The Leader
DRY GOODS CO.
HUTCHISON, KANSAS.

Our **Alteration Sale**
and Sale of the **Glaser Bros. Fire Salvage Stock** now going on

(Signed

THE LEADER

Dry Goods Co.

J. D. WIENER, J. A. MILNE

Managers.

COUNTY NEWS.

Abbyville.

The wheat looks some better in this locality than it did a week ago.

A. A. Doan, of Sterling, was shaking hands with old friends in town Saturday and Sunday.

Geo Rathbone was in Kansas City last week buying stock cattle. He returned Sunday with four car loads.

Married, last Sunday, Miss Etta M. Deck and Mack Wolfenberger, both of Hutchinson. Squire John Martin officiating. They formerly resided in Abbyville.

Langdon.

Spring plowing has begun.

James Monroe made a flying visit to Hutchinson laft Thursday.

Mrs McAtee returned from an extended visit in Iowa last Thursday night.

George Slepra was up from the strip visiting his father-in-law, A. G. Finwell last week.

The protracted meeting at the Christian church closed last Monday with forty-one additions

H. F. Naylor made a flying visit from the strip last week he reports everything lovely down there.

W. L. Shoup's baby is very sick from some ep'demic that is going the rounds with all the little children.

OLD ZIP.

Turon.

E. G. Richards is in Wichita.

The merchants were all busy Saturday.

A. Myers wears a smile now. Look out girls.

Dean & Augutus are working at Stafford.

Mr. Fees shipped a car load of hogs this week.

We wonder who got the mitten Sunday night?

Miss Jennie Hinds is on the sick list this week.

Mr. J. O. Gray has been improving the streets the last few days.

A. Myers, W. Karnes and J. Center spent Monday in Hutchinson.

Joe Brown has done gone and got his mustache cut off, hasn't he?

Harry Augustus has been out several days this week buying hogs and cattle.

Mr. Akers, of Stafford, was doing business in our town one day this week.

Less Ely has a great deal of business at Lerado of late. Is it the school marm Less?

Several of our young people spent Saturday evening at W. Graggs. A good time was reported.

DAISY.

Mitchell.

Rev. J. P. Jolly will preach at the Mitchell church on Sunday evening, March 24.

The Ladies' Home Missionary society will hold an open meeting at this place next Sunday evening All are invited.

Rev. Mr. Swift, who is visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. S. Woods, preached at Mitchell last Sunday, morning and evening.

March and move are two words that seem closely related. Some of the moves that we know of are R S. Jones to the house vacated by E Lacey, who went to Arkansas a short time ago. Frank Newton moved from T. F. Leidigh's ranch. T. J. Burton and Mr. Carr will take charge of the ranch this year. James Rowland has moved to the farm formerly owned by O B Simpkins. George Jenkins has moved into a house on W. H. Chase's place, by whom he is employed. R. H Moore has rented the Walker farm in North Reno township and will remove thereto as soon as the health of Mrs Reed, the present occupant, will permit them to vacate Ed Moore moves to a farm near Nickerson Louis Phillips has moved into the house on J. M. Brehm's place, vacated by William Innes who bought a farm in Rice county. Joe Barder will remove to Rice county and B. D. Johnson will take charge of the farm vacated by him. We are informed that James Meyer has moved a house from Hutchinson onto his place north of the school house, which will be occupied by J. P. Minkres, of Hutchinson.

BOB WHITE.

Castleton.

Mr. Webber has his handsome house in Old Castleton almost completed.

Mr. Frank McNair returned from the strip the first of the week.

Asal Spear, who has been very ill of lung fever is rapidly recovering.

Castleton is on the boom. There never was a lovelier spring nor a better outlook for a good season.

Sam Hill's school is preparing to have an exhibition at the end of the term.

Lige Nelson, of Pretty Prairie, will move on the farm recently vacated by George Coggswell, who has moved to Arlington.

Chas. Goodwin, of Pratt county, will live on the place formerly farmed by Chas Asher, who moved to the strip last summer.

Michael Roach and wife have left their lovely farm south of Castleton, and will reside with their daughter Mrs. McNair, of Castleton in the future.

Mrs. A. H. McMahan and her mother, Mrs. Maher, started to the strip Wednesday. Mr. McMahan will remain to finish his term of school, at Zion, which expires the last of this month.

DIED:—Mrs. Laura Parkhurst died at her home three miles east of Castleton, Feb. 27, 1895, of consumption. She leaves a husband and two children, and many relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

See how she went out straight way
From the dark world she knew,
The twilight in the gateway,
To meet e'twixt the two,
Into the sudden glory
Out of the dark she trod,
Departing from before thee
As angels lighted sod.

THE WORK REVIEWED.

the statute books in order to test its constitutionality. In the opinion of several of the leading lawyers of Kansas such a law would not be unconstitutional. The women of the state, having been defeated in their fight for woman suffrage at the last election, thought they saw in this an opportunity to gain the right by statutory enactment. The bill was never called up for passage in the lower house, however, although an attempt was made to advance it upon the calendar the last day of the session, but this effort met with a defeat which clearly demonstrated the fact that a majority of the representatives were opposed to the suffrage theory.

No Reduction in Salaries.

There is no doubt but that a majority of the members of this legislature came to Topeka with the intention of passing a bill reducing the fees and salaries of county officers, but

The best laid plans of mice and men, etc.

The trouble was that the two houses were so far apart in their ideas of the best method of reducing the fees and salaries that they could not agree upon any measure at all. The house passed what is known as the "Ballinger bill." This measure left the plan of paying the county officers as it is now, but changed the fees to be charged by the different officers to a much lower figure than is now allowed by law.

The senate passed the Taylor bill, which abolishes the fee system almost entirely, and placed all the county officers upon a salary basis, and reduced the salaries, too. A conference committee was appointed but the committee was as far apart as the legislature itself so that no agreement was reached at all, and no law enacted.

No More Enrolling Clerks.

The "Cooke bill," which passed the senate early in the session, was one of the measures which became a law during the closing hours of the legislature. This bill is of more importance than has been accredited to it. The opening days of every session of the legislature in the past has been taken up with scrambles and contentions concerning the enrolling forces of each house. These positions have usually been given to women, and the entering in of every session brings a bevy of the fair sex to the capital city in search of places upon the enrolling force. The two houses elected thirty enrolling clerks to perform the work of the last session, although the entire force was not used until near the end of the session. This alone entailed a cost upon the state in salaries in that department of $180 per day, besides the salaries of the chief clerk of each house.

The Cooke law abolishes the office of enrolling clerk entirely, and provides for the printing of bills upon parchment paper by the state printer, which will be a saving to the state each session of several thousand dollars. The state paid not less than $9,000 for enrolling bills during the session just closed. The Cooke law will reduce the amount more than one-half.

THREE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS.

The Amount Required to Maintain the Public Institutions of Kansas.

The last days of the session of any legislature are always the most costly, for in those days the legislators lay aside their ambition to pass their pet schemes or local bills and devote their time to appropriating money from the state's coffers for the maintenance of the public institutions of the commonwealth. This legislature devoted the last two days of the session to this work, and the following table will reveal the fact that their work was well done, as the total appropriations which they made will reach more than $3,500,000. The following is the table:

Topeka insane asylum	$234,528.80
Legislative department	91,980.00
Dedeficiency printing	61,[illegible]
Osawatomie insane asylum	[illegible]
Maintenance of destitute insane	91,570.00
Winfield asylum—idiotic and imbecile youth	4,421.00
Blind asylum	12,140.00
Penitentiary	35,[illegible]
Conveying prisoners to penitentiary	13,[illegible]
Agricultural college	14,[illegible]
Industrial school for girls, Beloit	63,150.00
State normal	50,440.00
State university	211,501.00
Deaf and dumb institute	97,123.00
Regents and trustees of state institutions	29,600.00
Soldiers' orphans' home	137,398.00
Historical society	2,570.00
State house	57,000.00
Seed grain for farmers	100,000.00
Purchase of coal for western Kansas	4,000.00
Silk station	4,600.00
Cleaning and repairing senate chamber and representative hall	2,190.56
Forestry station	7,800.00
Bounty on sugar	7,339.29
Soldiers' home	56,400.00
Reform school	67,780.00
Capt. Hines and troops, war services	855.62
Relief of Mary E. Thorp	7,000.00
Relief of John B. Elliott	355.20
State industrial reformatory	100,200.00
State printer	140,070.00
Executive and judicial department	615,055.00
For paying state bonds	103,500.00

The miscellaneous appropriation bill amounts to $125,000, being divided as follows:

House of representatives	$73,000.00
Senate	52,000.00

Where The Money Goes.

This appropriation, total, which exceeds more than $3,000,000 outside of the miscellaneous appropriation bill, was not enacted into a law without much debate. There was a large element in both parties in the legislature this year who were in favor of retrenchment, and every appropriation bill was scrutinized closely and thoroughly discussed in both branches. The total appropriation does not exceed that of two years ago The appropriations to the educational institutions are largely increased in a number of cases for the purpose of the erection of new and much needed buildings. Ninety thousand dollars of the appropriation to the Osawatomie insane asylum is for the purpose of erecting new buildings, so, likewise is a part of the appropriation for the Winfield asylum, the industrial school at Beloit, the state agricultural college, the deaf and dumb institute, the soldier's orphan's home.

Hutchinson Reformatory.

About ten years ago the Kansas legislature passed a law for the erection of an industrial reformatory at Hutchinson. One hundred thousand dollars was voted for that purpose. The city of Hutchinson gave to the state, in consideration of the erection of a reform school there, 640 acres of land. After the first appropriation by the legislature was expended, no further money was voted by the state to complete the building, although an earnest attempt has been made each succeeding year by the citizens of Hutchinson and Reno county. This year, upon the recommendation of both the retiring governor (Lewelling) and the present governor (Morrill) the two houses finally reached an agreement upon an appropriation for the completion of the building. The intention is to use this school, not as a mere prison, but as a training school for convicts whose crimes did not amount [illegible]

the state coal mine. A school institution below the standard of the average high school will be maintained within the reformatory, and a library equal to that of the state colleges will be established therein.

The State Printer.

Every legislature in Kansas since 1889 has grappled with the question of regulating the fees to be paid the state printer, and each of them have adjourned without materially changing the law.

The legislature just closed has been no exception to the rule in this regard. There was a bill passed the house during the last day of the session but was messaged over to the senate too late for that body to act upon it. The bill made a sweeping and radical reduction in the fees of the state printer and its passage was bitterly opposed by the newspaper men of the state and the Kansas State Federation of Labor. The appropriation made for the state printer's department this year is equal to that of two years ago.

The Kansas City Stock Yards.

A strong effort was made to pass a bill regulating the Kansas City stock yards, and reduce the charges for yardage and feed furnished by that company.

The bill passed the senate, and when it was called up in the house a committee was appointed to investigate the management and control of the yards. The committee was in Kansas City more than a week taking testimony, and at the close of the investigation recommended that no reduction be made in the charges now made by the company. After a heated discussion the committee's recommendation was adopted by a close vote.

When to Fish in Kansas.

Substitute for senate bills Nos. 13, 127 and 282, which became a law during the session, is an act for the protection of fish in the Kansas streams. The law provides that the state fish commissioner shall appoint a fish warden in every county in the state where there are streams, lakes or ponds of sufficient size to propagate fish of any kind. The duty of the fish warden is to superintend the propagation of fish in his county, and is given the power of constable to arrest all persons found guilty of violating the fish law; for this latter duty he is allowed $5 for every conviction which is made from such arrests. The law limits the fishers of the state as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to catch or take, or attempt to catch or take, from any lake, pond, river, creek, stream or waters within or bordering on the state any fish of whatever kind by means of any trap, net, seine, gig, spear or snare or in any other manner than by the usual mode of angling with rod, line and fishhook, or hand line, or set line, either of the last two having attached thereto no other device with which to catch fish, than the plain baited hook.

"It shall be unlawful for any person to capture or take from or injure or worry in any manner, any black bass in any of the waters aforesaid, between the 15th day of May and the first day of August in any year, or at any time to take any black bass of less than eight inches in length; and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or have in possession any black bass of less than eight inches in length."

For the violation of this law a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $100 and costs of prosecution is fixed. The law also provides that "it shall be unlawful for any person to empty or throw into or place in any lake, pond, river, creek or stream or other water bordering on or within this state any acid, drug, lime or other deleterious substance or fish berries or dynamite or giant powder, or other explosive matter of whatever kind, or any material or liquid which may kill, stun, poison or graze fish. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prohibit the owner of any private lake or pond from taking fish therefrom."

To Keep the Santa Fe in Kansas.

One of the most important bills which which passed the legislature this winter was senate bill No. 313 and the bill only made eight lines in the statute book. It grants to corporations the right to issue preferred stock and reads as follows: "It shall be lawful for any corporation now organized or that may be hereafter organized under and by virtue of the laws of the territory of Kansas or the state of Kansas to issue preferred stock: provided all the stockholders of any corporation so issuing preferred stock shall give their assent to such issue."

While the law grants such privilege to all corporations, yet the bill was passed for the purpose of giving the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. the right to perfect its reorganization in Kansas. Without this law the Santa Fe company would have found it impossible to reorganize in this state. To keep it from from going to Illinois the bill was passed. Republicans and populists alike voting for it.

To Plant Trees in Kansas.

The $10,000 appropriation for experimenting in irrigation does not include all that was done by the legislature toward inducing the rain to fall or the hot winds to cease their blowing across the western Kansas prairies. The substitute offered by the conference committee for house bill No. 291, makes an appropriation of $9,600 for the maintenance of the forestry stations heretofore established at Dodge City and Ogallah. In addition to the forestry station at the latter place, an experimental irrigation station will also be established, and for the purpose of testing the water supply there and sinking the well $1,100 were appropriated, which sum is included in the $9,600 above. These two stations are to be in charge of the commissioner of forestry, and an appropriation has been made for the printing and distribution of his quarterly reports.

This forestry appropriation pleased the representatives from the western part of the state as much as that of the irrigation appropriation. They maintain that the hope of that portion of Kansas is in the planting of trees and irrigation.

The Cholera Fear Subsided.

The present session of the legislature evidently believes that Kansas is in no immediate danger of an invasion by the dread cholera.

Two years ago an appropriation of $8,000 was made and placed at the disposal of the state board of health for the purpose of guarding against an invasion by cholera. The appropriation was not needed. Since that time there has been much discussion as to what should be done with the fund. By the provisions of senate bill No. 137, which became a law, the fund will refract back to the state treasury.

Other Bills Passed.

There were other important measures of general interest passed, although they were such as not to create any discussion throughout the state. Necessarily the larger cities of the state came in for a good share of the attention of the legislature, especially the cities of Kansas City, Wichita and Topeka.

Among these bills affecting the cities of the first class was one providing for the election of city attorney, city clerk and city treasurer. These officers are at present appointed by the mayor.

Another was an act authorizing the cities of the first class to refund their indebtedness incurred for internal improvements.

Another of these bills was house bill 845, authorizing the voting of bonds in cities of the first-class for the payment of public school expenses.

House bill 554, regulating the granting of franchise to street railway corporations in cities having a population of more than 40,000 inhabitants.

Substitute for house bill 833, giving the right to corporations operating in cities of the first-class to enter into a joint contract for the erection of bridges, viaducts and other improvements with the city authorities.

The Kansas Public Schools.

By a law which passed both branches of the legislature without a dissenting vote and approved by the governor, the public school interest of the state will be strengthened by the addition, where it is demanded by the people, of kindergarten schools.

The law authorizes the board of education of the cities and the annual school meetings to establish kindergartens and maintain the same from the school funds of their representative cities and districts and to admit to such kindergartens children from three to seven years of age.

Miscellaneous Bills.

The following measures of general interest were enacted into laws by the session just closed:

An act providing that when no larger judgment is secured before a justice of the peace than is confessed by the defendant the defendant shall not be compelled to pay costs.

An act requiring railroads to furnish every [illegible] passes between points of shipping and unloading and one additional pass for each additional four cars of stock.

An act requiring county treasurers in counties of less than 27,000 inhabitants to deposit money in banks daily.

An act making it a felony for any officer of the state or of any county, city, district or township to receive money or the loan of any money or real or personal property, or any pecuniary or other personal advantage, present or prospective, under any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be thereby influenced, or as a reward for having given or withheld any vote, opinion or judgment, or having done or wrongfully omitted to do any act. The punishment fixed for the infraction of this law is a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $1,000, and by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than seven years in the penitentiary at hard labor. This act also specifically applies to legislators. This is what is known as the Eckstein bribery law.

An act providing that the time allowed any county from which taxes are due the state on any levies made previous to the year 1884 shall be extended until July 15, 1895, wherein to claim any credit allowed by law.

An act providing that the commissioners of all counties lying west of the line drawn north and south along the east lines of Phillips, Rooks, Ellis, Rush, Pawnee, Edwards, Kiowa and Comanche counties shall assess a tax to be paid in cash or labor to prevent the incursion of prairie fire. This tax is to be known as a on fire tax and not to exceed two mills each year all taxable property within their counties. The makes it the duty of the road overseer to law cause to be plowed along the outside lines of his district, two strips of three furrows each, one on the line of said district, the other at least six rods inside of said line where there is open prairie. The grass between such strips of plowing is required to be burned each year in September or October.

The New State Officer.

The legislature this year provided for one additional state officer, to be known as state accountant. The duty of the state accountant, who is to be appointed by the governor, is to examine the accounts of all state charitable institutions every quarter.

No More State Veterinarian.

The office of the state veterinarian, which was created in 1887, was abolished. The law abolishing this office provides that the state sanitary board when they deem the services of the veterinarian necessary call upon the veterinarian of the state agricultural college for such professional service as may be needed.

Prohibitory Law Made Stronger.

One of the important measures passed by the session just closed was that which amends the prohibitory law to make it stronger than heretofore and stops another loophole by which the venders of rum have been enabled to evade the law in the past.

The amendment provides that in all prosecutions brought for the violation of the prohibitory law the fact that United States government liquor license has been issued to the defendant shall be prima facie evidence that such defendant is engaged in the selling of intoxicating liquors at the place and during the entire time mentioned in such license; and if such judgment be rendered against the defendant in any such prosecution, such judgment shall include an order perpetually enjoining and restraining the defendant from selling intoxicating liquors in violation of the laws of this state.

Despite the efforts made by the anti-prohibitionists to secure the resubmission of the prohibitory law, or to pass some bills repealing the more stringent sections of the law, nothing was accomplished. From the date of the election until the close of the session a strong lobby was at work to secure some anti-prohibition legislation, but it was all in vain. A petition of 41,000 signatures was presented, asking for resubmission, but the friends of the temperance cause checkmated this move by presenting just as large a petition praying for the retention of the law.

No Congressional Apportionment.

Since 1890, Kansas has been entitled to a representation of eight congressmen in the national house of representatives, but the state has not yet been apportioned for that representation. Only seven congressional districts are provided for in the state, consequently one congressman-at-large has been elected since the general election of 1892. An effort was made two years ago to apportion the state into eight districts, but the bill failed to pass the senate. The reapportionment bill known as the "Blair bill" was passed by the lower house again this year, but it did not come up for consideration in the senate because of the time limitation for the consideration of general bills. This will be one of the important measures to consider at the extra session next year.

Following is a list of senate and house bills of a general nature passed, omitting local and private bills:

Senate Bills.

No. 4. Creating two appellate courts.

Substitute for senate bills No. 13, 127 and 282 for the protection of fish.

No. 25 (Substitute for) appropriation to complete cottage, industrial school for girls at Beloit.

No. 33. Appropriation for industrial school for girls, Beloit.

No. 63. Appropriation, state agricultural college.

No. 83. Fixing terms of court.

No. 93. To prevent gambling.

No. 137. Recovering cholera fund into state treasury.

No. 147. Legislative appropriation.

No. 188. Amending statutes.

No. 187. Appropriation for state university.

No. 188. Appropriation for chinch bug experimental station, state university.

No. 217. Appropriation for state printing, 1895.

No. 221. Appropriation for soldiers' orphans' home, Atchison.

No. 283. Appropriation for Hutchinson reformatory.

No. 313. Granting corporations the power to issue preferred stock.

No. 316. Granting pension to Erwin Covey, injured during legislative struggle, 1893.

No. 350. An act for the government of cities of the first class.

No. 355. Establishing Grand Army of the Republic museum.

No. 404. Exempting property of the Grand Army of the Republic from taxation.

No. 491. Authorizing annual elections of officers of corporations.

No. 495. Appropriating money for repairing and cleaning representative hall and senate chamber.

No. 518. Repealing section 2,001, general statutes of 1889.

No. 535. Appropriation for state penitentiary.

No. 545. Appropriating money to pay sugar bounty.

No. 591. Conference committee report—appellate court bill

No. 598. Regulating terms of court.

Substitute for senate bill 15, 49, 158, 256 and 274. An act removing the political disabilities of persons therein named:

No. 598. Fixing the salary of the Kansas state agent at Washington.

House Bills.

No. 1. Prohibiting lotteries.

2. Gambling.

3. Gambling.

4. Pool selling.

7. Appropriations for coal, western Kansas.

99. Authorizing secretary of state and assistant to administer oaths

137. Making Washington's birthday a legal holiday.

174. Eckstein bribery law.

188. Appropriation, state normal school.

201. Monument for Kansas soldiers, Chickamauga.

284. Regulating term of court, Fourth judicial district.

291. Appropriation for forestry stations.

331. Providing for safety of mines.

403. Amending statutes.

436. Vacating Woodsdale, Stevens county.

538. Appropriation for electrical engineering department, state university.

539. Appropriation for Winfield asylum.

549. Appropriation for Osawatomie insane asylum.

541. Appropriation for seed grain, western Kansas.

578. Legislative appropriation.

768. Appropriation for irrigation.

803. Giving corporations in cities of the first-class authority to build bridges jointly with city government.

840. Reclaiming overflowed land.

845. Voting of bonds in cities of first-class, [illegible]

[illegible] Appropriation for state house.

No. 61. Authorizing cities of second class to vote water works bonds.

No. 71. Amending statutes.

No. 106. Providing for election of city attorney, city clerk, and city treasurer in cities of the first-class.

No. 116. Relating to chattel mortgages.

No. 173. Granting cities of the first-class the power to refund judgment.

No. 406. Repealing session laws.

No. 563. Regulating terms of court, Seventeenth judicial district.

No. 821. Amending statutes.

No. 847. Requiring county treasurers in counties of 20,000 population or less to make daily deposits in banks.

No. 247. Requiring railroad companies to issue free transportation to shippers of stock.

No. 789. An act amending the law which provides for a commission to take depositions in other states and territories to include Mexico.

No. 1022. An act to provide revenue for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, and June 30 1897.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

ROCK ISLAND.

EASTWARD	DEPARTS.
No. 20, Mail and Express	9:05 p. m.
No. 24, Night Express	10
No 62, Freight Acc	11.40 a. m.
WESTWARD	**DEPARTS.**
No. 19, Mail and Express	7:0 p. m.
No 23, Dodge City Express	6:30 a. m.
No. 61, Freight Accom	2:00 p. m.

No. 19 runs to Pratt only

No. 23 runs through to Dodge City and Liberal.

Nos. 23 and 24 daily except Sunday.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

EASTBOUND	DEPARTS.
No. 451, Denver & St. Louis Ex.	9:05 a. m.
No. 461 Wichita & K. C. Accommodation, leaves	3:00 p. m.
WESTBOUND	**DEPARTS.**
No. 452, St. Louis & Denver Ex.	7:32 p. m.
No. 462, Wichita Accommodation	11:00 p. m.
No. 465, Way Freight, departs	9:45 p. m.

Trains No. 451, 452 and 465 do not run on Sundays.

Cars run through to St. Louis without change

Chair Cars to Denver free of charge. This the short line to all points west

P. J. LAIMBEER, Agent.

H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Pas. Agent

HUTCHINSON & SOUTHERN.

	ARRIVAL.
No. 2, Mail and Express	6:10 p. m.
No. 6, Freight and Accom	11:10 a. m.
	DEPARTS.
No. 1, Mail and Express	8:05 a. m.
No. 5, Freight and Accom	3:30 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Monday.

Close connection made at Hutchinson and Kingman with diverging lines.

Daily connection with stage line at Cameron, Sachville and Creek at 5 p. m.

AT HUTCHINSON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

WESTBOUND.	DEPARTS.
Denver and Utah Ex	5:10 p. m.
California Limited	9:23 p. m.
Mexico and California Ex	10:10 p. m.
Colorado Night Ex	7:45 a. m.
EASTBOUND.	**DEPARTS.**
Atlantic Ex	10:50 p. m.
New York Limited Ex	8:10 a. m.
Chicago Vestibule Ex	12:17 p. m.
Missouri river night Ex	3:05 p. m.

G. A. BARNES,

The Gun and Locksmith

Has opened a Repair Shop and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing on

GASOLINE STOVES,
SEWING MACHINES,
STOVES,
BICYCLES,
GUNS,
PISTOLS,
LOCKS,
KEY FITTING,

And all kinds of General Repairing All work promptly done and warranted. Headquarters at

Eagle Grocery

No. 15 South Main Street.

"I like Vaughan's Seeds best because they come up so easy."—Mrs. Hen.

A whole Vegetable GARDEN FOR 20c (2 DIMES.) 14 Packets postpaid.

Cheaper than eating bacon all summer!!

HERE is the list: 1 pkt. Radishes, 6 kinds, mixed, 1 pkt. Lettuce, Big Boston; 1 pkt. Beet, Vaughan's Earliest Egyptian; 1 pkt. Cabbage, Savoy, sweetest, 1 pkt. Squash, Delicata; 1 pkt. Onion, Vaughan's Early Pickling; 1 pkt. Musk Melon, Delicious; 1 pkt. Cucumber, Japanese Climbing; 1 pkt. Parsley; 1 pkt. Parsnip, Sugar; 1 pkt. Pumpkin, Pie; 1 pkt. Tomato, Red and Yellow, mixed; 1 pkt. Carrot, Half Long; 1 pkt. Oyster Plant, Mammoth. Total 14; also FREE, if you mention this paper, one mixed pkt. of our World's Fair Sweet Peas and Pansies. The quality of our seeds and the quantity in the packages will be held to our regular standard as before. No cash prizes or lottery. We give real money value, cash down in this 'hard times' collection.

OUR SPECIAL BARGAINS for 25 cts.

No. 1.- 5 Good Roses in colors, 25c.
No. 2.- 4 New Prize Chrysanthemums, 25c.
No. 3.-15 Pkts. Flower Seeds, assorted, 25c. (Best collection in America.)
No. 4.-10 Spring Bulbs, all different, 25c. with Tuberoses and Gladiolus. Order by number.

Our wonderful Goose Flower Plant 50c.

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