

How's This?
We offer \$100 reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
We, the undersigned, have known E. J. Cheney for the past 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out all obligations made by him.
WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Scores of Oregon's Games.

Oregon, 43..... Vancouver, 6	Oregon, 39..... Y. M. C. A. 15
Oregon, 34..... Winlock, 4	Oregon, 60..... Dickinson 10
Oregon, 34..... Seattle, 16	Oregon, 30..... Jamestown, 15
Oregon, 42..... Rosslyn, 17	Oregon, 29..... Minneapolis 29
Oregon, 57..... Ellensburg, 3	Oregon, 33..... Co. B, 29
Oregon, 65..... Spokane, 14	Oregon, 14..... Stillwater 29
Oregon, 22..... Anacosta, 8	Oregon, 29..... Redwing 29
Oregon, 57..... Billings, 16	Oregon, 27..... LaCrosse 23
Oregon, 50..... Y. M. C. A. 15	Oregon, 31..... Portage 23
Oregon, 39..... Co. K 15	Oregon, 30..... Neenah 24
Oregon, 60..... Dickinson 10	Oregon, 27..... Fon Du Lac 24
Oregon, 30..... Jamestown, 15	Oregon, 19..... Neenah 11
Oregon, 29..... Minneapolis 29	Oregon, 20..... Detroit 0
Oregon, 33..... Co. B, 29	Oregon, 20..... Buffalo 23
Oregon, 14..... Stillwater 29	Oregon, 20..... Lanesville 15
Oregon, 29..... Redwing 29	Oregon, 48..... Mansfield 20
Oregon, 27..... LaCrosse 23	Oregon, 70..... Ada, 7
Oregon, 31..... Portage 23	Oregon, 23..... Alliance, 24
Oregon, 30..... Neenah 24	Oregon, 22..... Canton, 16
Oregon, 27..... Fon Du Lac 24	Oregon, 31..... Crestline, 6
Oregon, 19..... Neenah 11	Oregon, 23..... Rochester, 24
Oregon, 20..... Detroit 0	Oregon, 20..... Notre Dame, 31
Oregon, 20..... Buffalo 23	Oregon, 28..... Deatur, 17
Oregon, 20..... Lanesville 15	Oregon, 47..... Princeton, 25
Oregon, 48..... Mansfield 20	Oregon, 40..... Shenandoah 14
Oregon, 70..... Ada, 7	Oregon, 10..... Malvern, 9
Oregon, 23..... Alliance, 24	Oregon, 50..... Red Oaks, 11
Oregon, 22..... Canton, 16	Oregon, 32..... Shenandoah 10
Oregon, 31..... Crestline, 6	Oregon, 27..... Kansas City 23
Oregon, 23..... Rochester, 24	Oregon, 13..... Haskell, 23
Oregon, 20..... Notre Dame, 31	Oregon, 40..... Lincoln, 12
Oregon, 28..... Deatur, 17	Oregon, 31..... Peru, 11
Oregon, 47..... Princeton, 25	Oregon, 35..... Greely, 31
Oregon, 40..... Shenandoah 14	Oregon, 24..... Provo, 26
Oregon, 10..... Malvern, 9	
Oregon, 50..... Red Oaks, 11	
Oregon, 32..... Shenandoah 10	
Oregon, 27..... Kansas City 23	
Oregon, 13..... Haskell, 23	
Oregon, 40..... Lincoln, 12	
Oregon, 31..... Peru, 11	
Oregon, 35..... Greely, 31	
Oregon, 24..... Provo, 26	
Totals 1678	852



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AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSES.

The practical and valuable work of a number of state agricultural colleges is being widely extended during the present winter through a series of short courses of instruction in agriculture, animal husbandry and domestic economy which are being held in the larger towns throughout the several states. The courses usually cover a week, are thoroughly advertised, largely attended and in most cases where held have paid financially. The inauguration of these movable short course schools has placed the benefit of the instruction given at the agricultural college, if but for a short period, within the reach of a very large number of people, who are thus able to derive the benefits of instruction in these various lines without the expense which would be incident to a trip to the college. The professors and their assistants have charge of the instruction work and put just as much thought and energy into it as they would in the case of classes at college. Courses for men and boys are given in stock raising and in the judging, selection and testing of eggs and small animals, while the women and girls are given instruction and practical experiments in domestic science, including the food value, selection and preparation of food products for the table, and lessons in household management, including sanitation, home hygiene and other subjects. A tuition fee varying from \$1 to \$2.50 is charged for the week's course, and it seems to be the verdict of most of those who attend that they get their full money's worth. Many, seeing the practical value of the instruction given, have an interest aroused which leads them to take more extended courses at the college proper. The short course schools conducted on the above or quite similar lines are a most valuable addition to the good work which our agricultural schools are doing and will tend to arouse an interest along lines that are of the highest economic importance.

FAKE HOG CHOLERA SERUMS.

One of the emergency bulletins recently issued by the department of agriculture at Washington brands as rank frauds one or two brands of hog cholera serum which have been advertised within the past two or three months. The claims of the efficacy of the serum in question were put in very strong language, but when put to the test in accordance with directions on the containing bottles by the department experimenters the medicine was found to be absolutely worthless, every hog treated turning up its toes like other unvaccinated animals, in view

of the high price at which reliable serum is sold, the temptation is very great for grafters and impostors to concoct a bogus article, grace it with a fancy name and palm it off on the unsuspecting, who, if they need a hog cholera remedy at all, need it badly and would purchase without stopping to question its reliability. It would be well for all those wishing to make trial of the new hog cholera remedy to use only such brands of the serum as have the commendation of the specialists in animal diseases at the state experiment station or of the state veterinarian, and the hogs should only be treated by one who understands his business thoroughly. This manufacture and sale of bogus hog cholera serum call rather forcefully to mind the fraud that was extensively perpetrated a couple of years ago under the guise of nitro cultures supposed to contain bacteria whose presence was favorable to the growth of a number of the legumes. An examination by the government experts revealed much the same condition as has been found to exist in connection with the introduction of the new hog cholera serum.

A DEER RANCH.

A north Iowa farmer, a hunter and trapper in the early days before the tide of settlement had pushed its way much beyond the Mississippi river, derives a good deal of pleasure and some profit in a deer farm, which is today stocked with about a hundred of these beautiful animals. A trifle less than twenty-five acres is devoted to their breeding grounds. This contains running water and a considerable wood lot with underbrush, the latter being the only shelter which is provided the animals during the winter months. The only feeding they require is a light grain ration during those months of winter when other food supplies are inaccessible, harking the rails of trees and bushes. The owner finds that deer breed regularly and multiply rapidly in confinement as are tough and hardy as in their wild state and are remarkably free from the diseases which afflict some other domesticated animals. He finds ready sale for the venison, which nets him from 23 to 25 cents per pound.

The laws operative in most states hold the owners of dogs responsible for the damage done by them to the property of others, and this is true whether the damage consists in injury to live stock or from runways caused by the frightening of horses.

Gypsum is one of the interesting mineral products of the United States. Chemically it is known as calcium sulfate, containing, besides calcium, sulphur and oxygen, water in crystallized form. Alabaster is a fine, white, massive variety of gypsum, while selenite is a transparent, crystalline variety. Calcined gypsum, that reduced to a fine powder by intense heat, appears as the familiar plaster of paris of commerce.

The verdict of those who have had a good deal of experience with tiling is that the installing of such a system will not only make a wet soil drier, but also by drying it make it warmer and therefore better adapted for the raising of crops. It also seems well agreed that the presence of a system of tile on high lands by increasing the absorptive power of the soil tends to lessen the surface washing and gully-lying of hill slopes. Thus, viewed from most every standpoint, the laying of tile seems to result in definite benefit.

There is little wonder that sections where alfalfa can be grown are thriving in an agricultural way. One Mississippi valley farmer whose location is none too favorable for growing this legume had a five acre patch the past year, from which he secured three cuttings averaging a ton and a half per acre to the cutting. He places the value of the twenty-one odd tons of hay from this patch at \$90, while he hopes to still further increase the value of the hay by grinding it into alfalfa meal. This is an agricultural crop if there ever was one.

The difference in cost between a brick or wooden house or other structure of like character is said by those who have made a careful study of the subject to be the cost of paint on the latter. Considering the fact that wood must be painted frequently to properly protect it from the action of the elements and the likelihood of rot and decay the brick structure would seem to be by far the most economical in the course of a long period of years. The use of the hollow blocks for all but the facing of a structure gives both lightness and strength, and the dead air spaces in the wall mean a much warmer building. Those intending to build should look into this matter of the cost and durability of building materials thoroughly.

The annual loss from insect and rodent pests in the United States annually is placed at about \$800,000,000. The pest largely and the second to quite an extent are held in check as much as they are by the bird life of the country. Keeping the above facts in mind, it is with a feeling of humiliation that one learns that the National Association of Audubon Societies of America, whose chief business it is to spread the good gospel of bird protection, last year received but the paltry sum of \$24,000 with which to prosecute its most valuable and far-reaching work. And when it is known that this amount had to be apportioned among several branches in forty-four states it will be realized at once how inadequate this sum must have been. If the amount placed at the association's disposal were \$2,400,000 instead of \$24,000, it would not be out of proportion to the vast economic importance of the work in which it is engaged. Persons of wealth who desire to perform a real service to humanity, and in particular to future generations, could hardly make a bestowal of their money that would accomplish this result in larger measure than by placing a generous endowment at the disposal of the National Association of Audubon Societies.

Judging from reports which come from various sources, it is apparent that a word of warning should be spoken in regard to the use of cement tile which are shoddy made—that is, which do not contain a sufficient

per cent of cement to give needed strength and in the manufacture of which proper care has not been taken in the selection of the raw materials which are to be mixed with the cement. Should these contain but a small per cent of clay or other earthy material which will not withstand the action of the acids and moisture of the soil it is money and time absolutely thrown away to buy them and put them into the ground, as in a very short time they are sure to go to pieces and render the drainage system of which they are a part worthless. If the right kind of sand is mixed with the proper amount of strong cement, a tile can be made which is probably as good as the burned clay tile, but the good of responsible manufacturers of cement tile to make a larger profit than is consistent with good quality has resulted in the manufacture of an inferior grade of cement tile that is a reproach to the industry and a worthwhile as well as costly proposition for the man who puts them into the soil. Some state experiment stations are making tests of cement tile and are in a position to designate those manufacturers who are making a standard and durable article. If these or other trusted authorities cannot commend a given brand of cement tile, they would better be let alone.

England is said to consume annually 4,000,000,000 eggs. Foreign lands do the marketing for 2,300,000,000 of this number.

The total production of rice in the United States for the year was 21,500,000 bushels, from 55,000 acres, valued at \$1,050,000. In 1908 the acreage was 62,799, the yield 18,738,000 bushels and the cash value of the crop \$18,081,000.

Considering the way flax pulls on the soil, it should be a source of satisfaction that the area sown to this cereal during 1908 was 185,000 acres less than in the year preceding. However, because of better prices the crop gave a return of \$39,577,600 against \$24,713,000 for 1907.

The increased prosperity of the southern states during the past fifty years is quite accurately gauged by the production of cotton, its leading agricultural crop. In the year 1860 the cotton crop of the south was 4,690,700 bales and the price 11½ cents per pound, the highest up to that time. In the year 1907 the crop totaled 13,550,700 bales, the price ranging from 10.70 to 13.55 cents per pound.

In order to clear up some confusion which may exist in the minds of a few it may be well to state that the Swedish Select oats and the Regenerated Swedish Select are two distinct varieties. The former has been grown in the northern states for a number of years, is thoroughly acclimated and is rated by the department of agriculture as being one of the best varieties grown in this country. It is not the best. The latter variety, the Regenerated Select is a type developed by an English seed firm and, while remarkably vigorous and giving a good deal of promise, is still considered in the experimental stage.

Considering the expense connected with the laying of a system of tile, from \$10 to \$12 per acre for the area drained, it is well to have the work done in the very best possible manner, including the surveying and laying out of the system, the establishing of the proper grades, the selection of good tile and the laying of them carefully and evenly. A sag of a few inches in any section of the system will likely result in a clogging of this portion and the putting of it out of commission. It costs money to tile well and still more to tile poorly; hence it is economy to do the job as it ought to be done.

An Illinois farmer who evidently makes some brains with his work and incidentally makes some observations on his own account has suggested the possibility of putting to a new use a system of drainage which was put in the ground primarily for the purpose of relieving the soil of water. His idea is that in very dry seasons water might be pumped into the upper end of such drainage systems, thus furnishing the soil with the moisture necessary to a proper maturing of the growing crops. The least that can be said of the proposition is that it is original and unique. It is certainly practicable if the water needed could be pumped without too great expense. The putting of the above suggestion into operation would be watched with a good deal of interest.

Readers who may be interested in changing their location and have been more or less interested in reports of cheap farms for sale in some of the New England states would do well to write to the States Land and Improvement company of Oneida, N. Y., for its descriptive bulletin of farms which are for sale in three or four of the central counties of the Empire State. The bulletin is vouchered for by the state experiment station officials. The farms are well adapted to stock and dairy purposes and fruit, vegetable and poultry farms. There seems to be little question that in the case of western lands eastern farms have been abandoned or sold for a song when they were as well suited to the above pursuits and could be worked with much better prospect of success than several western tracts, to secure which the former have been passed by. A hurried perusal of the descriptions of some of these lands would seem to indicate that among them were some first class bargains that will not go begging long.

Mr. Henry Wallace, editor of a leading western agricultural magazine and a member of the country life commission, who has taken some pains to look into a number of western irrigation projects carefully, would a word of warning that it would be well for all prospective purchasers of land in the vicinity of such enterprises to take into account—namely, that before investing the settler should have an absolute guarantee that the land be large, especially under ditches, is so located that he can get water on it at those seasons of the year when water will be most needed. He calls attention to

the fact that in a number of private irrigation enterprises land is being sold at high prices outside of the area which could ever be adequately irrigated by the water available. He cites the fact that Uncle Sam is straightforward enough with settlers to state the truth about the amount of land which can be supplied with water from a given drainage enterprise, not offering for sale more land than there is likelihood of supplying with an adequate amount of water. Mr. Wallace states that a few of the privately owned irrigation schemes are being managed as commendably as those which are backed by the government, but that they are the exception.

Canal steaks are said to have made an appearance in Paris cafes. This delicacy, if such it be, sells for 20 to 40 cents, while the choice cuts bring \$1.25 to \$2. These Paris connoisseurs have certainly got a hump on themselves.

The latest freak to put in an appearance is cobblestone corn. This seems to be a cereal sport, tracing back to the original type of corn from which present types were developed, in which each kernel was incased in a little husk of its own, the cob being a minor matter. This new corn would seem to have little to commend it from the practical standpoint.

It is cause for an exclamation when a Doodle, a prize winning black bull, sells for \$10,000, but what shall we say when the same enormous price is placed on a white hen, a thoroughbred White Orpington, Peggy by name, owned by a St. Louis poultry fancier? This particular hen is said to score the highest and be the most perfect specimen of domesticated fowl ever exhibited.

While it is generally conceded that the per cent of butter fat in milk is affected in but slight degree, if at all, by the richness of the food ration given the cow, it is a well established fact that the different portions of the same cow's milking vary a great deal in percentage of butter fat. Tests which have been made show that the first half pint of a cow's milk may contain as low as 1.07 per cent of cream, while the last half pint may show as high as 10 per cent.

In the year 1901, before the federal law was passed which prohibits the coloring of oleomargarine or butterine to imitate real butter, the sale of oleo was 124,000,000 pounds. The year following the passage of the law the output of the steer butter factories fell to 40,000. Within the past two or three years a special effort has been put forth to advertise the merits of butterine, its cheapness and wholesomeness, with the result that the sale of the product has been considerably increased. Butterine contains chiefly beef fat and cottonseed oil, both of which when properly handled are wholesome and nutritious food products.

As giving further proof of the view which is coming to be quite generally accepted by corn growers—that a type of corn should not be planted in a section too far removed from the place where it was grown—we recall the remark of a central Nebraska farmer who got some corn from a grower in Indiana, where it produced between seventy and eighty bushels to the acre. The corn seemed to be vigorous and gave much promise at the start of a bumper year, but when earing time came it simply failed to do business for some cause or other and did not produce an ear. This is an extreme case, but illustrates a fact that corn growers who wish to get seed from other localities should take into account.

With most corn breeders a definite effort has been made for years past to reduce the cob to the smallest possible size, the grain produced being the primary and really only object in view. In certain sections of Missouri, however, a different standard prevails. Here a type of corn is raised in which the largest cob possible has been developed, an important, if not the primary, object in the growing of it being to furnish material for the cob pipes of commerce. An interesting exhibit of ears of this description are shown in the Missouri experiment station exhibit. Some of the cobs have a butt nearly as thick as a man's wrist, the taper of the ear toward the kernels is short and stubby and seemed to comprise less than half of the weight of the whole ear.

President Roosevelt is entitled to much credit for a definite attempt to put his policy of a conservation of natural resources into effect by issuing orders withdrawing from entry, selection or location all public lands in Wyoming, Idaho and Montana believed to contain phosphate rock pending action by congress. Phosphorus is one of the fertilizing elements of the soil which once removed cannot be restored except through the application of manures, and chiefly artificial fertilizers.

Since foreign countries are beginning to draw us off our phosphate supplies it has been thought by those who have given the subject attention that these phosphate beds should be placed in direct control of the national government and not allowed to come into the hands of private and greedy parties who will exploit and deplete them for selfish ends. Estimates based on investigations which have been conducted by the Wisconsin experiment station are to the effect that during the last half century one-third of the original phosphorus of the soil has been dissipated and lost in the continuous cropping to which the agricultural lands of the country have been subjected. If the loss in question has been one-half of the estimate, the amount would be 100,000,000 tons of phosphoric oxide, equal to 300,000,000 tons of phosphorus. In view of these figures, any movement looking to a conservation of these immense mineral stores of phosphorus should be cordially supported by those who have a concern for the agricultural future of the country.

Wood Ashes For Horses. A little wood ash is held to be very beneficial to horses. It is given a teaspoonful at a time, sprinkled on a feed of oats.

FIRST PRIZE BUTTER.

Methods of a Dairyman Whose Product Scored the Most Points.

In describing how he made butter which won first prize at the Tennessee state fair a dairyman says: "First I am careful to have all cows healthy and their digestion in the best of order. To avoid as far as possible any taint from feeds the cows were taken from pasture and stabled one and a half hours before milking, with nothing but pure and fresh wheat bran from an honest country miller.

"Each milking was kept separate for several milkings and a small quantity of each used as a 'starter' for the next. The milk was run through a separator and the cream cooled as soon as possible in a can submerged in spring water. No ice was used at any stage. After being kept at about 56 degrees for about twenty hours 'starter' from previous milking was added and the cream ripened at about 70 degrees, then cooled as low as possible in spring water for several hours before churning by concussion. By neglect no color was put in the cream, and same was added with the salt, which caused the product to be somewhat mottled, and it lost one point on color, likely from that cause. It scored perfect in body, salt and package. The cream was churned rather sweet, but I was surprised it stood its travel without ice and nearly a week of more or less exposure and then judged to be too 'mild' in flavor.

"Upon the whole, I thought this butter would be but little above our average product, and my main object in exhibiting it was to have it scored and know what we were doing. It is putting it mildly to say that I was surprised to know that such results could be got with so little extra care and without ice.

"I think silage, pea hay and cottonseed meal the standards for profitable feeding, though I like to use bran, especially for my best breeders. I try to have most of my cows freshen in the fall and practice 'winter dairying.' I only sell butter through private engagements and turn the skim milk into Berkshire hogs. I have made them net from 180 to 200 pounds or more in five to six months."

Drainage of the Feed Lot.
There is no place upon the farm where a system of drainage can be more profitably installed than in the feed lots and around the hogpens. In too many instances large wallows are formed around the hog house, and these are both unsightly and insanitary. If the hog house is not so situated that drainage is natural an artificial drainage system will repay its cost many times.

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N. L. BUTLER,
Office over Dallas City Bank.
DALLAS, OREGON

A CONSTANT ANNOYANCE
Sick Kidneys Weaken The Whole Body—Make You Weak, Nervous and Irritable.

Half the nervousness, half the irritability that is so common in every day life, is really sickness, and in most cases a condition that accompanies kidney trouble. It is the work of the kidneys to keep the blood free from uric acid and other poisons, but when the kidneys are sick, and not doing their duty, the uric acid permeates the body, and attacks body, brain and nerves. The irritation causes nervousness, irritability, headache, dizzy spells, makes you languid, unfit for work, and inclined to worry over trifles. Besides, there is nothing more annoying than a bad back, and backache is the most common sign of kidney trouble. You feel lame and tired in the morning, suffer day and night with a dull aching in the back and it hurts to stoop or bend or lift. If Doan's Kidney Pills are taken in the beginning they will soon correct the disorder that exists in the kidneys. Continued treatment cures cases of long standing. If you suffer from any of the above symptoms, do not hesitate to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial. They are for the kidneys only, and contain no poisonous or habit-forming drugs. Home proof is convincing evidence of the efficiency of Doan's Kidney Pills. Call at Bell & Cherrington's drug store and ask to see statements of Dallas people who have used this remedy. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and no other.

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KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE
Moves the Bowels
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Cures Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Torpid Liver and Chronic Constipation. Pleasant to take
ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup

For Sale by STAFRIN DRUG CO. Dallas, and M. THOMPSON, Falls City.

Even our Grandfathers knew what BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT will do.
A CONVINCING PROOF
of the worth of a medicine is the cures it can effect. Every one who has used Ballard's Snow Liniment knows that it will CURE RHEUMATISM, CUTS, SPRAINS, STIFF JOINTS, BURNS, NEURALGIA, CONTRACTED MUSCLES, AND ALL PAINS.
USED SNOW LINIMENT 10 YEARS.
V. L. Seftle, Richmond, Mo., writes: "This is to certify that I have used your Snow Liniment for ten years for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, etc., and in every case it has rendered immediate relief and satisfaction."
Avoid all Substitutes. Three Sizes 25c, 50c, \$1.00
BALLARD SNOW LINIMENT CO.
500-502 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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FOR DALLAS.
Train No. 64. Leave Independence daily, 6:00 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.
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Train No. 67. Leave Independence, daily, 7:30 a. m.; 10:30 a. m.; 1:30 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.
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Train No. 89. Leave Independence, daily, 6:00 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.
Train No. 90. Leave Independence, daily, 6:00 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.
Train No. 91. Leave Independence, daily, 6:00 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.
Train No. 92. Leave Independence, daily, 6:00 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.
Train No. 93. Leave Independence, daily, 6:00 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.
Train No. 94. Leave Independence, daily, 6:00 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.
Train No. 95. Leave Independence, daily, 6:00 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.
Train No. 96. Leave Independence, daily, 6:00 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.
Train No. 97. Leave Independence, daily, 6:00 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.
Train No. 98. Leave Independence, daily, 6:00 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.
Train No. 99. Leave Independence, daily, 6:00 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.
Train No. 100. Leave Independence, daily, 6:00 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.
Train No. 101. Leave Independence, daily, 6:00 a. m.; 10:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 4:30 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; 10:30 p. m.