THE ARIZONA KICKER

BY "M. OUAD."

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A letter from an Obio man to the Kicker laks who is the mayor of this town. The editor of the Kicker (who is ourself) would gently reply that we are now filling that honored position by a majority of 730, and filling it a great deal better that it has ever been filled pefore. We have no egotism in our composition; we simply talk facts.

In this connection we would again call the attention of theatrical people to the fact that the owner of the opera house here (who is ourself) is also mayor (who is ourself) of the town, and has the granting or refusal of licenses. The editor of the Kicker (who is ourself) would therefore suggest a liberal display of fraternal courtesy in the matter of leaving complimentary tickets at the tflice. We do not seek to dictate; we simply throw out a suggestion which is all clear hay and weighs plump 150 pounds to the

Better Than Ever.

In sending out our annual prospectus it is meet that we should add a few more words for the benefit of the public. Three years ago, the first night we arrived in this town we had to sleep under a wagon on the public square. For nearly a year any one who so desired could kick us and feel sure of getting away without a counter. It was eight months before we could include in the luxury of an 80 cent nightshirt.

Today we are not only owner and editor of the greatest weekly paper in the west, but the roof of the Kicker office also covers a grocery, a meat market, a shoe store, a saddlery, a gunshop and a feed store, each and every one an individual property, and all run. like the spokes of a whell, from a common center. Further, we are mayor of this town, having been elected by an overwhelming ma jority, and are the only citizen deserving the

name of capitalist, The Kicker for the coming year will be brighter and better than ever, as a matter of course. We shall introduce new features and new departments, keep the tone to its high standard and only ask \$2 per year for what will really be worth at least \$10.

His Usual Way. Our esteemed contemporary down the

street made another exhibition of the small ness of his soul last week in publishing a list of those present at Mrs. Major Harper's anniversary party and leaving out our cognomen. The contemptible spirit thus displayed has resulted, not to our injury, but in winning us new friends. Ho . Hugh Smith. for instance, who threatened only two weeks ago to shoot us on sight, came around vesterday and asked for a reconciliation and de clared that a meaner and more contemptible exhibition of the littleness of western jour nalism had never been recorded.



SOME ONE SET THE DOG ON HIM.

The editor of the Kicker (who is ourself) and the major (who is ourself of course were not only there, but they had on the only Prince Albert coat and doeskin trousers in the vast assemblage. They were also consuited by the host and hostess as to the way things should be run. They took the lead in everything and were the big gun of the evening, white that wretched man of the dishrag publication down the street was not even invited. At 10 o'clock he was seen standing at the gate, doubtiess hoping to be invited in, but some one set the dog on him and run him into Pawnee ravine.

It Looks That Way.

While Major Callahan was going up the alley in the rear of the postoffice the other day he discovered a bundle containing tweive copies of the Kicker, which had been mailed to a town in Nevada, but which Mr. Wanamaker's postmaster in this town had no doubt deliberately thrown out to spite us. This isn't the first instance by fifty, as our readers are well aware. The major hit the nail on the head when he came into the office with the bundle and remarked that we would have to "remove" the postmaster before we could expect anything like decent

It looks that way. We have had four separate encounters with him, in every one of which we came off first best. He is now carrying two of our bullets in his body, and the doctor succeeded in digging out one or two others. We are not a quarreisome man, but the editor of the Kicker (who is ourself) and the mayor of this town (who is also our self) have a certain dignity to maintain, and are also guaranteed certain rights under the sacred constitution. They will make one more effort toward a restoration of harmony at the postoffice, and fairing to secure it will feel it their duty to give Mr. Wanamaker's man a chance to draw and then arrange for his wicked soul to wing its flight to other

JONAS HILL.

There were about thirty passengers of us men, women and children-in a coach on a Missouri railroad, when the number was added to by one at a small station. The newcomer was a man of about 30, and his bearing was reckless and his breath smelled of fiquor. Every body saw that he was in an ugly mood as he took a seat and glared around, and no one cared to take a second glance for fear of offending him. It wasn't ten minutes before he boiled over and began to bluff and buildoze the little baldheaded man who was his seatmate. The latter had nothing to say, and by and by the other tired of the one sided row and looked for a better man. He got up and passed down the aisle sixing every man up, and presently he came to an individual who was not only retheaded but cross eyed to boot. His hair was the reddest of reds, and his eyes were so badly out of gear as to attract general attention. He was eating popcorn out of a paper bag when the buildozer stopped before him and

when the buildozer stopped before him and growled:

"Drop that ar' co'n!"

"W-what for!" stammered the other.

"Cause I say so, and will let daylight through yer if yer don't."

He dropped the corn and the buildozer looked him over and continued:

"Twe sometimes let a redheaded man git by me without shootin', but a crosseved one—never! You are both, and if I should let yer git out o' Missoury none o' my friends would ever speak to me agin!"

"You ain't—ain't goin' to hurt me, are you!" protested the unfortunate.

"Goin' to shoot yer plump through the

"Goin' to shoot yer plump through the

head!" reptied the buildozer as be draw his



There was instant excitement, but no one dared interfere. No one cared to even risk leaving the coach in search of the conductor. The red-headed man turned pale and trem-

bled and began to plead.
"No use a-taikin'!" growled the other.
"It's a combinashun I can't let pass. Even
if I did some of the boys down the road would pick ye up. I ain't in no great rush, though, and ye can have a couple of minutes in which to pray or talk. Whar d'ye belong?" "New Jersey." "Way up thar, eh? What's yer bizness?"

"Farmin."
"Whar ye goin!"

"Down to Sedalia to see if I can't hear sunthin about my sor. Bill."
"What's Bill bin doin!" carelessly queried he buildozer as he caressed the barrel of his

revolver.
"He ran away from home over a dozen years ago and came down here, and I'm a-trin' to ocate him."
"What's yer name?"

"Jonas Hill."
"What! Is that yer reg'lar name!" "It is."

The bulldezer looked at him for half s minute and then said:
"It's powerful funny I'd forgotten about them eyes, though I thought the hair looked sorter familiar. Say, old man, I'm that son Bill, and yer my old dad!"
"Is the possible! And you're my own boy, Bill, and Ive found you at last!"

"That's the trick but don't git excited over it. I was givin' ye two minits, ye

"But you are my own boy, you see."
"Yes, I reckon I be, but—but"—
He stopped and scratched his head and refected half a minute, and then put up his

gun and grudgingly said: "Wall, under the circamstances I recken must bet ye off, but I jest want to say to ye, old man, that ye've had one of the narrowest escapes of yer hull life, and ye'd better con-tinue to be thankful fur the next fifteen

Then, having saved his dignity, as he thought, he sat down beside his father, and the two were soon visiting away and having

CARL DUNDER.

"Well, how are you getting on now?" asked the fat police sergeant, as Carl Dunder dropped in to see him the other after

"Sergeant, I vhas so discouraged ash never chas," replied Mr. Dunder. "Der longer l lifs in dis country der more I find oudt dot nopody vhas two times alike."

"How do you mean?" "Vhell, you see, I vhas in my saloon der odder day and a man comes in and says vhas I Carl Dunder! I says I vhas. Dot vhas all right. He likes to make suce; you know, because he brings me one valuable package by oxpress und I haf to pay \$1 sharges."

"He goes avery pooty queek, und my boy "He goes averay pooty quees, and my boy Shake opens dot package and shumps aboudt und cries ou'lt dot I vhas swindled. So I vhas. It vhas only some brickbats in dot package. You can imagine how madt I vhas!"

"Yes, Mr. Dunder; but you didn't protect yourself. You didn't protect

yourseif. You didn't even ask if the man was an employe of the express company. You musn't take everything for granted You are altogether too innocent."

"Vheil, you see how she vhas again. Yes-terday a stranger mit a package under his arm comes in und says vhas I Carl Dunder. I vhas. Dot vhus all right. He like to make sure, you know, because he brings me one waluable packa e by oxpress."

"Another swindler, eh!" laughed the ser-"Dod's what I relief he yous, und I take him by der neck und slams him oafer a table und runs him oodt doors. Vhas dot right! nd runs him oudt door s. Vhas dot right?'
"Pretty nearly right, Mr. Dunder."



POUNDED ON THE SERGEANT'S DESK.

"Und yet you see how she whas! Dot man "Und yet you see how she vhas! Det man turns out to be in der Adams Oxprass com pany, und he vhas a great friend of Mr. Adams, und det package vhas some sheese from my uncle in Ohio! He comes back mit a black eye und a laryer, and I vhas so scared dot I gif himfeefteen doller to settle oop dot case. Doan' you see! Vhas anybody two time alike in America!"

Mr. Dunder well up and walked around to

Mr. Dunder got up and walked around to keep his feelings under control, while the fat sergeant winked at the alley winnow and went off on a train of reflection.

"Und I show you how she vhas again," said Mr. Dunder after awhile, as he resumed his seat. "A stranger comes in my place und looks all around und begins to write in a book. I ask him who he vens and he are."

looks all around und begins to write in a book. I ask him who he voas, und he says he vhas der tax man, and he like to put down how much property I haf got. Vhas dot all right, serzeant?"

"Yes, that's the way they do."

"Vhell, he says he reads of me in der papers, und he like to make my taxes so sheap ash he can. I gif him three glasses of beer and a box of cigars, und treat him like some kings, und he winks at me und says, 'Keep mum!' und goes awhay. In two hours I find cut dot he vhas a dead beat from Toledo. Vhas I too blame dot I doan' know it!"

"But you see, Mr. Dunder, you ought to tell something about men by their looks,' replied the sergeant.

"Hat It I am tell row bears has been about her

tell something about men by their looks," replied the sergeant.

"Had I! Let me tell you how she whas some more. Dat man was clean und slick und looks like der governor. Next day a stranger comes in who whas seedy und looks like he whas oudt of a shob for two years. He looks all arounet, und takes out a book und writes down some figures. I asks him who ne whas, und he says he whas der tax man. He reads of me in der papers, und he like to make my taxes shust as low ash possible."

sible."
"Playing you again, eh?"
"Dot's what I believe, und dot's what my boy Snake says, und I shump oudt on dot man und snock him oafer fife shairs und six tables und den drag him oudt doors. Vhas dot all right, sergeant?"
"Well, you had a pretty good excuse to bounce him out."
"Und how did she turn oudt?" exclaimed Mr. Dunder, as he got up and pounded on the sergeant's desk with his fist. "Dot second man vhas der shenuins tax man, und he comes back mi. two lawyers and three black eyes und his back all brike und makes me gif him \$30 for damages." gif him \$50 for damages?"
"You don't say?"
"Dot's exactly how she whas, und I shall

"Dor's exactly how she whas, and I shall sell out my place und go by Shermany in one month! If I doan't see you some more before I go I shall say goodby. You was alway my freadt, but I can't live in a country where nothings whas two times der same whay."

M. Quad.

Dr. Cullimore.eye and ear, Bee building

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

All Classes of People Interested in the Employment of Labor.

OUTSIDE MANUFACTURERS ADVERTISING

Something About the Growth and Present Condition of the Seed Business In Nebraska-A Profitable Crop for Farmers.

All classes of people are interested in those industries which ship raw material into the state and employ large numbers of workers in manufacturing it into a finished product, They are interested because such industries employ iabor, make money more plentiful, enhance the value of city property, and by increasing the manufacturing class, increase the demand for all food products grown in the state. The most direct benefit from such industries is felt in the cities and towns, but farm property and farming industries are helped by the growth and prosperty of the helped by the growth and prosperity of the cities, as the more people there are to consume farm products, the botter prices farmers can obtain for what they have to sell. Such benefits coming to the farmers indirectly, it is only natural that the great manufacture of these products are sell. jority of them should not fully appreciate the importance of encouraging these indus-

tries in the state. There is however, another class of industries which not only help the cities to the same extent as the above, but by consuming raw material grown in Nebraska are of direct benefit to the farmers, and they will direct benefit to the farmors, and they will if they are alive to their own interests, do all they can to encourage manufacturing enterprises of this class. Under this head come such industries as the manufacture of binding twine, starch, paper, beet sugar, cereal products, as out meal, flour, corn meal, etc, which have already been commented upon to a considerable extent in these columns. There is however, another industry which is of direct interest to the farmers, and that is farmers, and that is

Seed Growing in Nebraska. This business naturally divides itself into two branches, the first is the growing of the seeds and the second the commercial branch. Under the latter nead attention may be called to the fact that there are in Nebraska three houses which make a specialty of handling Nebraska grown seeds in bulk lots. The ag-gregate sales of these three houses, made in a jobbing and retail way, amount to \$550,000 annually.

There are also about ten dealers from other states selling seeds in Nebraska whose com-bined sales would run from \$75,000 to \$100,-000 yearly. There is bardly a grocery store, drug store or hardware store in the state that does not handle more or less of these eastern seeds. At the same time these eastern package or box seeds, many times, contain large quantities of seeds that were grown in Nebraska, shipped east and there put up into packages and then shipped back to Nebraska.

As to the growing of seeds it will be of interests became that terest to know that there are many farmers in the state who devote from five to ten acres each to the production of seeds, aggre

acres each to the production of seeds, aggregating in all 12,000 to 13,000 acres.

A single Onaha house, doing a strictly wholesale business, will have 5,000 acres in seeds this season, in the vicinity of Waterloo, Douglas country. The rich sandy soil of the Elkhorn and Platte river bottom lands are peculiarly adapted to the production of seed crops.
Nebraska grown vine seeds, such as

cucumber, meion, pumpkin, squash, etc., were an unknown commodity of merchandise eight or ten years ago, the supply coming principally from Connecticut and New York Enterprising and energetic men discovere that Nebraska offered a great opportunity fo this industry by reason of the early opening of spring, the even temperature of summer and the clear and favorable fall weather, together with the rich virgin soil requiring no fertilizer. The trial of a few acres at first resulted in a still larger acreage being devoted to this purpose, until Nebruska leads all other states in the production of vine seeds, both in quantity and quality.

Until six years ugo it was not known that garden sweet corn seed could be produced in this state, it never having been tried on an extensive scale. Seed sweet corn was until the time mentioned produced largely in New York, Connecticut and Ohio. When the Nebrasks sweet corn was first placed on the market, eastern competitors declared that as the sugar maple tree could not exist on the prairies of Nebraska it demonstrated that the climate and soil was not suitable for the production of plants containing saccharine matter. This assertion was the subject of ex-tended discussion at the convention of the American Seed Trade association held in

Philadelphia in 1887. Today Nebraska is not only growing enough seed sweet corn to sup-ply the local trade but is shipping train loads o eastern states.
In the face of the saccharine theorists Nebraska is coming to the front as a sugar beet producing state, showing that the wise men

of the cast were not in it when it came to figuring on the productive possibilities of It may be added that Nebraska sweet corn is hardier, grows a healthier darker green foliage and a more stocky plant, and that the

seed germinates better. After repeated trials by experts the Nebraska seed has been admitted to be superior to that grown even in Connecticut. There is a steadily increasing demand for Nebraska seed field corn which was formerly

obtained in Illinois and Ohio, but these two states are now heavy purchasers from Ne Small grain seed, such as oats, wheat, rye, barley, etc., are grown largely and shipped to a considerable extent both east and south.

Flax millet and sorghum seed are also an im-portant article of industry.

While it is evidently to the best interests of Nebraska farmers and gardeners to buy seeds grown in the west, as the growth of this industry directly benefits them, there is another most important consideration that should receive their attention. Nebraska

grown seeds are acclimated, and for that

better adapted to this soil and It is a matter of wonderment to the seed

It is a matter of wonderment to the seed growers of this state as to what becomes of all the seed produced here. We are sending seeds today to Germany, Mexico and through California houses to China, South America, Australia and other countries.

The system under which large quantities of seeds are grown is that adopted by an Omaha house, which makes a specialty of the business. The dealer makes a contract with the grower to put in a certain acreage and deliver the crop to him at a specified price per pound or bushel. The dealer supplies the seed for the crop without charge. The grower is thus enabled to know before hand just what his crop will bring and is not

The grower is thus enabled to know before, hand just what his crop will bring and is not compelled to take the chances of an up and down market.

During the time of growth the crop is subject to constant and vigilant inspection by the dealer and all "sports" or untrue specimens are thoroughly eradicated. By a system of the greatest care in the selection of the planting seed stock there is ordinarily but little waste in the crop produced.

Farmers who have gone into seed raising have found it most profitable.

Inasmuch as vines do especially well on

Inasmuch as vines do especially well on new breaking, requiring no cultivation whatever and vielding from 200 to 500 pounds

whatever and vielding from 200 to 500 pounds of seed to the acre, they have been shown to be a very profitable crop.

Instances are on record in Nebraska where new farms have been fenced and farm buildings erected from the proceeds of a single crop of vine seeds, and a good many farmers who came into the state poor have made a "stake" from this source.

When the subject of making beet sugar in Nebraska was first brought up, it was stated that the seed could not be grown in this country, but would all have to be imported. The past year considerable attention was given to the production of sugar beet seed in Nebraska, and with very good results. F. T. Emerson grew 2,000 pounds of sugar beet seeds on an acre last year in Dougias county. Douglas county.

It is said that the town of Quedlinburg in Germany has been built up and is practically owned by two brothers who started fifteen to twenty years ago and who have amassed a fortune of \$2,000,000 in

who have amassed a fortune of \$3,000,000 in growing beet seed. It is further claimed that the growing of sugar beet seed has been so successful at that place because they gave special attention to the selection of the parent stock. They have immense buildings, constructed largely of glass, and fitted up with the necessary scientific apparatus for determining whether beets contain such properties as will enable them to grow good seed.

Nebrasks seed houses have advocated the

The five decennial censuses show the corn yield of the United States for the last forty years to have been as follows: 1839, 377,531,875; 1849, 592,071,104; 1839, 883,792,742; 1869, 760,944,549; 1879, 1,734,521,676; 1889, 2,112,892,-

handling of the lending varieties of seeds by the retail dealors in bulk, instead of in small papers or packages. Customers can then see the seeds and know what they are buying. Seeds put up in papers are left with the retail dealer to sell on commission, and there must be an exercitant profit in them for the jobbes. On the other hand, bulk seeds are sold outright to the dealer and can be handled on a much smaller margin. This enables the dealer to give his customer astarger quantity as well as a betcustomer a larger quantity as well as a bet-ter quality of seed, for the same money. A great many country merchants are falling into the custom of handling bulk seeds.

The bulk seed trade in Nebraska has doubled every year for the past three years, on account of the new farms that have been opened up. A few years ago clover and timothy seed was brought into the state from Chicago and other eastern points; today we not only produce sufficient for our own wants, but in some localities have a surplus, which

but in some localities have a surplus, which is bandled by the large seed houses and shipped out of the state.

This industry, like many others, offers a splendid opportunity for the farmers and retail merchants of Nebraska to do something for their state by aiding in the development of an important industry. The rapid advance of seed growing in Nebraska shows that there are great possibilities in the business, and the more it is encouraged the greater will its value be to the state. A prominent seedsman of the east, who traveled through Nebraska last season, in speaking of the possibilities of seed growing, remarked: the possibilities of seed growing, remarked "Nebraska is the garden spot of the world for this business."

Shipping Flour Into Nebraska.

If the manufacturers of Nebraska have an it the manufacturers of Nebraska have an idea that outside manufacturers are going to give up the held which they have had upon the trade of this state, for so many years, without a struggle, they are evidently doomed to disappointment. Eastern manufacturers introduced their goods into Nebraska before there were any factories with the state and succeeded in impressing in the state and succeeded in impressing upon the minds of the people the names and value of their different makes of goods. By continually keeping their names and goods before the people they have prevented local manufacturers from gaming the attention of the people. It may seem strange the people. It may seem strange and yet it is a fact that goods made a thousand miles from Omaha are better known to the people of this city than goods made at home. The reason is to be found in the fact that eastern manufacturers learned long ago that in order to sell goods they must adver-tise what they had to sell. A Lincoln paper recently pointed out that one eastern factors spent more money in advertising its wares it Nebraska than all the Nebraska manufactur

ers put together.
In the past Nebraska manufacturers claimed that it did not do them any good to advertise because the people were prejudiced against their goods. That excuse no longer holds good as the public prejudice is now on the side of the home manufacturer, and people all over the state are asking, "what goods are made in Ne-

braska!'
Outside manufacturers are aware of the change in public sentiment and instead of allowing the people to forget them are advertising themselves more extensively than ever before.

The people of Omaha had a very good evidence of this only a few days ago. A large Minneapolis flour mill, the name of which is more familiar to the people of Nebraska than that of any Nebraska mill, made a great display of shipping a train load of flour to Omaha. The people will buy it because they know and hear so much about it, notwith standing the fact that it will take \$13,000 from Omaha to Minneapolis, a drain which this city can ill afford.

Spoopendyke's Troubles. Have I got a cough? Do you think I'm an omnibus and can't cough? Well, of all the dodgasted women I ever saw—here I've coughed for seventy days and you want to know if I've got a cough. Now Mrs. Spoop-endyke, I want that bottle of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Medicina-vou hear!

Dr. Cullimore, coulist to Mo. Pac. Ry.

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they're our \$5 teeth too. Not one person has ever come back dissatisfied with PAIN, TEETH WITHOUT PLATES AND

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R. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREAT. The custom of keeping birthdays is many years old. It is recorded in the 40th chapter of Genesis, 20th verse: "And it came to pass the third day, which was Pharaon's birthday, that he made a feast unto all his servants." DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN THEAT.
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E. cor. 16th and Farnam sts., Omaha, Neb. Strawberries and mosquitoes are said to be plentiful in the neighborhood of Mount St. Elias, that region of perpetual ice and snow. Along the edge of the glacier is a strip of luxuriant vegotation, where strawberry vines cover the ground for miles.



Divers who helped to lay the foundation of the great Eads bridge found that while they were under a pressure of four "atmospheres" of sixty pounds to the square such the tick-ing of a watch was absolutely painful to the ear. They also found it impossible to whis-Four hundred hairs of average thickness would cover an uich of surface. The blonde

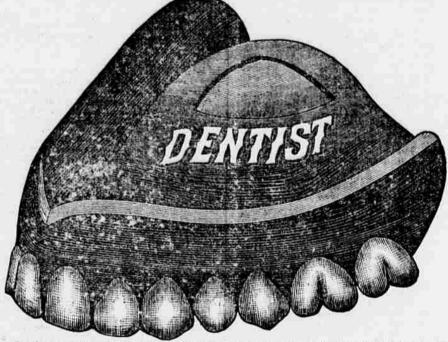




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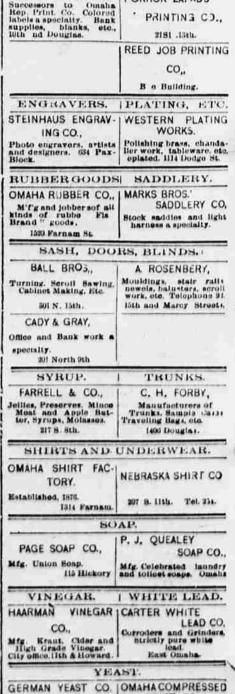
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