Salt Lake Democrat.

SECOND EDITION.

VOL. V.---NO. 4. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1887. FIVE CENTS

WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Help Wanted, etc., in this Department, four lines or less, 25c. first insertion; for each subsequent insertion, 10c.

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UTAH LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. F.—MEETS every Thursday, at 8:00 p. m., in Odd Fellows' Hall, Union Block, Salt Lake City. Odd Fellows in good standing are invited to attend.

PARKER NORTON, N. G.
J. J. THOMAS, Secretary.

SALT LAKE LODGE NO. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m., in Odd Fellows' Hall, Union Block. Odd Fellows in good standing are invited to attend.

OSCAR KLETTING, N. G.
C. W. A. SCHNELL, Secretary.

JORDAN LODGE NO. 3, I. O. O. F.—MEETS every Monday, at 8:00 p. m., in Odd Fellows' Hall, Union Block. Odd Fellows in good standing are invited to attend.

GEO. WINSNASS, N. G.
H. F. EVANS, Secretary.

RIDGELY LODGE NO. 9, I. O. O. F.—MEETS every Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m., in Odd Fellows' Hall, Union Block. Visiting brothers made welcome.

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All of the modern appointments of a First-Class Saloon.

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Fashionable Tailor,
23 E. First South St.

A Fine Assortment of New Spring Goods Just Received.

NEARING THE END.

The Array of Bills Trooping Through Both Branches of Congress.

The Tenure of Office Bill—Mrs. Logan's Pension—The Sundry Civil Bill—The Urgency Deficiency.

Senator Hoar Attacks Speaker Carlisle and is Vigorously Sat Down Upon By Senator Beck.

Becomes a Law.

[Special to THE DEMOCRAT.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At midnight last night the polygamy bill became a law without the President's signature, the ten days having elapsed and he having not returned it to the Senate with any veto. What was the stumbling-block cannot be discovered, as the President is overwhelmed with legislation.

MCPHERSON.

CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—As the Committee on Appropriations had reported very few amendments to the bill, and those of but little importance, there was no delay beyond that made necessary by the complete reading of the bill. In response to an appeal made by Jones, of Nevada, the amendments cutting down the appropriations for the Carson mint from $29,550 to $16,400, were disagreed to with the consent of Allison, and the appropriations for that mint fixed as originally reported.

Allison then submitted a conference report on the Sundry Civil bill, and it was agreed to.

In explanation of the action of the Senate conferees, Allison said in order to come to an agreement they had to postpone several appropriations which the Senate deemed necessary. For instance, they had to consent to a reduction by one-half of the provision to complete the international survey of the Mexican border. The same as to the survey between British Columbia and Alaska. So, too, the Senate conferees had been obliged to surrender large appropriations for public buildings, as for instance, one at Los Angeles, Cal., which had been cut down from $150,000 to $75,000. He might run through the whole of the public buildings and show how the Senate conferees had had to make concession after concession. So also as to the coast survey. The appropriation for field work has been cut down from $218,000 to $160,000. In these surrenders the expenditures were only postponed. They would have to be provided for next year or the year after.

Hoar said that he intended to call the attention of the Senate to what seemed to him a very grave evil, one that threatened in substance a revolutionary change in constitutional methods of government. What, he asked, was the effect of the holding back of appropriation bills until the last seven, or ten, or fifteen days of the session of Congress. The result was that unless the House and Senate both submitted to the dictation of some three or four men who happened to be members of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives on the majority side, great appropriation bills would fail, and an extra session would become necessary. It is perfectly notorious, Mr. President, that this body has passed bill after bill with substantial unanimity, having no political significance, bills matured by able men on the on other side of this chamber, and having the endorsement of their great authority, and yet, because three or four persons clothed with authority of the House of Representatives choose to oppose those bills, they could not get consideration in that body, although there is no manner of doubt that nine-tenths of the members of the House would be in their favor if they were brought up. That is the condition of things which in the time of our fathers would have caused a revolution. After referring to the action of the Speaker of the House (not named) in refusing to recognize a certain member because he (the Speaker) did not approve of the measure the member wished to move, Hoar said: "Henry Clay was supposed to have a pretty strong will. He would no more have dared to assert such an authority when he was Speaker of the House than he would have ventured to cross Niagara River twenty rods above the falls. Blaine, under whom many of us served in another place, is generally supposed to have had a strong will, and a pretty strong desire to have accomplished in the administration of the country things which he thought ought to be done. I served in the House of Representatives with that accomplished gentleman for eight years, four of which he was Speaker and the humblest Democrat when we had a majority of three-fourths or four-fifths in that body then was permitted to make his motion to suspend the rules every Monday and every day within the last six days of adjournment.

Mr. Beck—I was called out of the Chamber for a while, and was only in time to hear what seems to me a most remarkable tirade against the Speaker of House of Representatives. That gentleman needs no defense at my hands, and I had supposed that in the Senate of the United States and under the rules and proprieties, comment upon the action of the Speaker would not be indulged in. I have only this to say that there is no man in Massachusetts, or outside of Massachussetts, who will attack the integrity, honesty or ability of the Speaker of the present House with impunity in his presence. There 150 partisans of the Senate from Massachusetts on the floor of the other House, all of whom have the right to make whatever attack they please, and if they do so they will receive a response befitting the attack.

This closed the discussion, and then the question was put upon the conference report, which was agreed to without division.

Upon motion of Teller the House bill to organize the land district for No Man's land, previously passed by the Senate with amendments was recalled and the votes by which the Senate amendments were adopted were reconsidered.

The Senate amendments were then rejected and the House bill was passed.

The conference report upon the bill to provide for bringing suits against the United States was made and agreed to.

A number of vetoed bills for public buildings were then passed over the veto.

Plumb submitted the conference report upon the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the result being a disagreement with respect to the subsidy feature.

Hale reported from the Committee on Appropriations General Deficiency bill. This is the last of the regular annual appropriation bills remaining to be acted upon by the Senate. Recess.

When the Senate reassembled the conserence report on Postoffice Appropriation bills (a disagreement) was taken up. The only point as to disagreement is as to the South American mail service.

Mr. Harris moved that the Senate recede. Rejected.

The Senate insisted on its amendment, and the same conferees (Plumb, Mahone and Beck) were appointed.

MEXICAN WAR PENSIONS.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House appropriating $6,900,000 for the payment of pensions of the Mexican war. Passed.

The Senate then took from the calendar the House bill to amend sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes (with an amendment in the nature of a substitute). The statute provides that whenever three-fourths of the National banks of a city of $50,000 population shall apply to the Comptroller of the Currency to have the name of that city added to the list of "reserved cities," named in sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller shall have authority to grant such request, but the banks must keep in their vaults at least 25 per cent. of their deposits. In like manner and on like conditions cities with 200,000 population may become, like New York, places for banks of redemption, or "central" cities, as provided in Section 5195.

Mr. Williams moved to add San Francisco to the latter class of cities.

The bill passed and a conference was asked.

On motion of Wilson, of Iowa, the vote of last evening, by which the bill to amend the action in reference to the jurisdiction of the United States Courts was passed, was reconsidered, and the vote agreeing to the Cullom amendment fixing the salaries of Judges at $5,000, and prohibiting the appointment of relatives as court officials, was also reconsidered, and then the bill was passed and a conference asked.

Plumb presented a conference report on the bill to adjust railroad land grants heretofore unadjusted. Agreed to.

A message from the House at 10 p. m. announced the passage of the Urgent Deficiency bill, and the presiding officer laid the bill before the Senate.

Mr. Edmunds—I object to the second reading of the bill. [The objection, if insisted upon, prevents the consideration of the bill at the present session.]

At 11:39 p. m. the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency bill, consisting of 104 printed pages.

An amendment of the committee to pay to the Central and Southern Pacific railway companies about $300,000 for service to the War Department in 1885 and 1886 (on the non-aided lines) reopened the discussion on the subject of Pacific railways.

The committee's amendment was agreed to.

Various amendments for the Central and Southern Pacific railroads, which are governed by the action of the Senate on the amendment, aggregated about $700,000.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Major Venor, of Ohio, called up the vetoed bill granting a pension to Sally Ann Bradley. The House refused to pass the bill over the veto—yeas 123, nays 122; not the constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative.

Morrow, of California, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill appropriating $350,000 for the purchase of a site for a postoffice at San Francisco. Agreed to.

Cox, of North Carolina, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the tenure of office act. The motion was agreed to and the bill passed—yeas 172, nays 67.

The bill passed—147 to 21—accepting certain lands near Chicago for military purposes.

The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

Mr. Burns, of Missouri, under instructions from the Committee on Appropriations, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Urgent Deficiency bill. [The bill appropriates for Deficiencies in the Postoffice Department $493,000; in the Treasury Department, for printing one and two dollar silver certificates and United States legal tender notes, $270,000; in the Department of Justice, $285,000, and for the payment of certified claims, $934,255.

Mr. McComas, of Maryland, objected to the presentation of the bill as being hasty, ill-advised and panic-stricken, and protested against the irregularities of the proceeding.

Mr. Randall suggested that nobody but the gentleman from Maryland was panic-stricken. The majority was quite cool and determined. The bill was then passed.

THE LOGAN PENSION BILL.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill granting a pension of $2,000 a year to Mary S. Logan, widow of John A. Logan.

Henderson, of Illinois, addressed the House in support of the Mrs. Logan pension bill. He said General Logan when he died, died rich in everything except in property.

Tarsney of Michigan asks the gentleman, when he talks about admirals and generals who had done distinguished service in the wars of the Union, to bear in mind it was not generals alone who won victories. There were in the ranks thousands and tens of thousands of humble, noble soldiers, the graves of many of whom were to-day unmarked beyond the Potomac River, who has never been heard of in the halls of Congress asking for a pension. He came from a Michigan Democratic family that furnished five brothers to the Federal service. None of them were here asking Congress for a pension for valliant services in behalf of the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Allen of Mississippi referring to the intimations that ex-Confederates would vote against the bill on account of ill-will they bore against those who had been victorious over them declared that he represented the sentiment of ever Confederate when he said that there was not lingering in the South one single scintilla of hatred or prejudice or ill-will against any man because he was opposed to it in that unfortunate conflict.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, believed that it would be a good policy to give to the widow of General Logan a $2,000 pension. He did not stop to inquire whether she was on the verge of poverty. He did not place this case on that ground but rather on the ground of a tribute on the part of a grateful country to the widow of a man who served it well and as an incentive to those who were to follow in his footsteps.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost, year 145, nays 113, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Blount, of Georgia, reported a further disagreement of the Conference Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

Bingham, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment relative to the compensation for the carrying of foreign mails to South and Central America, known as the subsidy amendment. Lost—yeas 98, nays 137.

A further conference was ordered.

A Judge Abroad.

LONDON, March 4.—An indictment has been found against George Franklin Anderson, the alleged American Judge, who is accused of swindling Charles Deakin, of Susquehanna, Pa., out of large sums of money, under pretense that he was prosecuting a suit for the recovery of a large English estate to which Deakin was convinced he was heir. Anderson, upon being arraigned to-day, defended himself. He pleaded not guilty.

Anderson was convicted and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Bulgarian Anarchy.

PARIS, March 4.—A telegram from Guirgevo says risings have taken place at Tiernova and other places and that the insurgents are reported to be masters of affairs at Tiernova. Communication between Sofia and the provinces is interrupted. Anarchy is spreading in Bulgaria.

The River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The River and Harbor bill failed to receive the President's signature. It reached him several days ago but was "pocket vetoed."

To Be Shot.

SOFIA, March 4.—The leaders of the revolt at Rustchuk have been ordered to be shot.

THE KANSAS WAY.

The Rival Towns Intent on Making Shambles of Each Other.

Another Italian Earthquake—Shooting of the Leaders of the Silistran Insurgents.

The Last of the 49th Congress—Two Thousand Spectators—Final Adjournment.

Kansas Avocations.

DENVER, March 4.—Wallace, Kansas, special to the *News:* The situation of the Coronada-Leoti war remains unchanged. Both towns are surrounded by a strong cordon of armed men, who permit no one to enter. The men in both towns sleep with their guns, and after gaining admission, strangers find Winchesters at every turn. They stand in the doorways, and merchants bring their guns to wait on customers. Men patrol the streets all day and night. The surrounding country is as excited as the towns and is about as equally divided. Coronada sympathizers are for the most part in town with their ammunition and guns; a Coronada man said to-day that within an hour 500 men could be recruited in town ready to defend it with their lives.

The Leoti cry is for revenge. The citizens are as excited as the day following the shooting, and they are unanimous in their determination to get back on Coronada at the first opportunity. This will probably occur on Thurday next, when the county election occurs.

Immediately after the shooting on Sunday some men from Leoti came to Wallace and secured all the guns and ammunition they could get. Representatives from Coronada paid a similar mission to Garden City, so that both towns are well equipped for the war which every man believes will occur before the thing is settled. The Leoti population, which has been recruited by their county courts, are looked to for the first move, and the Coronada men act on the defensive.

The County Sheriff, John Edwards, who is a Leoti man, has not made any attempt to arrest them, as he knows that such an effort would cost him his life. He has twelve warrants, but unless the State authorities lend the assistance of a couple of companies of militia they will never be served; and even then, the Coronada men say, they will never be taken alive. It was reported at the Hotel Vendome, in Coronada, that the Governor has been appealed to for aid by Leoti, but no information has been received here to that effect.

Charley Coulter and Bill Raynes, ringleaders of the Leoti crowd, went over to Coronda on Sunday morning and drank considerable whisky and beer. Coulter, who was a desperado of the worst type, and who is the fourth of the family in Leoti who died with their boots on, promised to return the beer consumed. He and Raynes returned to Leoti and got the beer and five companions, only three of whom were armed, and returned in a wagon and buggy. They visited the druggist, who was sick in bed, and made him get up. Coulter ordered him to dance, and fired his gun at his feet to make him obey. The druggist, however, offered to treat if Coulter would lower his gun, and the offer was accepted. The men then went into the street, and according to the story began firing indiscriminately. Coulter did most of the shooting. A Coronada man, named Jackson, got in Coulter's way and was struck over the head with the butt of Coulter's gun. The Loomis brothers interfered, and requested the Lecti men to stop abusing the citizens. For reply, Coulter turned on both of them, striking them both, he performing an old plainsman's trick by hitting Bob Loomis over the head and shooting John Loomis at the same time. John was standing back of Bob, and as Coulter fired he sprang forward and clinched with him. The Leoti crowd, according to the story of the Coronada men, began firing at two citizens who were running up the street. A dozen Coronada men, who had gathered in the store, then commenced firing, and Coulter seemed to be the target for them all. The firing only continued a moment, and when the smoke cleared away Raynes, Coulter and Watkins, who were on the pavement, had fallen to the ground dead. The other men were in a wagon. Jennes, Dunnings and Johnson were seriously wounded. A. N. Berry, the seventh man of the Leoti crown escaped without injury. The statement that the bodies of the dead men were permitted to lie in the street until midnight is denied by Coronado and sustained by Leoti. There were fourteen bullets in Coulter's body, and Raynes was wounded in eleven places, every one of which would have been fatal. The two Loomis boys were only slightly wounded. Jenness, it is thought, will die, but Johnson and Dunning will recover. Johnson, who is the least injured, and not dead as reported, said he and his companions went to Coronado at the invitation of some friends. They were having a little fun in the streets, and probably fired a few shots, but harmed no one. He acknowledged some of the crowd had been drinking, but none were drunk. He alleged that the bodies of his dead companions were permitted to lie in the streets until midnight.

The Halfway stage which connects with conveyance from Leoti and Coronada, left this morning, taking the first mail received there since Saturday. It returned this evening, bringing news of the renewal of hostilities. It appears from the intelligence at hand, that the two Leoti men who were not engaged in the trouble on Sunday, left their town and started to Coronada. The outposts of Coronada observed them, and opened fire at once. One of the men is said to have been shot in the arm, and the other was riddled with bullets, and the horse of one man killed. The men returned to Leoti and told their story. Great excitement followed, and a party organized to visit Coronada, but returned before reaching there. The report is confirmed that a general fight may occurr there any moment, although it is probable that both sides may wait until Thursday next when the election occurs, to settle the dispute. The trouble between the two towns is claimed to be ostensibly a political quarrel over the merits of each for the location of the country seat, but it is really the result of a cowboy raid, such as frequently occurs in Wichita County. It is reported to-night that two companies of state troops will be sent to Wichita next week to remain until the election is concluded.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Captain A. A. Greeley to be Brigadier-General, and James M. Trotter to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

This morning at 5 o'clock, Plumb, from the Conference Committee on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill reported that the committee had been unable to agree. He moved that the Senate insist on on its disagreement and ask for further conference. So ordered.

He also presented the conference report on the bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers of public lands in Kansas and Nebraska. Agreed to. He also presented the conference report of the postoffice appropriation bill. Agreed to. The deficiency bill being again taken up, an item (on motion of Daws) was inserted to pay to the Choctaw Indians $2,858,000, the amount of the judgment of the Supreme Court at the October term of 1886. The bill and amendments were finally presented to the Senate.

On demand of McPherson the yeas and nays were taken on one of the Pacific Railroad amendments and it was agreed to, yeas 27, nays 17. The yeas and nays were also taken on the amendment for French spoliation claims and it was agreed to, yeas 34, nays 12.

Morgan moved to insert a provision for fifty copyists for the Pension office, and made an affecting appeal on behalf of many respectable, educated, but poor women, who are seeking government employment in Washington, but cannot get it under the civil service rules. After discussion, the motion was laid on the table—yeas 27, nays 16. Finally, at 5:15 o'clock the bill was passed, and a message to that effect was sent to the House.

Allison presented the conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bills, an agreement being reached on all points except as to clerks to Senators. He moved that the Senate insist. So ordered.

Other House bills were then taken from the calendar and passed. The Senate at 6 a. m. went into secret session.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The doors were reopened at 10 o'clock this morning, and the Senate in the meanwhile having taken two hours recess. The first business done was the presentation by Plumb of the conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. The report was read and agreed to. The next business was the presentation by Dawes of the conference report on the Fortification bill. It was to the effect that the conferees had not been able to agree. Dawes said it was with infinite regret that the Senate conferees were obliged to make this report. They had conceded very much in order to reach a conclusion and to save the essence and vitality of the measure needed to protect the coast. The plan which they had submitted to the committee was expressed in the form of a bill, which he would have printed in the *Record*, and alongside with it he would have printed the plan submitted at the last moment by the House conferees. The country would judge between these two propositions and decide where the blame lay for the failure by this Congress to do anything towards the inauguration of some efficient system of fortifications.

The irreconcileable difference between the Senate managers and the House managers was on the question of purchasing steel for the purpose of making steel guns of the highest type. The question might be summed in one sentence, "Whether steel guns should be subordinated to cast iron guns, or cast iron guns subordinated to the highest type of steel guns."

The Senate has confirmed the following nomination: Arthur K. Delaney of Wisconsin, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Alaska.

The Deficiency bill failed for want of time to engross it.

The Fortification bill was abandoned in conference.

Hawley, another one of the conferees said he desired to emphasize this most extraordinary condition of affairs. There was no fortification bill for the current year, nor the next year, so far as concerned army coast defenses and heavy guns nothing whatever had been done. There was no money to cut grass along glacis of forts, or to buy shingles or nails for old sheds and dwellings of forts, not one solitary cent. Work was stopped and all property at these forts were left to rack and ruin for the coming two years. The simple statement of that fact was a most extraordinary indictment of somebody. He had no doubt whatever that if the whole subject could have been left open to the full and free deliberation of Congress, something would have been done which would have been a credit to the country. So far as the Senate was concerned, the record would show that the debates and votes on both sides of the chamber had been fully up to the popular demand.

WITHOUT DAY.

The President and Cabinet reached the Capitol at 12 o'clock, actual time. The clocks of the two houses were set back.

The Senate adjourned without day at 11:55, Senate time, but 12:04 actual time.

The House.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At 5 o'clock this morning the effects of a sixteen-hour session were plainly visible in the appearance of remnants of documents and reports. The atmosphere in the House was very impure and oppressive, and was well impregnated with tobacco smoke, notwithstanding the repeated appeals of the Speaker to the members, requesting them to observe the rule which prohibited smoking on the floor.

A few minutes after 5, Blount, of Georgia, announced that the conference committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill had reached an agreement by the recession of the Senate conferees from the subsidy amendmendment. The report was agreed to, thus disposing of the bill finally.

The Legislative bill came from the Senate about 6, and it was immediately called up by Holman, who explained that the point of difference remaining between the houses was the item for the secretaries of Senators. Holman moved that the House recede from it disagreement to the Senatorial amendment,

Holmans motion received a majority vote, but Taulbee made a point of no quorum, which consumed the time until 7:30, when his opposition was withdrawn and the motion declared carried, this passing the LegislativeAppropriation bill. Although the Deficiency bill had not reached the House yet, on motion of Long, of Massachusette, the Senate amendments to the bill were nonconcurred in, and the Speaker authorized to appoint a conference committee.

The conference report on the bill amending sections 5,191 and 5,192, revised statutes, was agreed to.

As early 7 o'clock spectators began to occupy the gallery, and in an hour before the expiration of the Forty-ninth Congress by limitation at least 2,000 persons were present.

The House adjourned *sine die* at noon.

The Silistran Insurgents.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Bucharest states that several persons were killed in the fighting at Silistria between the insurgents and the loyal troops. Two officers and sixteen privates who engaged in the revolt were captured and shot.

Wants to Be There.

VIENNA, March 4.—Servia, as a precautionary measure, in view of trouble in Bulgaria, has sent troops to the frontier. It as also reported that the Servian reserves have been called out.

Another Shock.

NICE, March 4.—Another slight shock of earthquake has been felt here.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from activs practice, having had placed in his hande by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The recipe sent FREE, to all who may desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address, with stamp, naming this paper, DR. M. E. CASS, 210 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

Charles A. Roberts, of East Wilson, N. Y., had thirteen scrofulous ulcers on his face and neck. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them.

GENUINE Spanish Clippings for sale at Sam Levy's.

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STAMPEDE IN BEEF CIRCLES!
Beef, Mutton and Pork for Cash Only!

PRIME PORTERHOUSE AND TENDERLOIN STEAK, per pound,		12½ cents
PRIME ROAST	" "	12½ "
ROUND STEAK	" "	9 "
CHUCK STEAK	" "	8 "
BOILING BEEF, Best Cuts	" "	6½ "
LEGS AND LOINS OF MUTTON	" "	8 "
MUTTON CHOPS	" "	8 "
BREAST OR NECK OF MUTTON	" "	4 "
PORK CHOPS AND LOINS	" "	8 "
ROAST OF PORK, AND SAUSAGE	" "	8 "

All of the above a Special Reduction for Cash, Without Delivery, by
G. D. AMOS,
CORNER THIRD SOUTH AND MAIN STREETS.

SPENCER & KIMBALL.

Boots and Shoes!
COME AND SEE OUR BARGAINS
—IN—
Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's SHOES.
Job Lots, Single Pairs, Shop Worn,
ALL CHEAP!
SPENCER & KIMBALL.