

Genoa Republican-Journal

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GENOA, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1906

NEW SERIES VOLUME II, NO. 39

WHAT, WHEN, WHERE

COMING EVENTS OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

LOCAL DATES OF IMPORTANCE

Consult this Column When You Want to Know What's Going on—Help in Keeping It up to Date

Thursday, June 7—Class night program at opera house.

Friday evening, June 8—Genoa and Kingston commencement.

Saturday evening, June 9—Genoa high school alumni meeting.

Saturday, June 9—Election on primary school proposition.

Saturday, June 9—Ball Game, Genoa high school and Genoa H. S. alumni.

Sunday Morning, June 10—Odd Fellows' memorial service at M. E. church.

Sunday evening, June 10—Children's Day exercises at M. E. church.

Monday, June 11—Supervisors convene at Sycamore.

Wednesday evening, June 13—Band concert.

Saturday, June 16—Ball game, Genoa Regulars vs Elgin White Socks.

July 4—Monster celebration in Genoa under auspices M. W. A.

Monday to Friday, Aug. 27 to 31—McHenry county fair, Woodstock.

September 12-14—Sandwich fair.

WILL BE A MOTOR LINE

DeKalb-Aurora Road to be a Novelty in Electric Construction

New plans are being made for the Aurora, DeKalb and Rockford Railway, which is now being constructed, and it will be operated differently, perhaps, than any other interurban road in existence. Attorney Fred Dolph of the traction company, stated this morning when seen by a Beacon reporter, "We have new plans for our road. The cars will neither be operated by trolley or third rail but will be run by motors, which will be in the car. Several railroads, including the Chicago & Alton and Northern Pacific now have such cars in use and they have proved most successful and have given the best of satisfaction.

"The cars have been ordered but it is not as yet certain as to when they will arrive."

Mr. Dolph stated further that the work was rapidly progressing and that the line would be completed so that cars could be operated by the first of June. At the start the cars will not run to Rockford, only to Sycamore, but it is expected that later the line will be continued through to Rockford as was first planned.

At first the cars will only be operated to the city limits of Aurora, but it is probable that later the line will enter the city. Several small motor cars, which will seat about twelve or fourteen people, have been ordered and will be run over the line for several months until the big cars arrive. It is expected that it will be several months before the big cars will be received from the factories—Aurora Beacon.

Rev. Ream Kept Busy

Within the last ten days Rev. T. E. Ream has been kept very busy in giving special addresses. He delivered four special addresses and was called to Barrington, Ill., to conduct a funeral service last Saturday afternoon, all within eight days. He was obliged to refuse two calls from other towns for special addresses on Decoration Day.

WOODMEN DECORATE

Services Sunday Attended by Large Body of Genoa Camp Members.

The Woodman memorial services at the M. E. church last Sunday morning were attended by about eighty members of Genoa Camp. Rev. Ream preached an appropriate sermon which was fully appreciated. As an object lesson in brotherly love he cited the beautiful story of the good Samaritan and the wounded traveler.

A full choir, under the leadership of Miss Alice Davis, rendered excellent music. The duet by Misses Davis and May was especially well received.

After services the Woodmen marched to the cemetery where fourteen graves were decorated.

SUNDAY RUNAWAY

Fred Floto Thrown from Carriage and Injured—Children Escape

In a runaway Sunday Fred Floto and his two children were thrown from the carriage. The children escaped with only slight bruises but Mr. Floto was quite seriously injured.

The horse became frightened at an automobile and tore down the street at full speed, finally upsetting the buggy and throwing the occupants to the ground. The carriage was badly smashed.

Later, the same horse being hitched to another buggy, Messrs. Eiklor and Callaway drove to the point where the animal was first frightened. The act was duplicated, both men being thrown out and another vehicle ready for the repair shop. The men were not injured but were ready to quit.

SISTER KILLS BROTHER

Were Using Old Loaded Shot Gun for Plaything

Ray Reber, 11 years old, was shot and instantly killed Saturday morning by his sister, aged 7 years, at Byron.

The two were playing near the barn on the farm of their father, a mile west of that place and had an old shot gun for a plaything. The little girl was handling the weapon when it was discharged, the shot striking the brother on the left side of the head and face, blowing the face almost entirely away.

ALUMNI MEETING

To be Held in M. E. Church Parlors on Saturday Evening.

The Genoa high school alumni will hold its annual meeting in the M. E. church parlors Saturday evening of this week. Each member is permitted to invite one guest. Refreshments will be served and a general good time is anticipated. Dr. Merton Harned of Rockford, class of 1881, will talk on some interesting subject.

M. E. Church Notes

Services will be held next Sunday at the usual hour. Odd Fellows' Memorial service in the morning and Children's Day exercises in the evening.

On Sunday evening at 6:30 there will be a very interesting Epworth League service. Topic: "Christian Education." Leader, Rev. J. E. DeLong. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Children's Day program at the Ney and Charter Grove churches on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet in the church parlors on Friday afternoon, June 8. All members urged to be present.

Don't hobble, the first step toward comfort is Blue Jay Corn Plaster. 10c, Hunt's Pharmacy.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

ITEMS STOLEN FROM COLUMNS OF EXCHANGES

LARGEST FARM IN WORLD

Owned by a Mexican and Contains 8,000,000 Acres—Cut Worm Injuring Corn near Sandwich

Many Sandwich farmers are replanting their corn this spring; the cut worm is unusually bad and other pests seem to be at work in the cornfields.

The largest farm in the world is owned by Don Terrazas of Chihuahua, Mexico. It comprises 8,000,000 acres and trains are half a day in crossing his estate. He owns 100,000 horses, 700,000 sheep and brands 300,000 calves annually. He conducts great slaughter and packing houses and owns his own refrigerator lines. He employs 40,000 laborers and lives in a palace worth \$2,000,000, being the richest man in Mexico and the wealthiest farmer in the world.

Albro Hunter of DeKalb filed in court on Wednesday of last week a bill for divorce from Tossie Hunter, to whom he was married in Chicago on June 1, 1891. He says that in July, 1895, she attempted to cut his throat with a butcher knife and threatened to poison his coffee, and that on September 8 last and at other times she committed adultery.—Sycamore True Republican.

Samuel Sunderman, a New York dealer in second hand clothing, was recently fined \$1,000 for buying a uniform from a soldier.

Dr. Austen K. De Blois, former pastor of the First Baptist church, Elgin, sends a communication to a Chicago paper in which he says that he does not think "that any Christian preacher now attempts to teach that actual flames burn the soul in that realm where punishment is meted to unforgiven sinners after this life."

Married in Elgin by Rev. J. H. Dennis, Sept. 30, 1905, to whom he represented himself to be a traveling man from Philadelphia, Almon Clarence Abel, once a Methodist minister, has begun a term in Joliet prison for bigamy.

The average farmer is probably not aware that an average mule sells for \$10 a head more than horses. Such is the case and the price is gradually rising for a number of years. There has never been what would be called an over production of mules, while the market has been unable to fully supply.

A Chicago millionaire is building a marble dog kennel on his grounds near Lake Geneva.

Latten Nichols, pioneer settler, is dead at Sycamore, aged 86. He came here in 1837 and took up government land on which he lived fifty years.

Some of the agricultural papers say that this is the year for the seventeen year locusts to appear in Illinois. Last year was supposed to be the time for locusts, as many of them were seen, but the government's official bulletin notifies the public to prepare for the invasion of 1906.

Children's Day Services

Next Sunday, June 10, is Children's day in all the M. E. churches of the United States. All the churches on the Genoa charge will observe the day. The Genoa Sunday school will render a beautiful program in the evening at 7:30. The Ney and Charter Grove Sunday schools will each render a splendid program next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The public is most cordially invited to attend.

COTTONY SCALE

Prompt Action is Necessary to Save the Beautiful Trees of Genoa

Citizens who have maple trees on their lands are devising ways and means of destroying the ravages of the cottony scale, an insect which will eventually mean the death of the fine maple trees in Genoa unless prompt action is taken.

In a letter of recent date to D. S. Brown, State Entomologist Forbes gives information regarding the pest. He says that the eggs hatch about the first of July and at that time, when the insects are young, the trees should be sprayed with a mixture of water and kerosene emulsion. For one man to rig up an apparatus to force the solution to such a height would incur heavy expense. There is hardly a maple tree in the city that does not need spraying. It would be a good plan for the property owners to get together and have constructed a tank wagon and force pump. In this manner Genoa could rid itself of the pest and the expense to each individual would be nominal.

JUNE COURT TERM MONDAY

Light Docket the Coming Term of Court—Judge Bishop to Preside

The June term of the DeKalb county circuit court began Monday, June 4, Judge Bishop presiding. The work of this term is expected to be light owing to the disposition of so many cases at the October and February sessions of the court.

The new docket shows 10 criminal, 63 common law and 67 chancery cases. The criminal docket may be increased after the report of the grand jury. Only a few indictments are looked for at this term.

The first week as usual will be given to the setting of cases for trial and the work of the grand jury which has been drawn as follows:

F. E. Foiles, H. D. Flewellyn, F. C. Downer, A. Jacobs, Chas. Dedrick, Fred Goodrich, Harry Booth, Chas. Severy, F. H. Robinson, James McDale, J. H. Balis, Cyrus Miller, Frank Gronberg, George Beers, C. E. Hess, Chas. Stinson, G. L. Taylor, A. J. Covey, Timothy Webster, Emmet Wilmarth, C. H. Buell, John L. Erickson and Everett Crawford.—Sycamore Tribune.

Food for Thought

A German father said to his son who was starting to school: "If dot teacher vips you, you tell me about it, and I takes a hand in der vippings." A few days later the son reported to his father that the teacher had dressed him down. "Vot for he vips you?" asked the old gent. The boy explained that it was all the fault of the teacher and reminded his father of his promise to take a hand if anything of the kind happened. "Sure," said the father, reaching for a strap, "come mit me to the voodshed. Id is a pleasure dot I takes a hand in der scrimmage." If every father would emulate the example of our German friend, there would be fewer hoodlums and incorrigible youngsters.

Tuesday's Election

At the judicial election in this city Monday thirty-five votes were cast, and the voting thruout the sixth judicial district was conducted in about the same proportion. In Kane county less than 800 votes were cast in all the precincts. James H. Cartwright was the only candidate for the supreme bench, hence the indifference of voters.

THE REGULARS WIN

HUSKY GIANTS FROM STILLMAN VALLEY PLAY BALL

SOX WIN AT HAMPSHIRE

Williams Again Hits Hard in Saturday's Game—Last High School Game Next Saturday

The Genoa Regulars played their first game on the home diamond last Saturday with Stillman Valley and, altho they put up rather a listless game, they did enough to show that the team is a winner when the ginger is well stirred up. The boys probably went onto the diamond with the belief that the Valley Giants were "too easy," and the carelessness was nearly their undoing. The visitors were not so slow. They came down with only seven players and engaged Paul Stott to catch for them while Vernie Crawford played at short. Stott did most of the hitting for the visitors, connecting three times, one being a three bagger. Vernie got credit for one hit, one put out and six assists without an error. He proved his ability to play in fast company, by taking every chance that came his way.

Ackerman was in good form, allowing only seven hits and striking out sixteen men. Winchester was weak behind the bat, being bothered with a sore finger. The batting honors for the Regulars were divided between Kling and Williams, the former getting two singles and one two bagger, while the latter picked out a three and two bagger and a single. All the Regulars showed a marked improvement in stick work, only one man striking out in the game. Had they been at all lucky in placing hits the score would have been much different.

GENOA	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Miller, 2b.....	5	0	1	2	3	2
Ackerman, p.....	5	0	1	0	1	0
Kling, 1b.....	4	0	3	10	0	1
Sager, 3b.....	4	1	0	2	1	0
Williams, rf.....	4	0	3	0	1	0
Furr, ss.....	3	1	0	1	1	0
Winchester, c.....	4	0	2	13	5	0
Patterson, lf.....	2	0	1	0	0	0
Neurauter, cf.....	4	1	1	0	0	0
	35	5	11	27	13	4

STILLMAN	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Rock, p.....	5	0	1	0	6	0
Porter, 1b.....	3	1	0	14	0	0
Oaks, 3b.....	4	1	1	0	2	0
Carmichael, 2b.....	4	0	0	4	2	1
Erb, rf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Stott, c.....	4	1	3	3	0	0
Main, cf.....	4	0	3	1	0	0
Crawford, ss.....	4	1	1	6	0	0
McNaughton, lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0
	35	4	7	26	18	1

*Two out when winning run was made.

Genoa ... 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 1—5
Stillman ... 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
Earned runs—Genoa 2, Stillman 2. Two base hits—Williams, Kling. Three base hits—Williams, Stott. Stolen bases—Stott, Miller, Williams, Patterson 2. First base on balls—off Ackerman 2, off Rock 2. Struck out—by Ackerman 16, by Rock 1. Left on bases—Genoa 6, Stillman 7. Double play—fly to Main to Carmichael, Rock to Carmichael to Porter. Passed ball—Winchester. First base on errors—Stillman 3. Hit by pitcher—Patterson, Erb.

WHITE SOX WIN

In a loosely played game at Hampshire Sunday the White Sox defeated the team of that place by a score of 9 to 8. Williams and Bennett were in the points for Genoa. The most sensational part of the game was in the last inning when with no one out Hampshire had three men on bases. The next two up were struck out by Williams and the third man was retired at first,

thus dashing to pieces Hampshire's hopes of gaining victory out of the jaws of defeat.

NEXT SATURDAY

The high school will make its last appearance next Saturday when it meets the Genoa high school alumni team. It will be an interesting contest as the alumni can produce some really good material, among the line-up being Dr. Patterson, Chas. Stewart, Guy Brown, Geo. Evans and Paul Stott. The latter not being a member of the present high school team will be allowed to play with the alumni. Turn out and give the boys a rousing last ovation.

A WARNING

Patrons of Rural Routes should Read the Following

The superintendent of the Rural Free Delivery Service has sent the following notice to all postmasters, and patrons must govern themselves accordingly:

On and after July 1, 1906, patrons of the rural delivery service will be required to display signals on their boxes when they leave mail in them for carriers to collect, as, after that date, carriers, when serving their routes, will not be required to open and examine any mail boxes except those to which they have mail to deliver and those on which signals are displayed to indicate there is mail for carriers to collect.

Those patrons whose boxes are not provided with signals must attach thereto some device which, when displayed, will plainly show passing carriers there is mail to be collected. It is not necessary that such device shall be either complicated or costly; a very simple arrangement will answer the purpose.

Carriers must lower the signals on boxes after making collections, provided no mail is left therein; and must display the signals when they deposit mail for patrons, unless the patron has made request to the contrary.

Time of Conventions

Under the provisions of the new primary law just passed, the date for the state convention is Aug. 21. The Republican convention will be held at Springfield. The Democrats are considering East St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago. The date of the Stott, as fixed by law, is August 4, only for this year.

Other dates fixed by law for this year are:

Aug. 9—All county conventions.

Aug. 14—All senatorial conventions.

Aug. 16—All congressional conventions.

Aug. 21—All state conventions. Hereafter all primaries will be held the last Saturday in April, with county conventions on the Thursday following; all senatorial conventions on the second Tuesday, all congressional conventions on the second Thursday. With these dates fixed the candidates who were forced to stop campaigning by the uncertain conditions created by the supreme court decision, April 5, knocking out the old primary law, will return to work and carry it through the summer.

Boies for Postmaster

Edward S. Boies, publisher of the True Republican is a candidate for postmaster at Sycamore. James E. Ellwood, the present incumbent, whose term expires in December, announces that he will not be a candidate again.

Do your corns hurt? Don't swear, say "Blue Jay." 10c at Hunt's Pharmacy.

CELEBRATE IN GENOA

MONSTER PICNIC UNDER AUSPICES OF WOODMEN

MANY UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS

Business Men of Genoa will Give the Camp Financial Support—\$400 to be Expended.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in Genoa this year as never before. It will be as big and interesting as 200 enthusiastic Woodmen and many wide-awake business men can make it. It is now estimated that no less than \$400 will be placed at the disposal of the various committees. With this sum unusual attractions can be secured, handsome contest prizes offered, a fine display of fireworks and a good speaker engaged. Who the speaker will be has not yet been decided, but an able man will be secured.

The Woodmen at first intended to hold their picnic in June, but owing to the fact that the business men desired to celebrate on the Fourth, it was thought best to join forces in one big effort rather than make the attempt to draw the crowd on two days so close together.

An elaborate program which is now being prepared will be published later. Pass the news along and tell your friends at a distance that all roads lead to Genoa.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

Will Take Place at M. E. Church Friday Evening, June 8

The twenty-third annual commencement of the Genoa high school will be held Friday, June 8, 8:00 p. m. at the M. E. church. The graduates are six in number and their names are, Sabie Leonard, Clarence Olmstead, Eva Sager, Claire Drake, Frank Wyld and Paul Stott. The salutatory for the class will be given by Clarence Olmstead and the valedictory by Sabie Leonard. Upon recommendation of the board of education the valedictory was given to the one having the highest record for scholarship, and the salutatory to the second best.

Music will be furnished for the evening by the ladies' quartette and solos will be given by Miss Irene May and Rev. Chas. A. Briggs. The above names are a guarantee of excellent music and the Genoa public always gladly takes the opportunity to hear these musicians.

The chief event of the evening is an address by H. A. Hollister, high school visitor for the University of Illinois. It is probably true that no one in Illinois knows more about the high schools of Illinois than Mr. Hollister for he has done little else for several years than to visit high schools and report their condition to the university. If his reports are favorable the university authorities allow the graduates of such schools to enter the state university without examination.

The diplomas will be presented this year by H. F. Stout. The public is cordially invited to attend any or all of the events of commencement week. The commencement program follows:

Voluntary.....Mrs. T. E. Ream
Invocation.....Rev. J. E. DeLong
Vocal Solo.....Miss Irene May
Salutatory.....Clarence Eugene Olmstead
Song.....Ladies' Quartette
Medesmes Marquart, Patterson, Olmstead and Miss Alice Davis
Address.....Prof. H. A. Hollister
Vocal Solo.....Rev. C. A. Briggs
Valedictory.....Sabie Leonard
Presentation of Diplomas.....H. F. Stout
Benediction.....Rev. T. E. Ream

Butter is Down

Butter took a drop to 19 1/2 cents on the Elgin board of trade Monday.

Come in and see our Ironing Boards. Perkins & Rosenfeld.

HORRORS IN CHICAGO'S PACKING INDUSTRY REPORTED IN THE NEILL-REYNOLDS REPORT TO PRESIDENT

Charges of Upton Sinclair in "The Jungle" are Substantiated by the Investigating Committee of the Government—President Sends a Special Message to Congress and Recommends Passage of Beveridge Amendment to Agricultural Bill.

Washington, June 4.—The Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith the report of Mr. James Bronson Reynolds and Commissioner Charles P. Neill, the special committee whom I appointed to investigate into the conditions in the stock yards of Chicago and report thereon to me. This report is of a preliminary nature. I submit it to you now because it shows the urgent need of immediate action by the congress in the direction of providing a drastic and thoroughgoing inspection by the federal government of all stock yards and packing houses and of their products, so far as the latter enter into interstate or foreign commerce. The conditions shown by even this short inspection to exist in the Chicago stock yards are revolting. It is imperatively necessary in the interest of health and of decency that they should be radically changed. Under the existing law it is wholly impossible to secure satisfactory results.

Orders Further Investigation.
When my attention was first directed to this matter an investigation was made under the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture. When the preliminary statements brought to my attention they showed such defects in the law and such wholly unexpected conditions that I deemed it best to have a further immediate investigation by men not connected with the bureau, and accordingly appointed Messrs. Reynolds and Neill. It was impossible under the existing law that satisfactory work should be done by the bureau of animal industry. I am now, however, examining the way in which the work actually was done.

Before I had received the report of Messrs. Reynolds and Neill I had directed that labels placed upon any package of meat food products should state only that the carcass of the animal from which the meat was taken had been inspected at the time of slaughter. If inspection of meat food products at all stages of preparation is not secured by the passage of the legislation recommended I shall feel compelled to order that inspection labels and certificates on canned products shall not be used hereafter.

Packing Houses Unreasonably Dirty.
The report shows that the stock yards and packing houses are not kept even reasonably clean, and that the method of handling and preparing food products is uncleanly and dangerous to health. Under existing law the national government has no power to enforce inspection of the many forms of prepared meat food products that are daily going from the packing houses into interstate commerce. Owing to an inadequate appropriation the department of agriculture is not even able to place inspectors in all establishments desiring them. The present law prohibits the shipment of uninspected meat to foreign countries, but there is no provision forbidding the shipment of uninspected meats in interstate commerce, and thus the avenues of interstate commerce are left open to traffic in diseased or spoiled meats. If, as has been alleged on seemingly good authority further evils exist, such as the improper use of chemicals and dyes, the government lacks power to remedy them. A law is needed which will enable the inspectors of the general government to inspect and supervise from the hoof to the can the preparation of the meat food product. The evil seems to be much less in the sale of dressed carcasses than in the sale of canned and other prepared products; and very much less as regards products sent abroad than as regards those used at home.

In my judgment the expense of the inspection should be paid by a fee levied on each animal slaughtered. If this is not done, the whole purpose of the law can at any time be defeated through an insufficient appropriation; and whenever there was no particular public interest in the subject it would be not only easy but natural thus to make the appropriation insufficient. If it were not for this consideration I should favor the government paying for the inspection. The alarm expressed in certain quarters concerning this feature should be allayed by a realization of the fact that in no case, under such a law, will the cost of inspection exceed eight cents per head.

I call special attention to the fact that this report is preliminary, and that the investigation is still unfinished. It is not yet possible to report on the alleged abuses in the use of deleterious chemical compounds in connection with canning and preserving meat products, nor on the alleged doctoring in this fashion of tainted meat and of products returned to the packers as having grown unsalable or unusable from age or from other rea-

sons. Grave allegations are made in reference to abuses of this nature.

Let me repeat that under the present law there is practically no method of stopping these abuses if they should be discovered to exist. Legislation is needed in order to prevent the possibility of all abuses in the future. If no legislation is passed, then the excellent results accomplished by the work of this special committee will endure only so long as the memory of the committee's work is fresh, and a recurrence of the abuses is absolutely certain.

Passage of Law Urged.
I urge the immediate enactment into law of provisions which will enable the department of agriculture adequately to inspect the meat and meat food products entering into interstate commerce and to supervise the methods of preparing the same, and to prescribe the sanitary conditions under which the work shall be performed. I therefore commend to your favorable consideration and urge the enactment of substantially the provisions known as senate amendment No. 29 to the act making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as passed by the senate, this amendment being commonly known as the Beveridge amendment.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The White House, June 4, 1906.

THE REPORT.
Text of the Document Submitted by the Investigator.

The President: As directed by you, we investigated the conditions in the principal establishments in Chicago in the slaughter of cattle, sheep and hogs and the preparation of dressed meat and meat food products. Two and a half weeks were spent in the investigation in Chicago, and during this time we went through the principal packing houses in the stock yards district, together with a few of the smaller ones. A day was spent by Mr. Reynolds in New York city in the investigation of several of its leading slaughter houses. During our investigation statements of conditions and practices in the packing houses, together with affidavits and documentary evidence, were offered us from numerous sources. Most of these were rejected as being far from proving the facts alleged and as being beyond the possibility of verification by us. We have made no statement as a fact in the report here presented that was not verified by our personal examination. Certain matters which we were unable to verify while in Chicago are still under investigation. The following is therefore submitted as a partial report touching these practices and conditions which we found most common, and not confined to a single house or class of houses. A more detailed report would contain many specific instances of defects found in particular houses.

Condition of the Yards.
Before entering the yards we noted the condition of the yards themselves as shown in the pavement, pens, viaducts and platforms. The pavement is mostly of brick, the bricks laid with deep grooves between them, which inevitably fill with manure and refuse. Such pavement cannot be properly cleaned and is slimy and maddening when wet, yielding clouds of filth-scenting dust when dry. The pens are generally uncovered except those for sheep; these latter are paved and covered. The viaducts and platforms are of wood. Calves, sheep and hogs that have died en route are thrown out upon the platforms where cars are unloaded. On a single platform on one occasion we counted 15 dead hogs, on the next ten dead hogs. The only excuse given for delay in removal was that so often heard—the expense.

Buildings.
Material.—The interior finish of most of the buildings is of wood; the partition walls, supports and rafters are of wood, uncovered by plaster or cement. The flooring in some instances is of brick or cement, but usually of wood. In many of the rooms where water is used freely the floors are soaked and slimy.

Lighting.—The buildings have been constructed with little regard to either light or ventilation. The work-rooms, as a rule, are very poorly lighted. A few rooms at the top of the buildings are well lighted because they cannot escape the light, but most of the rooms are so dark as to make artificial light necessary at times. Many inside rooms where food is prepared are without windows, deprived of sunlight and without direct communication with the outside air. They may be best described as vaults in which the air rarely changes. Other rooms which open to the outer air are so large, the windows so clouded by dirt, and the walls and ceilings so dark and dingy that natural light only penetrates 20 or 30 feet from the windows,

thus making artificial light in portions of even these outside rooms necessary. These dark and dingy rooms are naturally not kept suitably clean.

Ventilation.—Systematic ventilation of the workrooms is not found in any of the establishments we visited. In a few instances electric fans mitigate the stifling air, but usually the workers toil without relief in a humid atmosphere heavy with the odors of rotten wood, decayed meats, stinking oil and entrails.

Equipment.—The work tables upon which the meat is handled, the floor carts on which it is carried about, and the tubs and other receptacles into which it is thrown are generally of wood. In all the places visited but a single porcelain-lined receptacle was seen. Tables covered with sheet iron, iron carts, and iron tubs are being introduced into the better establishments, but no establishment visited has as yet abandoned the extensive use of wooden tables and wooden receptacles. These wooden receptacles are frequently found water soaked, only half cleaned, and with meat scraps and grease accumulations adhering to their sides, and collecting dirt. This is largely true of meat racks and meat conveyors of every sort, which were in nearly all cases inadequately cleaned, and grease and meat scraps were found adhering to them, even after they had been washed and returned to service.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Nothing shows more strikingly the general indifference to matters of cleanliness and sanitation than do the privies for both men and women. The prevailing type is made by cutting off a section of the workroom by a thin wooden partition rising to within a few feet of the ceiling. These privies usually ventilate into the workroom, though a few are found with a window opening into the outer air. Many are located in the inside corners of the work room, and thus have no outside opening whatever. They are furnished with a row of seats, generally without even side partitions. These rooms are sometimes used as cloakrooms for the employees. Lunch rooms constructed in the same manner, by boarding off a section of the workroom, often adjoin the privies, the odors of which add to the general insanitary state of the atmosphere.

Abominable as the above-named conditions are, the one that affects most directly and seriously the cleanliness of the food products is the frequent absence of any lavatory provisions in the privies. Washing sinks are either not furnished at all or are small and dirty. Neither are towels, soap or toilet paper provided. Men and women return directly from these places to plunge their unwashed hands into the meat to be converted into such food products as sausages, dried beef, and other compounds. Some of the privies are situated at a long distance from the workrooms, and men relieve themselves on the killing floors or in a corner of the workrooms. Hence, in some cases the fumes of the urine swell the sum of nauseating odors arising from the dirty blood-soaked, rotting wooden floors, fruitful culture beds for the disease germs of men and animals.

New Buildings.—It is stated that many of the unsanitary conditions are due to the fact that these buildings are old and have been built piecemeal, and that in the newer buildings, being erected from time to time, the defects of the earlier structures are being remedied. This contention is not borne out by the facts. One of the large plants erected within recent years has most of the defects of the older buildings. It is true that three large model buildings have been erected, but one is an office building, while the other two contain only cooling, storage and sales rooms. No model building for the preparation of food products has been built in the stock yards of Chicago.

Treatment of Meats.
Uncleanliness in Handling Products.—An absence of cleanliness was also found everywhere in the handling of meat being prepared for the various meat-food products. After killing, carcasses are well washed, and up to the time they reach the cooling room are handled in a fairly sanitary and clean manner. The parts that leave the cooling room for treatment in bulk are also handled with regard to cleanliness, but the parts that are sent from the cooling room to those departments of the packing houses in which various forms of meat products are prepared are handled with no regard whatever for cleanliness. In some of the largest establishments sides that are sent to what is known as the boning room are thrown in a heap upon the floor. The workers climb over these heaps of meat, select the pieces they wish, and frequently throw them down upon the dirty floor beside their working bench. Even in cutting the meat upon the bench, the work is usually held pressed against their aprons, and these aprons were, as a rule, indescribably filthy. They were made in most cases of leather or of rough sackcloth and bore long accumulated grease and dirt. In only a few places were suitable oilcloth aprons worn. Moreover, men were seen to climb from the floor and stand, with shoes dirty with the refuse of the floors, on the tables upon which the meat was handled. They were seen at the lunch hour sitting on the tables on the spot on which the meat product was handled, and all this under the very eye of the superintendent of the room, showing that this was the common practice.

Meat scraps were also found being shoveled into receptacles from dirty floors where they were left to lie until again shoveled into barrels or into machines for chopping. These floors,

it must be noted, were in most cases damp and soggy, in dark, ill-ventilated rooms, and the employees in utter ignorance of cleanliness or danger to health expected as will upon them. In a word, we saw meat shoveled from filthy wooden floors, piled on tables rarely washed, pushed from room to room in rotten box-carts, in all of which processes it was in the way of gathering dirt, splinters, floor filth and the excrementation of tuberculous and other diseased workers. Where comment was made to floor superintendents about these matters, it was always the reply that this meat would afterwards be cooked, and that this sterilization would prevent any danger from its use. Even this, it may be pointed out in passing, is not wholly true. A very considerable portion of the meat so handled is sent out as smoked products and in the form of sausages, which are prepared to be eaten without being cooked.

A particularly glaring instance of uncleanliness was found in a room where the best grade of sausage was being prepared for export. It was made from carefully selected meats, and was being prepared to be eaten uncooked. In this case the employee carted the chopped-up meat across a room in a barrow, the handles of which were filthy with grease. The meat was then thrown out upon tables, and the employee climbed upon the table, handled the meat with his unwashed hands, knelt with his dirty apron and trousers in contact with the meat he was spreading out, and, after he had finished his operation, again took hold of the dirty handles of the wheelbarrow, went back for another load, and repeated this process indefinitely. Inquiry developed the fact that there was no water in this room at all, and the only method the man adopted for cleaning his hands was to rub them against his dirty apron or on his still filthier trousers.

An extreme example of the entire disregard on the part of employees of any notion of cleanliness in handling dressed meat, we saw a hog that had just been killed, cleaned, washed, and started on its way to the cooling room fall from the sliding rail to a dirty wooden floor and slide part way into a filthy men's privy. It was picked up by two employees, placed upon a truck, carried into the cooling room and hung up with other carcasses, no effort being made to clean it.

Treatment of Meat After Inspection.—The radical defect in the present system of inspection is that it does not go far enough. It is confined at present by law to passing on the healthfulness of animals at the time of killing; but the meat that is used in sausage and in the various forms of canned products and other prepared meat foods goes through many processes, in all of which there is possibility of contamination through insanitary handling, and further danger through the use of chemicals. During all these processes of preparation there is no government inspection and no assurance whatever that these meat-food products are wholesome and fit for food—despite the fact that all these products, when sent out, bear a label stating they have been passed upon by government inspectors.

As to the investigation of the alleged use of dyes, preservatives, or chemicals in the preparation of cured meats, sausages and canned goods we are not yet prepared to report. We did look into the matter of sanitary handling of the meats being prepared for the various food products. The results of our observations have already been partly given. Other instances of how products may be made up, and still secure the stamp of government inspection are here given. In one well-known establishment we came upon fresh meat being shoveled into barrels and a regular proportion being added of stale scraps that had lain on a dirty floor in the corner of a room for some days previous. In another establishment, equally well known, a long table was noted covered with several hundred pounds of cooked scraps of beef and other meats. Some of these meat scraps were dry, leathery, and unfit to be eaten; and in the heap were found pieces of pigskin, and even some bits of rope strands and other rubbish. Inquiry evoked the frank admission from the man in charge that this was to be ground up and used in making "potted ham."

All of these canned products bear labels of which the following is a sample:

ABATOR NO. —
The contents of this package have been inspected according to the act of Congress of March 3, 1891.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.
The phraseology of these labels is wholly unwarranted. The government inspectors pass only upon the healthfulness of the animal at the time of killing. They know nothing of the processes through which the meat has passed since this inspection. They do not know what else may have been placed in the cans in addition to "inspected meat." As a matter of fact, they know nothing about the "contents" of the can upon which the packers place these labels—do not even know that it contains what it purports to contain. The legend "Quality Guaranteed" immediately following the statement as to government inspection is wholly unjustifiable. It deceives and is plainly designed to deceive the average purchaser, who naturally infers from the label that the government guarantees the contents of the can to be what it purports to be.

In another establishment piles of sausages and dry molly canned meats, admittedly several years old, were found, which the superintendent stated to us would be tanked and converted into grease. The disposition

to be made of this was wholly optional with the superintendents or representatives of the packers, as the government does not concern itself with the disposition of meats after they have passed inspection on the killing floor. It might all be treated with chemicals, mixed with other meats, turned out in any form of meat product desired, and yet the packages or receptacles in which it was to be shipped out to the public would be marked with a label that their contents had been "government inspected." Is it not alleged here that such use was to be made of this stuff. The case is pointed out as one showing the glaring opportunity for the misuse of a label bearing the name and the implied guaranty of the United States government.

Another instance of abuse in the use of the labels came to our notice. In two different establishments great stocks of old canned goods were being put through a washing process to remove the old labels. They were then subjected to sufficient heat to "live up" the contents—to use the phrase of the room superintendent. After this, fresh labels, with the government name on them, were to be placed upon the cans, and they were to be sent out bearing all the evidence of being a freshly put up product. In one of these instances, by the admission of the superintendent, the stock thus being relabeled was over two years old. In the other case the superintendent evaded a statement of how old the goods were.

Treatment of Employees.
The lack of consideration for the health and comfort of the laborers in the Chicago stock yards seems to be a direct consequence of the system of administration that prevails. The various departments are under the direct control of superintendents who claim to use full authority in dealing with the employees and who seem to ignore all considerations except those of the account book. Under this system proper care of the products and of the health and comfort of the employees is impossible, and the consumer suffers in consequence. The insanitary conditions in which the laborers work and the feverish pace which they are forced to maintain inevitably affect their health. Physicians state that tuberculosis is disproportionately prevalent in the stock yards, and the victims of this disease expectorate on the spongy wooden floors of the dark workrooms, from which falling scraps of meat are later shoveled up to be converted into food products.

Even the ordinary decencies of life are completely ignored. In practically all cases the doors of the toilet rooms open directly into the working rooms, the privies of men and women frequently adjoin, and the entrances are sometimes no more than a foot or two apart. In other cases there are no privies for women in the rooms in which they work, and to reach the nearest it is necessary to go up or down a couple of flights of stairs. In one noticeable instance the privy for the women working in several adjoining rooms was in a room in which men chiefly were employed, and every girl going to use this had to pass by the working places of dozens of male operatives and enter the privy through the door of which was not six feet from the working place of one of the men operatives. As previously noted, in the privies for men and women alike there are no partitions, but simply a long row of open seats. Rest rooms, where tired women workers might go for a short rest, were found as rare exceptions, and in some establishments women are even placed in charge of privies chiefly for the purpose, it was stated, to see that the girls did not absent themselves too long from their work under the excuse of visiting them. In some instances what was called a rest room was simply one end of the privy partitioned off by a six-foot partition from the remaining inclosure. A few girls were found using this, not only as a rest room, but as the only available place in which to sit to eat their luncheon.

Much of the work in connection with the handling of meat has to be carried on in rooms of a low temperature, but even here a callous disregard was everywhere seen for the comfort of those who worked in these rooms. Girls and women were found in rooms registering a temperature of 33 degrees F. without any ventilation whatever, depending entirely upon artificial light. The floors were wet and soggy, and in some cases covered with water, so that the girls had to stand in boxes of sawdust as a protection for their feet. In a few cases even drippings from the refrigerator rooms above trickled through the ceiling upon the heads of the workers and upon the food products being prepared. A very slight expense would have furnished drier floors and protected them against the tricklings from the ceiling. It was asserted by the superintendent of these rooms that this low temperature was essential to the proper keeping of the meat; but precisely similar work was found in other establishments carried on in rooms kept at a fair temperature. In many cases girls of 16, 17 and 18 years stand ten hours a day at work, much of which could be carried on while sitting down.

The neglect on the part of their employers to recognize or provide for the requirements of cleanliness and decency of the employees must have an influence that cannot be exaggerated in lowering the morals and discouraging cleanliness on the part of the workers employed in the packing houses. The whole situation as we saw it in these huge establishments tends necessarily and inevitably to the moral degradation of thousands of workers, who are forced to spend their working hours under conditions

that are entirely unnecessary and unpalatable, and which are a constant menace not only to their own health, but to the health of those who use the food products prepared by them.

Government Inspection.
We observed carefully the inspection before slaughter, the inspection after slaughter on the killing beds, the more minute examination of animals tagged on the killing floors, and the microscopic examination for trichinosis. Inspection before slaughter appears to have little value in most cases. That undue advantage of this inspection is taken by outside parties is charged, and opportunities for such are abundant, but no specific evidence was presented to us. That this unimportant and superficial examination should be compulsory under the present law, whereas the more scientific examination after slaughter is only permissive, indicates a serious defect in the law.

Inspection After Slaughter.—Inspection after slaughter appears to be carefully and conscientiously made. The government veterinarians maintain that it is adequate, insisting that a passing examination of certain glands, of the viscera, and of the general condition of the carcass is sufficient to enable an expert, engaged constantly on this work, to detect at once the presence of disease, or of abnormal conditions. On the slightest indication of disease or abnormal conditions the carcass is tagged and set aside for a later and more careful examination. There should, however, be more precautions taken to insure that the instruments used must be kept antiseptically clean.

Microscopic Examination.—The microscopic examination of hogs to be exported to Germany appears to be made with great care, and it may fairly be asked why the same inspection is not made of hogs killed for the American market. The statement that ham, pork and sausage that are frequently eaten raw in Germany, are not so large in America, is not strictly true. Large numbers of our foreign-born population eat ham and pork comparatively raw, and hence need the protection; and, further, much of this pork goes into sausage to be eaten without being cooked.

Number of Inspectors.—The present number of inspectors is certainly inadequate, as the secretary of agriculture has often complained. We noted that some large establishments had an obviously insufficient force. A few small concerns have no inspectors at all, and may sell uninspected meat wherever they please in the United States.

Legislation.
1. Examination before slaughter is of minor importance and should be permissive instead of mandatory. Examination after slaughter is of supreme importance and should be compulsory.

2. Goats, now exempt from inspection, intended for foreign or interstate commerce, should be included in the list subject to the inspection of the bureau of animal industry, and should be equally controlled by the regulations of the secretary of agriculture.

3. The examination of all meat products intended for interstate commerce at any stage of their care or treatment should be assigned to the bureau of animal industry, and no mark or sign declaring that inspection has been made by government officials should be allowed on any can, box, or other receptacle or parcel containing food products unless the same has been subject to government inspection at any and every stage of the process of preparation, and all such labels should contain the date of issuance, and it should be a misdemeanor to erase, alter or destroy any such labels. Meat products, and canned, preserved, or pickled meats, when sent from any packing or canning establishment, if returned to the same, should be subject to such further inspection, regulation, and isolation from other meat products as the secretary of agriculture may prescribe.

4. Power should be given to the secretary of agriculture to make rules and regulations regarding the sanitation and construction of all buildings used or intended to be used for the care of food products for interstate or foreign trade, and to make such regulation as he may deem necessary to otherwise protect the cleanliness and wholesomeness of animal products, prepared and sold for foreign and interstate commerce.

5. It should be forbidden to any person, firm, or corporation to transport or offer for transportation from one state to another any meat or meat food products not inspected and labeled.

General Suggestions.—1. The number of inspectors should be largely increased, so that special assignments may be made for night inspection, for the examination of animals at the platforms of stock yards, for the following of dead animals to their alleged destination, and for other special work.

2. Special government inspection should be carried on continuously to prevent violations of the law and general abuses in the trade, and to secure evidence when necessary.

3. A careful study of the standards of inspection in other countries should be made, and the results of the study should be published and circulated for the public information.

4. Consideration should be given to the question of specific labeling of all carcasses sold as fresh meat, which, upon examination after slaughter, show signs of disease, but are still deemed suitable for food.

JAMES BRONSON REYNOLDS,
CHAS. P. NEILL,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1906.

AILING WOMEN.

Keep the Kidneys Well and the Kidneys Will Keep You Well.

Sick, suffering, languid women are learning the true cause of bad backs and how to cure them. Mrs. W. G. Davis, of Groesbeck, Texas, says: "Back-aches hurt me so I could hardly stand. Spells of dizziness and sick headaches were frequent and the action of the kidneys was irregular. Soon after I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills I passed several gravel stones. I got well and the trouble has not returned. My back is good and strong and my general health better."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Willington to Oblige.

"Give me the city hall, please," said the lady to the conductor of the street car.

"I should be glad to do so, madam," replied the conductor, who was a new man and had been greatly impressed by the rules of the company, which insisted upon employees being courteous and obliging. "I should, indeed, be glad to do so, but the lady over there with the green feather in her hat asked for the city hall before you got on the car. Is there any other building that would suit you just as well?"—Detroit Free Press.

Only One Luxury at a Time.
Piggus—I'm glad it is good form not to wear a watch with a dress suit. Dismukes—Why?

"Because I never have both at the same time."—American Spectator.

Boston, Mass., and Return—Low Rates via Nickel Plate Road.

May 31st to June 9th. Long return limit and stopover privilege at Chautauque Lake, N. Y., Niagara Falls and New York City. Full information of local Agent or address J. Y. Calahan, Gen. Agt., 113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

HAY WAS DIPLOMATIC EVER

The Late Secretary of State "Had a Way with Him" That Always Won.

Story is told of the late John Hay illustrative of that fine diplomatic temperament that made his name known all over the world, says the American Spectator.

Some years ago Mr. Hay sent Mr. Alexander Gunn, of Cleveland, for his personal manuscript of an interesting bit of work by Mark Twain, entitled, "A Conversation as it was at the Social Fireside in the Time of the Tudors." Mr. Hay knew that his friend Gunn, a connoisseur of literature and art, would be most interested in what the former termed a "serious effort to bring back our literature and philosophy to the chaste, Elizabethan standard."

Now it appears that Mr. Gunn was so delighted with Twain's sketch that he wrote to Mr. Hay proposing to print a limited number of copies thereof for private distribution. It is said that Mr. Hay replied as follows: "The proposition you make to pull a few proofs of Twain's masterpiece is highly attractive, and, of course, highly immoral. I cannot properly consent to the suggestion, as I am afraid the great man would think I was taking an unfair advantage of his confidence. Accordingly, I will thank you to send back the manuscript as soon as possible; but if, in spite of my prohibition, you take those proofs, save me one."

It was superfluous to add that, with this hint, the proofs were "pulled"—one for Mr. Hay and one for Mr. Gunn.

KNIFED.

Coffee Knifed an Old Soldier.

An old soldier, released from coffee at 72, recovered his health and tells about it as follows:

"I stuck to coffee for years, although it knifed me again and again. "About eight years ago (as a result of coffee drinking which congested my liver), I was taken with a very severe attack of malarial fever."

"I would apparently recover and start about my usual work only to suffer a relapse. After this had been repeated several times during the year I was again taken violently ill."

"The Doctor said he had carefully studied my case, and it was either 'quit coffee or die,' advising me to take Postum in its place. I had always thought coffee one of my dearest friends, and especially when sick, and I was very much taken back by the Doctor's decision, for I hadn't suspected the coffee I drank could possibly cause my trouble."

I thought it over for a few minutes, and finally told the Doctor I would make the change. Postum was procured for me the same day and made according to directions; well, I liked it and stuck to it, and since then I have been a new man. The change in health began in a few days and surprised me, and now, although I am seventy-two years of age, I do lots of hard work, and for the past month have been teaming, driving sixteen miles a day besides loading and unloading the wagon. That's what Postum in the place of coffee has done for me. I now like the Postum as well as I did coffee.

"I have known people who did not care for Postum at first, but after having learned to make it properly according to directions they have come to like it as well as coffee. I never miss a chance to praise it." Name given by Postum Co., Little Rock, Mich. Look for the Battle Creek, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

The Republican-Journal

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Office Telephone, No. 28
C. D. Schoonmaker, Publisher

Friday, June 8, 1906.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for County Superintendent of Schools, subject to the decision of the primary election, which will be held Aug. 4, 1906, and respectfully solicits the support of the voters of the county.

LEWIS M. GROSS.

To DeKalb County Voters

The undersigned hereby announces himself as a Republican candidate for the office of County Clerk and respectfully requests and hopes to be accorded the honor of your support at the forthcoming primary election and convention.

ALBERT S. KINSLOE.

For County Superintendent of Schools

I am a Republican candidate for County Superintendent of Schools, subject to the decision of the voters at the Primary election, which will be held Aug. 4, 1906. The support of the voters, I respectfully solicit.

W. W. Coultas.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

I am a candidate for the office of county treasurer and respectfully solicit your support at the coming primary election.

F. RÖMPF

To the Voters of DeKalb County

I hereby announce myself as a Republican candidate for the office of county clerk and respectfully solicit your support at the primaries to be held Aug. 4, 1906.

S. M. HENDERSON.

To the Voters of DeKalb County

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for representative to the General Assembly from the 35th Senatorial district on the Republican ticket, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries on Aug. 4th, 1906.

GEORGE M. TINDALL.

To the Voters of DeKalb County

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff and respectfully ask your support.

DANIEL HOHM.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of county treasurer and respectfully ask your support.

L. C. SHAFFER.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

To the Republican voters of the 35th Senatorial District. I hereby announce myself as a Republican candidate for Representative in the General Assembly from this, the 35th Senatorial District, subject to the Republican Primaries, which will be held on the first Saturday of August 1906, and respectfully ask the support of the Republican voters.

JOHN B. CASTLE.

Last Notice.

Persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me are hereby notified that all accounts not paid by the 10th of this month will be left for collection.

CHAS. WINTERS.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE

I hereby announce myself as a Republican candidate for the office of County Judge and respectfully ask your support at the coming primary election.

WILLIAM L. POND.

To the Voters of DeKalb County

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff and respectfully ask your support.

JOS. D. MORRIS.

Ancient Vegetables.

During the building of the great pyramid of Cheops, says Herodotus, 1,600 talents of silver were spent in radishes, onions and garlic for the workmen.

Other patriarchal vegetables which we know from old inscriptions were grown in Egypt and other parts of the east quite forty centuries ago are the melon, the cucumber and the leek.

Many of our common vegetables we owe to the Dutch, who four centuries ago, at a time when English people hardly understood the word garden, were famous horticulturists. It seems difficult to believe that so late as the reign of King James I. peas were worth their weight in silver. A writer of the time speaks of them as "fit dainties for ladies—they come so far and cost so dear."

IN PLAGUE TIMES.

How London Handled the Disease in Seventeenth Century.

During the plague of 1603 Francis Hering, "Doctor in Physicke and Fellow of the Colledge of Physicians in London, published certain Rules and Directions for the prevention of the spreading of that contagious and all devouring sickness." These he reprinted, "somewhat enlarged," in the next plague season of 1625, "to the view and use and, I hope, good of my Citizens and Countrymen." Among his rules are:

"Concourse of people to Stage plays, wakes or feasts and May pole dauncings are to be prohibited by publike Authority, whereby, as God is dishonored, the bodies of men and women—by surfetting, drunkenness and other riots and excesses—disposed to infection and the contagion dangerously scattered both in Citie and Countrey.

"Let not the carcases of horses, dogs, cats, etc., lye rotting and poisoning the aire (as they have done) in More and Finsburie fields and elsewhere around about the Citie.

"The burying of infected bodies in churches, churchyards and—namely, in Paules Churchyard, where the chiefe Magistrates of the Citie and many other Citizens meets weekly to hear Sermons, must needs be not onely inconuenient, but verie dangerous for spreading the contagion and poisoning the whole Citie."

Some folk ate breakfast then, others did not:

"For breakfast you may vse a good draft of wormewood beere or ale and a few morsels of bread and butter, with the leaues of sage or else a taste with sweet salade oyle, two or three drops of rose vinegar and a little sugar. They that haue cold stomackes may drinke a draft of wormewood wine or malmsie instead of ale or beere. But take heed (as you loue your life) of extreme hot waters, as aqua vitæ, Rosa solis or other compound waters of like nature, which Empericks prepare and set out with vaine and boasting words they were devised to kill, not cure men." — London Notes and Queries.

Muscat.

The interior of Muscat is particularly gloomy, the bazaars are narrow and dirty and roofed over with palm matting. They offer but little of interest, and if you are fond of the Arabian sweetmeat called halwa it is just as well not to watch it being made there, for niggers' feet are usually employed to stir it, and the knowledge of this is apt to spoil the flavor. Most of Muscat is now in ruins. There is also wanting in the town the feature which makes most Moslem towns picturesque—namely, the minaret. The mosques of the Ibadhieh sect are squalid and uninteresting. At first it is difficult to recognize them from the courtyard of an ordinary house, but by degrees the eye gets trained to identify a mosque by the tiny substitute for a minaret attached to each—namely, a sort of bell shaped cone about four feet high, which is placed above one corner of the inclosing wall.—Pearson's Weekly.

Birds in Egypt.

It is delightful to note the tameness of the birds of Egypt. They enter rooms and houses through windows and crevices left for ventilation, and once inside hop fearlessly about the floor picking up stray crumbs. A sparrow often perches on the corner of the table during the progress of a crowded hotel repast, and it is not uncommon to see them flitting across the ceiling of a drawing room. All birds, from the largest to the smallest, go unmolested unless they are definitely used for food. The great brown kite sits fearlessly on the roofs of Cairo hard by his cousin, the crow, which is not black, like our crow, but is black and gray and might easily be mistaken for a pigeon. Every large garden—at any rate in upper Egypt—has its owl frequenting a tall palm tree and hooting or whistling as nature guides it.—Cairo Letter.

Unpleasant Keepsakes.

One thing that dentists cannot understand is the frequency with which their customers ask for the teeth that have been extracted.

"What on earth they do with them is a mystery," said one dentist. "They are not pretty to look at. They do not revive pleasant memories. If every tooth was set with a diamond or had become historic in some way I could understand the desire to preserve them. But there are few historic teeth in the world. Most of those that are gone are only reminders of aches and pains. Nevertheless it is a common thing for the patient to ask me to keep the tooth. Maybe he wants to compare it with the tooth of a friend and thereby prove how much more he suffered than the other fellow when it was pulled."

Ancestors.

Abraham Hayward, the famous Quarterly reviewer, once thought that he would like to have some ancestors, so he walked straight to a picture dealer's. Selecting a portrait of a cavalier in half armor with features not quite unlike his own, Mr. Hayward made a bid for it; but, deeming the price asked too high, he went his way. A few days later Mr. Hayward went to dine with Lord Houghton and was astonished to find the picture in the dining room. Seeing that it attracted his guest's attention, Lord Houghton said: "Very good picture that. Came into my hands in a curious way. Portrait of a Milnes of the commonwealth period, an ancestor of mine." "Ah, indeed!" said Mr. Hayward. "He was very near being an ancestor of mine."

Heat and Motion in 1642.

Professor Tyndall was evicted for the happy title of his book, "Heat a Mode of Motion." It told the whole story. Sir W. R. Gowers, F. R. S., points out in Nature that as far back as 1642 a Dutch professor, Van der Linden, an eminent physician of his day, published in his "Medulla Medicinæ" the dictum "Calor est minutissimum materie partium motus in se reuerberatus"—that is to say, the worthy doctor anticipated modern theory by two centuries in thinking that the heat of a body consisted in the vibration of its minutest particles. But possibly Van der Linden may have read Bacon, who long before had written, "Essential heat is motion and nothing else." — London Telegraph.

Professional Cards

C. H. MORDOFF, M. D.
Office and residence, south side of Main street.
Office hours: 1 to 3 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.

A. M. HILL, M. D.
Office over Witt and Shirk's jewelry store.
Hours: 6:30 to 8 p. m., 12:30 to 2 p. m. Residence on East Main street. Calls promptly attended to day or night.

DR. T. N. AUSTIN
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over J. Lemble's store.
Office hours: 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2:30 p. m. and 6:30 to 8 p. m. X-ray laboratory in connection.

C. A. PATTERSON
DENTIST
Office over Exchange Bank.
Office hours: 8:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m.

H. W. BELKNAP
Dentist
Office in Wells building.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

G. W. MARKLEY, M. D.
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Office hours 12 to 2 p. m.
Spectacles Properly Fitted

Cooper & Teyler
UNDERTAKING
Genoa, Illinois
Graduate Brown School of Embalming, Chicago, passing examination before State Board of Health.
Telephones Teyler 77
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F. M. NEWCOMB, Oph. D.
and Eye Specialist of DeKalb
will be in Genoa the first Wednesday of each month, beginning Wednesday, July 5. Will cure headaches, give good vision and perfect satisfaction. You take no chances and do not pay for them until you know they do all that is claimed.
Don't Forget the Date.

Genoa Lodge No. 288
A. F. & A. M.
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
Geo. J. Patterson, W. M. W. M. Adams, Sec.

EVALINE LODGE
NUMBER 344
Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. hall.
Martin Malana, Perfect. Fannie M. Heed, Sec.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD
Meets first and third Thursdays of each month Slater's hall, Genoa.
A. A. Cochran, Council Commander.
Geo. J. Patterson, Clerk.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS
Meets every Monday evening in I. O. O. F. hall.
WM. WATSON, N. G. J. W. SOWERS, Sec.

Genoa Lodge No. 163
M. W. A.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Visiting neighbors welcome.
J. H. VanDresser, Ven. Consul
E. H. Browne, Clerk

C. F. HALL CO.
CASH DEPARTMENT STORE
DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

Our First June Sale

Exceptional values for this week. Big savings to cash buyers.

260 Children's Dresses
Percales, gingham, etc., well made, sizes 2 to 14 years, 49, 59, 69 and.....75c

Oxfords
Big values in ladies and children's sizes, whites, tans and blacks.

Ladies' white oxfords, 79, 98c and.....\$1.29
Specials in fine black kids, \$1.10, \$1.49.....\$1.98
Children's oxfords 79, 89, 98c.....\$1.29

Men's Suits
Our second great sale this season. Men's strictly all wool two-piece suits. Latest cuts, worth from \$6.50 to \$8.50 in the factory. Sale price.....\$5.95
Men's fine wool suits, light colors, summer weights, \$5.00 to.....\$6.50
We guarantee the above prices to be 15 per cent less

Hit Back.
Cousin Sophin (talented and accomplished)—Yes, I like Mr. Fibbon. He's so sensible. He told me he didn't care a rap for unintellectual women, however beautiful they may be.

Cousin Bella (only pretty)—Did he really? Why, he told me he couldn't bear intellectual women. He said women's mission was to be beautiful.

than wholesale cost, saving to retail buyers from \$2.50 to \$3.00 on every suit.

Real Bargain Values
Full 36 in. bath towels.....5c
Large size enamel pans, tea pots, basins, kettles, etc.....10c
Swift's fine toilet soap.....3c
Work shirts, 50c values, 2 for.....75c
Ladies' wash petticoats.....25c
M. F. & Co's. sample muslin underwear on sale for this week at ¼ off regular prices.
200 sample white bed spreads ¼ off regular prices, 55, 83, 90c, \$1.38 and.....\$2.00
Ladies' silk capes, 49c and.....69c
Children's hose bargains, per pair.....3c

Remembr Horse Ticket, Dinner Ticket, Introduction Ticket and Refunded Car Fare Offers.
Show round trip R. R. ticket if you come by train.

YOU WON'T USE SHINGLES?
Then let us show you a few samples of the best roofing felts in the market. Included in our stock is the

Tarred Felt Roofing
Gravel Asphalt
Monarch Roofing

They are all good, servicable material and if put on properly will give satisfaction.

Tibbits, Cameron Lumber Co.
Kline Shipman, Manager.

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STEVENS
WHEN YOU SHOOT
You want to HIT what you are aiming at—be it bird, beast or target. Make your shots count by shooting the STEVENS. For 41 years STEVENS ARMS have carried off PREMIER HONORS for ACCURACY. Our line:
Rifles, Shotguns, Pistols
Ask your dealer—Inquire at the STEVENS. If you cannot obtain, we ship direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of catalogue.
Send 4 cts. in stamps for two-page Catalogue of complete outfit. A valuable look at reference for present and prospective shooters.
Beautiful three-color Aluminum Hanger will be forwarded for 10 cents in stamps.
J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.,
P. O. Box 4096
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS., U. S. A.

COOPER & GALLAGHER
Livery and Feed Stable

If you want a nice stylish turnout for a drive, everything clean and up-to-date, call here.
If you want to make a call, go to a show or party, and don't want to be in storm or cold, remember we have a hack.
Buses and Carriages for parties, weddings and funerals. Best Attention given. Prices Right.
PHONE 68

"Put a Little SUNSHINE in Your Home"
SUNSHINE Finishes
Lend a Cheerful, Clean and Pure atmosphere to the home. Make old, worn floors, furniture, Bric-a-Brac and Interior Woodwork of every description look new and attractive.
10 Rich and Beautiful Colors. Easy to Apply.
Made by
Heath & Milligan Mfg Co
SLATER & DOUGLAS

To Select a Buggy Is An Easy Task
It is an easy task if you go where there is a good assortment to select from. We are not stretching the truth when we say we have the largest stock of any house in DeKalb county. The entire second floor of our mammoth building is filled to its utmost capacity with buggies of every description, representing several car loads. This is an absolute fact. Those who look into our store room for the first time are surprised indeed. In this monster display are rubber and steel tire vehicles to suit any taste or any pocket book, including

SURRIES, TOP BUGGIES, TRAPS AND RUNABOUTS
We make a specialty of the old reliable Staver buggies, which have stood the test of years. We also have cheaper makes. It does not pay to send an order to a mail order house. We can duplicate any buggy sold by these houses for less money, and if necessary will prove this assertion. We guarantee every buggy that goes out to be just as represented whether you pay \$45.00 or \$125.00. If a buggy is cheap we tell you so and sell it cheap. If it is a Staver \$125 buggy we guarantee it from the tips of the thills to the last stitch in the top. Is that not fair enough? If we cannot suit you in style, make, quality and price, there is little use of your looking farther.

HARNESS, WHIPS AND ROBES
Our stock in these lines is complete in every detail. Whips from ten cents up to the best whale bone, and robes at all prices. In harness there is nothing lacking for driving or working, either single or double.

We buy, sell and trade horses. Buggies in exchange.

KELLOGG & ADAMS, GENOA, ILLINOIS

News Items
That Are of
General Interest
to All

DOINGS OF THE WEEK ABOUT THE TOWN

Will Awe was an Elgin visitor Monday.

Howard Renn and wife were in Belvidere Monday.

Elmer Harvey is visiting his parents this week.

The Genoa Regulars play ball at Batavia Sunday.

The board of supervisors will convene at Sycamore next Monday.

Geo. Humphrey of Savanna was here Saturday to see the ball game.

Miss Jennie Whipple returned Monday after several weeks' visit in Iowa.

If you think the best are cheapest see Holtgren's line of negligee shirts.

Mrs. A. G. Perry of Bensenville visited her mother, Mrs. Portner, Sunday.

The next concert by the Genoa band will take place Wednesday evening, June 13.

Mrs. F. W. Marquart and Mrs. Less Cliff were Chicago visitors a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Shaffer of Kingston were Sunday guests at the home of S. H. Stiles.

Geo. Swan of Wyoming, Ill., was here several days last week, visiting his brother, Frank.

Save your hair by wearing a straw hat. For the proper styles and good quality see Holtgren.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Brown and son were DeKalb visitors Sunday, making the trip in J. W. Wylde's auto.

J. A. Patterson attended a banquet and two days' "blow-out" given by the Elks at Aurora this week.

Use B. P. S. Paint. We will show you, whether you are from Missouri or not. Perkins & Rosenfeld.

Why don't you deposit your money in the Farmer's State Bank and get 3 per cent interest for six months? Try it.

Mrs. W. H. Heed is attending the annual meeting of the supreme lodge of Mystic Workers at Peoria this week.

The Farmers' State Bank has for sale the lots in Morningside Addition. If you wish to purchase call and see them.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Durham and daughter of Roseland, La., are visiting at the home of the former's brother, Amber.

For the newest and neatest in half hose for men, it is quite essential that you call and see the superb line at Holtgren's.

Frank Waite and Jos. Corson left the station at Pingree Grove Saturday morning with three car loads of cattle for the Mexican market.

We have the only ball-bearing, lever handle Royalty Washing Machine on the market. It has them all beat in every way. Perkins & Rosenfeld.

My Hair Ran Away

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? That would mean thin, scraggly, uneven, rough hair. Keep your hair at home! Fasten it tightly to your scalp! You can easily do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is something more than a simple hair dressing. It is a hair medicine, a hair tonic, a hair food.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."
Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured by
SARSAPARILLA
PILLS.
CHERRY PECTORAL.

John Bowman was here from Belvidere last week.

Mrs. J. F. Keating of Chicago is visiting her mother, Mrs. Dusenberre.

Miss Blanche Shipman visited friends in Woodstock the first of the week.

Mrs. Will Moan of Chicago is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Malana.

W. C. Lovell, Hampshire's talented musician, was a visitor Wednesday.

Jas. R. Kiernan will unload a car of Deering binders and mowers this week.

Mrs. O. W. Taylor and Miss Della Kiernan were in Belvidere last Thursday.

Miss Lottie Swan of Boston, Mass., is a guest at the home of her brother, F. O.

Mrs. A. J. Patterson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. M. J. Corson, at Ney this week.

Miss Jennie Williams of Sterling is visiting her grand-mother, Mrs. John R. Corson.

Those wafer cones, filled with ice cream, are delicious, and only five cents at Pickett's.

Miss Marie Gonseth has quit the Eureka factory and taken a position at La Cross, Wis.

Miss Fannie Lord went to Belvidere Tuesday, having secured a position in the corset factory.

D. S. Brown and C. A. Goding attended a banquet given by the Elks at Aurora Wednesday evening.

Mrs. James Mansfield of Elgin spent a few days the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ash Hewitt.

T. L. Kitchen was called to Geneva Tuesday to certify his signature as a witness to the will of the late Georgian Burton.

Miss Emma Swanson returned from Elgin last week, having nearly recovered from the effects of an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and family of Chicago are guests at the home of Howard Crawford. Mrs. Harrison was formerly Kate Spansail.

If you wish to sweep your carpets without dust use Soclean. It also keeps out the moths. 10 pound pails 50c. Hunt's Pharmacy.

The public school teachers of this city took advantage of the Great Western excursion to Spring Valley and Starved Rock last Saturday.

Cheap excursion to Chicago via C. M. & St. P. Ry June 10, 11 and 12, good to return until June 17. Round trip only \$2.24. One fare plus 50 cents.

Fred S. Hall and family of Chicago were Sunday guests at the home of A. B. Shattuck. They also attended the Memorial services at Shattuck's Grove cemetery.

Lawrence Kiernan, Hal Chisholm, John Downing, Floyd Stevens and Fred Browne attended the commencement exercises at Kirkland Tuesday night, making the trip in Robinson's auto.

C. A. Goding is the sole agent for the old I. W. Harper Rye and there never was a barrel of it shipped to Genoa to any other dealer. Bernheim Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky. 28-1f

Ave May has raised a tent on the lawn south of his hotel where he is serving soda water and delicious ice cream. He also retails and wholesales ice cream in any quantity.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baldwin and daughter, Elizabeth, left on Monday for their new home at Norfolk, Va. Mr. Baldwin, who is a locomotive engineer, has a fine passenger run of 120 miles from Norfolk south.

The Genoa Woman's Club held the last meeting of the season at

the home of Mrs. L. M. Olmsted last Thursday, it being purely a social event. A delicious luncheon was served. The entertainment committee was composed of Mesdames Olmsted, Field and Schoonmaker.

J. P. Evans has decided to extend the basement of his new building to the alley, a distance of 100 feet, and put in a bowling alley. The main building will be 70 feet deep and two stories high.

The next regular meeting of the W. C. T. T. will be held at the home of Mrs. A. J. Patterson on Sycamore street Thursday, June 14, at 2:30 p. m. Every member is urged to be present as very important business, that must be attended to, will come before the meeting. Secretary.

Nate Adams and Vay Kellogg returned Wednesday from a horse and buggy trading expedition, having been gone over two weeks and traveling nearly to Savanna. They disposed of thirteen buggies and brought back twelve horses. Hiram Nutt accompanied them.

The city council met Monday evening to act on the petition of J. P. Evans who asked for a permit to take three feet of the sidewalk for a basement entrance. The petition was not granted as it would not be lawful. Further action will be taken at the regular meeting Friday evening.

Two wayward members of the railroad construction gang were found in a drunken brawl by the night watch, Wm. Watson, at three o'clock Monday morning, and after a hard struggle they were behind the bars. They were later assessed five dollars and costs each by Judge Stott.

In an accident while manipulating a machine at the blacksmith shop last Friday Rudolph Schmidt nearly lost two fingers of the left hand. The injury was severe enough as it was and will lay the victim up for some time. Within the past year Mr. Schmidt lost part of a finger of the right hand.

The social held on the school grounds last Saturday evening for the benefit of the High School Athletic Association was a humming success, socially, financially and every other way. A large crowd followed the band to the grounds, and after a few selections an army of the best looking boys and girls in Genoa were kept busy dishing up and serving strawberries and ice cream. In all eighteen gallons of cream disappeared and there was a demand for more. This same crowd is invited to attend the ball game next Saturday.

Something of Interest to Large Women

During our Annual June Sale of Undermuslins, we offer an exceptionally large and varied assortment of extra size garments. These garments are designed and cut proportionately full in every way and will be appreciated by large women. They have the style of the ordinary sized garments and shown in large assortments we are able to place before you. There is no reason why large people cannot share the benefits of this June sale.

Drawers.....49c to \$1.49
Gowns.....98c to \$1.98
Skirts.....98c to \$2.49
Corset Covers.....25c to \$1.49
Theo. F. Swan, Elgin, Ill.

Card of Thanks

In behalf of Genoa Camp No. 163, Modern Woodmen of America, I wish to extend grateful thanks to Rev. T. E. Ream for the sermon delivered to the members of our order, and also to the members of the choir for the excellent musical selections rendered on our memorial day, Sunday, June 3, 1906.

J. H. VANDRESSER, V. C.

Summer Tourist Rates

Via the C. M. & St. P. Ry., on sale June 1 to Sept. 30, 1906, to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Glenwood Springs and Grand Jct., Colorado; Rawlins and Walcott, Wyoming; Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and many other points. Special low rates. Sept. 1 J. M. Harvey, Agent.

Riley Center

B. J. Behham was at home over Sunday.

F. Worf entertained company over Sunday.

Zeddie Gilliland and family called at E. Mackey's Sunday.

Aunt Rachael Brown visited at J. DeYarmond's a few days last week.

Mrs. Fred Greible had her new buggy run into Saturday, while on her way to the Helpers' meeting, and the top was quite badly bent.

Joseph Seanor and Son, D. J., were at Dundee Thursday and purchased a monument for the late Mrs. J. Seanor which will be placed in the cemetery soon.

The S. S. Helpers' meeting at B. St. John's Saturday was largely attended. Proceeds of the dinner \$10.10. The next meeting will be held at L. E. Mackey's July 7.

The ladies met at the church last Thursday and gave it a thorough cleaning, and with the new carpet purchased by the Helpers it will look very neat for Children's Day.

Children's Day will be observed at the Center Sunday, June 17. A good program is being prepared and everyone is cordially invited. Exercises will commence at 1:30 p. m.

For Sale or Exchange—Good improved 300 acre farm in Mercer county, Missouri. Will consider stock of merchandise, city property or smaller farm. Box 151, Independence, Iowa. 37-4t

John Hay's Wit.
John Hay was once the subject of a cane presentation and stood while the spokesman of the donors made a speech that ran into an elaborate oration.

A friend afterward commented to the diplomatist on the length of the speech.
"Yes," replied Hay, "he didn't want me to have the cane till I really needed it."

EXCELSIOR ..FLOUR..



It pays to use EXCELSIOR FLOUR, for bread or pastry, is what all cooks say of it.

Sold only by
T. M. FRAZIER
Genoa, Illinois

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.



We have secured the Agency for

The Holsman Automobile

One that is built to be practical on all roads where a horse and buggy will go.

HIGH WHEELS, SOLID RUBBER TIRES

E. H. COHOON & CO.

County Tel. No. 16

Long Distance No. 3

South Riley

Roy Buck of Marengo was at home Sunday.

Miss Bertha Mackey was at Genoa Monday.

Mrs. Dell Sears was a Genoa shopper Monday.

Geo. Hadsall of Chicago visited here last week.

Mrs. Fellows was a Marengo caller one day this week.

The sheep shearers have been working in this locality the past week.

Harry Baldwin and wife of Chattanooga, Tenn., visited at C. Mackey's the past week.

ICE CREAM!

I am now retailing the Burr Bros. famous Rockford ice cream. Will sell it at tables or sell it in pint, quart or gallon lots.

The Dainty Fairy Wafer Cone Crisp and Toothsome

Filled with Ice Cream

5c

The most delicious confection in the world

A. E. PICKETT

Talcum Powders

Lapizol is Queen of all Talcum Powders. Soft as velvet and its perfume pleasant as a day in June. It is cheaper at 25c than some of the exploited tin can powders at 11c. We will sell you a good Talcum at 10c, a better one at 15c, but if you want the best get Lapizol at 25c.

HUNT'S PHARMACY

'PHONE 83

GENOA, ILL.

Summer DRESS GOODS

Our line of Dress Goods is larger and more complete than ever. We have a new line of white dotted Batiste for shirt waists and shirt waists suits, plain and figured mercerized Poplins and Eolians in cream pink, blue, grey, red and old rose. Lawn, Percalé and Silk shirt waists. A new line of wrappers and house suits. Remember we are getting

New Coats and Skirts Every Day

JOHN LEMBKE

SMOOT CASE UP BEFORE SENATE

EFFORT MADE TO SET DAY FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION.

Mr. Teller Enters Objection on the Ground That Matter Is Not Officially Reported and Cannot Be Acted Upon Legally.

Washington, June 4.—The fact that the committee on privileges and elections has acted upon the case of United States Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, was Saturday brought officially to the attention of the senate by Senator Burrows, chairman of that committee, who at the same time made an ineffectual effort to have Monday, the 11th instant, fixed as the day for the consideration of the case.

The announcement and request by Senator Burrows were made a few minutes after the senate convened. He stated that the official report was prepared, but was not yet ready for presentation, but that pending its preparation, which probably would require until the middle of next week, he had been instructed by the committee to make a verbal announcement of the committee's action. He then stated that after taking testimony as to the right and title of Senator Smoot to occupy his seat as a senator as directed by the senate, the



Senator Smoot.

Friendly Farm Talk. "We like a farming country and we like farming people," says one who knows them. "We like a country town and the good people and good will that pervades it. In a big town people rush and hurry and pass one another without speaking. The mind of every man and woman seems intent on some one object, a stranger is tempted to believe it is a selfish or grasping one from the manner in which everything else and every one else is ignored. You don't need to know people in a rural community; your worthiness and good character are taken for granted until you disprove the presumption. You don't need a sworn statement that you are honest from the last people you worked for. Country people greet you with welcome in their voices whether they ever saw you before or not. The jokers try to make fun of the artless confidence in people from rural communities, but it is a fine human attribute, worthy of being accepted in its sincere and open-hearted spirit."

committee had reached the conclusion that he had no right to it and had directed the chairman to make such a report to the senate. He followed this announcement with his request for unanimous consent for consideration of the report on Monday, the 11th.

Objects to Setting Date. Senator Teller objected to naming a date for consideration in advance of the official report, and his objection had the effect of bringing the matter to an end for the time. He said the committee had had the matter under consideration for two years and that in so serious a matter the senate could not be expected to proceed with unreasonable celerity.

SENATOR BURTON RESIGNS

Foster Dwight Coburn Is Tendered Appointment by Gov. Hoch, of Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., June 5.—Foster Dwight Coburn, the widely known agriculturist, was appointed United States senator by Gov. E. W. Hoch late Monday afternoon to succeed J. Ralph Burton, who resigned Monday morning. Mr. Coburn has not definitely accepted the appointment. Mr. Coburn was not a candidate for the appointment, nor has he been a candidate for the election to the senate seat to be filled by the legislature next year. Mr. Coburn was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1846. He served in two Illinois regiments during the civil war and settled in Kansas in 1867. He has served for the past 16 years as secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, and is well known all over the world for his agricultural reports. Mr. Coburn's home is in Kansas City, Kan. He was a commissioner of live stock exhibits at the St. Louis exposition in 1904.

MURDERER ENDS HIS LIFE

Man Who Attempted to Slay King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Commits Suicide.

Madrid, June 5.—The capture and suicide Saturday night at Torrejon de Ardos of Morales, the chief suspect in the bomb outrage against King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, adds another dramatic chapter to the incidents surrounding the royal wedding. Morales was recognized in the little town of Torrejon de Ardos, midway between Madrid and Alcalá. A guard sought to detain him, but Morales, drawing a revolver, shot the guard dead. Then he turned to flee, but a number of the inhabitants of the town were upon him, and turning the revolver upon himself, he sent a shot in the region of his heart, expiring a few minutes later. Senor Cuesta, proprietor of the hotel from the balcony of which Morales threw the bomb, viewed the body and completely identified it as that of his recent guest.

Wealthy Man Found Dead.

Springfield, Ill., June 4.—Dr. Samuel P. Boardman, a wealthy and highly respected citizen of Springfield, was found dead in the reservoir of the waterworks. He was a sufferer from melancholia, and had attempted suicide three weeks ago.

JOHN C. NEW DEAD OF DROPSY

HAD HELD MANY POSITIONS OF HONOR AND TRUST.

Was United States Treasurer, Assistant Secretary of Treasury and Consul General to London.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 5.—John C. New died Monday afternoon at 5:10 of dropsy. Around his bedside were his wife, his son, Harry S. New, vice chairman of the national Republican committee, and his daughter, Mrs. Ernest H. Burford, of this city. Another daughter, Mrs. W. R. McKean, Jr., is en route here from her home at Omaha, Neb.

Mr. New had been sick for nearly a year. He was born in 1831 at Vernon, Va., and was educated at Bethany college, Va., and studied law in the office of former Gov. Wallace, of Indiana. He served a term as clerk of Marion county, and was appointed by Gov. Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war governor, quartermaster general during the civil war. He served a term in the state senate and entered the banking business. In 1875 President Grant appointed him United States treasurer, which position he held until the following year when he bought the Indianapolis Journal, of which he was proprietor for many years. He was chairman of the Indiana Republican committee during the campaign of 1876, and in 1882 President Arthur appointed him assistant secretary of the treasury. He resigned this position in 1884, when, as state chairman, he took charge of the campaign in Indiana. He was the personal political manager of Benjamin Harrison, and when Mr. Harrison was nominated for the presidency in 1888 Mr. New was appointed consul-general at London. At this time he transferred his interests in the Indianapolis Journal to his son, Harry S. New, now vice chairman of the Republican national committee. Mr. New was prominent in the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892 which renominated Gen. Harrison for the presidency. Mr. New devoted the last ten years of his life to his property interests in this city.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Apricot pits, used in Germany as a substitute for almonds in candy, are bringing \$15 a ton in California. New York master painters will attempt to break the painters' strike by adopting the "open shop" plan. Charles Fitzpatrick, minister of justice, was sworn in as chief justice of the supreme court at Ottawa, Ont. Joseph and Albert Hronek and Thomas Nelson, fishermen of Marinette, Wis., were drowned in Green bay. The corner stone of the Garibaldi pantheon, to commemorate the Italian liberator's stay at Concord, S. I., has been laid. A wealthy farmer from Valparaiso, Ind., leaped to death from a third-story window in the Kenilworth (Ill.) sanitarium. Mrs. Charlotte Leethem, keeper of a lodging house at Little Rock, Ark., was found murdered in her room. A man is suspected. Miss Bessie Hoopes was drowned and three other persons had narrow escapes by the capsizing of a dory in the North river, New York. Pendleton G. Buckley and Clarence Dalem, of Louisville, Ky., are gathering evidence to show that Abraham Lincoln was born in Washington county, Kentucky, instead of La Rue county. President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, who arrived from Europe, promised a rigid probe of the charges recently made against officials of the company before the interstate commerce board. Crow Agency Registration. Omaha, Neb., May 31.—Arrangements are complete for the registration for the opening of the Crow Agency at Sheridan and Billings, June 14 to 25, and the largest crowds in the history of government openings is expected.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like LIVE STOCK, FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, BUTTER, EGGS, etc.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.

CHICAGO.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.

MILWAUKEE.

Table with market prices for various goods like GRAIN, POTATOES, etc.

KANSAS CITY.

Table with market prices for various goods like GRAIN, POTATOES, etc.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.

CONGRESSMAN KILLS SELF

PUBLIC OFFICIAL DEEPLY IN DEBT ENDS LIFE.

Mr. Adams Sends Note to Speaker Cannon Telling of Financial Embarrassment.

Washington, June 2.—Representative Robert Adams, of Philadelphia, died at the emergency hospital Friday morning from the effects of a self-inflicted bullet wound. A letter received by Senator Cannon from Mr. Adams in the morning



CONGRESSMAN ADAMS.

explained the cause of the suicide. Mr. Adams said in the letter that his debts exceeded his resources, and he forced him to abandon his official position. While he did not indicate an intention to take his life, he spoke of the form of his burial, indicating that he had then made up his mind to commit the rash act.

MANIAC COMMITS CRIME.

Kills One Man, Fatally Wounds Another, Then Commits Suicide at Hibbing, Minn.

Hibbing, Minn., June 4.—An unknown crazy man shot and killed John Kevister, fatally wounded Jack Beckasa and then turned his weapon upon himself and blew out his brains. The man entered the saloon owned by Beckasa and without any warning drew a revolver and shot Kevister, the bartender, through the breast. Kevister dropped to the floor, and the man ran out the rear door of the saloon. Beckasa and his brother were in the saloon at the time and both of them started in pursuit. Officer Albert Breide joined the chase and the man fired on his pursuers. Two bullets tore their way through the officer's coat, but did not injure him. Jack Beckasa got a shot in the breast, believed to be fatal. The man then turned the weapon upon himself, and with the last remaining cartridge blew his own brains out with a shot through the temple. He fell to the ground without a word and died without recovering consciousness.

MANY RAILWAYS ENJOINED.

Federal Court Decides for Government, Finding Roads Give Secret Rates, But Absolving Brewery.

Milwaukee, June 2.—Railways are enjoined from giving rebates and the Elkins law is upheld by the United States court decision in the government suit against the Pabst Brewing company, the Refrigerator Transit company and other railroad concerns. The government won the suit. The decision of the four circuit court judges of the Seventh judicial circuit, who sat en banc as the circuit court of the eastern Wisconsin district, was sent up from Chicago and filed here. The action against the Pabst company was dismissed for lack of proof. The ruling puts a ban on devices used in giving and collecting rebates. It is held that where a person or company gives control of his or its shipments to a company, such as the refrigerator company, or a freight broker, the person or company to whom it is assigned must be deemed owner and shipper of the freight, and cannot accept commissions or rebates from railroads.

FIFTEEN GUARDS ARE SHOT

Striking Miners at Steubenville, O., in Hot Battle, Resist Importation of Nonunion Men.

Cleveland, O., June 4.—Telephonic reports from Steubenville early this morning state that in a fight between 400 striking coal miners and 40 guards, 15 of the latter were shot. It is not known how many were killed, as the rest of the guards are in the mines and are afraid to come out and remove or attend the wounded or dead. Sheriff Vorhis immediately got into communication with the statehouse at Columbus in an effort to get the militia called out if he finds that he is unable to control the situation. He has been promised state troops in case he makes a demand for them.

Battleship Placed in Commission.

Norfolk, Va., June 4.—The United States battleship Louisiana has been placed in commission at the Norfolk yard. Immediately after taking necessary stores the Louisiana will proceed to New York for her three and six-inch guns, and from there will go to New Orleans, where she will be presented with a handsome silver service, the gift of the people of the state of Louisiana. It is proposed to have her in readiness to sail for New Orleans about the last week in August.

NEW JERSEY 'RICKISHAS.

Vehicle of Yankee Make Has Invaded the Orient with Good Results.

That characteristic vehicle of the orient, the jirikisha, is drawn by a yellow coolie in Japan, a brown Hindu in India, a black Zulu in South Africa; but look between the shafts of the 'rikisha in any of these countries, and you will probably find the same name-plate—that of a vehicle manufacturer in New Jersey. The Yankee jirikisha has invaded the east, and its invasion promises to result in a permanent occupation of countries where cheap labor would seem to forbid sales of American goods. The Yankee 'rikisha manufacturer competes on prices first. He sells vehicles as good as the native product at as low as \$16 and no higher than \$40. American factory methods permit turning them out in large numbers on the duplicate system. He also competes in quality, making jirikishas with ball bearings, bicycle wheels and cushion tires at \$50. Different types of 'rikisha are made for different countries. The vehicle is common in Lagos, Ceylon, and many other localities, each of which has its preferences in the way of weight, height, hoods, bells, lamps, colors, and cushions. The New Jersey factory also supplies the "pousse-pousse" used in Madagascar. It is a variety of jirikisha with hood and springs.

Another is the "Korean cab," which is nothing more than an improvement on the clumsy Chinese wheelbarrow, with its single wheel, familiar as a passenger vehicle in all Chinese cities. The "Korean cab" has a single wheel fitted with a pneumatic tire, and seats one passenger, the seat being placed high over the wheel. Coolies in front and behind balance and propel it, and the vehicle is capable of good speed. When the Yankee 'rikisha was introduced on the west coast of Africa, it was so much lighter than the vehicles previously known that the first Zulu who drew one presently stopped, lifted the vehicle and its passenger to his head, and wanted to carry it that way, being easier American wheelbarrows were introduced about the same time, and a contractor who supplied them to his Fant laborers, returning in a few hours, found them all being carried water-jar fashion.

CHARMS THAT BRING LUCK

Superstitions of Bridge Players—Houses and Seats That Are Unlucky.

It is now obvious that the portion of society which takes its gambling seriously—it is a very large portion indeed—has become very superstitious. An instance in point is the buying of the ank which, as now sold in Bond street in gold and jewels, is extremely popular, says the London Daily Mail. The ank is the sign of life, and consequently of good luck striving against bad; a symbol of Egyptian origin composed of a headless cross attached to a stirrup circle. Gambling has always gone hand in hand with belief in the efficacy of charms, but the fair votaries of bridge go much farther and there are endless little ceremonies which are supposed to militate for or against their chance of winning. A charming lady who might, without undue conceit, have styled herself "one who knows," quotes an instance: "Whenever you cut for a fresh deal or after a rubber," she said, "the one who cuts lowest has, as you know, the choice of cards and seats, and they invariably turn the winning people out of their seats and choose the winning pack." Sometimes they elect to sit against the hinges of the table, because that is the lucky side. As for the charms which are supposed to bring luck, their name is legion; the most favored are little dwarfs, lucky sixpences and the New Zealand greenstone.

It must not be supposed that these superstitions are confined to the ladies. Two well known card players at White's are extremely proud of possessing some pieces of a hangman's rope, and from the possession of these trophies they date their good luck. Certain houses are considered lucky to play in, though of course a house which is lucky for one player may be unlucky for the other. Particular clubs also are much in favor among card players.

Extravagance for the Dead.

Burial customs were once modest with our people. But complicated and costly living appears to have made simple dying impossible, remarks the New York Mail. We run to weak ostentation in the surroundings and trappings of mortality. It is necessary to obtain this, to purchase that; it is the only good form, nothing else will do. It is the consideration of the living that we think about, not the simple respect due the dead. We forget that the costlier the earthly memorial we erect the shallower may be the record that we cut upon the tablets of our hearts.

Compensation.

"I am sorry," said the doctor, "but your little girl will not be able to speak for several days!" "Then it will be safe," said the anxious mother, "for me to invite the minister to tea, won't it?"—Sketch.

Changed Her Mind.

Stella—I thought you said you would never marry a man with red hair. May—I thought I wouldn't at the time, but he afterward proposed.—Detroit Free Press.

BUYING PAINT.

Springtime—after the weather has become well settled—is painting time. There is no dust flying, no insects are in the air at that time ready to commit suicide by suffocation in the coat of fresh paint. The atmospheric conditions are also favorable at that season for proper drying and increased life of the paint. It should be a habit with every property owner every spring to look over his buildings, etc., and see if they need repainting; not merely to see if they "will go another year," but whether the time has not come for putting in the proverbial "stitch in time" which shall eventually "save nine." For one coat of paint applied just a little before it is actually needed will often save most of the paint on the building by preventing it from letting go and causing endless trouble and expense. Paint lets go because linseed oil, which is the "cement" that holds all good paint together, gradually decays or oxidizes, just as iron exposed to air and dampness will slowly decay or oxidize. The water and oxygen in the air are the cause of the trouble in both cases, and the only reason, outside of its beautifying effect, that we apply paint to wood or iron is because we want to keep water and air away from them. Live paint, that is paint in which the linseed oil is still oily, does this very effectually; but dead paint, that is paint in which the oil is no longer oily, is no more impervious to air and water than a single thickness of cheese-cloth would be. If then we apply a fresh coat of oil paint before the old paint is dead, the oil from the new coat will penetrate the old coat, and the whole coating will once more become alive; and this method of renovation may go on indefinitely. This explains why it is better economy to repaint a little before it becomes absolutely necessary than a little after. When the paint is once dead the fresh coat will pull the whole coating off. In the days when repainting meant a general turning of things upside down, a two-weeks "cluttering up" of the place with kegs, cans and pails, a lot of inflammable and ill-smelling materials standing around, etc., the dread of painting time, of candle-moulding time and the like. But we live in an age when soap comes from the store better and cheaper than we can make it, when shirts are sold ready made for less than we can buy the materials, when we can burn coal oil or gas cheaper than we can make tallow candles, and when all we have to do when we want to repaint is to pick out our colors from the card at the store and pay the painter for putting on the paint. When it comes to picking out the paint it is not necessary that one should be a paint chemist, any more than one should be an oil chemist when buying kerosene, or a department store buyer when selecting shirts, or a soap chemist when buying soap. All that is necessary to insure a fair show is some knowledge of the character of our paint dealer and the reputation and standing of the maker of the paint offered. Nor must one expect to buy a pure linseed oil paint for the price of linseed oil alone. It can be taken for granted when anyone offers to sell dollar bills at a discount, he is baiting a hook for "suckers." So it can be taken for granted when anyone—whether mail order house, paint manufacturer or dealer—offers paint too cheap, he is bidding for the trade of "suckers," no matter what his promises. But paints sold in responsible stores under the brands of reputable manufacturers are all good products, differing from one another in the less important matter of the solid pigments contained, but practically alike in having their liquid portions composed essentially of pure linseed oil. The competition of the better class of paints has driven inferior goods practically out of the market, and no manufacturer of standing now puts out a poor paint, under his own name at least. As to guarantees on paint, they can be taken for what they are worth. Any reputable manufacturer will make good any defect actually traceable to the paint itself and not to improper use or treatment of it. The really important guarantee which the paint buyer should exact from his dealer is that the paint is made by a manufacturer that knows his business and that the paint itself has a record. If he secures this guarantee he can afford to chance the rest of it—the paint will undoubtedly give good service if properly applied according to directions.

He Pitted Them.

A little boy was on his first country excursion, relates the Brooklyn Citizen. Some birds were flying high overhead, and his hostess, a young woman, said: "Look up, Tommy. See the pretty birds flying through the air." Tommy looked up quickly, and then he said in a compassionate tone: "Poor little fellers! They ain't got no cages, have they?"—Detroit Free Press.

Real Merit.

Mrs. Skimkins—How do you like your new boarding house? Mr. Jobkins—Oh! the rooms are fair, the table is only tolerable, but the gossip is excellent.—Hotel Life.

When a fellow is refused by a girl, and takes to drink, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether he is drowning his sorrow or celebrating.

SENATOR GORMAN CALLED BY DEATH

MARYLAND MEMBER OF UPPER HOUSE PASSES AWAY AFTER LONG ILLNESS.

Both Branches Immediately Adjourned Out of Respect to Memory of Noted Democrat, Who Had Held Office Eighteen Years.

Washington, June 5.—Arthur Pue Gorman, United States senator from Maryland, died suddenly at his residence in this city at 9:05 o'clock Monday morning. While Senator Gorman had been ill for many months, he had shown some improvement lately. Heart trouble was the immediate cause of death. His illness, which had lasted for several months, was not considered serious. He leaves a widow and six children. The senate adjourned immediately upon receiving the announcement of Senator Gorman's death. No business whatever was transacted, even the reading of the journal being dispensed with. There was an unusual number of senators present and all were manifestly impressed by the solemnity of the occasion. Chair and Desk Draped. After the opening prayer, which was delivered by Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, of this city, Senator Bailey announced the death, and appropriate resolutions were then adopted. After the senate adjourned the desk and chair

SENATOR ARTHUR P. GORMAN.

formerly occupied by Senator Gorman were draped in deep black in accordance with the custom in such cases. Served 18 Years. Senator Gorman long had been a notable figure in the national congress. He first took his seat in 1881, and served continuously for 18 years, and nearly all of that time he was the leader of the Democratic party in the senate. Won Fame as Politician. Winning early a reputation for sagacity and the keenest judgment in congressional affairs, he attained prominence, not only as a leader in the senate but in the country at large, and by many men was considered the most available man in his party for the presidency. He was chairman of the executive committee, and managed the campaign that resulted in the election of Cleveland in 1884. JUDICIAL VOTE IN ILLINOIS Judge Vickers Defeats Justice Boggs and Judge Orrin N. Carter Succeeds Justice Magruder. Chicago, June 5.—Four Republican supreme court justices and one Democratic were elected Monday at judicial elections in five of the seven supreme court districts of the state. In the First district Circuit Court Judge Alonzo K. Vickers, Republican, defeated Justice Carroll C. Boggs, Democrat. Justice William Farmer, Democrat, in the Second district, and Justice J. W. Wilkin, Republican, in the Third, were reelected with only Socialist opposition, and in the Sixth Justice J. H. Cartwright, Republican, was reelected without any. Orrin N. Carter, the Republican candidate, was elected justice of the supreme court of Illinois for the Seventh judicial district by a plurality of 21,225. His nearest competitor was Benjamin D. Magruder, the outgoing justice, who ran as an independent and defeated William Fenimore Cooper, the Democratic candidate, by 300. LONGWORTHS LEAVE STATES Sail on Steamer St. Louis for England —Brief Excitement on the Pier. New York, June 5.—Representative Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth sailed for England Saturday on the steamer St. Louis. They will be at Southampton and go direct to London, to be the guests of the American ambassador and Mrs. Reid at Dorchester house. Just before the Longworths sailed some excitement was caused on the pier by a drunken Italian declaring that he was an anarchist, and that he intended to throw a bomb at the Longworths. By the time a policeman could be found the Italian had disappeared. While the incident caused some stir for a moment, it was believed that the drunken man's talk was due to his condition. Heavy Loss by Fire. Jefferson, O., June 1.—Fire Friday destroyed a number of business places and dwellings here. The losses will aggregate \$80,000, partially covered by insurance.



SENATOR ARTHUR P. GORMAN.

Under the Red Robe

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN

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CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

But none was on the instant forthcoming. The windows remained obstinately blind, no figures appeared on the terrace, the garden lay deserted and without life. My departure had not, as I half expected it would, drawn the secret into light.

I watched a while, at times cursing my own meanness; but the excitement of the moment and the quest I had made over that. Then I determined to go down into the village and see whether anything was moving there. I had been down to the inn once and had received half sulkily, half courteously, as a person privileged at the great house and therefore to be accepted. It would not be thought odd if I went again; and after a moment's thought, I started down the track.

This, where it ran through the wood, was so densely shaded that the sun penetrated to it little, and in patches only. A squirrel stirred at times, sliding round a trunk, or scampering across the dry leaves. Occasionally a pig grunted and moved farther into the wood. But the place was very quiet and I do not know how it was that I surprised Clon instead of being surprised by him.

He was walking along the path before me with his eyes on the ground—walking so slowly and with his lean frame so bent that I might have supposed him ill if I had not remarked the steady movement of his head from right to left and the alert touch with which he now and again displaced a clod of earth or a cluster of leaves. By-and-by he rose stiffly and looked round him suspiciously; but by that time I had slipped behind a trunk and was not to be seen; and after a brief interval he went back to his task, stooping over it more closely, if possible, than before and applying himself with even greater care.

By that time I had made up my mind that he was tracking some one. But whom? I could not make a guess at that. I only knew that the plot was thickening, and began to feel the eagerness of the chase. Of course, if the matter had not to do with Cochefort, it was no affair of mine; but though it seemed unlikely that anything could bring him back so soon, he might still be at the bottom of this. And, besides, I felt a natural curiosity. When Clon at last improved his pace, and went on to the village, I took up his task. I called to mind all the wood-lore I had ever known, and scanned trodden mould and crushed leaves with eager eyes. But in vain. I could make nothing of it at all, and rose at last with an aching back and no advantage.

I did not go on to the village after that, but returned to the house, where I found madam pacing the garden. She looked up eagerly on hearing my step; and I was mistaken if she was not disappointed—if she had not been expecting some one else. She hid the feeling bravely, however, and met me with a careless word; but she turned to the house more than once while we talked, and she seemed to be all the while on the watch, and uneasy. I was not surprised when Clon's figure presently appeared in the doorway, and she left me abruptly and went to him. I only felt more certain than before that there was something strange on foot. What it was, and whether it had to do with M. de Cochefort, I could not tell. But there it was, and I grew more curious the longer I remained alone.

She came back to me presently, looking thoughtful and a trifle downcast. "That was Clon, was it not?" I said, studying her face.

"Yes," she answered. She spoke absently, and did not look at me.

"How does he talk to you?" I asked, speaking a trifle curtly.

"As I intended, my tone roused her. 'By signs,' she said.

"Is he—is he not a little mad?" I ventured. I wanted to make her talk and forget herself.

"She looked at me with sudden keenness; then dropped her eyes.

"You do not like him?" she said, a note of challenge in her voice. "I have noticed that, Monsieur."

"I think he does not like me," I replied.

"He is less truthful than we are," she answered naively. "It is natural that he should be. He has seen more of the world."

That silenced me for a moment, but she did not seem to notice it. "I was looking for him a little while ago, and I could not find him," I said, after a pause.

"He has been into the village," she answered.

I longed to pursue the matter farther; but though she seemed to entertain no suspicion of me, I dared not run the risk. I tried her, instead, on another tack. "Mademoiselle de Cochefort does not seem very well to-day?" I said.

"No?" she answered carelessly. "Well, now you speak of it, I do not think she is. She is often anxious about—my husband."

She uttered the last two words with a little hesitation, and looked at me quickly when she had spoken them.

We were sitting at the moment on a stone seat which had the wall of the house for a back; and, fortunately, I was toying with the branch of a creeping plant that hung over it, so that she could not see more than the side of my face. For I knew that it altered. Over my voice, however, I had more control, and I hastened to answer, "Yes, I suppose so," as innocently as possible.

"He is at Bostoz—in Spain. You knew that, I conclude?" she said, with a certain sharpness. And she looked me in the face again very directly.

"Yes," I answered, beginning to tremble.

"I suppose you have heard, too, that he—that he sometimes crosses the border?" she continued in a low voice, but with a certain ring of insistence in her tone. "Or, if you have not heard it, you guess it?"

"I was in a quandary, and grew, in one second, hot all over. Uncertain what amount of knowledge I ought to admit, I took refuge in gallantry. 'I should be surprised if he did not,' I answered, with a bow. 'Being, as he is, so close, and having such an inducement to return, Madam.'"

She drew a long, shivering sigh—at the thought of his peril, I fancied, and sat back against the wall. Nor did she say any more, though I heard her sigh again. In a moment she rose. "The afternoons are growing chilly," she said; "I will go in and see how mademoiselle is. Sometimes she does not come to supper. If she cannot descend this evening, I am afraid you must excuse me too, Monsieur."

I said what was right, and watched her go in; and, as I did so, I loathed my errand, and the mean contemptible curiosity which it had planted in my mind, more than at any former time. These women—I could find it in my heart to hate them for their frankness, for their foolish confidence, and the silly trustfulness that made them so easy a prey!

Nom de Dieu! What did the woman mean by telling me this? To meet me in such a way, to disarm me by such methods, was to take an unfair advantage. It put a vile—ay, the vilest—aspect, on the work I had to do. Yet it was very odd! What could M. de Cochefort mean by returning so soon, if M. de Cochefort was here? And, on the other hand, if it was not his unexpected presence that had so upset the house, what was the secret? Whom had Clon been tracking? And what was the cause of madam's anxiety? In a few minutes I had begun to grow curious again; and, as the ladies did not appear at supper, I had leisure to give my brain full license and in the course of an hour thought of a hundred keys to the mystery. But none exactly fitted the lock or laid open the secret.

A false alarm that evening helped to puzzle me still more. I was sitting, about an hour after supper, on the same seat in the garden—I had my cloak and was smoking—when madam came out like a ghost, and, without seeing me, flitted away through the darkness toward the stables. For a moment I hesitated, then I followed her. She went down the path and round the stables, and so far I understood; but when she had in this way gained the rear of the west wing, she took a track through the thicket to the east of the house again, so came back to the garden. This gained, she came up the path and went in through the parlor door and disappeared—after making a clear circuit of the house, and not once pausing or looking to right or left! I confess I was fairly baffled. I sank back on the seat. I had left, and said to myself that this was the latest of all conclusions. I was sure that she had exchanged no word with any one. I was equally sure that she had not detected my presence behind her. Why, then, had she made this strange promenade, alone, unprotected, an hour after night-fall? No dog had bayed, no one had moved, she had not once paused, or listened, like a person expecting a rencontre. I could not make it out. And I came no nearer to solving it, though I lay awake an hour beyond my usual time.

In the morning neither of the ladies descended to dinner, and I heard that mademoiselle was not so well. After a lonely meal, therefore—I missed them more than I should have supposed—I retired to my favorite seat and fell to meditating.

The day was fine and the garden pleasant. Sitting there with my eyes on the old-fashioned herb-beds, with the old-fashioned scents in the air, and the dark belt of trees bounding the view on either side, I could believe that I had been out of Paris not three weeks, but three months. The quiet lapped me round. I could fancy that I had never loved anything else. The woodcock cooed in the stillness; occasionally the harsh cry of a jay jarred the silence. It was an hour after noon, and hot. I think I nodded.

On a sudden, as if in a dream, I saw Clon's face peering at me round the angle of the parlor door. He looked, and in a moment withdrew, and I heard whispering. The door was gently closed. Then all was still again.

But I was wide awake now and thinking hard. Clearly the people of the house wished to assure themselves that I was asleep and safely out of the way. As clearly, it was to my interest to know what was passing. Giving way to the temptation I rose quietly, and, stooping below the level of the windows, slipped round the east end of the house, passing between it and the great yew hedge. Here I found all still, and no stirring. So, keeping a wary eye about me, I went on round the house—reversing the route which madam had taken the night before—until I gained the rear of the stables. Here I had scarcely paused a second to scan the ground before two persons

came out of the stable-cour. They were madam and the porter.

They stood a brief while outside and looked up and down. Then madam said something to the man and he nodded. Leaving him standing where he was, she crossed the grass with a quick, light step and vanished among the trees.

In a moment my mind was made up to follow; and, as Clon turned at once and went in, I was able to do so before it was too late. Bending low among the shrubs, I ran hot-foot to the point where madam had entered the wood. Here I found a narrow path and ran nimbly along it and presently saw her gray robe fluttering among the trees before me. It only remained to keep on her sight and give her no chances of discovering that she was followed; and this I set myself to do. Once or twice she glanced round, but the wood was of beech, the light which passed between the leaves was mere twilight, and my clothes were dark-colored. I had every advantage, therefore, and little to fear so long as I could keep her in view and still remain myself at such a distance that the rustle of my tread would not disturb her.

Assured that she was on her way to meet her husband, whom my presence kept from the house, I felt that the crisis had come at last; and I grew more excited with each step I took. True, I detested the task of watching her; it filled me with peevish disgust. But in proportion as I hated it I was eager to have it done and be done with it, and succeed, and stuff my ears and begone from the scene. When she presently came to the verge of the beech wood, and, entering a little open clearing, seemed to loiter, I went cautiously. This, I thought, must be the rendezvous; and I held back warily, looking to see him step out of the thicket.

But he did not and by-and-by she quickened her pace. She crossed the open and entered a wide ride cut through a low, dense wood of alder and dwarf oak—a wood so closely planted and so intertwined with hazel and elder and box that the branches rose like a solid wall, 12 feet high, on either side of the track.

Down this she passed and I stood and watched her go; for I dared not follow. The ride stretched away as straight as a line for 400 or 500 yards, a green path between green walls. To enter it was to be immediately detected, if she turned; while the thicket itself permitted no passage. I stood baffled and raging and watched her pass along. It seemed an age before she at last reached the end and, turning sharply to the right, was in an instant gone from sight.

I waited then no longer. I started off, and, running as lightly and quietly as I could, I sped down the green alley. The sun shone on it, the trees kept off the wind, and between heat and haste, I sweated finely. But the



"YOU SPY."

turf was soft, and the ground fell slightly, and in little more than a minute I gained the end. Fifty yards short of the turning I stayed myself, and, stealing on, looked cautiously the way she had gone.

I saw before me a second ride, the twin of the other, and a hundred and fifty paces down it her gray figure tripping on between the green hedges. I stood and took breath and cursed the wood and the heat and madam's wariness. We must have come a league or two-thirds of a league, at least. How far did the man expect her to plod to meet him? I began to grow angry. There is moderation even in the cooking of eggs, and this wood might stretch into Spain, for all I knew!

Presently she turned the corner and was gone again, and I had to repeat my maneuver. This time, surely, I could find a change. But no! Another green ride stretched away into the depths of the forest, with hedges of varying shades—here light and there dark, as hazel and elder, or thorn, and yew and box prevailed—but always high and stiff and impervious. Half-way down the ride madam's figure tripped steadily on, the only moving thing in sight. I wondered, stood, and, when she vanished, followed.

And so it went on for quite half an hour. Sometimes madam turned to the right, sometimes to the left. The maze seemed to be endless. Once or twice I wondered whether she had lost her way and was merely seeking to return. But her steady, purposeful gait, her measured pace, forbade the idea. I noticed, too, that she seldom looked behind her—rarely to right or left. Once the ride down which she passed was carpeted not with green, but with the silvery, shenny leaves of some creeping plant that in the distance had a shimmer like that of water at evening. As she trod this, with face to the low sun, her tall gray fig-

ure had a pure air that for the moment startled me—she looked unearthy. Then I swore in scorn of myself, and at the next corner I had my reward. She was no longer walking on. She had stopped, I found, and seated herself on a fallen tree that lay in the ride.

For some time I stood in ambush watching her, and with each minute I grew more impatient. At last I began to doubt—to have strange thoughts. The green walls were growing dark. The sun was sinking; a sharp, white peak, miles and miles away, which closed the vista of the ride began to flush and color rosily. Finally, but not before I had had leisure to grow uneasy, she stood up and walked on more slowly. I waited, as usual, until the next turning hid her. Then I hastened after her, and, warily passing round the corner—came face to face with her!

I knew all in a moment—that she had fooled me, tricked me, lured me away. Her face was white with scorn, her eyes blazing; her figure, as she confronted me, trembled with anger and infinite contempt.

"You spy!" she cried. "You hound! You—gentleman! Oh, Mon Dieu! If you are one of us—if you are really not canaille—we shall pay for this some day! We shall pay a heavy reckoning in the time to come! I did not think," she continued—her every syllable like the lash of a whip—"that there was anything so vile as you in this world!"

I stammered something—I do not know what. Her words burned into me—into my heart! Had she been a man, I would have struck her dead!

"You thought you deceived me yesterday," she continued, lowering her tone, but with no lessening of the passion and contempt which curled her lip and gave fullness to her voice. "You plotted! You surface trickster! You thought it an easy task to delude a woman—you find yourself deluded. God give you shame that you may suffer!" she continued mercilessly. "You talked of Clon, but Clon beside you is the most honorable of men!"

Beef Tea.

This story was told by an old physician who had practiced for nearly 50 years in a small country town. One day he was summoned to a farm house, where he found a woman in a high fever and evidently exceedingly ill. He said to her husband, who was the only other person in the house:

"Your wife is very sick and must have nothing to eat except milk and beef tea, but I want you to give her a cup of one or the other every two hours." When he came the next morning and asked about his patient, her husband said:

"That beef tea don't agree with her, doctor. It certainly don't. She began to feel bad as soon as she took it."

"That's odd," said the doctor. "You didn't give her any little bits of the meat in it, did you?"

"No, sir, I strained it first on account of the grounds."

"Grounds!" roared the doctor. "What did you make that beef tea out of?"

"Corn beef and the best green tea. I boiled 'em together all yesterday afternoon to get the strength out. But it don't agree with her, doctor. It certainly don't."—Youths Companion.

Reminded Him of Home.

As the American tourist strode in the gathering twilight along the Nevsky Prospekt a group of terrorists who crouched in the doorway of a trattoria detected some resemblance in his form to that of the hated Government official Petroffsky. "Get the bomb ready, Ivan," whispered the leader. A moment later there was a crash and a burst of flame behind the American, who stroled on, uninjured, and without gazing around. As he passed the hiding place of the conspirators he was chuckling joyously.

"Well, that explosion cured my homesickness, all right!" they heard him mutter. "Just like the good old third rail flashes and manhole explosions at home. For one happy moment I imagined myself on a Broadway car when the fuse blew out!"—N. Y. Sun.

The Ironic Motor-Man.

The car was just getting under way, says a writer in the New York Sun, when two women, rushing from opposite sides of the street to greet each other, met right in the middle of the car-track and in front of the car. There the women stopped and began to talk. The car stopped, but they did not appear to realize that it was there. Some of the passengers on the front seat began to make sarcastic remarks. Then the motor-man showed that he possessed the saving grace of humor. Leaning over the dashboard, he said, gently: "Ladies, would you like to have me get you a couple of chairs?"

Almost Prohibitive Penalty.

"Justice David J. Brewer," said a Philadelphian, "made an address not long ago at Haverford. After this address there was an informal little reception, and very interesting it was to hear the justice talk.

"A Haverford boy said to the learned man during a lull in the conversation: 'Will you please tell me, sir, what is the extreme penalty for bigamy?'"

"Justice Brewer smiled and answered: 'Two mothers-in-law.'"—N. Y. Tribune.

Charming Hostess.

Charming Hostess—"Do have some of my cake. I don't believe you've ever tasted my own make!"

Delightful Foreigner (wishing to be polite)—Indeed—indeed, I have, and I assure you I did not wish to eat anything else for days after.—Punch.

UPTON SINCLAIR STRIKES BACK

Author of "The Jungle" Faces Prince of Packers With Awful Array of Facts Calculated to Destroy the Infamous Industry.

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post Mr. J. Ogden Armour makes the assertion that the government inspection of the beef trust slaughter-houses is an impregnable wall protecting the public from impure meat, and that not an atom of diseased meat finds its way into the products of the Armour's. Mr. Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle" (a terrific statement of packing-house conditions), studied the meat industry for two years, including much time spent in the Chicago stockyards as a workman; he is the best equipped outside authority on stockyard conditions. In Everybody's Magazine for May Mr. Sinclair makes a startling and convincing answer to Mr. Armour's assertion. Commencing with the statement that J. Ogden Armour is the absolute and not the nominal head of the great packing house industry which bears his name Mr. Sinclair says: "I know that in the statements quoted, Mr. Armour willfully and deliberately states what he absolutely and positively knows to be falsehoods."

That he might be properly equipped to describe conditions in "Packing-town" Mr. Sinclair worked for a period as a laborer in the plant of Armour & Co., and he tells of "sights of filth and horror such as he hopes never to see again, but the strongest coincidence of the truth of the claim that meat unfit for human food is put on the market comes from a man far years superintendent at Armour & Co.'s Chicago plant, Thomas F. Dolan, of Boston. Mr. Sinclair in his article says:

"At the time of the embalmed-beef scandal at the conclusion of the Spanish war, when the whole country was convulsed with fury over the revelations made by soldiers and officers (including Gen. Miles and President Roosevelt) concerning the quality of meat which Armour & Co. had furnished to the troops, and concerning the death-rate which it had caused, the enormity of the 'condemned-meat industry' became suddenly clear to one man who had formerly supervised it. Mr. Thomas F. Dolan, then residing in Boston, had, up to a short time previous, been a superintendent at Armour & Co.'s, and one of Mr. Philip D. Armour's most capable and trusted men. When he read of the death-rate in the army, he made an affidavit concerning the things which were done in the establishment of Armour & Co., and this affidavit he took to the New York Journal, which published it on March 4, 1899. Here are some extracts from it:

"There were many ways of getting around the inspectors—so many, in fact, that not more than two or three cattle out of 1,000 were condemned. I know exactly what I am writing of in this connection, as my particular instructions from Mr. W. E. Pierce, superintendent of the beef houses for Armour & Co., were very explicit and definite.

"Whenever a beef got past the yard inspectors with a case of lumpy jaw and came into the slaughterhouse or the 'killing-bed,' I was authorized by Mr. Pierce to take his head off, thus removing the evidences of lumpy jaw, and after casting the smitten portion into the tank where refuse goes, to send the rest of the carcass on its way to market.

"I have seen as much as 40 pounds of flesh afflicted with gangrene cut from the carcass of a beef, in order that the rest of the animal might be utilized in trade.

"One of the most important regulations of the bureau of animal industry is that no cows in calf are to be placed on the market. Out of a slaughter of 2,000 cows, or a day's killing, perhaps one-half are with calves. My instructions from Mr. Pierce were to dispose of the calves by hiding them until night, or until the inspectors left off duty. The little carcasses were then brought from all over the packing-house and skinned by boys, who received two cents for removing each pelt. The pelts were sold for 50 cents each to the kid-glove manufacturers. This occurs every night at Mr. Armour's concern at Chicago, or after each killing of cows.

"I now propose to state here exactly what I myself have witnessed in Philip D. Armour's packing-house with cattle that have been condemned by the government inspectors.

A Stone Barometer.

In northern Finland, so a native paper informs us, is a large stone which serves the inhabitants as an infallible barometer. At the approach of rain, this stone turns black or blackish gray, while in fine weather it is of a light color and covered with white spots. Probably it is a fossil mixed with clay, and containing rock salt, nitre, or ammonia, which according to a greater or less degree of dampness in the atmosphere, attracts it or otherwise.—Sunday Magazine.

room on trucks, are forthwith cast into the hissing steam-boilers and disappear.

"But the condemned steer does not stay in the tank any longer than the time required for his remains to drop through the boiler down to the floor below, where he is caught on a truck and hauled back again to the cutting-room. The bottom of the tank was open, and the steer passed through the aperture.

"I have witnessed the farm many times. I have seen the beef dropped into the vat in which a steam-pipe was exhausting with a great noise so that the thud of the beef striking the truck below could not be heard, and in a short time I have witnessed Nicholas bringing it back to be prepared for the market.

"I have even marked beef with my knife so as to distinguish it, and watched it return to the point where it started. . . .

"Of all the evils of the stockyards, the canning department is perhaps the worst. It is there that the cattle from all parts of the United States are prepared for canning. No matter how scrawny or debilitated canners are, they must go the route of their brothers and arrive ultimately at the great boiling vats, where they are steamed until they are reasonably tender. Bundles of gristle and bone melt into pulpy masses and are stirred up for the canning department.

"I have seen cattle come into Armour's stockyards so weak and exhausted that they expired in the corals, where they lay for an hour or two, dead, until they were afterward bagged in, skinned, and put on the market for beef or into the canning department for cans.

"In other words, the Armour establishment was selling carrion.

"There are hundreds of other men in the employ of Mr. Armour who could verify every line I have written. They have known of these things ever since packing has been an industry. But I do not ask them to come to the front in this matter. I stand on my oath, word for word, sentence for sentence, and statement for statement.

"I write this story of my own free will and volition, and no one is responsible for it but myself. It is the product of ten years of experience. It is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God.

"THOMAS F. DOLAN.
"Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of March, 1899.

"ORVILLE F. PURDY,
"Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.
"Certificate filed in New York county."

The significance of this statement, as Mr. Sinclair notes, is heightened by the fact that, published as it was in a newspaper of prominence, whose proprietor is a man of immense wealth and could be reached by the courts, Mr. Armour made no move to institute suit for libel, practically admitting that the statement was true.

Mr. Sinclair makes the assertion, and gives abundant proof, that the worry incidental to the "embalmed beef" scandal during the war with Spain caused the death of Philip D. Armour, and that millions of dollars were spent by the packing interests in the effort to keep concealed the truth about the matter. The awful mortality from disease among the soldiers during that few weeks' campaign was distinctly attributable to the meat rations supplied to the army. There seems small reason to doubt that meat as little fit for human food is still being placed on the market. How much disease and death has been the outcome may be imagined.

Summing up the entire facts of the situation, Mr. Sinclair concludes: "Writing in a magazine of large circulation and influence, and having the floor all to himself, Mr. Armour spoke serenely and boastfully of the quality of his meat products, and challenged the world to impeach his integrity; but when he was brought into court charged with crime by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, he spoke in a different tone, and to a different purport; he said 'guilty.' He pleaded this to a criminal indictment for selling 'preserved' minced ham in Greenburg, and paid the fine of \$50 and costs. He pleaded guilty again in Shenandoah, Pa., on June 16, 1905, to the criminal charge of selling adulterated 'blockweist'; and again he paid the fine of \$50 and costs. Why should Mr. Armour be let off with fines which are of less consequence to him than the price of a postage stamp to you or me, instead of going to jail like other convicted criminals who do not happen to be millionaires?"

Reform in College Athletics. The aim of the reformers in school and college athletics should be clearly and directly the betterment of conditions, not the extirpation of the love of combat which is inherent in the nature of mankind. The notion that hard general work, resulting in full muscular development, saps vitality, weakens the organs and is a wearying incubus to the individual is so illogical as hardly to deserve an answer, remarks the Boston Post. But some persons believe this. Such should pity the wild animals that, guided only by an instinctive physiological need, run, jump, pursue and wrestle with one another, thereby using and developing fully their whole bodies.

IN CANDY BUSINESS

NO WASTE AS SCRAPS ARE ALWAYS MADE USE OF.

Seasoned Confections Considered the Best—Maker of the Sweets Must Be an Artist.

There is this similarity between the candy business and the iron business—the scrap is not allowed to go to waste. An observer who had an idea that candy manufacturers must have to stand a lot of loss because candies get stale, took the trouble to investigate and learned that his idea was wrong, says the New York Sun.

The big candy makers ship to their agents throughout the country at stated intervals, usually of a week, their standard confections, and all not sold at the expiration of the interval are returned to the factory as scrap. As the candy is mostly sugar, and sugar is as indestructible as iron, it is only a question for the candy maker of getting the sugar value out of the scrap.

It is impossible to work over the candy in its original form, but it can be used in many ways. For example, the chief use to which stale chocolates are put is in making caramels and other chewy confections.

It's a mistaken idea that candy must be fresh to be good. One manufacturer who makes only for the trade and confines himself chiefly to high-class chocolates and bonbons said that candy wasn't fit to eat until it had been seasoned for at least ten days. For his own use—and he is a great lover of candy, despite the general belief that no cook cares for his own messes—he keeps chocolates about a month before eating them.

This man has no patience with those who assert that colored candy is poisonous. His argument is simple. As he puts it:

"What's the use of putting poison in candy when natural and harmless coloring matter costs less? Who'd put opium in cigarettes when tobacco is cheaper than opium?"

"It's the same way in my business. I can turn out bonbons in any shade you want—from the greenest of God's green grass to the pinkest pink of a hunting coat, and do it all without the aid of any ingredients but pure vegetable colorings.

"I have no patience with those pure food advocates when they come nosing around the candy business. Few of them know what they are talking about and the others have taken a few sporadic cases of children poisoned or merely made ill by overindulgence in cheap candies and condemn the lot of us.

"The candy business demands an artist these days, when you have to make displays of form and coloring to keep in the forefront of the business."

FAMOUS TUSCAN RESORT.

Baths of Lucca Where in Former Times Tourists of All Lands Rested.

A day of nearly a thousand years had this Tuscan watering place, now in the twilight of its fame—a twilight pleasanter to the contemplative visitor than its gambling and scandalous noon could have been. For its beauty lies not in the modern places of pleasure in the dusty valley, but in the surrounding hills, with their uncouth gray little towns and flowery gorges; and it is this beauty, rather than the gayety the place once had, or even the virtue of its waters, that has been the attraction, to poets and philosophers, of the baths of Lucca, writes Neith Boyce, in Scribner's.

The three little villages, Ponte Seraglio, Villa and Bagni Caldi, straggling up the hillsides along the valley of the emerald green Lima, their outlying villas embedded in "vines, myrtle-bushes, laurels, oleanders," as Helne describes them, and sentinelled by the solemn green cypresses, have many illustrious visitors. The charm of those chestnut-wooded slopes of the lower Apennines is celebrated in some pages of Montaigne's "Journal de Voyage," in some of the best letters of Shelley and Mrs. Browning; and it inspires an amorous episode of Helne's "Reisebilder." Fewer philosophers and poets visit the place to-day, few gentry English, even. The sunset of its prosperity came when, after the cession of the duchy of Lucca to Tuscany, the archducal court made a summer residence at the Baths; built barracks, villas and roads, and drew crowds. But now the grand duke's villa on the hillside is a hotel with few guests; the barracks round the little piazza whence a fine long flight of stone steps leads up to the terrace, have been turned into pensióni, filled with frugal Italians who come for the baths; the casinos in the valley below, once gay with gaming and dancing, are deserted; and the landlords' noses grow redder with despair every year.

Reform in College Athletics.

The aim of the reformers in school and college athletics should be clearly and directly the betterment of conditions, not the extirpation of the love of combat which is inherent in the nature of mankind. The notion that hard general work, resulting in full muscular development, saps vitality, weakens the organs and is a wearying incubus to the individual is so illogical as hardly to deserve an answer, remarks the Boston Post. But some persons believe this. Such should pity the wild animals that, guided only by an instinctive physiological need, run, jump, pursue and wrestle with one another, thereby using and developing fully their whole bodies.

WHEN YOU BUY New Hay Making Implements BEAR IN MIND THE DEERING

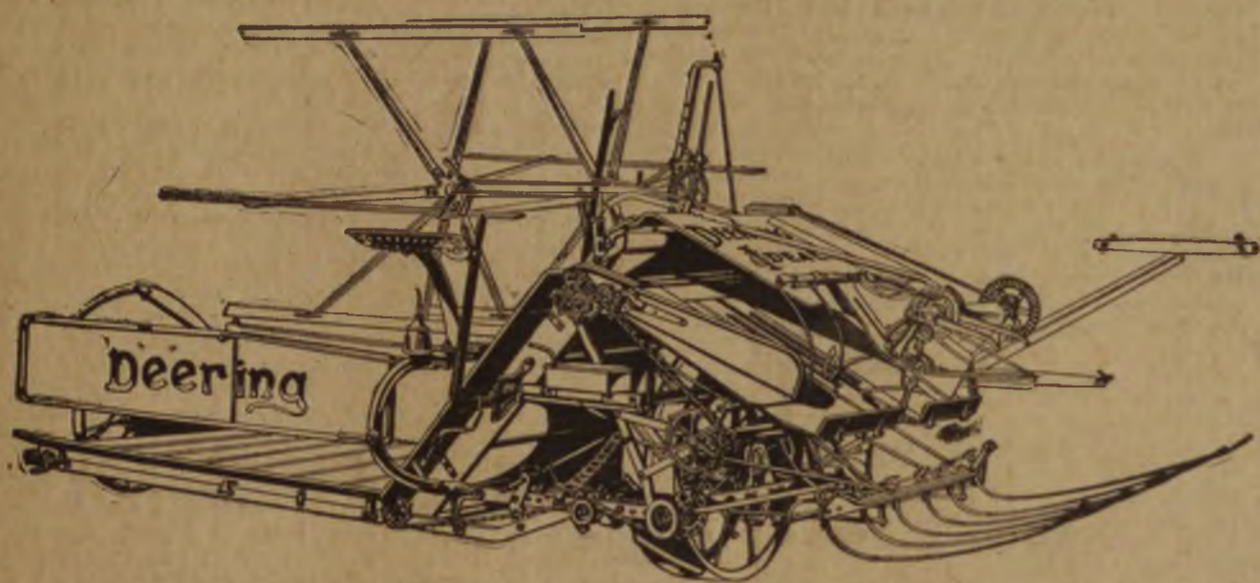
Farmers who have used mowers of various descriptions have wondered why one mower cuts so much easier and keener than others. It is the amount of traction which largely determines the cutting power. Traction is the result of sufficient weight together with proper construction. When the grass is unusually heavy, tough or wiry the cutting is difficult, the knife becomes choked and the wheels slide over the ground. To prevent this and to make the mower as effective in heavy grass as in light grass, the machine must have sufficient weight to produce positive traction. In this respect, as in every other, the Deering Ideal Mower meets every requirement.

The Deering Ideal Self-Dump Hay Rake

In point of material and design the Deering self-dump hay rake is without an equal. Deering Ideal rakes are unique in convenience and serviceability. A few of the characteristics are high carbon angle steel axel, oil tempered steel teeth perfect steel undercleaners, unusually simple dumping mechanism.

The New Deere Hay Loader

It is the most practical machine on the market, being equipped with the floated gathering cylinder and loads everything from lightest swath to heaviest windrows. If your neighbor has one of these loaders, ask him how he likes it.



Bear in mind the
Deering Binder

Jas. R. Kiernan
GENOA, ILLINOIS

KINGSTON NEWS

FRED P. SMITH, CORRESPONDENT

Will Anderson was here from Kirkland last Saturday.

Herbert Stark of Sycamore was here on business last Saturday.

Edgar and Jesse Burton were out from Chicago over Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Baker is here from Rockwell, Iowa, visiting relatives.

I. E. Conover was here from Kirkland on business last Friday.

Mrs. J. H. L. Shorey was here from Sycamore over the Sabbath.

Geo. Sexauer went to Chicago Monday evening with a car load of stock.

Mrs. B. F. Uplinger and son, Ray, were shoppers in Sycamore last Saturday.

Raymond Ackley was here from Rockford Sunday visiting his grand parents.

Miss Cora Walker came from Sterling last Wednesday and is now ill at her home.

Geo. Powers went to Belvidere Saturday and remained over Sunday with his family.

Miss Lena Bacon went to Kirkland last Friday to attend the funeral of her uncle.

Freeman Campbell and daughter, Eunice, of Belvidere were here Decoration Day.

Misses Nellie and Mary Sullivan have been spending a week with relatives at Harmond.

Mr. and Mrs. John Howe are the proud parents of a baby boy born last Thursday, May 31.

At the judicial election held in this village Monday Cartwright received the majority of votes.

Mrs. Mary Brown came from Valley Junction, Wis., last Thursday to visit her father who is ill.

Mrs. Emma Vergie of West Chicago and Mrs. Carrie Cole of Belvidere were here last Wednesday.

Mrs. Harriet Whitney entertained her daughter, Mrs. Gertie Dunbar, of Belvidere last Wednesday.

The Sunday schools of the Baptist and Methodist churches are preparing programs for Children's Day.

Mrs. Homer Witter and children of Lake Geneva, Wis., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Witter for a few days.

John Taylor and Misses May Taylor and Mae Conklin visited Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Lucas at Belvidere last Saturday.

Rev. C. H. Meyers attended the quarterly meeting of the Baptist church held in Durand last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. H. M. Stark and Mrs. Henry Stark visited relatives in Fairdale last Saturday and also attended the Epworth League convention.

Mrs. Wallace McDonald of North Kingston has been entertaining her grand daughter, Mrs. Florence Andresen, of Elgin, for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Mabel Brainard Askins came last Friday from Belvidere to attend the funeral of her uncle, Wm. Thurlby, of Kirkland. She returned home Monday.

The graduating exercises of the Kingston high school will take place in the Baptist church Friday evening, June 8. The graduates are Jessie Parker, Blanche Pratt, Ruth Benson, Florence

Vandeburg, May Walker, Floy Miller and Alice Sullivan. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached in the M. E. church Sunday morning by Rev. C. S. Clay.

A number of our young people attended the ball game at Genoa last Saturday between Genoa and Stillman valley. The Genoa battery was from Kingston. Chas. Ackerman pitched and struck out sixteen men.

The decoration services were held in the East Kingston cemetery last Wednesday afternoon. Rev. C. S. Clay gave an address. The male quartette sang a number of selections and there were also other songs and recitations.

Wednesday evening at six o'clock, at the home of the bride occurred the marriage of Mr. Jacob Miller and Miss Gertrude Dibble, Rev. C. H. Meyers performing the ceremony. A wedding supper was served. The bride was gowned in a beautiful dress of grey silk and the groom wore the conventional black. The bride has been a successful school teacher in our vicinity for a number of years and the groom is a rural mail carrier. They have a host of friends who wish them joy and prosperity in their new life.

Our June Muslin Underwear Sale

Elaborate preparations extending ever many months, the placing of orders for large quantities, the making of same under hygienic conditions, the stipulations that every garment must be generously proportioned, the closest attention to sewing and shaping, the choosing of the daintiest laces and embroideries, and last but not least the price concessions that quantity purchasing demand, all combine to make these garments superior and this great June Sale event the greatest money saving sale of the season. Sale opens Saturday, June 9.

Theo. F. Swan, Elgin, Ill.

Our Undermuslins

Are in a class by themselves. We have found that it pays to spend a little more time in selecting, to use a little care that the sizes shall be right, that the materials and trimmings shall be fine, and every bit of stitching will pass the sharpest eye and most exacting critic. All these little details are looked after and demanded of the manufacturer. Then too our muslin underwear is selected by a woman who understands woman's needs, and looks after all those little points of argument that careful women would demand if having the garments made at their homes.

This is the kind of underwear we offer in our Annual June Sale that opens on Saturday, June 9. It will be priced too, lower than you would expect it.

Theo. F. Swan, Elgin, Ill.

Special Rates

To Biennial Meeting General Federation Women's Clubs at St. Paul May 30 to June 7. The Chicago Great Western Railway will on May 28th to 31st inclusive, sell tickets to St. Paul at one fare plus \$2.00, good to return June 9 with the extension privileges. For further information apply to any Great Western agent or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. 35-31

Married at Belvidere

Frank Guse of Riley and Miss Minnie Naatz of Belvidere were married in that city on Decoration day, over 100 guests being present. Mr. and Mrs. Guse will reside on a farm in Riley township.

Own Your Own Home

Lots for sale in Eureka Park Addition at low prices and on easy terms. Clear title. Abstract to date furnished. Will furnish building funds to improve property. Pay monthly payments on your own home instead of paying rent.

Inquire of or see John Hadsall, Genoa, Ill. Lots to rent, subject to sale. 34-3m

SPECIAL ELECTION

To Vote for or Against Issuing Bonds Against School District No. 1

To the legally qualified voters of school district No. 1, township forty-two, range 5, east of the 3rd P. M., in DeKalb county Illinois.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 9th day of June, A. D., 1906, at the school house in said district a special election will be held for the purpose of voting for or against the issuing of bonds against said district not to exceed the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars for the purpose of erecting a primary school building and the purchasing of a site therefor. The polls of said election will be opened at two o'clock p. m. and remain open

until seven o'clock p. m. of said day.

Dated this 28th day of May, A. D., 1906. H. A. PERKINS, Clerk of Board of Education, school district No. 1.

Children's and Misses' Muslin Underwear

During our June Sale of Undermuslins we will have on sale a new line of children's and Misses' muslin garments, gowns, drawers and skirts, from a manufacturer who makes a specialty of this line, and every garment is cut over a perfect fitting pattern. This will be appreciated by mothers who heretofore have been obliged to buy the ordinary, half fitting, indifferent garments that most manufacturers produce,

or buy the materials and make them at home. The garments have all the style, the good materials and painstaking finish that have made our women's garments so popular and we look forward to a large business in this children's line.

Theo. F. Swan, Elgin, Ill.

Very Low Rates Tuesdays

Every Tuesday, balance of the year, the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell homeseekers tickets to Minnesota, North Dakota and Canadian Northwest at about half rates to other territory first and third Tuesdays. Apply to Great Western agent or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. State number in party and when going. Dec 31.

WE DO NOT KEEP

Hard and Soft Coal
Charcoal, Kindling
And Coke

WE SELL IT

JACKMAN & SON