry mash."

M. T. HEAD.

A MAGNIFICENT YIELD OF WHEAT AND SOME PRACTICAL LESSONS TO BE DRAWN FROM IT.

Chicago Farmers' Review.

The Saline County JOURNAL, Salina, Kansas, in its issue of September 13, published a column of reports from farmers in that county, recieved in response to an invitation sent out by the JOURNAL, giving their acreage in wheat the past season, kind of land on which raised, and the yield per acre. These reports analyzed present the following interesting facts and figures: Total number of acres reported, 2,634; average number of acres in wheat by each farmer, 54.8; number farming on bottom land, 17; on second bottom, 3; on upland, 31; average yield per acre of the whole, 26.7 bushels; average yield per acre on bottom land, 28.8 bushels; on second bottom, 28.4, and on upland, 22 bushels. This showing will be admitted by all to be a magnificent one for this country, in which the average yield of our wheat crop, taking several seasons in succession, is but a fraction above 12 bushels per acre, while in England the average yield in average seasons, as stated by the *Mark Lane Express*, the highest authority on the subject, is 29.5 bushels, or 2.8 bushels in excess of this exceptional yield in this one of the best wheat-growing countries in the whole country. It may be that if reports had been received from all the farmers in the county the average yield per acre would fall below that reported by the 48 farmers who responded to the invitation of the JOURNAL. A further examination of the figures shows the variation in yield per acre reported. The highest yield on bottom land was 42 bushels, and the lowest 24 bushels, a difference of 18 bushels. On second bottom the extremes are 20.55 and 36 bushels, a difference of 15.75 bushels. On upland the highest yield was 35, and the lowest 6.6 bushels, a difference of 28.4 bushels. The next lowest yield on upland reported was 11 bushels, giving a difference between it and the highest yield of 24 bushels per acre. The writer is well enough acquainted with Saline county to know that there is a remarkable uniformity in the quality of each of these three classes of soils. One acre of bottom is about as good as any other acre of bottom to be found in the county, and the same is true of the second bottom and upland. No difference in climate conditions could account for this great difference in yield, for it is all embraced in the limits of one county, and no mention is made of any local storms which damaged the crop. The difference can only be accounted for in one way. It was the result of good or poor farming, and this includes the preparation of the ground, selection of seed, and manner and time of seeding. Had all been equal to the best in each of the three divisions it would have given an average yield per acre for the whole of 37.66 bushels, an increase of nine bushels per acre over the present average. This would have given to each of the 48 farmers with his 54.8 acres, an increase of 493 bushels, and would have increased the crop on the 2,634 acres by 23,664 bushels worth to the farmers $17,748, or $370 to each, which would have been a nice sum to have realized above what his crop has given him, allowing each only an average of the whole. We have been at the pains to present the above analysis and calculations for the purpose of illustrating the losses which the country annually sustains through poor farming, and to emphasize the importance of using such improved methods that in every case the highest possible results shall be attained. Only by such means can the farmer attain the full measure of success. The day for poor farming is, it is to be hoped, passing by. *Intensive* farming must be the motto of the farmer, giving such care and attention to each crop grown as shall secure the maximum yield possible.

The Election of 1883—What is its Signification?

Republicans of Saline county, does it occur to you that the election of our county officers in a few days will tell powerfully on the great battle of 1884? Victory or defeat this fall will foreshadow the result in 1884. If we meet with defeat, then many voters, Republican at heart, will go to the polls in 1884 and vote with what seems to them, the dominant party, merely to be identified with it. Is it not time to close up our ranks and present an unbroken front to the enemy? If the election of 1882 in Kansas did not teach us a lesson, may we not take due warning from the greatly reduced majority in Iowa and our defeat in the great State of Ohio? The grand old party of freedom that guided the ship of state through the dark days of the rebellion, war and blood, and finally after saving the Nation has led it on to increased civilization and prosperity, again calls on you to "rally around the flag boys" and carry it on to victory this fall. Will you, because your party has tried to do too much, withhold your support and allow it to be defeated? Or will you once more buckle on your armor and with the shout of victory rush to the contest?

We must meet each other as brethren, we must vote *together*, vote *solid*, vote *straight*.

K.

The ladies of the Lutheran church will hold a Luther festival at the home of Mrs. T. L. Bond, Thursday, November 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited.

MRS. CARMONY, Sec.

Heywood's Mastodon Minstrel Troupe played to a large audience at the opera house last night, and to say that the audience was pleased would but faintly express it. They were deserving special praise.—*Kansas City Journal.*

This troupe will be in Salina Monday, Oct. 29.

The following is the programme for the Salina Literary, Friday Oct., 26:

Music Director, F. W. McClelland.
Reading, Mrs. J. W. Daily.
Recitation, Miss A. E. Teague.
Paper; First part, Mrs. C. P. Collins.
RECESS.
Oration, R. A. Lovitt.
Paper; Second part, Prof. T. D. Fitzpatrick.
Play, T. L. Bond, &c.
Admission ten cents.

There are several "old tickets" which the Republicans have licked. In calling for a nomination of "the old ticket" Democrats should specify which one.

The island of Chios, the chief scene of the recent great earthquake in the Levant, is particularly interesting to historical students and literary men, from the fact that it is the reputed birthplace of Homer. It was also the scene of the Turkish massacre of Scio, which sent a thrill of horror throughout the civilized world during the Greek revolution.

To Good Plasterers.

Big good plasterers wanted immediately. Apply to

T. D. WICKERSHAM,
Wittmann House.

Go to Anderson & Lindblom's tailor shop for the most stylish suits.

Go to Anderson & Lindblom's tailor shop for the most stylish suits.

A large stock of millinery and fancy goods. Buy cheap at Mrs. Murphy's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box.

Nobby suits at Solberg's.

Consumption.

It is said that 50,000 people die annually in the United States alone from this disease. In some sections of the country one death in every three is from Consumption. This can be and should be avoided; our people are too careless about an ordinary cough or cold, and other symptoms of throat and lung affections that lead to this disease. You should arrest it while it is in the germ. Two or three doses of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup will relieve an ordinary cough or cold. It does not dry up a cough like many preparations on the market and leave the disease behind it, but acts directly on the throat and bronchial tubes, removing all the phlegm and morbid matter that accumulates in the throat and lungs. It allays all irritation and renders the voice clear and distinct. Sold by Oscar Seitz

Piles

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidney or neighbor organs. At times, symptons of indigestions are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, particularly after getting warm in bed, is a very common attendant. Internal, External and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumor, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure where

New fall goods at Solberg's.

BIG MINSTREL TROUPE.

Opera House—Salina,

ONE NIGHT ONLY,

Monday, October 29,

The original and world famed

MASTODONS

21 years before the public without change of name and title. There is not a specialty in the profession which does not find its representative here: the Athlete, the Gymnast, the Acrobat and the Gladiator, in addition to Minstrel and Dramatic artists.

Admission, 50 cts.
Reserved Seats, 75 "

On sale at the usual places three days previous to entertainment.

SALINA OPERA HOUSE.

ONE PERFOMANCE ONLY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25.

CALLENDER'S COLOSSAL MINSTREL FESTIVAL.

Direct from the Baldwin Theater, San Francisco where they have just finished the most remarkable engagement ever known in the annals of minstrelsy, playing seven consecutive weeks to standing room only. This organization composes the best and most talented body of Comedians, Singers Dancers and Musicians ever under one management. Among this number we take pleasure in announcing the greatest colored minstrel living,

BILLY KERSANDS.

The Famous Mystic Drill and Clog Tournament which was admitted by the entire press of San Francisco, to be without a parallel on the stage today, will be given by

CALLENDER'S BLACK ZOUAVES.

DESCRIPTION:

A.—Dress Parade, B.—Grand Drill, C.—Clog Tournament, terminating with the following living Battle Field Pictures: 1. Awaiting the attack, 2. Skirmishing, 3. The Defense, 4. Rally by Fours, 5. The Charge, 6. The Dying Zouave.

The Great Festival will conclude with an original after-piece, entitled

THE BLACK DUDES' BALL.

NOTICE—The grand street parade by Callender's Mammoth Band and Drum Corps will be made on day of festival, namely;

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25,

Reserved seat chart now open at Whitehead & Seaman's. Prices, 50 and 75 cents—no extra and no less.

Notice.

Notice of the taking of private property for public use.

NOTICE is hereby given to all owners or persons interested in the parcels or lots of property hereinafter described, together with the names of the owners thereof as far as known, as follows:

Commencing two hundred feet south of Walnut street and two hundred and fifty feet west of Ninth street, in the city of Salina, running thence west seventy feet, south three hundred and seven feet, east seventy feet, north three hundred and seven feet to the place of beginning, owned by A. Davis and F. C. Miller.

Commencing at a point five hundred and seven feet south of Walnut street and two hundred and fifty feet; thence west seventy feet, thence south one hundred and twenty-five feet, thence east seventy feet, thence north one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, owned by [illegible]

Commencing at a point six hundred and thirty-two feet south of Walnut street and two hundred and fifty feet west of Ninth street, thence west seventy feet, thence south one hundred and twenty-five feet, thence east seventy feet, thence north one hundred and twenty-five feet to place of beginning, owned by M. B. Adams.

Commencing at a point seven hundred and fifty-seven feet south of Walnut street and two hundred and fifty feet west of Ninth street, thence west seventy feet, thence south two hundred and twenty feet, thence east seventy feet, thence north two hundred and twenty feet to the place of beginning, owned by P. S. Power.

Now, therefore, you and each of you are hereby notified that the city of Salina propose to take said property for the purpose of opening a street and that you are required to file in the city clerk's office of the city of Salina within ten days after the last publication of this notice, viz: ten days after the 1st day of November, 1883, your written consent or objection to the proposed appropriation of such property and a statement of such damages claimed therefor if so taken.

By order of the Mayor and councilmen of the city of Salina.

E. E. BOWEN, City Clerk.

Administratrix's Notice

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
COUNTY OF SALINE.

In the probate court in and for said county.

In the matter of the estate of James Mallory Gourley, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Mallory Gourley, late of said county, deceased, by the Honorable, the Probate Court of the county and state aforesaid, dated the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1883. Now, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified that they must present the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such bounty; and all such claims so not exhibited within three months after the date of said letters, they shall be forever barred. SARAH D. GOURLEY, Administratrix.

October 25th, 1883.

THE HORSE'S FRIEND.

Spooner's Horse Collar.

Pat. April 11, 1876.

FRONT VIEW. SIDE VIEW.

Has two rows of stitching, thereby holding the hame in place, making it better than the ordinary collar. The throat is not stuffed, hence, it prevents chafing, does not choke the horse and is flexible.

Call and examine. For sale by

R. H. DIHLE
Dealer in
SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c
SALINA, KANS.

FARMERS ELEVATOR
Salina, Kansas.

H. B. MERRELL & CO.
Are prepared to pay
FULL MARKET PRICE
—FOR—
WHEAT.

Daily Market Reports Received

Farmers are invited to call at any time for information in regard to the markets. Special attention given to the purchase of car lots by sample.

THE JONES
Ventilated Trusses
—AND—
SUPPORTERS
Are the Easiest, Safest and Best in the World.
For Sale by OSCAR SEITZ, Salina, Kas.

CAMBRIA MILLS,

Six Miles East of Salina, Kansas, on Smoky Hill River.

FLOUR MEAL

GEISA Now ready to do all kinds of grinding. Custom grinding a special ty.

FEED

GIBBS. Flour, Meal, Rye Graham Flour, Bran and Shorts constantly on hand for sale.

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Sheriff's Sale.

E. L. Norton,
vs.
J. P. Hodgan.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the district court of the Fourteenth Judicial District within and for the county of Saline, and state of Kansas in the above entitled case, and to me directed and delivered, I will, on the

22nd day of November, A. D. 1883,

at two o'clock P. M. of said day, at the east door of the court house, in the city of Salina, Saline county, Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of the south one-half of lot number eighty seven (87), in the city of Salina, according to the recorded original plat thereof in Saline county, Kansas, with tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Said real estate is taken as the property of the above named defendant, and was appraised at three hundred dollars, and will be sold to satisfy said execution, or a part thereof.

Given under my hand this 17th day of October, A. D. 1883.

C. S. RADCLIFF,
Sheriff of Saline County, Kansas.

Election Proclamation.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
SALINE COUNTY.

The State of Kansas to all whom these presents shall come greeting.

Know ye that I, C. S. RADCLIFF, Sheriff of Saline county, Kansas, by virtue of the authority in me vested do, by this proclamation give public notice that on

Tuesday, the 6th day of November, A. D., 1883,

there will be held a general election, and the officers to be chosen are as follows, to-wit:

One sheriff,
One county treasurer,
One county clerk,
One register of deeds,
One coroner,
One surveyor,
One county commissioner for 3d commissioner's district.

And votes of electors for said officers will be received at the polls of each election precinct in said county.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at my office in Salina, in said county, this 20th day of September, A. D., 1883.

C. S. RADCLIFF, Sheriff.

Publication Notice

The State of Kansas, in the District Court of Saline County.

LAURA HATWARD, Plaintiff,
vs.
C. A. KINGMAN and ELLEN G. KINGMAN, Defendants.

The above named defendants, C. A. Kingman and Ellen G. Kingman, nonresidents, are hereby notified that they have been sued by above named plaintiff in said court, and that an attachment has been levied upon the following described property, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section thirteen (13), in township fifteen (15), south of range one (1) west of the sixth principal meridian, in Saline county, Kansas, and that unless they answer the petition filed by said plaintiff, in said court, on or before the

22nd day of November, A. D. 1883,

the said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly, the nature of which will be a judgment in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants for the sum of $[illegible] with interest from January 1st, 1880, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and for the sale of said above described property to satisfy said judgment.

October 11th, 1883.

GARVER & BOND,
Attorneys for plaintiff.

Notice—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Salina, Kans., Oct. 16, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by A. W. Mitchell, against Wm. A. Huber, for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. [illegible], dated October 13, 1882, upon the east half of the northwest quarter of section 22, township 13, south of range 3 west, in Saline county, Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that said Wm. A. Huber has failed to break or plow 15 acres of said land during the past twelve months, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on [illegible]

[illegible]

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Publication Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
SALINE COUNTY.

In the District Court of said County.

The Northwestern Manufacturing and Car Company, Plaintiff,
vs.
Lorenzo D. Faulkner, Julia A. Faulkner, Elisha Dresser, Abba B. Dresser and E. G. Clarke, Defendants.

Said defendants, Lorenzo D. Faulkner and Julia A. Faulkner will take notice that they have been sued, with the other defendants named, in the above entitled action, by said plaintiff, in said court, and that unless they answer the petition of said plaintiff, filed in said action, on or before

November 3d, 1883,

said petition will be taken as true and judgment against them rendered accordingly, the nature of which will be a judgment against said Lorenzo D. Faulkner and Julia A. Faulkner for the sum of $[illegible], with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from February 15th, 1883, on a certain promissory note, executed by said Lorenzo D. Faulkner and Julia A. Faulkner in favor of Seymour Jubb & Co., endorsed to plaintiff, and ordering the sale of the mortgaged real estate, to-wit: The north half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-four (24), in township fourteen (14) south of range one (1), west of the sixth principal meridian, in said county, for the payment and satisfaction of said judgment, and thereafter barring said defendants of all interest in said real estate.

THE NORTHWESTERN M'F'G. & CAR CO.,
Sept. 29, 1883. Plaintiff.
By Garver & Bond, its attorneys. 36-3t.

Publication Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
SALINE COUNTY.

In the District Court of said county.

Lida A. Deland, Plaintiff,
vs.
Bernard Deland, Defendant.

Said defendant, Bernard Deland, will take notice that he has been sued in said court by said plaintiff, Lida A. Deland, in an action for divorce and alimony, and unless he answers the petition of said plaintiff filed therein, on or before

the 3d day of November, A. D., 1883,

said petition will be taken as true, and judgment entered accordingly; the nature of which will be a judgment divorcing said plaintiff from him, awarding her the custody of minor children, and granting such alimony as to the court shall seem reasonable and just.

Lida A. Deland,
Sept. 29th, 1883. Plaintiff.
By Garver & Bond, her attorneys. 36-3t.

Registration Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Registration Poll Books of the city of Salina, Kansas, will be closed for ten days prior to the election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1883, as provided by law.

Witness my hand and the corporate seal of the city of Salina, this 9th day of October, 1883.

[SEAL.] E. E. BOWEN,
14 City Clerk.

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