

THE GENOA ISSUE.

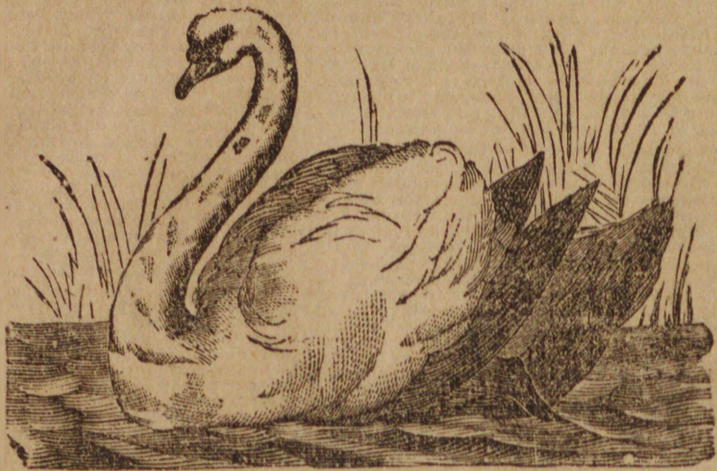
VOLUME XII.

GENOA, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1895.

NUMBER 6.

If you are Looking For THE CHOICEST Candies, Fruits, Figs. Nuts

—GO AND SEE—



You will always find the choicest things in Bakery Line. Please remember that we receive our Bread FRESH EVERY DAY. If you want a day-or-two-old bread, why we'll sell you that at cost. We'll sell you only the best and freshest in Cakes or Cookies, Pies, Buns or Crackers. We keep only the best and sell for just what they're worth. Come and see.

An Invitation

During the next few days we invite all our customers and the general public to call at our store and sample the Diamond Brand Java and Mocha Coffee which will be served free by Miss Benson. A varied line of Sprague, Warner & Co's goods, including Perfection Baking Powder and Extracts and the delicious Richlieu Jams, and can be sampled free.

F. E. WELLS,
GENOA, ILL.

THE
"BEAR" IDEA



MAKES ONE SHUDDER!

People must wear clothes. How important that they fit and wear well. We don't keep them—we sell them. Quick, too! You can't help being lucky when you buy ours. They're high grade, stylish, up-to-date and suit the most fastidious. Brains, good cloth, fine trimmings, and experienced cutters are employed in their make-up. These goods are known everywhere as THE LUCKY WORSTED CLOTHING. It is hard to exaggerate their genuine quality and value. Everyone knows that perfect fitting garments outlast those which drag or pull. We guarantee them, and the Lucky Worsteds trademark is sewed in every coat. That stands for the best money can buy or skill produce. The price is surprisingly low.

F. O. HOLTGREN

MERCHANT TAILOR & GENT'S FURNISHER.

LOCAL NEWS JOTTINGS.

Personal Notes, Happenings, Etc Pertaining to Genoa.

All kinds of crackers at Swans.
E. Crawford Chicagoed, Monday.
Delicious cakes and pies at Swan's.
—Christmas goods at Mrs. Wilson's.
Don't miss any page of this paper.
See Swan when you want an oyster stew.

Ira J. Mix was out from Chicago, Monday.

M. Traverse was at Sycamore, Saturday.

Fruits, the best the market affords, at Swan's.

Prof. Yalden ate turkey at Milford, Thursday last.

Mrs. Ed Ream has been quite sick the past week.

Mrs. A. T. Hewitt has returned from Chicago.

Miss Ella Collier, of Kingston, was in town Tuesday.

Miss Lena Markell was an Elgin visitor on Saturday.

—A good chunk stove for sale. Inquire at postoffice.

J. W. Weeks, of Chicago spent Thanksgiving here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Richardson were in Chicago, Tuesday.

Clark Strong started Monday to attend school in Elgin.

—Mrs. Wilson has some beautiful dolls that need homes.

Miss Sadie Brown, of Elgin, is visiting friends here this week.

Fred Holroyd is visiting relatives at El Paso, this state.

George Brown offered up thanks in Genoa last Thursday.

The finest line of candies in town can be found at Swan's.

Harry Prouty spent his Thanksgiving vacation in Chicago.

Cynie Farmiloe was here from Rockford last Thursday evening.

G. E. Sisley and family spent Thanksgiving at Hampshire.

Frank Moon, of Chicago, visited relatives here the past week.

—Hats are cheaper than ever at Mrs. Wilson's, and more attractive.

Miss Grace Schoonmaker was here from Hampshire over Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Brown has been spending the past two weeks in Iowa.

Miss Cornelia Cummings, of Hampshire, is visiting at E. Crawford's.

Ed. H. Lane was in Chicago Tuesday purchasing his holiday stock.

—Mead & Co's oysters are said to be the best. A trial is the best proof.

—Desirable lots and residence property for sale. D. S. BROWN.

A Philadelphia man made \$53,715,549 last year—the director of the mint.

John Hadsall won third prize at the Burlington live pigeon shoot last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Overaker, of St. Charles, were in town Friday and Saturday.

—Shoeman in Mordoff Bldg., Genoa, pulls out in a few days. Are your feet glad?

Dr. and Mrs. Billig treated a few of their friends to a sleighing party Saturday night.

Butter advanced two cents on the Elgin board of trade Monday, being sold for 24 cents.

Things begin to look pretty serious when butter is quoted as "strong" and cheese "active".

See that magnificent doll Ed. Lane will give away Christmas, now on exhibition at his store.

Mrs. Ira Brown, Mrs. Geo. E. Sisley and Miss Blanche Kitchen were Chicago visitors Monday.

A Burlington poultry buyer shipped 40,000 pounds of poultry to Chicago last week, so it is said.

The thaw last Saturday made life uncertain to pedestrians owing to the great number of snow balls flying through the air, coming from the hands of the small boy.

Jas. Kiernan is in Marengo on business today.

—Go to Lane's and see his elegant Holiday stock.

Frank Holtgren has undergone a transformation cut.

Look out for those fancy box candies. They'll be in at Swan's in a few days.

Mrs. J. Schneider returned Monday from a week's visit with relatives in Chicago.

—Lane has the largest and best stock of Holiday goods ever brought to Genoa.

Frank Johnson, of Beloit, has been visiting friends in this vicinity the past week.

Fred Abraham has been heard singing softly to himself "I'm not the baby now."

Messrs. J. Foley and Chas. Jockmere of Freeport have been visiting here the past week.

Several of the young fellows of this place attended a dance at Kirkland on Thanksgiving night.

Read the invitation extended to you by F. E. Wells in another column. It will pay you to accept it.

The December session of DeKalb county supervisors is in annual meeting at Sycamore this week.

Mrs. F. S. Hall and Miss Hattie Gaunung, of Chicago, were guests at H. Shattuck's last week.

Geo. E. Smith, the dentist, will make an extra trip to Genoa Tuesday forenoon, December 17th.

An invitation is extended all to visit F. E. Wells' store the first of next week. Take advantage of it.

Fresh bread at Swan's but if you want a day-or-two old bread, and he has any, you can buy it at cost.

—Warm and nice winter footwear to be had at rock bottom prices yet a few days in Mordoff Bldg., Genoa.

Have you a sewing machine in good order that you want to sell or rent? If you have leave word at THE ISSUE office.

One Minute Cough Cure is a popular remedy for croup. Safe for children and adults. F. T. Robinson, Genoa and L. C. Shaffer, Kingston.

The masquerade dance given in the hall last Wednesday evening was a pleasing success to the originators and participants. A large crowd was present.

Sleighing parties have been all the go the past week. A large number enjoyed a skate on the river last Saturday, although the ice was not very good.

The cable brings word that trouble has again broken out in Bejrlikdjk. Don't doubt it; the name looks as if trouble had broken out all through it.

—Anyone who is suffering from constipation or indigestion, would do well to try Beggs' Little Giant Pills. They give perfect satisfaction. Sold and guaranteed by Shaffer your druggist.

Sleighing parties are a sort of fad at this particular season of the year and Genoa young people are not a bit backward in enjoying their share of such sport.

Last Friday night Miss Nellie Hewitt was very pleasantly surprised by a number of her young friends. This is the second time they have invaded her home in two week.

"Billy" Heed's bravery was the means of diverting a possible calamity Tuesday. John Lembke's horse started to run away and before the equine had fully made up his mind, "Billy" had jumped on his neck, and three bystanders quickly subdued the fractious animal. An admiring populace greeted the bravery with many cheers.

An exchange has come to the conclusion that since cold weather is now here it would be advisable for the janitors of the different churches to have a large slate hanging in the hall, and demand every young lady to register before entering. This would prevent the young men from opening doors and allowing cold draughts to penetrate the warm atmosphere in order to ascertain if there is a certain young lady at service that they would like to see home.

Jas. Kiernan has just completed a big job of steam fitting for Hutchison & Hintze in the Colvin and Spring factories. Both factories have been overhauled and everything will be shortly in excellent running order.

C. F. Farmiloe, son of Rev. Farmiloe, and Howard Wilson, both graduates of the high school in the class of '95, have opened a grocery store at the corner West State street and Johnson avenue.—Rockford Monitor.

Rev. Farmiloe assisted in a series of revival meetings at Rock Island last week. The reverend gentleman is fast making for himself a place high up in methodism.

Geo. W. Johnson is making some improvement in his building on Main street. He has enlarged the basement and will fit it up as a dining room. He will put in a furnace.

Genoa Merchants are making preparations for an unusually large holiday trade and prospective buyers should remember that they sell just as cheap as anybody and in many cases cheaper.

Ed Stott made his first appearance as a legal luminary in a justice court last Saturday in the Jack Shattuck horse case. Whether the case was lost to the young pettifogger on account of his youth or from the fact the scales of justice dropped on the other side we are not informed.

Wife—Here's an account of a man who shot himself rather than suffer the pangs of indigestion. Husband—The fool! Why didn't he take DeWitt's Little Early Risers? I used to suffer as bad as he did before I commenced taking these little pills. F. T. Robinson, Genoa and L. C. Shaffer, Kingston.

The wife of Mr. Dr. Robinson, a prominent lumberman of Hartwick, N. Y., was sick with rheumatism for five months. In speaking of it Mr. Robinson says: "Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only thing that gave her any rest from pain. For the relief of pain it cannot be beat." Many very bad cases of rheumatism have been cured by it. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by F. T. Robinson, Genoa and L. C. Shaffer, Kingston.

For the Cotton State and International Exposition to be held at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18th. to Dec. 31st., 1895, the C. M. & St. P. Ry will sell excursion tickets at very low rates. Tickets on sale until Dec. 31st., 1895, good to return until Jan. 7th., 1896.

Lessons in Harmony, Counterpoint, Canon and Fugue, a great aid in the study of music. I am prepared to take scholars on the violin. For terms apply to me at Pacific Hotel.

A. T. SCHNEIDER.

Despite the cool of the atmosphere Monday morning Steve Abraham was found rushing through our streets in his shirt sleeves offering everybody he met a choice Havana. And it was all caused by the arrival of a baby boy at Steve's house, which he says is the finest looker in the block.

—Through the papers some have said that they have the best and freshest bread. We will not say who has the best. We'll let the people decide.

MEAD & CO.

The car of the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., is making a trip through the country and is attracting great attention. It was in Genoa yesterday and was visited by a large number of our people. Its lettering and ornamental painting very well indicate its purpose which is to advertise South Dakota as an agricultural state the C. M. & St. P. Ry as its chief medium of traffic and the John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., in particular. The interior decorations of this car has never been equalled in novelty and artistic character. Nowhere on the ends, sides, roof or floor, can the car itself be seen; every part is screened and adorned with grains and seeds worked up into panels or other wise applied in curious designs.

The car is in charge of Mr. E. W. Kremers of La Crosse, Wis., with a corps of assistants.

Notice.

To the neighbors of Genoa Camp M. W. A. On December 12th. will be election of officers for the ensuing year. A good attendance is expected.

THE MESSAGE.

Full Text of the Views Presented by the President to Congress.

CAUSE AND CURE OF BOND ISSUES.

Treasury Notes Should Be Retired—Evils Threatened by Free Coinage—Neutrality with Reference to Cuban Revolt—Armenian Outrages.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The following is President Cleveland's annual message to congress:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of our government are of special prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the needs of the several administrative departments of the government fully and emphatically exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties, and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to departmental operations.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Neutrality with Reference to Cuban—Armenian Outrages—Venezuelan Dispute.

By amendatory tariff legislation in January last the Argentine Republic, recognizing the value of the large market opened to the free importation of its wool under our last tariff act, has admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced duties.

Decided in Brazil's Favor. The missions boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, referred to the president of the United States as an arbitrator by the Argentine ambassador, and which, as submitted to me for determination, resulted in an award in favor of Brazil upon the historical and documentary evidence.

Specie Resumption by Chile. The resumption of specie payments by Chile is a step of great interest and importance, both in its direct consequences upon her own welfare and as evincing the ascendancy of sound financial principles in one of the most influential of the South American republics.

Serious Domestic Condition in China.

Either as a result of a weak control by the central government over the provincial administrations, following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the influence of an administrative national disaster, or as a manifestation upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely-separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners, which, unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually confined by them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life.

The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces, who, by neglect or otherwise, had permitted uprisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the emperor's government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners are followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found deficient in duty, and punishment by death of a number of those adjudged guilty of actual participation in the outrages.

Good Effect of the American Commission.

This government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first disturbances occurred, for the purpose of investigation. This latter commission, formed after much opposition, has gone overland from Tientsin, accompanied by a military escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our government to protect its citizens will act, it is believed, as a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreaks in the future. The steps we have thus taken are all the more likely to result in future safety to our citizens in China because the imperial government is, I am persuaded, entirely convinced that we desire only the liberty and protection of our citizens and redress for any wrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs or objects, political or otherwise.

Victor and Vanquished Grateful.

The governments of both China and Japan have in dispatches transmitted through their respective diplomatic representatives expressed in a most pleasing manner their grateful appreciation of our assistance to their citizens during the disturbances, and of the value of our aid in paving the way to their resumption of peaceful relations.

The Waller Incident.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that a full explanation of the treatment of John L. Waller by the expeditionary military authorities of France in connection with the capture of the vessel *Albatross* was given. Following the course justified by precedent, this government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record, from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated, and the general course and result of the trial, by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence in due support of the charges, which was not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week in October—has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its introduction would constitute a violation of the law, and its response to our demand would establish a precedent. The efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been abandoned, and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached.

An Invitation Has Been Extended by France to the United States to Participate in a Great International Exposition at Paris in 1900 as a Suitable Commemoration of the Close of This, the World's Marvelous Century of Progress.

Acceptance, together with such legislation as will adequately provide for a due representation of this government and its people on the occasion.

Injuries to Our Interests in Germany.

Our relation with the states of the German empire are, in some aspects, typical of a condition of things elsewhere found in countries whose productions and trade are similar to our own. The close rivalries of competing industries in different portions of the delusive doctrine that the internal development of a nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy, in undertaking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers, necessarily obstructs their sales in foreign markets and prevents free access to the products of the world; the desire to retain trade in time-worn ways, regardless of the inexorable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our own halting tardiness in inviting a freer exchange of commodities, and by this means imperiling our footing in the ex-

ternal markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American export interests, not only in Germany, where they are most noticeable, but in adjacent countries.

Interests Affected.

The exports affected are largely American cattle and other food products, the reason assigned for unfavorable discrimination being the alleged introduction of deleterious to the public health. This is all the more irritating in view of the fact that no European state is as jealous of the excellence of its woolen manufactures as the United States, and its export of wool is not so easily able on account of inherent soundness to guarantee those qualities.

Hints at Retaliation.

It is not to be forgotten that international trade cannot be one-sided. Its currents are alternating and its movements should be honestly reciprocal. In so far as this it almost necessarily degenerates into a device to gain advantage or a contrivance to secure benefits with only the semblance of a return. In our dealings with other nations we ought to be open-handed and scrupulously fair. This should be our policy as a producing nation, and it plainly becomes us as a people who love generosity and the moral aspects of national good faith, and who have a just and patriotic pride in our position. These considerations should not, however, constrain us to submit to unfair discrimination nor to silently acquiesce in vexatious hindrances to the enjoyment of our share of the legitimate advantages of proper trade relations.

Behring Sea Affairs Unsatisfactory.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual. Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Behring Sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two governments on the subject of preventing the extermination of seals. The insufficiency of the British patrol of Behring sea, under the regulations agreed on by the two governments, has been pointed out, and yet only two British ships have been on police duty during this season in those waters. The need of uniform regulations, and the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the award, have been urged in correspondence with the British government, but thus far without effective results.

A Judicious Arrangement.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay, and Great Britain to relinquish, a sum in respect of the seizure of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the arbitration tribunal, has not been confirmed by the last congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the United States. I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of congress, I certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the United States should, by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative.

The Alaskan Boundary.

The completion of the extraordinary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island until it strikes the 141st meridian at or near the summit of Mount Mealy, awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended. This survey was undertaken under the provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1892, and the supplementary convention of February 3, 1894. As to the remaining section of the Alaskan boundary, which follows the 141st meridian northward from Mount St. Elias to the frozen ocean, the settlement of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made.

The ascertainment of a given meridian at a particular point is a work requiring much time and careful observations and surveys. Such observations and surveys were made in the summer of 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarters under British auspices are believed to give nearly coincident results, but these surveys have not been independently checked, and no international agreement to mark these or any other parts of the 141st meridian by permanent monuments has yet been made. In the meantime the value of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the hitherto unexplored wilds of Alaska, and abundant mineral wealth has been discovered in that region, especially in the vicinity of the 141st meridian. In these circumstances, it is expedient, and indeed, imperative, that the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments in this matter be speedily determined. Her Britannic majesty's government has proposed a joint delimitation of the 141st meridian by an international commission of experts, to which the United States will authorize it and make the provisions therefor, can be accomplished with no unreasonable delay.

Venezuelan Dispute.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela concerning the rights of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy was prepared, and required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador at London for communication to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth.

Monroe Doctrine Upheld.

The general conclusions therein reached are formulated in substance as follows: The traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such an arbitration should include the whole controversy.

In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether or not it would submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the congress.

Relations with Hawaii.

Early in January last an uprising against the government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed, and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the royalist party. Among these were several citizens of the United States, who were either convicted by a military court and sentenced to death, imprisoned, or otherwise punished, without trial. The United States, while denying protection to such as had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law should not be extended to persons who could not supersede their own justice and demanded stay of execution until the proceedings had been submitted to this government and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received fair trial.

The death sentences were subsequently commuted or were remitted on condition of leaving the islands. The case of Charles American citizen, arrested and expelled by arbitrary order without formal charge or trial had had attention, and in some instances have been found to justify remonstration and a claim for redress which Hawaii has not thus far conceded.

Padrone System Should Be Ousted.

The deplorable lynching of several Italian laborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representations, and I am happy to say that the best efforts of the state which the outrages occurred have been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atrocious crime. The dependent families of some of the unfortunate victims invite by their deplorable condition graceful provision for their needs. These manifestations against helpless aliens may be traced through successive stages to the vicious padrone system, which, unchecked by our immigration and contract labor statutes, controls these workers from the moment of landing on our shores, and farms them out in distant and often rude regions, where they are being competitively in the fields of breadwinning toll brings them into collision with other labor interests.

Japan Eulogized.

Japan has furnished abundant evidence of her vast gain in industry and character, and of her rapid progress in civilization. We have reason for congratulations in the fact that the government of the United States, by the exchange of liberal treaty stipulations with the new Japan, was first to recognize her wonderful advance, and to extend to her the consideration and confidence due to her national enlightenment and progressive character.

The Mosquito Affair.

In last year's message, I narrated at some length the jurisdictional questions then freshly arisen in the Mosquito Indian strip of Nicaragua. Since that time, by the voluntary act of the Mosquito nation, the territory reserved to them has been incorporated with Nicaragua, and the Indians formally subjecting themselves to be governed by the general laws and regulations of the republic instead of by their own customs, which the Mosquitoes, by availing themselves of a privilege secured to them by the treaty between Nicaragua and Great Britain of January 28, 1850.

After this extension of uniform Nicaraguan laws to the Mosquito strip, the case of the British vice consul, Hinch, and of several of his countrymen, who had been summarily expelled from Nicaragua and treated with considerable indignity by a provost claim of Great Britain upon Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity, which, upon Nicaragua's refusal to admit liability, was enforced by Great Britain, was referred to the jurisdiction of Nicaragua, was in no way questioned by Great Britain, the former's arbitrary conduct in regard to British subjects furnished the ground for this proceeding, and the force of which was without resistance the Pacific support of Corinto, but was soon after withdrawn upon the promise that the sum demanded would be paid.

Relations with Russia.

The completion of the case of Russia at Moscow in May next invites the ceremonial participation of the United States, and in accordance with usage and diplomatic propriety our minister to the imperial court has been directed to represent our government on the occasion.

Correspondence is on foot touching the jurisdiction of the United States to interfere with the Russian consuls in the exercise of their duties, and upon ascertainment thereof to deny to Jews authentication of passports or legal documents for use in Russia. Inasmuch as such a proceeding has a tendency to infringe the rights of our citizens to property in Russia may be found to infringe the treaty rights of our citizens, and which is an obnoxious invasion of our territory, and which, if not resisted, would lead the way to our inside the right of our citizens to the result of which it is hoped will remove the cause of complaint.

An Inconsistent Position.

In my last two annual messages I called attention to the position which we occupied as one of the parties to a treaty or agreement by which we became jointly bound with England and Germany to so interfere with the government and conduct of the affairs of Cuba as to assume the management of its affairs. On the 9th day of May, 1894, I transmitted to the senate a special message with accompanying resolutions, in which I stated, among other things, and emphasizing the opinion I have at all times entertained, that our situation in this matter was inconsistent with the mission and traditions of our government, and that we should not be understood as being in all its phases mischievous and vexatious. I again press this subject upon the attention of the congress and ask for such legislative action or resolution as will lead the way to our relief from obligations both irksome and unnatural.

The Revolution in Cuba.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continues to restrain them from existing in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our countrymen are the chief sufferers, this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has tended to restrict the free and full performance of our duty to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to stir up in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

Must Maintain a Position of Neutrality.

Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for country and the greater freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of neutrality, and to refrain from any performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which are to be observed in relation to individuals the neutrality which the nation observes in its relation to friendly sovereign states.

One Notable Instance of Interference by Spain with Passing American Ships has Occurred.

On March 8, last, the *Alliance*, while bound from Colon to New York, and following the customary track for vessels bound for the United States, was detained by a Spanish gunboat. Protest was promptly made by the United States against this act as not being justified by a state of war, nor permissible in respect of vessels on the usual paths of commerce, nor tolerable in view of the wanton peril occasioned to innocent life and property. The act was disavowed, and the vessel released, and the performance of non-interference of such just cause of complaint, while the offending officer was relieved of his command.

Military arrests of citizens of the United States in Cuba have occasioned frequent reclamations. Where held on criminal charges, their delivery to the ordinary civil jurisdiction for trial has been demanded and obtained, in conformity with treaty provisions, and where merely detained by way of military precaution under a proclaimed state of siege, without formulating accusation, their release or transfer to some other place has been demanded. The long-standing demand of Antonio Maximo Mora against Spain has at last been settled by the payment, on the 14th of September last, of the sum of \$1,000,000 agreed upon in liquidation of the claim.

The Armenian Massacres.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia, and the development there and in other districts of a fanatic hatred against the Christian influences, naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women, who as dependents of the foreign consular authorities, and as resident in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage, and in the legitimate per-

formance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

Will Keep a Watchful Eye.

The Ottoman government has lately issued an imperial irade exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions maintained and administered by our countrymen shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights, and that our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected. The government, however, in view of existing facts, is far from relying upon such assurances as a guarantee of its future conduct. Our minister has been vigilant and alert in affording all possible protection in individual cases where danger threatened or safety was imperiled. We have sent ships as far toward the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the promise of other powers which have ships in the neighborhood that our citizens as well as theirs will be received and protected on board those ships. On the demand of our minister orders have been issued to our minister in Constantinople to constitute a volume of gold obligations amounting to nearly \$500,000,000. These obligations are the instruments which, ever since we have had a gold reserve, have been used in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1890 were necessarily treated as gold obligations, at the option of the holder. These notes on the 1st day of November, 1895, when the last competing monthly purchase of silver was reported, amounted to more than \$155,000,000. The notes of this description now outstanding, added to the United States notes still undischarged by redemption, and which constitute a volume of gold obligations amounting to nearly \$500,000,000. These obligations are the instruments which, ever since we have had a gold reserve, have been used in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1890 were necessarily treated as gold obligations, at the option of the holder. 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THE GENOA ISSUE.

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It will only cost a matter of four hundred million or thereabouts to run this government of ours next year.

THERE will be no monkeying with the tariff at this session of Congress, for Speaker Reed has so ordained, and you know what the latter means.

FRANK HILLS, of Sycamore, is a candidate for the Supreme Court clerkship of the northern Illinois district. Frank is thoroughly competent to fill the office and possesses enough friends to get it.

JUST think of it, in all the northern states there are not a dozen democratic members of the house of representatives, while in the southern states there are 33 republicans. He who cares for figures will find a vast upheaval in what was, politically.

THE candidacy of State Senator Homer S. Aspinwall for state auditor on the Republican ticket will meet with the hearty approval of his many friends. He is a gifted gentleman and gained great popularity during the last session of the legislature.

THE gubernatorial contest has narrowed down to Hopkins and Tanner. The former is the choice of the people, while the latter is backed by the political ring. The latter has now all the support he can expect, while the former is gaining friends every day.

THERE are ten thousand more applicants for relief by the destitute of Chicago than there was last year. Is this to be charged to the effects of a democratic administration or to Chicago's wonderful growth.

ANOTHER candidate for chily notoriety has sprung up in the person of Prof. Dyche, of Kansas, who will shortly start for the elusive north pole. It is hoped that he will find it and bring it back with him so that an inquisitive people can see what kind of a thing it is.

NEVER in the history of Illinois politics has a republican candidate for governor been so solidly opposed by the press as is John R. Tanner. His candidacy is too much on the order of "the great I am" and that kind of work will not be tolerated by the voters of Illinois.

THE lecture tour of David B. Hill has been cancelled, but one engagement satisfying that gentleman that the West had no desire to hear Tammany's mouth piece. While humiliating to his pride, it speaks well for an intelligent western people. He would command better attention in the dime museums of the country where the clarion voiced caller would properly introduce him for what he is.

THERE has never yet been a native born Illinoisian to occupy the Governor's chair of this state. When Hon. A. J. Hopkins shall have been nominated and elected Governor he will be the first executive born in the state. Northern Illinois all and will be with him to a county and the closer convention time approaches the stronger will the fact come to the people of this state that he is an ideal candidate. Young, clean, vigorous and with no promises to keep or no combinations, formed in years past, to be sustained, A. J. Hopkins stands entirely on his record as a man and a public servant.—Geneva Republican.

A Grand Success.

The Kingston News.

The third meeting called to organize an old settlers' association was more successful than the other two combined and there is much joy in the hearts of the originators of the idea. Although a large number who had promised to go were not present, still the meeting was composed of those who had not attended the other meetings. It is not expected that it will be necessary to hold many more meetings if the interest is not allowed to lag. Many exceedingly interesting incidents were related in connection with early life in this town ship. "Grif" Vanderburg was the principal narrator of Saturday's meeting and from him much information was gleaned that will be prized very highly by those who know Kingston only as she now is and also by the older settlers. He stated that he was born in Chemung Co., New York and removed to Loraine county, Ohio at the age of two and a half years. He came to DeKalb county in 1845, settling in Kingston township in 1846, settling on sections 32 and 33 which he took from the government. At that time the nearest neighbor was Henry Cook and the nearest post office Kingston precinct, which was presided over by George H. Hill. The nearest mill for grinding the grain was at Newburgh, and the nearest market for the produce was at Chicago. The farmers were paid 50 cents a bushel for wheat, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hundred for dressed pork and from \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred for dressed beef. The price paid for corn and oats was not sufficient for them to haul that grain to Chicago. The farmers were paid 16 cents a bushel for hauling the wheat to that place. After the railroad was built to St. Charles in 1849, that city became the market. Soon after a railroad was also built to Belvidere and that village became the nearest market. The schools in Kingston township at that time were the Saums and Arbuckle schools, while in Mayfield were the Pleasant Hill and Brush Point schools. Preaching services were held in the Saums school house as early as 1846. The first proof that the hardy pioneers ever received from one of these early Methodist circuit riders was for chopping wood on the Sabbath (but his efforts seemed to be in vain.) "Grif" became a subscriber to the Chicago Democrat in 1856 but he rather repented and left Democracy, uniting his forces with the Republican party and has never since regretted the change. About the close of the "forties" he purchased his first reaper, and in 1855 he became the possessor of a buggy, some parts of which he has yet, (this was not "the wonderful one huss shay however.) In 1845 Hix mill was the nearest mill and in 1852 Ball's distillery was built in the eastern part of the township and operated five years.

The first store was run in Kingston by Albert Roule. At that time postage came at five cents per post and if not paid until received the price was 10 cents. The first banking institution was conducted by Wm. Hunt of Sycamore about 1850. The farmers all had their pick of government land when they located. The first meeting house was built in 1858 and located on section 35.

This is only one of the highly interesting stories that will be told of pioneer life when the association becomes thoroughly organized. It is the intention of "Mark" Coie who is the originator of the scheme to have the stories printed in book form when enough are collected and they will prove of inestimable value. Those present at Saturday's meeting were H. G. Vanderburg, James Sivwright, Ira Bixler, A. J. Miller, M. L. Worcester, D. B. Arbuckle, H. M. Bacon, S. D. Whitney, A. E. Hix, J. W. Foster and H. F. Branch. The next meeting will be held on Saturday, December 14th and it is hoped that more will avail themselves of the opportunity of attending. The following officers were chosen to remain as such until successors are elected:

President, J. W. Foster,
Vice President, S. D. Whitney,
Clerk and Treas., Jas. Sivwright.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Winter Tourist Rates Via The North-western Line.

The North-western Line is now selling excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates to the health and pleasure resorts of California, Florida, Texas, Mexico New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago and Northwestern R'y.

In The Fourteenth Century.

Somehow in spite of all these seamy sides of things, life was very well worth living five hundred years ago. Somehow religious idealism and chivalry and pageantry and picturesqueness and good fellow-ship, slight as their worth is now, did make life a fresh and fair and desirable thing for men and women, and that, too, without adventitious aids of telephones typewriters, lifts and lightning-rods, cigars and Charity Organization Society, science and the theory of evolution. It is good to take a careful look backward into the days when these boasted products of our nineteenth-century civilization did not exist, if only to be reminded that these are not life nor any considerable part of it.—Alvan F. Sanborn, in December LIP-PINCOT'S.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Once more the North-Western Line has reduced the time of its trans-continental trains, and the journey from Chicago to California via this popular route is now made in the marvelously short time of three days. Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping cars leave Chicago daily, and run through to San Francisco and Los Angeles and all meals enroute are served in the dining cars. Daily Tourist Sleeping car service is also maintained on this line from Chicago to San Francisco and Los Angeles, completely equipped berths in upholstered Tourist sleepers being furnished at a cost of only \$6.00 each from Chicago to the Pacific coast. For detailed information concerning rates routes' etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

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Bucklene Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by F. T. Robinson, Genoa and L. C. Shaffer, Kingston.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotineized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength and vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by druggists everywhere under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

Carpets

You want 'em and I've got 'em. Give me half a chance and I can suit you. I have some unusually handsome patterns in Ingrain for 55c, you'll see the same identical thing quoted in Chicago for 59c. It's only a small thing but then why go 60 miles to throw away that much. Why?

Upholst'r'd Goods

You never in your life saw such a splendid line of these goods in a town twice as large as Genoa as I am now offering and at prices much lower than you'll pay elsewhere. Why do it?

Parlor and Bed Room Sets

If you'll only look it up you'll find my stock right up to date and at prices you can't duplicate in neighboring towns in quality and price. I'll prove it.

Dont give Up

high prices for Furniture when, if you'll only investigate, you'll save money by buying of me.

I have a large stock of picture frames and moulding for you to select from, at bottom prices.

When you are in trouble with window glass send for me. I make a specialty of it.

A, TYLER,

GENOA, - ILLINOIS.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless**?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Pitcher* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Underwear

For MEN,
For WOMEN,
For CHILDREN,

Ladies and Children's Union Suits
Ladies and Children's Vests and Pants.
Ladies Jersey Ribbed Fleeced Vests and Pants.
Ladies Jersey Ribbed All Wool Vests and Pants.
Mens Camel Hair Shirts and Drawers.
Mens Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers.
Men's Cotton Shirts and Drawers.
And Men's Union Suits if you want them.

My Stock of Underwear has been very carefully selected and you will find the prices VERY LOW and whether your purse be slim or fat I can suit you all.

In Yarns we are showing the latest shades in Coral Saxony, Spanish and German Knitting.

John Lembke

Properly Demonstrated!

Nearly every housewife in Genoa and vicinity took advantage of

Our Pure Food Exhibit,

and those who didn't should have done so. We properly demonstrated to the people that the goods we sell are the best the market affords.

If You're Not Already a Customer

You should become one at once, and let our wagon call for your order and deliver your goods prompt.

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Genoa's Leading Grocer.

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...DENTIST...
Visit Genoa on the first Tuesday Fore-
noon of each month. Special attention given
to metal plate work, Crown and Bridge work
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Office over Lane's jewelry store. Hours, 6:30
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Office and Residence South Side of Main Street.
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E. A. ROBINSON, M. D.
OFFICE AT RESIDENCE,
Cor. Monroe and First Sts., Genoa
Office Hours—10 to 11 and 1 to 3.

DR. M. D. LEFEVRE, Veterinary Surgeon
and Dentist. Office Robinson's Drug
store. Calls attended day or night.

A. C. CHURCH.
Preaching every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and
7.30 p. m. Sunday school 11.45. Children's
meeting at 3 and young peoples' meeting at
6.30 Singing practice at the pastor's home on
Friday evening at 7.30. G. J. French, pastor.

SOCIETY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFEL-
lows Genoa Lodge No. 768, meets
in regular session every Monday evening.
E. Sisson, Sec. Henry Merritt, N. G.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.
Genoa Camp No. 163, meets every second
and fourth Thursday night. J. H. VanDres-
ser, V. C. W. H. Sager, Clerk.

DELLA REBECCAS, I. O. O. F. No.
Meet every other Friday night. Mrs. J.
E. Stott, V. C. Mrs. John Wyde, Sec.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Re-
saca Post No. 478. Meets on First Tues-
day of each month. H. H. Slater, Commander
Geo. Johnson, Adjutant.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES. Genoa
Tent No. 44, Meets every other Saturday
night in Slater's Hall. John Hadsall, Com.
T. M. Frazier, Record Keeper.

A. F. & A. MASONS, GENOA LODGE
No. 288, meets in regular session of
Wednesday evening on or before the full
moon of each month. W. M. C. A. Brown,
Geo. E. Sisley, Sec.

KNIGHTS OF THE GLOBE, GENOA
Garrison No. 56, meets in regular
session on the second and fourth Tuesday of
each month. J. M. Harvey, Pres.
E. H. Laue, Adj.

E. H. BURLINGTON, Real Estate Agency and
Collections, Blue Springs, Neb. Both
farm and city property for sale and rent.
Office Baringer Bldg. Correspondence solicited

EXCHANGE BANK OF BROWN & BROWN
Buy and sell Government Bonds. Sell
Passage Tickets to and from Europe. And
for sale or rent some choice farms in this
vicinity, and houses and lots in this village.

TO THE PUBLIC . .

I am now prepared to get out
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
and any one contemplating
building this season, would do
well to give me a call.
ESTIMATES cheerfully given on
all classes of work in my line.
Residence over H. R. Patterson's.

C. F. DUTTON,
Contractor and Builder, - - Genoa, Ill.

DR. BILLIGS
DENTAL PARLORS
— IN —
BANK BUILDING, GENOA
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK
A SPECIALTY.

CALL AND SEE HIM.
Buckman & Riddle,
CONTRACTORS
AND BUILDERS,
Kirkland, - Illinois.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
ON SHORT NOTICE.
Orders by Mail Will Receive
PROMPT ATTENTION.
SATISFACTION - GUARANTEED.

G. G. ROWAN AND AGENTS
EUGENE OLNSTEAD,
The Farmer' Mutual,
KINGSTON ILL.,

Think Teels Fraudulent.

The ice and milk shippers herea-
abouts, says the Elgin Daily Courier,
have little faith in the sincerity or
correctness of the analyses made of
either product by the Chicago health
department. They feel that for rea-
sons other than the public good that
they are often persistently discrimi-
nated against.

Ira J. Mix is the largest retailer of
milk in Chicago, and his milk was
frequently condemned. Supervisor
Mann owns farms in Burlington, and
arranged with Mix to take witnesses
and milk three cows who gave a large
quantity each. Their product was
placed in a can and it was guarded by
the witnesses from that time until it
was in the hands of the milk inspect-
or. It was pronounced adulterated
and warrants were issued for Mr. Mix.
He then presented the sworn state-
ment of the witnesses who had seen
the cows milked and watching the can
until it had been inspected. The case
was dropped and Mix has not been
annoyed since.

Major C. T. Picton is manager of
the State Hotel, at Denison, Texas,
which the traveling men say is one of
the best hotels in that section. In
speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Chol-
era and Diarrhoea Remedy Major Pic-
ton says: "I have used myself and in
my family for several years, and take
pleasure in saying that I consider it
an infallible cure for diarrhoea and
dysentery. I always recommend it,
and have frequently administered it
to my guests in the hotel, and in every
case it has proven itself worthy of un-
qualified endorsement. For sale by F
T Robinson, Genoa and H R Fuller,
Kingston.

Miss Carrie Poust drove to Genoa
to meet her sister on last Saturday,
and while driving near the I. C. depot
her horse became unmanageable and
overturned the cutter, dragging her
some distance. She received slight
injuries, and will be confined to her
house for some weeks to come.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly
named. It affords instant relief from
suffering when afflicted with a severe
cough or cold. It acts on the throat,
bronchial tubes, and lungs and never
fails to give immediate relief. F T
Robinson, Genoa and L C Shaffer,
Kingston.

Novelist Howells wastes consider-
able space in Harper's Weekly dis-
cussing the proper pronunciation of
"girl." If it's a Genoa girl she is
invariably pronounced all right.

Coughing irritates the delicate or-
gans and aggravates the disease. In-
stead of waiting, try One Minute
Cough Cure. It helps at once, mak-
ing expectoration easy, reduces the
soreness and inflammation. Every one
likes it. F T Robinson, Genoa and
L C Shaffer, Kingston.

It is rumored that the Illinois Cen-
tral Railroad has a view of extending
their line from Colvin Park to Mil-
waukee by way of Belvidere. That
would mean a big thing for Colvin
Park, but until the line is built it
will not be well to believe the rumor.

De Witt's Little Early Risers for
biliousness, indigestion, constipation.
A small pill, a prompt cure. F T
Robinson, Genoa and L C Shaffer,
Kingston.

The school house at Davis Junction
burned down last week. The build-
ing was insured for \$1800 and the furni-
ture for \$250. Our people have much
sympathy for them.

Free Pills.

Send your name and address to H.
E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a
sample box of Dr. King's New Life
Pills. A trial will convince you of
their merits. These pills are easy in
action and particularly effective in the
cure of constipation and sick head-
ache. For Malaria and Liver trouble
they have been proved invaluable.
They are guaranteed to be perfectly
free from every deleterious substance
and to be purely vegetable. They do
not weaken by their action but by
giving tone to the stomach and bow-
els greatly invigorate the system.
Regular size 25c per box. Sold F T
Robinson, Genoa; L C Shaffer, King-
ston.

Rabbits are not very plentiful in
the thickets this year although rab-
bit hunters are too numerous to men-
tion. Occasionally a good sized
string of those birds makes an entry
into town in the hands of some hunter

In suffering with piles, it will inter-
est you to know that De Witt's Witch
Hazel Salve will cure them. This
medicine is a specific for all com-
plaints of this character, and if in-
structions (which are simple) are car-
ried out, a cure will result. We have
tested this in numerous cases, and al-
ways with like results. It never fails.
F T Robinson, Genoa and L C Shaffer,
Kingston.

Your Boy Wont Live A Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St
South Gardner, Mass., was told by the
doctors. His son had Lung trouble,
following Typhoid Malaria, and he
spent three hundred and seventy-five
dollars with doctors, who finally gave
him up, saying: "Your boy wont live
a month." He tried Dr. King's New
Discovery and a few bottles restored
him to health and enabled to go to
work a perfectly well man. He says
he owes his present good health to the
use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and
knows it to be the best in the world
for Lung trouble. Trial bottles free
at F T Robinson's, Genoa and L C
Shaffer's, Kingston.

Skating the past week has been ne-
plus ultra, and on Thanksgiving Day,
the "Kishwauk" was literally covered
with skaters. So far there is no re-
port of anyone being introduced to
the "drink," by venturing on treach-
erous ice.

When most needed it is not unusual
for your family physician to be away
from home. Such was the experience
of Mr. J. Y. Schenck, editor of the
Caddo, Ind. Ter. Banner, when his
little girl, two years of age was threat-
ened with a severe attack of croup.
He says: "My wife insisted that I go
for the doctor, but as our family phy-
sician was out of town I purchased a
bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Rem-
edy, which relieved her immediately.
I will not be without it in the future."
25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F T
Robinson, Genoa and H R Fuller,
Kingston.

Mrs. M. A. Jeffry, a trance medium,
will lecture in I. O. O. F. hall Wed-
nesday evening, December 18th. at
half past seven. Free to everybody.

No excuse for sleepless nights when
you can procure One Minute Cough
Cure. This will relieve all annoyances,
cure the most severe cough and
give you rest and health. Can you
afford to do without it? F T Robin-
son, Genoa and L C Shaffer, King-
ston.

Taking effect Dec. 1st, 1895 all rail-
roads west of Chicago will make ex-
tra charge for checking bicycles and
baby carriages, and will also collect
storage charges on all baggage on
hand over twenty four hours.

Piles of people have piles, but De-
Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure
them. When promptly applied it
cures scalds and burns without the
slightest pain. F T Robinson, Genoa
L C Shaffer, Kingston.

Rev. Richard Piehler was tendered
a very pleasant surprise by about fifty
of his friends last Saturday evening
to help him celebrate his birthday an-
niversary.

In 1892 Mr. A. L. Coldwater, who
owns three retail drug stores in New
York City, having learned of the great
value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
for colds, croup and whooping cough,
ordered a supply for his customers.
It met with so much success that he
found it necessary to order more, and
during the winter sold over two gross
of the remedy. He says it gives the
best satisfaction of any cough cure he
ever handled. For sale at 25 and 50c
per bottle by F T Robinson, Genoa
and H R Fuller Kingston.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

R·I·P·A·N·S

The modern stand-
ard Family Medi-
cine: **Cures** the
common every-day
ills of humanity.



Bear - in - Mind
THAT

WM. SHERER
Carries a Fine Line of
Men's & Boy's
SHOES

Which he is Selling Very Cheap.
Let him repair your old shoes.

Nothing in This World

Is so cheap as a newspaper, whether it be
measured by the cost of its production or by its
value to the consumer. We are talking about
an American, metropolitan, daily paper of the
first class like **THE CHICAGO RECORD**. It's so
cheap and so good you can't afford in this day
of progress to be without it. There are other
papers possibly as good, but none better, and
none just like it. It prints all the real news of
the world—the news you care for—every day,
and prints it in the shortest possible space. You
can read **THE CHICAGO RECORD** and do a day's
work too. It is an independent paper and gives
all political news free from the taint of party
bias. In a word—it's a complete, condensed,
clean, honest family newspaper, and it has the
largest morning circulation in Chicago or the
west—160,000 to 175,000 a day.

Prof. T. J. Hatfield of the Northwestern
University says: "**THE CHICAGO RECORD**
comes as near being the ideal daily jour-
nal as we are for some time likely to find
on these mortal shores."

Sold by newsdealers everywhere, and sub-
scriptions received by all postmasters. Address
THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison-st. (3)

Send me
SIX CENTS
in stamps for

NORTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD

SKETCHES OF
WONDERLAND

YELLOWSTONE
PARK

Chas. S. Fee, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The Genoa Issue.

G. E. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA, ILLINOIS.

DECEMBER—1895.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

DOMESTIC.

Lloyd Montgomery, an 18-year-old boy under arrest for the murder of his father, mother and Daniel McKeecher near Brownsville, Ore., made a full confession, admitting he killed all three of them.

Thomas Colt, a photographer, shot Miss Carrie Plate at Arlington Heights, N. J., and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

E. A. Long, of Hartford, Wis., editor of the Green Lake County Reporter, shot himself fatally because of business troubles.

Cooper union in New York was crowded with a large and enthusiastic audience of sympathizers with the Cuban insurgents and several addresses were made.

The Cheyenne Indians were slaughtering cattle near Hutton, Wyo., and were said to have killed several settlers.

S. J. Clevering & Co., commission merchants in Philadelphia, failed for \$100,000.

A man known as "Indian Pete" and his wife were burned to death in their bed at their home near Peshtigo, Wis.

Thomas Lewis, aged 70, of Bell county, Ky., committed suicide by hanging because Nora Belléw, a 14-year-old girl, refused to marry him.

Worthington C. Ford, chief of the bureau of statistics, says that the imports of articles free of duty were about \$2,000,000 less in 1895 than in 1894—the figures for 1895 being \$378,390,100.

The motorcycle contest in Chicago over a 54-mile course for purses amounting to \$5,000 was won by the Charles L. Durvee gasoline motorcycle of Springfield, Mass., which made the distance in ten hours.

Levi Lane, aged 81, dropped dead of apoplexy at his home in Lebanon, Ind. He had been deputy clerk for 54 years.

United States flags were raised over the city hall and all public school buildings in Birmingham, Ala., for the first time in the history of the city.

The Cherokee Indian legislature passed a bill making it impossible hereafter for any white man to obtain property rights by marrying Indian women.

Eight Berry detectives, implicated in the shooting of innocent Frank White, while seeking his criminal brother, were indicted in Chicago by the grand jury on counts charging murder.

The report that Harry Hayward had confessed in Minneapolis to the murder of Catherine Ging was said to be untrue.

Peter McGeoch, the millionaire speculator, whose deals and attempt to corner the provision markets at various times startled the world, committed suicide in Milwaukee because of family troubles. He was 61 years old.

Gen. Flagler, chief of ordnance, in his annual report calls attention to the insufficiency of the appropriations and suggests that congress should permit the ordnance bureau to replace old arms now in use with weapons of serviceable type and uniform character.

Secretary Hoke Smith of the interior department in his annual report calls attention to the strict enforcement which has been given to civil-service reform; estimates the amount of public lands undisposed of to be 600,000,000 acres and says the total receipts during the year for public lands amounted to over \$2,000,000; says an intelligent treatment of the Indians will make them self-supporting; and upon the subject of forests says that 17,000,000 acres are now included within forest reserves, the object being to preserve them for future use.

Dispatches from all over the United States note a general observance of Thanksgiving day in the usual manner.

Roman Bohrer and Sadie Henschen, who were soon to be married, were both killed by the cars at Arcola, Ind., while going to a dance.

S. C. Martin, the ossified man, who has lain on his back for seven years unable to move a joint, died near Bryan, Tex.

At noon on Thanksgiving day in Cleveland over 3,000 members of Christian Endeavor societies prayed for the salvation of the soul of Col. Ingersoll.

Later advices say that the loss to the oil interests in Ohio and Indiana by the recent blizzard would amount to over \$1,000,000.

Three men were fatally hurt and several seriously injured in a wreck on the Norfolk & Western railroad at Carterberg, W. Va.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 29th aggregated \$870,484,182, against \$1,126,226,638 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, was 8.0.

There were 288 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 29th, against 320 the week previous and 323 in the corresponding time of 1894.

At Nashville, Tenn., John S. Johnson lowered the one-mile flying start bicycle record from 2:16 to 2:10 1-5. The two-mile flying start record was lowered by A. F. Senn, of Ilion, Ky., from 4:49 2-5 to 4:48 3-5.

Joseph Robinson and Ozias McGahey, both negroes, were taken from the jail at Fayetteville, Tenn., and hanged by a mob. The colored men were charged with an attempted assault upon a white girl.

A fall of earth and rock at a mine near Carmel, N. Y., killed 14 men.

Reports reached El Paso, Tex., of a Yaqui outbreak in northeastern Sonora in which a number of citizens, including Americans, were killed.

Secretary of War Lamont in his annual report gives the expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30 last as \$52,287,780.44. The appropriations for the same period were \$43,466,571.75. He says the year has been undisturbed by Indian outbreaks, domestic violence or troubles on the border, and that the army is better fed, housed and clothed than ever before. The total force of the army is 25,706. The total expenditures for the improvement of rivers and harbors was \$18,812,517. He says that the condition of our seacoast and lake frontier should be strengthened.

Rev. A. Henrich and wife were asphyxiated by gas from their coal stove at Platte City, Neb.

Harry Poorman and Florence Slayman and Philip Slayman and Sadie Poorman were married at Canton, O. The brides and grooms of both weddings were brothers and sisters, and twins at that.

Charles N. Smith, widely known in the baseball world as "Pacer" Smith, was hanged at Decatur, Ill., for the murder of his daughter, Louise, aged 6 years, and Miss Edna Buchert, aged 18, his sister-in-law, on September 28 last.

John Williams and David Rose, two prominent and wealthy stock traders at Hazel Green, Ky., fought over a trade and both were killed.

The first case on record of a perfect cure of a broken neck was perfected in Cleveland, O., by Dr. C. B. Humiston and Dr. S. E. Kaestlin. Erwin Keidel, aged 14, was the patient.

A. H. Schluter & Co., doing a grocery business in Jefferson and Greenville, Tex., failed for \$125,000.

It was discovered that Garland Stember and Louis Mureno, who were lynched by a mob at Yreka, Cal., for murder, were innocent.

Tony Sutton, a negro, was shot to death by a mob at Montezuma, Ga., for killing W. T. Sangster.

Discoveries of vast gold fields were made at Mercur, about 65 miles south of Salt Lake City.

Prof. Enoch, an aquatic performer at Detroit, accomplished the feat of staying under water four minutes and eight seconds, breaking all previous records in that line.

Senator David B. Hill's lecture tour in the northwest proved a failure, and the senator while in Minneapolis canceled all future engagements and returned to New York.

A passenger train ran into an open switch at Preble, N. Y., killing the engineer and fatally injuring the fireman.

In round figures the government deficit for November was \$1,000,000 and the expenditures \$27,000,000. The deficit for the five months of the current fiscal year stands at \$17,500,000.

H. H. Holmes, who was convicted in Philadelphia of the murder of B. F. Pitzel, was refused a new trial and sentenced to death. Gov. Hastings would fix the day of execution.

Joseph Reimean and his daughter and Ernst Neiver were killed by the cars at Air Line Junction, O.

The annual report of Comptroller Eckels states that a month ago there were in operation 3,715 national banks, with an aggregate capitalization of \$664,136,915, divided among 285,195 shareholders. Their circulation then outstanding was \$213,887,630, of which \$190,180,961 was secured by United States bonds. During the year ended with October 43 banks were organized and 36 were put in the hands of receivers.

By the upsetting of a skiff in the Monongahela river between Brownsville and California, Pa., Joseph McIntosh and Mrs. James Stevens were drowned.

On the steam railroads in Pennsylvania 1,538 persons were killed and 10,605 injured during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Margaret Mather Pabst consented to a divorce from her husband, Gustav Pabst, of Milwaukee, and she will return to the stage. For her consent she received \$100,000.

During a dance at Shelby, Ind., John and Frank Lattey were both shot and fatally wounded by Frank Fuller.

In his annual report Secretary of the Navy Herbert recommends the construction of two battle ships and at least 12 torpedo boats and the enlistment of 1,000 more men. His estimates for the expenses of the naval establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, aggregate \$29,311,166.

Orville Eals killed his wife and her paramour, John Fields, at Browningsville, Ky., and was himself killed by a posse who attempted to arrest him.

Since the recent earthquake it has been found that cisterns in different parts of the Ohio valley no longer hold water.

It was announced that the territory of Oklahoma at the session of the 54th congress would knock for admission into the sisterhood of states.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Gen. Thomas Jordan, a veteran of the Seminole, Mexican and civil wars, died in New York, aged 76 years.

Mrs. David Lamb, the largest woman in Indiana, was buried at her home in New Middleton. She weighed 509 pounds.

The official returns of the election of 1895 in Iowa show 401,292 votes to have been cast, of which Drake, republican nominee for governor, received 208,689; Babb (dem.), 149,433; Crane (pop.), 32,118, and Bacon (pro.), 11,052.

A. W. Wayman, senior bishop of the African Methodist church in the United States dropped dead from paralysis at his home in Baltimore.

Thomas Brackett Reed was nominated for the speakership of the 54th congress by the republican caucus in Washington and the democratic caucus renominated Speaker Crisp.

FOREIGN.

Alexandre Dumas, novelist and playwright, died in Paris, aged 71 years.

James C. Fox, the United States consul at Antigua, Colombia, died of yellow fever.

It was said that the Hawaiian government would make a strong effort to bring the annexation question before the next United States congress.

The Northern Pacific steamship Strathnevis, en route from Victoria, B. C., to Yokohama with about 125 Chinese passengers, a crew of 50 and 3,000 tons of general cargo, was given up as lost.

Cuban insurgents wrecked a train carrying Spanish soldiers near Cien Rojah, and the engineer, fireman and 31 soldiers were killed and 50 others were injured, some fatally.

Count Eduard von Taffe, ex-premier of Austria, died at Ellishau, aged 62 years.

The pope presided at the secret consistory in Rome and created nine cardinals, among them being Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate to the Roman Catholic church in the United States.

Knights of Labor in Montreal, Ontario and Quebec decided to secede from the general assembly and form a purely Canadian order.

During severe storms in the vicinity of Odessa, Russia, 500 persons were either drowned or frozen to death.

Maximo Gomez and his army of insurgents utterly failed in their attempt to reach Villas, Cuba. His forces sustained great loss, his ranks were broken and his men were dispersed.

LATER.

The first session of the 54th congress opened in Washington on the 2d. The senate was called to order by Vice President Stevenson and the new senators and those who had been reelected were sworn in. A committee was appointed to notify the president. In the house Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was chosen as speaker. A committee was named to join a like committee on the part of the senate to wait upon the president. Several bills were introduced in the interest of railway postal clerks and letter carriers.

The schooner Shamrock capsized at St. Martin's reef, Florida, and six negroes who were below the hatches were drowned.

The monthly treasury statement of receipts and expenditures shows receipts for November to have been \$25,986,508, disbursements, \$27,199,283, leaving a deficit for November of \$1,212,780, and for the five months of this fiscal year, \$15,899,327.

Col. Smith A. Whitfield, first assistant postmaster general during the latter part of President Harrison's term, died in Chicago, aged 49 years.

The Empire State express train on the New York Central road made the trip from New York to Buffalo, a distance of 440 miles, in 494 minutes, breaking all previous records.

A conference of senators favorable to the free coinage of silver was held in Washington and it was decided to keep up agitation for free coinage.

President Collier announced that the Atlanta exposition would close finally and forever on December 31.

The German government was taking steps to prevent the growing emigration of the younger generation to America.

Gen. Julio Sanguilly, an American citizen, was sentenced at Havana to imprisonment for life for having committed illegal acts against the Spanish government.

William Bennett, a hero of the Crimean war and of the Sepoy mutiny in India, died at his home in Chicago, aged 76 years.

A schooner plying between Rockport, Tex., and Mexico in the fruit trade was lost with her crew of four.

The public debt statement issued on the 2d showed that the debt increased \$2,046,503 during the month of November. The cash balance in the treasury was \$177,406,336. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$948,477,611.

THE U. S. ARMY.

Annual Report of Secretary of War Lamont.

Condition of the Regular Army and the National Guard Reviewed—Sea Coast Defenses—The Drainage Canal—Records and Pensions.

Washington, Nov. 30.—In the annual report just issued of Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war, the total expenditures of his department for the year ending June 30, 1895, are stated as \$52,987,780.44, the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, are \$43,466,571.75, and estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, are placed at \$51,945,643.45. Following are the more interesting portions of the report:

The full strength of the army authorized by law is now given as 2,126 total officers and 75,706 total enlisted men. Changes established in the method of recruiting during the past two years have considerably reduced the cost of that service, while perceptibly increasing the effective strength of the army.

The Post Exchanges.

The receipts from the 73 post exchanges in operation were \$1,518,455, the expenses \$1,185,233, leaving a balance of \$333,222, of which \$245,837 were returned as dividends. Many of the exchanges now have libraries, gymnasiums, and appliances for out-of-doors sports. The receipts of the canteens have been reduced from 75 per cent. six years ago to 40 per cent. during the present year.

By far the most essential need of our army to-day is the adoption of the three-battalion formation. The reasons for this change and a way to provide it were stated in the report of the department for 1894.

The total cost of the publication of the official records of the rebellion from 1874, when the work was begun, to the close of the last fiscal year, was \$2,158,073.20, of which \$1,695,552.39 was for printing, and the balance for the expense of compilation. The actual product by this expenditure is 11,500 sets of the 96 books in print and the accompanying maps and plates, also a large mass of uncompleted work in connection with the books yet to be printed.

State Troops.

The efforts of recent years to bring the army into closer relations with the national guard of the states may now be regarded as having established a permanent union between the two forces, advantageous to both. During the year 23 officers, six more than in the previous year, were permanently detailed at state headquarters, and 43 states secured for temporary duty the services of army officers. State encampments of troops were held by 22 states, to which 25 additional officers were assigned as instructors and inspectors.

The number of pupils at schools and colleges receiving military instruction from officers of the army has more than doubled within the last four years, and the steadily increasing interest of the youth of the land in military affairs is apparent. Last year 99 officers, a larger number than in any former year, were detached for this duty. The students attending schools and colleges at which military instruction was regularly imparted during the year numbered 35,639, of whom 23,723 were capable military duty.

Sea-Coast Defenses.

In your annual message transmitted to congress in December, 1886, attention was directed to the urgent necessity for sea-coast defense in these words: "The defenseless condition of our seacoast and lake frontier is perfectly palpable; the examinations made must convince us all that certain of our cities should be fortified and that work on the most important of these fortifications should be commenced at once. The absolute necessity, judged by all standards of prudence and foresight, of our preparation for an effective resistance against the armored ships and steel guns and mortars of modern construction which may threaten the cities on our coasts is so apparent that I hope effective steps will be taken in that direction immediately."

Since that time the condition of these defenses has been under grave consideration by the people and by this department. Its inadequacy and impotency have been so evident that the intelligence of the country long since ceased to discuss that humiliating phase of the subject, but has addressed itself to the more practical undertaking of urging more rapid progress in the execution of the plan of defense devised by the Enlistment board in 1886, with subsequent slight modifications.

At only three of the 18 ports under consideration have completed features of defense been established. New York has two 12-inch guns and 16 12-inch mortars, San Francisco has one 12-inch gun and 16 12-inch mortars, and Boston has 16 12-inch mortars in position.

The report of the chief of engineers, forwarded herewith, exhibits in detail the condition of the various river and harbor improvements ordered by congress. The total expenditures for these purposes during the year ended June 30 last, exclusive of those made by Mississippi and Missouri river commissions, were \$15,440,994.97 and the unexpended balance of available appropriations on the first day of September last was \$12,686,880.58.

The Chicago Drainage Canal.

The completion of the drainage canal of the sanitary district of Chicago, which is expected in the near future, and its probable effect upon the depth of water in the lake harbors having caused much apprehension, the importance of the matter led to its reference to a board of engineer officers for investigation as to "the probable effect of the operation of the Chicago drainage canal upon the lake and harbor levels, and upon the navigation of the great lakes and their connecting waters."

In the judgment of the board the only way to ascertain the approximate discharge of the lakes is to measure them for periods long enough to eliminate accidental fluctuations and to cover all stages, and for that purpose it recommends a series of gaugings of sufficient importance, to be carried out as soon as practicable.

Record and Pension Office.

The records of the personnel of the revolutionary army, on which work was begun in September, 1874, have been indexed and arranged for use. The progress made in indexing and arranging similar records of the war of 1812 insures the completion of this work by the end of the year. Inquiries requiring reference to these records are increasing, as patriotic associations have revived interest in the early wars of the republic. The total number of cases of all kinds disposed of was 211,129, of which 152,675 were pension cases. The approaching completion of the index-record card system has permitted a reduction of 50 clerks in the force of the office this year, in addition to the reduction of 300 last year, the total annual saving in salaries being \$400,000. The total number of military cards available for ready reference on June 30, 1895, was 36,867,123, and of medical cards 6,952,285—in all, 43,820,408.

A Singular Form of Monomania.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

Power unless managed with gentleness and discretion, does not make man the more hated; no intervals of good humor, no starts of bounty, will atone for tyranny and oppression.—Jeremy Collier.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

MOWLER—"I see some philosopher says that the way to cure yourself of a love affair is to run away. Do you believe it?" CYNICUS—"Certainly—if you run away with the girl."—Truth.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF *The Century Magazine* is a wonder. It costs only 35 cents, but there are many ten-dollar gift-books that are not so beautiful.

Seaside Theater.

For three weeks, beginning Nov. 18, Gustave Frohman will present Marie Hubert, supported by a specially engaged company in "The Witch." New scenery and costumes.

The great high road of human welfare lies along the highway of steadfast well-doing, and they who are the most persistent and work in the truest spirit will invariably be the most successful.—S. Smiles.

McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

Joseph Jefferson appears in "Lend Me Five Shillings" and "The Cricket on the Hearth" week beginning Dec. 9.

No persons are more frequently wrong than those who will not admit they are wrong.—Rochefoucauld.

THE GENUINE "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are sold only in boxes. They are wonderfully effective for Coughs, Hoarseness or Irritation of the Throat caused by cold.

"Are you fond of children, Mr. Oger?" "Well, I can't exactly say. I've never ate any."—Harper's Bazar.

BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

The sun does not shine for a few tears and bowers, but for the wide world's joys.—Simms.

A dress does not make a woman, but often breaks a man.—Texas Sittings.

Piso's CURE is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Miss W. F. Ecken, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

WHAT is done cannot be undone, especially if it is a hard boiled egg.—Texas Sittings.

CHICKET COLD and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Always

Taking cold is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood and it often leads to serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood, and the one true blood purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

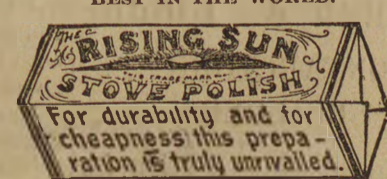
He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

BEST IN THE WORLD.



THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH is cakes for general blacking of a stove. THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

Morse Bros. Prods., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/10 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Gearred, Steel, Galvanized-iron, Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cots and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 1218, Rockwell and Filmore Streets, Chicago.



THE SPECTRE OF THE REAL

BY THOS. HARDY.

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CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

Rosalys glanced absently at the beautiful building, with its Norman apse and transverse arches of horse-shoe form, and the massive curves and cushion capitals that supported the tower end; the whole impression left by the church being one of singular harmony, loveliness, and above all, repose—which struck even her by its great contrast with her experiences just then. As the clergyman emerged from the vestry a shaft of sunlight smote the altar, touched the quaint tomb where the founder of the building lay in his dreamless sleep, and quivered on the darned clothes of the consumptive bridegroom.

Jim and Rosalys moved forward, and the light shone for a moment, too, upon his yellow hair and handsome face. To the woman who loved him it seemed that "From the crown of his head even to the sole of his foot there was no blemish in him."

The curate looked sharply at the four couples; angrily, Rosalys fancied, at her. But it was only because the east wind had given him an acute toothache that his gaze was severe and his reading spiritless.

The four couples having duly contracted their inviolable unities, and slowly gone their ways through the porch, Jim and Rosalys adjourned to a fashionable hotel on the Embankment, where in a room all to themselves they had luncheon, over which Rosalys presided with quite a housewifely air.

"When shall I see you again?" he said, as he put her into a cab two or three hours later on in the afternoon. "You must arrange all that, Jim. Somehow I feel so dreadfully sad and sinful now, all of a sudden! Have I been wicked? I don't know!"

Suddenly her tone changed as she met his passionate gaze, and she said, very low, with a lump in her throat: "O my dear, darling! I care for nothing in the whole wide world, now that I belong to you!"

CHAPTER III.

The London weeks went by with all their commonplaces, all their novelties. Mr. Durrant, senior, had finished his urgent business, and returned to his square and uninteresting country-house. But Jim lingered on in town, although conscious of some subtle change in himself and his view of things. He and Rosalys met whenever it was possible, which was pretty frequently. Often they contrived to do so at hastily-arranged luncheons and teas in the private rooms of hotels: sometimes, when Mrs. Ambrose was suddenly called away, at Jim's own rooms. Sometimes they adventured to queer suburban restaurants.

In the lapse of these weeks the twain began somehow to lose a little of their zest for each other's society. Jim himself was conscious of it before he had yet discovered that something of the same disappointment was dulling her heart too. On his own side it was the usual lowering of the fire—the slackening of a man's passion for a woman when she becomes his property. On hers it was a more mixed feeling. No doubt her love for Jim had been of but little higher quality than his for her. She had thoroughly abandoned herself to his good looks, his recklessness, his eagerness; and now that the sensuous part of her character was satisfied, her passion also had burnt itself down. But beyond, above, this, the concealment of her marriage was repugnant to Rosalys. When the rapture of the early meetings had died away she began to loathe the sordid deceit which these involved; the secretly dispatched letters, the unavoidably brazen lies to her mother who, if she attached overmuch importance to money and birth, yet loved her daughter in all good faith and simplicity. Then once or twice Jim was late at their interviews. He seemed indifferent and preoccupied. His manner stung Rosalys into impatient utterance at the end of a meeting in which this mood was unduly prominent.

"You forget all I have given up for you!" she cried. "You make a fool of me in allowing me to wait here for you. It is humiliating and vulgar. I hate myself for behaving as I do!"

"The renunciations are not all on your side," he answered caustically. "You forget all that the loss of his freedom means to man!"

Her heart swelled, and she had great difficulty in keeping back her tears. But she took refuge in sullenness.

"Unfortunately we can't undo our folly!" she murmured. "You will have to make the best of it as well as I. I suppose the awakening to a sense of idiosyncrasy was bound to come sooner or later. But—I didn't think it would come so soon. Jim, look at me! Are you really angry? Don't for God's sake go and leave me like this!"

He was walking slowly towards the

great iron gate leading out of Kensington Gardens; a dogged cast on his handsome countenance.

"Don't make a scene in public, for heaven's sake, Rosalys!"

Feeling that he had spoken too brutally, he suddenly paused, and changed:

"I am sorry, little woman, if I was cross! But things have combined to harass me lately. Of course we won't part from one another in anger."

Jim glanced at her straight profile with its full underlip and firmly-curved chin, at the lashes on either lid, and the glossy brown hair twisted in coils under her hat. But the sight of this loveliness, now all his own, failed to



"I HAVE DECLARED THAT I DID," HE ANSWERED, COOLLY.

arouse the old emotions. He simply contemplated her approvingly from an artistic point of view.

They had reached the gateway, and she placed her hand on his arm.

"Good-by. When shall we next meet? To-day is Tuesday. Shall it be Friday?"

"I am afraid I must go out of London on Thursday for a day or two. I'll write, dear. Let me call a hansom."

She thanked him in a cold voice again, and with a last handshake and a smile that hovered on sorrow, left him and drove away towards Belgrave.

Once or twice later on they met; the next interview being shorter and sadder perhaps than the last. The one that followed it ended in bitterness.

"This had better be our long good-by, I suppose?" said she.

"Perhaps it had. * * * You seem to be always looking out for causes of reproach, Rosalys. I don't know what has come over you."

"It is you who have changed!" she cried, with a little stamp. "And you are by far the most to blame of us two. You forget that I should never have contemplated marriage as a possibility! You have made me lie to my mother, do things of which I am desperately ashamed, and now you don't attempt to disguise your weariness of me!"

It was Jim's turn to lose his temper now. "You forget that you gave me considerable encouragement! Most girls would not have come out again and again to surreptitious meetings with a man who was in love with them—girls brought up as you have been!"

She started as in a spasm. A momentary remorse seized him. He realized that he had been betrayed in speaking as no man of kindly good feeling could speak. He made a tardy, scarcely gracious apology, and they parted. A few days afterwards he wrote a letter full of penitence for having hurt her, and she answered almost affectionately. But each knew that their short-lived romance was dead as the wind flowers that had blossomed at its untimely birth.

In August this pair of disappointed people met once more amid their old surroundings. Perhaps their enforced absence from one another gave at first some zest to their reunion. Jim was at times tender, and like his former self; Rosalys, if sad and subdued, less

sullen and reproachful than she had been in London.

Mrs. Ambrose had fallen into delicate health, and her daughter was, in consequence, able to dispose of her time outside the house as she wished. The moonlight meetings with Jim were discontinued; but husband and wife went for long strolls sometimes in the remoter nooks of the park, through winding walks in the distant shrubberies, and down paths hidden by high yew hedges from intruding eyes that might look with suspicion on their being together.

On one especially beautiful August day they paced side by side, talking at moments with something of their old tenderness. The sky above the dark green barriers on either hand was a bottomless deep of blue. The yew boughs were covered in curious profusion by the handiwork of energetic spiders, who had woven their glistening webs in every variety of barbaric pattern. In shape some resembled hammocks, others purses, others deep bags, in the middle of which a large yellow insect remained motionless and watchful.

"Shall we sit for a little while in the summer house?" said Rosalys at last, in flat accents, for a tete-a-tete with Jim had long ceased to give her any really strong beats of pleasure. "I want to talk to you further about plans; how often we had better write, and so on." They sat down in an arbor made of

several times of late. We must be careful."

"I suppose so," she answered, absently, looking out under the log roof at a chaffinch swinging himself backwards and forwards on a large bough. A sort of dreary indifference to her surroundings; a sense of being caged and trapped had begun to take possession of Rosalys. The present was full of perplexity, the future objectless. Now and then, when she looked at Jim's lithe figure and healthy, virile face, she felt that perhaps she might have been able to love him still if only he had cared for her with a remnant of his former passionate devotion. But his indifference was even more palpable than her own. They sat and talked on within the dim arbor for a little while. Then Jim made one of the unfortunate remarks that always galled her to the quick. She rose in anger, answered him with cold sarcasm and hastened away down the little wood. He followed her, a rather ominous light shining in his eyes.

"Your temper is really growing insufferable, Rosalys!" he cried, and laid his hand roughly on her arm to detain her.

"How dare you!" said the girl. "For God's sake leave me, and don't come back again! I rejoice to think that in a few days it will not be in your power to insult me any more!"

"D—n it—I am going to leave you, am I not? I only want to keep you here for a moment to come to some understanding! Indeed, you'll be surprised to find how very much I am going to leave you, when you hear what I mean. My ideas have grown considerably emancipated of late, and therefore I tell you there is no reason on earth why any soul should ever know of that miserable mistake we made in the spring."

She winced a little; it was an unexpected move; and her eyes lingered uneasily on a copper-colored butterfly playing a game of hide-and-seek with a little blue companion.

"Who," he continued, "is ever going to search the register of that old East-London church? We must philosophically look on the marriage as an awkward fact in our lives, which won't prevent our loving elsewhere when we feel inclined. In my opinion this early error will carry one advantage with it—that we shall be unable to distinguish any love we may feel for another person by a sordid matrimonial knot—unless, indeed, after seven years of obliviousness to one another's existence."

"I'll try to—emancipate myself likewise," she said, slowly. "It will be well to forget this tragedy of our lives! And the most tragic part of it is—that we are not even sorry that we don't love each other any more!"

"The truest words you ever spoke!" "And the surest event that was ever to come, given your nature."

"And yours." She hastened on down the grass walk into the broad graveled path leading to the house. At the corner stood Mrs. Ambrose, who was better, and had come out for a stroll—as an invalid assuming the privilege of wearing a singular scarlet gown, and a hat in which a number of black quills stood startlingly erect.

"Ah—Kosy!" she cried. "Oh! and Mr. Durrant? What a color you have got child!"

"Yes. Mr. Durrant and I have been having a furious political discussion, mamma. I have grown quite hot over it. He is more unreasonable than ever. But when he gets abroad he won't be as he is now. A few years of India will change all that." And to carry on the idea of her unconcern she turned to whistle to a bold robin that had flitted down from a larch tree, perched on the yew hedge, and looked inquiringly at her, answering her whistle with his pathetic little pipe.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Teaching School in Spain.

The ways of the schoolmaster in Montillana, province of Granada Spain, are hard. The schoolhouse in this particular place is used as a granary during the summer vacation. A few days ago the schoolmaster wished to begin his instructions again and wrote letters to the villagers who owned grain in the building, asking politely that they remove it. The answer was unexpected. The peasants, angry at the "assumption" of the fellow, stormed his house, pulled him out into the street and beat him badly. The excitement soon extended to all the people in the hamlet, and a large mob of howling men, women and children gathered about the house of the mayor. This doughty ruler brought order out of chaos by ordering two of his servants to chase the schoolmaster out of town. He will not teach the young idea how to shoot in Montillana this winter.

Remarkable Prophecy.

The desire of Russia to secure supreme influence in China was pointed out as a danger to England over thirty years ago by the late Lord Cranborne, eldest brother of the present conservative leader; and he added, in words singularly applicable to the circumstances of to-day: "There is but one common-sense view of the whole matter; the Chinese ought to be induced by fair or foul means, to give more ample protection to the lives and properties of foreigners resident on their soil; both the French and English therefore, are fully justified in demanding such concessions, and punishing treachery by armed force."

IN SESSION AGAIN.

The Fifty-Fourth Congress Begins Its Labors.

Proceedings in Both Branches of Little Importance Aside from the Election of Mr. Reed as Speaker of the House.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Both houses of the 54th congress were called to order at noon Monday, the house by Clerk Kerr and the senate by Vice President Stevenson.

The result of the vote for speaker of the house was: Reed, 234; Crisp, 95; Bell, 6; Culberson (dem.), 1; total, 336. The announcement of Mr. Reed's election was greeted with great applause.

Mr. Harmer (rep. Pa.), the oldest member in continuous service present, came forward and administered the oath of office to the speaker. The latter then turned to the house. Looking into the sea of upturned faces, he delivered his inaugural. Slowly and distinctly the words fell from his lips. At many places his brief speech was punctuated with applause.

"It will not be unbecoming in me, I hope, if I acknowledge to this assembly that it is very agreeable to me to stand once more in the place which I left four years ago."

"Of the past, however, I shall not speak, for the past speaks for itself in terms more fitting and appropriate than any words which could come from my lips. Nor shall I speak of the future, for we are not putting off the harness, but putting it on. Yet I think I may venture to say of the future, in the light of the past, that if we do something which for the moment seems inadequate it may be that time, which has justified itself for us on many occasions, may do so again. Those who have acted with wisdom heretofore may be fairly expected to act with wisdom hereafter."

"I am sorry to say that the pleasure associated with the honor you have bestowed on me—an honor which no American citizen can fail to appreciate, and for which I give thanks—is but for the moment, while the cares and responsibilities extend over many days."

"So far as the performance of my duties affects the whole people of the United States, I invoke their considerate judgment. So far as it affects the members of this house, I ask from both sides of the chamber that cordial cooperation without which I cannot hope to succeed, assuring them that no effort on my part will be spared to aid them in the performance of their duties by that entire impartiality which is their just due."

The organization of the house was completed by the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, electing the following officers: Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania, clerk; Mr. Russell, of Missouri, sergeant-at-arms; Mr. Glenn, of New York, doorkeeper; Mr. McElroy, of Ohio, postmaster, and Rev. Mr. Couden, of Michigan, chaplain.

The newly-elected officers had the oath administered to them, and further progress was made by the adoption of resolutions for daily meetings of the house at noon, for notifying the president and the senate of the house being in session and having elected its speaker and clerks; and for the appointment of a committee to join a like committee on the part of the senate to wait upon the president.

Messrs. Payne, of Ohio (rep.), Cannon, of Illinois (rep.), and Crisp, of Georgia (dem.), were appointed as such committee on the part of the house.

The rules of the 51st congress—popularly known as the Reed rules—were adopted for the government of the house in the present, after an assurance from Mr. Cannon (rep., Ill.), who had offered the resolution, that they would hereafter be referred to the committee on rules, and that the house would have an opportunity to discuss the report of the committee. That assurance seemed to satisfy Mr. Crisp (dem., Ga.), who had raised the question, and the matter went through without further contention.

After some further preliminary proceedings and a drawing for seats in the usual manner, the house at 3:35 p. m. adjourned until to-day.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, was the first senator to occupy a seat on the floor. He came at 10:30. At that hour the public galleries had already quite a sprinkling of visitors, the ladies' gallery in particular being more than half filled.

The next senator to appear was Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, who was followed closely by the venerable senator from Vermont, Mr. Morrill. Then came Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina; Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, the populist senator from Kansas, Mr. Peffer, and Mr. Teller, of Colorado, and at 11 o'clock came Senator Hawley, of Connecticut.

After that they came in rapidly and at noon the seats were generally filled and the galleries were overflowing. At that hour Vice President Stevenson made his appearance and declared the 54th congress in session.

On motion of Mr. Cockrell (dem., Mo.) the hour of meeting of the senate was fixed at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Sherman (rep., O.) offered a resolution to inform the house that the senate was organized and ready for business, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Vilas (dem., Wis.) a committee of two was appointed to join a similar committee on the part of the house to wait upon the president, the vice president naming as such committee Mr. Vilas and Mr. Allison.

On motion of Mr. Harris (dem., Tenn.) the senate then at 12:30 took a recess for an hour, at which time it met and adjourned until Tuesday, the president's message not being forthcoming.

KINGSTON

James Dunbar Chicagoed Monday. N. E. Schule Rockforded on Monday. Mrs. Carrie Whitney visited with relatives at Belvidere over Sunday.

Justice Alfred Hollebeck, of Genoa had business here last Friday.

Mrs. Emma Post and little child of Freeport are visiting with Mrs. S. Poust.

Frank Johnson, of Beloit, Wis., was calling on numerous friends in town last week.

Mason McClelland, of Mayfield was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. E. Atwood last week.

Arthur Sherman is at home again after his stay during this summer at Alleghany, New York.

Guy Garbutt of Sycamore was shaking hands with some of his young acquaintances here last week.

Miss Inez Dunbar, of Belvidere, was the guest of Kingston friends last week, remaining over Sunday.

Irving Starr and Bert Andrews, two of Belvidere's fair sons, were taking in the sights in town last Friday.

Mrs. J. A. Kepple was confined to the house several days in recovering from the effects of Thanksgiving.

Rev. G. R. VanHorne, who is assisting in the revivals at Genoa, was calling on Rev. Hester last Saturday.

Mrs. J. A. Kepple and Mrs. Lizzie Aurner and child were in Belvidere last Friday watching the town grow.

Wm. A. Stark returned to his home at Beresford, South Dakota on Monday after a short visit with friends here.

M. DeL. Eychaner requests the farmers to bring their saws to town and have him sharpen them. Best work guaranteed.

Mrs. Kittle McMillan and little child returned to Chicago on Sunday after a several months stay at this place with her parents.

This is truly the season of revival meetings. A series of meetings are being conducted in the Free Methodist church at Esmond.

Sleighing the past week has been superb and if a little more of the "beautiful" falls it is apt to continue so for a short time at least.

Miss Maude Chalmers closed a three months term of school in the Hix district on Saturday and will attend the Kingston High School.

Frank Poust was considerably under the weather the fore part of last week but the "ping! ping!" reverberates from his anvil as merrily as ever.

The union Thanksgiving services held at the M. E. Church last Thursday were quite well attended and the address by Rev. Rees was especially enjoyed.

Rev. A. H. Turner of Troy Grove, and A. E. Atwood of DeKalb were in attendance upon the Free Baptist quarterly meeting Saturday and Sunday.

The Milwaukee railroad have erected storm fences along their line to prevent the little snow flakes from accumulating. Ditto the North-western.

Mrs. E. J. Rues was called to her home at Fiat, Fulton Co., last Thursday on account of the sickness of her father and she will take care of him for some time. Her daughter accompanied her.

A masquerade ball at Genoa on Wednesday evening and a dance at Kirkland on Thanksgiving night, proved to be the chief attractions last week for Kingston's "lovers of the tazy waltz."

Daniel Ball tells us that that he has resorted to figures and that the combined ages of his mother, himself and his wife was just 233 years, which means an average of 78 years for each one. His mother is 90 years of age, his wife 72 and himself 70.

If you are an old settler and did not attend the meeting last Saturday of course you do not know what you missed. You will be forgiven however if you attend the next one on Saturday December 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. John Aurner, of De Kalb joined the party for Hot Springs Ark., at this place Tuesday morning. Those comprising the party were Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss and Mrs. Hannah Ault.

A monument has been erected in the East Kingston cemetery to the memory of Isaac Compton, who was one of Kingston's earliest settlers. It was erected by two of his daughters.

Several sleighloads of Genoa young people were attracted to our village last week. What the attraction is we are not able to tell just now, but natural inclination is for Genoa people to come to Kingston and vice versa.

The Staff of The Times-Herald.

National Hotel Reporter.
The Times-Herald, as conducted by Mr. Kohlsaat, is in many respects the greatest newspaper in the United States. Its new owner and publisher is expending money with a liberal hand, and it is probably true that the payroll of The Times-Herald is today considerably larger than that of any other American newspaper. Mr. Kohlsaat has, in fact, secured the services of nearly all the great newspaper writers of the day. Cornelius McAuliff, the managing editor, is a man of pronounced ability. Moses P. Handy, who is in charge of the editorial page, and who contributes, twice a week, some entertaining matter over his own signature, is known from one end of the country to the other as a ready writer and brilliant journalist. Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, who is regarded as one of the best writers in this country, retains her position on the editorial staff. E. V. Smalley, who has recently returned to America from a lengthy sojourn in London, has been added to the corps of writers on Chicago's great newspaper. Frank L. Stanton, whose poems appeal so strongly to the human heart, has a column of verses twice a week on the editorial page, and they are being widely copied. Hamlin Garland has recently become a contributor to this paper. Lyman B. Glover, so long the accomplished dramatic editor of The Herald, now contributes well written articles on various topics over his own signature. Walter Wellman, the well known Washington correspondent, is retained in the same capacity. Elwyn A. Barron, who was for so many years the dramatic critic of the Inter Ocean, is now attached to The Times-Herald, with a residence in London, and is writing some very scholarly and delightful letters from the metropolis of Great Britain. Charles Lederer, who as a cartoonist has no superior, has recently been sent to Europe by Mr. Kohlsaat, and some illustrated articles from his pen are now appearing. Joseph Howard, Jr., a brilliant and caustic writer, long connected with the New York press, is now a regular contributor to The Times-Herald. George Alfred Townsend, the talented "Gath" of the Cincinnati Enquirer and other papers, is writing for Mr. Kohlsaat, and has recently sent some very delightful letters from eastern summer resorts. Mary Abbott is the literary critic, and also contributes entertainingly to the editorial page. Kate Field, the brilliant journalist and lecturer, has been engaged, and will shortly visit Hawaii under commission from the enterprising proprietor of this great Chicago newspaper. Other men and women of almost equal renown in the newspaper world have been secured by Mr. Kohlsaat, and it is undoubtedly true that no other journal in this country has upon its staff so many brilliant, able and high-priced writers.

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LVE GENOA	ARR CHICAGO
No. 2, 5:08 A. M.	7:15 A. M.
No. 4, 7:11 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
No. 34, 7:46 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
No. 20, 12:09 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
No. 22, 3:30 P. M.	5:50 P. M.
No. 22, frt.	1:30 P. M.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

LVE CHICAGO	LVE GENOA
No. 3, 10:35 P. M.	12:34 A. M.
No. 21, 8:50 A. M.	10:43 A. M.
No. 25, 1:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
No. 35, 4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
No. 1, 6:30 P. M.	8:07 P. M.

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