THE GENOA ISSUE.

VOLUME XII.

GENOA, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1895.

NUMBER 6.

If you are Looking For

THE CHOICEST Candies, Fruits; Figs. Nuts



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 quire at postoffice. the best and freshest in Cakes or Cookies, Pies, Buns J. W. Weeks, of Chicago spent or Crackers. We keep only the best and sell for Thankgiving here. 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 delicioos Richilieu Jams, and can be sampled free.

F. E. WELLS,

GENOA, ILL.



People must wear clothes. How important that they fit and 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 hibition at his store. trimmings, and experienced cutters are employed in their make-up. These goods are known everywhere as THE LUCKY WORSTED CLO-THING. 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 Worsted trademark is sewed in every coat. That stands for the best money can buy or skill produce. The price is surprisingly low.

MERCHANT TAILOR & GENT'S FURNISHER.

LOCAL NEWS JOTTINGS.

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 Ira J. Mix was out from Chicago,

Monday. M. Traverse was at Sycamore, Sat-

Fruits, the best the market affords,

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 Lona Markell was an Elgin visitor on Saturday.

-A good chunk stove for sale.

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 visit-

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 Thanksgiv ing vacation in Chicago.

Cynie Farmiloe was here from Rock ford last Thursday evening.

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

Frank Moon, of Chicago, visited noa and L C Shaffer. Kingston. 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 spend-

ing the past two weeks in Iowa. Miss Cornelia Cummings, of Hamp-

shire, is visiting at E. Crawford's. Ed. H. Lane was in Chicago Tues-

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

day purchasing his holiday stock.

-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 Sat--Shoeman in Mordoff Bldg., Genoa,

pulls out in a few days. Are your feet glad?

their friends to a sleighing party Saturday night. Butter advanced two cents on the

Dr. and Mrs. Billig treated a few of

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 ex-Mrs. Ira Brown, Mrs. Geo, E. Sisley

and Miss Blanche Kitchen were Chicago visitors Monday.

40,000 pounds of poultry to Chicago last week, so it is said.

uncertain to pedestrians owing to the trate the warm atmosphere in order through the air, coming from the young lady at service that they would election of officers for the ensuing hands of the small boy.

Jas. Kiernan is in Marengo on busi ness today.

Holiday stock. Frank Holtgren has undergone a

transformation cut. Look out for those fancy box can-

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

-Lane has the largest and best

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

baby now.

Messrs. J. Foley and Chas. Jock-

mere of Freeport have been visiting here the past week. Several of the young fellows of this

prace 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.

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.

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 reqt? If you have leave word at THE ISSUE

One Minute Cough Cure is a popular remeny for croup. Safe for children and adults. FT Robinson, Ge-

The masquerade dance given in the hall last Wednesday evening was a

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

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

trouble had broken out all through it.

Sleighing parties are a sort of fad share of such sport.

Last Friday night Miss Nellie Hewher home in two week.

An exchange has come to the conclusion that since cold weather is now itors of the different churches to have a large slate hanging in the hall, and A Burlington poultry buyer shipped demand every young lady to register before entering. This would prevent the young men from opening doors The thaw last Saturday made life and allowing cold draughts to penelike to see home.

Jas. Kiernan has just completed a big job of steam fitting for Hutchison -Go to Lane's and see his elegant & 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. Farmidies. They'll be in at Swan's in a few loe, 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 stock of Holiday goods ever brought 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 Fred Abraham has been heard sing- improvement in his building on Main ing softly to himself "I'm not the 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 The December session of DeKalb 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 Geo. E. Smith, the dentist, will who shot himself rather than suffer the pangs of indigestion. Husband-The fool! Why didn't he take De-Witt's Little Early Risers? I used to suffer as bad as he did before I commenced taking these little pills. FT 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 Paig 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 Interna tional Exposition to be held at Atlau at, Ga., Sept. 18th. to Dec. 31st., 1895, the C. M. & St. P. R'y will sell excurpleasing success to the originators and sion tickets at very low rates. Tickparticipants. A large crowd was pres ets 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 -Anyone who is suffering from con- his shirt sleeves offering everybody he stipation or indigestion, would do well met a choice Havana. And it was all to try Beggs' Little Giant Pills. They caused by the arrival of a baby boy at give perfect satisfaction. Sold and Steve's house, which he says is the guaranteed by Shaffer your druggist. finest looker in the block.

-Through the papers some have at this particular season of the year said that they have the best and fresh and Genoa young people are not est bread. We will not say who has a bit backward in enjoying their the best. We'll let the people decide.

The car of the John A. Salzer Seed itt was very pleasantly surprised by a Co., La Crosse. Wis., is making a trip number of her young friends. This is through the country and is attracting the second time they have invaded great attention. It was in Genoa yes terday and was visited by a large num "Billy" Heed's bravery was the ber of our people. Its lettering and means of diverting a possible calami- ornamental painting very well indity Tuesday. John Lembke's horse cate its purpose which is to advertise started to run away and before the South Dakota as an agricultural state equine had fully made up his mind, the C, M. & St. P R'y as its chief me-"Billy" had jumped on his neck, and dium of traffic and the John A. Salthree bystanders quickly subdued the zer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., in partic fractious animal. An admiring populular. The interior decorations of this lace greeted the bravery with many 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 here it would be advisable for the jan 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. great number of snow balls flying to ascertain if there is a certain W. A. On December 12th. will be 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 the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our mational finances. The reports of the needs of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties, and present such recommendations for the the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggests.

patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggests.

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

Neutrality with Reference to Cuba-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. Decided in Brazil's Favor.

The missions boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, referred to the president of the United States as arbitrator during the term of my predecessor, and which was submitted to me for determination, resulted in an award in favor of Brazil upon the historical and documentary evidence.

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

American republics.

Serious Domestic Condition in China.

Either as a result of a weak control by the central government over the previncial administrations, following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an overwhelmin 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 considered as a consider Serious Domestic Condition in China.

Good Effect of the American Commission. 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 suitable Chinesessort, 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. The energetic 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 tion of our citizens and redress for any wrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs or objects, po-litical or otherwise

Victor and Vanquished Grateful. 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 unhappy struggle and of the value of our aid in paving the way to their resumption of peaceful relations.

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 still remains to be given. Following the course justified by abundant precedents, 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 adduced in 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 in 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 realized, 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 government and people of 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 marvellous century of progress. I heartily recommend its acceptance, together with such legislation as will adequately provide for a flue representation of this government and its people on the occasion.

Injures Our Interests in Germany.

Our relation with the states of the Ger-The Waller Incident.

Injures 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; the influence 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 ruts, 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 froting in the ex-Injures Our Interests in Germany.

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.

Interests Affected.

The exports affected are largely American cattle and other food products, the reason assigned for unfavorable discrimination being that their consumption is 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 and wholesomeness of its exported food supplies as the United States nor 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. Without 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 reciprocal forbearance. 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. Behring Sea Affairs Unsatisfactory.

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 breath 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 exterminating slaughter 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 a more effective enforcement of existing regulations, as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to he absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the award, have been earnestly urged upon 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 receive, a lump sum of \$425,000 in full settlement of all British claums for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, was not 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 government, and I carnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this dees not meet with the favor of congress, it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound by every consideration of honor and g

of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative.

The Alaskan Boundary.

The completion of the reliminary 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 Idist meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias, 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 northwardly 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.

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 undertaken by the United States coast and goedetic survey in 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarters under British auspices are believed to give nearly coincident results; but these surveys have been independently conducted, 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 valley 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 at or near the junction of the boundary meridian with the Yukon and its tributaries. In these circumstances, it is expedient, and, indeed, imperative, that the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments in this new region be speedily determined. Her Britannic majesty's government has proposed a joint delimitation of the 141st meridian by an international commission of experts, which, if congress will authorize it and make the provisions therefor, can be accomplished with no unreasonable delay

Venezuelan Dispute. nade. The ascertainment of a given meridian

Venezuelan Dispute.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be 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. Venezuelan Dispute.

forth.

Monroe Doctrine Upheld.

The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that 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 area of 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 friends 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 Hawaili. Monroe Doctrine Upheld.

Relations with Hawaii.

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, imprisonment, or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, while denying protection to such as had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial-law though altering the forms of justice could not supersede justice itself 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 cases of certain Americans arrested and expelled by arbitrary order without formal charge or trial have had attention, and in some instances have been found to justify remonstrance and a claim for indemnity which Hawaii has not thus far conceded Padrone System Should Be Uprooted. 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 in 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 gracious 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 their cheapening competition in the fields of breadwinning toil brings them into collision with other labor interests.

Jupan Eulogized.

Japan has furnished abundant evidence of her vast gain in every trait and characteristic that constitutes a nation's greatness. 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 hatonal enlightenment and progressive character.

The Mosquito Affair.

In last year's message, I narrated at

confidence due 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, the Indians formally subjecting themselves to be governed by the general laws and regulations of the republic instead of by their own customs and regulations, and thus availing themselves of a privilege secured to them by the treaty between Nicaragua and Great Britain of January 28, 1860.

After this extension of uniform Nicaraguan administration to the Mosquito strip, the case of the British vice consultate, and of several of his countrymen, who had been summarily expelled from Nicaragua and treated with considerable indignity, provoked a claim by Great Britain upon Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity, which, upon Nicaragua's refusal to admit liability, was enforced by Great Britain. While the sovereignity and 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. A British naval force occupied without resistance the Pacific scaport of Corinto, but was soon after withdrawn upon the promise that the sum demanded would be paid.

The coronation of the carr of Russia of

Relations with Russia.

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

Correspondence is on foot touching the practice of Russian consuls within the jurisdiction of the United States to interrogate citizens as to their race and religious faith, and upon ascertainment thereof to deny to Jews authentication of passports or legal documents for use in Russia Inasmuch as such a proceeding imposes a disability, which in the case of succession to property in Russia may be found to infringe the treaty rights of our citizens and which is an obnoxious invasion of our territorial jurisdiction, it has elicited fitting remonstrance, the result of which it is hoped will remove the cause of com-

An Inconsistent Position.

In my last two annual messages I called the attention of the congress to the position we occupied as one of the parties to a treaty or agreement by which we became jointly bound with Englard and Germany to so interfere with the government and control of Samoa as in effect to assume the management of its affairs. On the 9th day of May, 1894, I transmitted to the senate a special message with accompanying documents giving information on the subject 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, in violation of the principles we profess, and 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 expression as will lead the way to our relief from obligations both irksome and unnatural.

The Revolution in Cuba. An Inconsistent Position.

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 continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists 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 country takes the predominant share, this fiagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympaihy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has venturous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this government 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 aid those 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 larger autonomy and 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 international relationship. The 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 should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relation to friendly sovereign states.

The Allianca Incident. Must Maintain a Position of Neutrality.

The Allianca Incident.

One notable instance of interference by Spain with passing American ships has occurred. On March 8, last, the Allianca while bound from Colon to New York, and following the customary track for vessels near the Cuban shore, but inside the three-mile limit, was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat. Protest was promptly made by theUnited 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, with full expression of regret and assurance of nonconcurrence of such just cause of complaint, while the offending officer was releved 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 slege, without formulating accusation, their release or trial has been insisted upon.

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 originally agreed upon in liquidation of the claim.

The Armenian Massacres.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued

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 spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences, naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women, who as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage, and in the legitimate per-The Armenian Massacres.

formance of their educational and re-ligious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf and their protection in per-son and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means with-

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 the limit of its duty. 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 fee, and we 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 is sued by the sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees.

By treaty several of the most powerful European powers have secured a right and have assurfied a duty, not only in behalf of their own citizens and in furtherance of their own interests, but as agents of the Christian world. Their right is to enforce such conduct of Turkish government as will restrain fanalcal brutality, and if this falls their duty is to so interfere as to insure against such dreadful occurrences in Turkey as have lately shocked civilization. The powers declare this right and this duty to be theirs alone, and it searnestly hoped that prompt and effective action on their part will not be delayed.

Needed Improvement in Consular Service. In view of the growth of our interests in foreign countries and the encouraging prospects for a general expansion of our commerce, the question of an improvement in the consular one of his recommendations, an executive order was issued on the 20th of September, 1855, by the terms of which it is provid

Mhcial Residences for Diplomats.

1 am thoroughly convinced that in addition to their salaries our ambassadors and ministers at foreign courts should be provided by the government with officers is comparatively small, and in most cases insufficient to pay, with other necessary expenses, the cost of maintaining household establishments in keeping with their important and delicate functions. The usefulness of a nation's diplomatic representative undeniably depends much upon the appropriateness of his surroundings, and a country like ours, while avoiding unnecessary glitter and show, should be certain that it does not suffer in its relations with foreign nations through parsimony and shabbiness in its diplomatic outfit Official Residences for Diplomats.

NATIONAL FINANCES. Cause and Cure of Bond Issues-Dire Ef-

Cause and Cure of Bond Issues—Dire Effect of Free Coinage.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the government unchecked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than 15 years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability, and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country. country
Review of Financial Legislation.

which forced this reckless scheme upon the country

Review of Financial Legislation.

The currency denominated United States notes, and commonly known as greenbacks, was issued in large volume during the late civil war and was intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost, if not all, the laws relating to them some provision was made contemplating their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to \$381,999,073.

Immediately after that date, and in January, 1875, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payments, by which the secretary of the treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was issued to national banks, to retire United States notes equal in amount to 30 per cent. of such additional national bank circulation until such notes were reduced to \$300,000,000. This law further provided that on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coln, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption, the secretary of the treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the government, but to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin, and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute.

In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement

ceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute.

In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes, another statute was passed forbidding their future cancellation and retirement. Some of them had, however, been previously redeemed and cancelled upon the issue of additional national bank circulation, as permitted by the law of 1875, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbidding further retirement was \$346,681,016.

Creation of the Reserve.

the time of the passage of the act forbidding further retirement was \$346,681,016.

Creation of the Reserve.

This was the condition of affairs on the 1st day of January, 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the redemption and retirement of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided. The government was put in the anomalous situation of owing to the holders of its notes, debts payable in gold on demand which could neither be retired by receiving such notes in discharge of obligations due the government, nor canceled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance.

In the meantime, and in July, 1890, an act had been passed directing larger govern mental monthly purchases of silver than had been required under previous laws, and providing that in payment for such silver

treasury notes of the United States should be issued, payable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. It was, however, declared in the act to be "The established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." In view of this declaration it was not deemed permissible for the secretary of the treasury to exercise the discretion in terms conferred upon him by refusing to pay gold these notes when demanded, because such discrimination in favor of the gold dollar the so-called parity of the two metals would be destroyed and grave and dangerous consequences would be precipitated by affirming or accentuating the constantly-widening disparity between their actual values under the existing ratio.

Cause of Depletion of the Reserve.

widening disparity between their actual values under the existing ratio.

Cause of Depletion of the Reservo.

It thus resulted that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1850 were necessarily treated as gold obligations, at the option of the holder. These notes on the 1st day of November, 1893, when the law compelling the monthly purchase of silver was repealed, amounted to more than \$155,000,000. The notes of this description now outstanding, added to the United States notes still undiminished by redemption or cancellation, 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 to deplete it.

Among the causes for this constant and uniform shrinkage in this fund may be mentioned the great falling off of exports under the operation of the tariff law untificently in force, which crippled our exchange of commodities with foreign nations and necessitated to some extent the payment of our balances in gold; the unnatural infusion of silver into our currency and the increasing agitation for its free and unlimited coinage, which have created apprehension as to our disposition or ability to continue gold payments; the consequent hoarding of gold at home and the stoppage of investments of foreign capital, as well as the return of our securities sold abroad; and the high rate of foreign exchange, which induced the shipment of our gold to be drawn against, as a matter of speculation.

Bond Issues Necessitated.

In consequence of these conditions, the

Bond Issues Necessitated.

In consequence of these conditions, the gold reserve on the 1st day of February, 1894, was reduced to \$65,438,377, having lost more than \$31,000,000 during the preceding nine months, or since April, 1893. Its replenishment being necessary, and no other manner of accomplishing it being possible, resort was had to the issue and sale of bonds provided for by the redemption act of 1875. Fifty millions of these bonds were sold, yielding \$58,633,295.71, which was added to the reserve fund of gold then on hand. As a result of this operation this reserve, which had suffered constant and large withdrawals in the meantime, stood on the 6th day of March, 1894, at the sum of \$107,446,802. Its depletion was, however, immediately thereafter so accelerated that on the 30th day of June, 1894, it had fallen to \$64,873,025, thus losing by withdrawals more than \$42,000,000 in five months, and dropping slightly below its situation when the sale of \$50,000,000 in bonds was effected for its replenishment.

This depressed condition grew worse, and on the 24th day of November, 1894, our gold reserve being reduced to \$7,609,701, it became necessary to again strengthen it. This was done by another sale of bonds, amounting to \$50,000,000, for which there was realized \$58,538,500, with which the fund was increased to \$111,142,021 on the 4th day of December, 1894. Bond Issues Necessitated.

Congress Refused to Act

Congress Refused to Act.

Again disappointment awaited the anxious hope for relief. In anticipation of impending trouble, I had on the 28th day of January, 1895, addressed a communication to the congress fully setting forth our difficulties and dangerous position, and earnestly recommending that authority be given the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest payable by their terms in gold, for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and also for the redemption and cancellation of outstanding United States notes and the treasury notes Issued for the purchase of silver under the law of 1890. This recommendation did not, however, meet with legislative approval.

Another Emergency.

1890. This recommendation did not, however, meet with legislative approval.

Another Emergency.

In February, 1895, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical. With a reserve perilously low and a refusal of congressional aid, everything indicated that the end of gold payments by the government was imminent. The results of prior bond issues had been exceedingly unsatisfactory and the large withdrawals of gold immediately succeeding their public sale in open market gave rise to a reasonable suspicion that a large part of the gold paid into the treasury upon such sales was promptly drawn out again by the presentation of United States notes or treasury notes and found its way to the hands of those who had only temporarily parted with it in the purchase of bonds, In this emergency, and in view of its surrounding perplexities, it became entirely apparent to those upon whom the struggle for safety was devolved not only that our gold reserve must, for the third time in less than 13 months, be restored by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high rate of interest and badly suited to the purpose, but that a plan must be adopted for their disposition promising better results than those realized on previous sales.

The Syndicate Agreement,

The Syndicate Agreement. The Syndiente Agreement,
An agreement was therefore made with
a number of financiers and bankers whereby it was stipulated that bonds described
in the resumption act of 1875 payable in
coin 30 years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and amounting to about \$62,000,000,
should be exchanged for gold, receivable
by weight, amounting to a little more than
\$65,000,000.

Thinks Disaster Was Averted.

Thinks Disaster Was Averted.

On the day this contract was made its terms were communicated to congress by a special executive message, in which it was stated that more than \$16,000,000 would be saved to the government if gold-bearing bonds bearing three per cent. Interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract. The congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this saving, the contract, unmodified, was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to \$107,571,230 on the \$10 the contract not only restored the reserve but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people,

Good Results Not Permanent. Good Results Not Permanent.

Good Results Not Permanent.

Though the contract mentioned stayed for a time the tide of gold withdrawal, its good results could not be permanent. Recent withdrawals have rduced the reserve from \$107,571,230 on the 8th day of July, 1895, to \$73,333,966. How long it will remain large enough to render its increase unnecessary is only matter of conjecture, though quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future are predicted in well-informed quarters. About \$16,000,000 has been withdrawn during the month of November. vember.
Situation Still Critical.

Situation Still Critical.

The foregoing statement of events and conditions develops the fact that after increasing our interest-bearing bonded indebtedness more than \$162,000,000 to save our gold reserve, we are nearly where we started, having now in such reserve \$79,-333,966, as against \$65,438,377 in February, 1894, when the first bonds were issued. On the 28th of January, 1895, it was reported by the secretary of the treasury that more than \$172,000,000 of gold had been withdrawn for hoarding or shipment during the year preceding. He now reports that from January 1, 1879, to July 14, 1890, a period of more than 11 years, only a little over \$28,000,000 was withdrawn, and that between July 14, 1890, the date of the passage of the law for an increased purchase of silver, and the 1st day of December, 1895, or within less than 5½ years, there was withdrawn nearly \$375,000,000, making a total of more than \$193,000,000 drawn from the treasury in gold since January 1, 1879, the date fixed in 1875 for the retirement of the United States notes. Nearly \$327,000,000

the gold thus withdrawn has been paid out on these United States notes; and yet every one of the \$346,00,000 is still uncanceled and ready to do service in future gold depletions. More than \$76,000,000 in gold has since their creation in 1890 been paid out from the treasury upon the notes given on the purchase of silver by the government; and yet the whole, amounting to \$155,000,000, except a little more than \$16,000,000 which have been retired by exchanges for silver at the request of the holders, remains outstanding and prepared to join their older and more experienced allies in future raids upon the treasury's gold reserve.

In other words, the government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes. When added to all this we are reminded that to carry on this astounding financial scheme the government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of \$90,500 000 in establishing a gold reserve, and of \$162, 315,400 in enforts to maintain it; that the annual interest charge on such bonded indebtedness is more than \$11,000,000; that a continuance in our present course may result in further bond issues, and that we have suffered or are threatened with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hoarding at home, a situation is exhibited which certainly ought to arrest attention and provoke immediate legislative relief.

Notes Should Be Retired.

I am convinced the only thorough and

Notes Should Be Retired.

I am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890. I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long-term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments, and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when with increased prosperity and resources they would be more easily met

Would Restore Confidence.

Would Restore Confidence Would Restore Confidence.

The increase of our bonded debt involved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles, the restored confidence at home, the reinstated faith in our monetary strength abroad, and the stimulation of every interest and industry that would follow the cancellation of the gold-demand obligations now afflicting us.

gold-demand obligations now afflicting us.

How to Fill the Vold.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes, amounting to probably less than \$486,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks. Though the aggregate capital of those now in existence amounts to more \$694,000,000, their outstanding circulation, based on bond security, amounts

capital of those now in existence amounts to more \$664,000,000, their outstanding circulation, based on bond security, amounts to only about \$180,000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay one per cent. tax on the circulation they issue.

I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their irculation should be reduced to one-four h of one per cent. which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the government incurs on their account. In addition, they should be allowed to substitute or deposit in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and treasury notes. The banks already existing, if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of law thus modified, could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to \$478,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the termination to the termination of the provisions of the provisions of law thus modified, outdissue circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to \$478,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal there might not be the necessity for

and exciting their sensitive imaginations.

Question of Quality. Not Quantity.

In our present predicament no gold is received by the government in payment of revenue charges, nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the treasury, when not in silver certificates, consist of United States notes and treasury notes issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the government in paying its current ordinary expenses, and its quantity in government possession does not in the least contribute toward giving us that kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone.

Would Destroy the Parity.

which is built on gold alone.

Would Destroy the Parity.

If it is said that these notes if held by the government can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is easy. The people draw gold from the treasury on demand upon United States notes and treasury notes, but the proposition that the treasury can on demand draw gold from the people upon them would be regarded in these days with wonder and amusement. And even if this could be done, there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it the next day or the next hour by the presentation of the notes they received in exchange for it. The secretary of the treasury might use such not taken from a surplus revenue to buy gold in the market. Of course, he could not do this without paying a premium. Private holders of gold, unlike the government, having no parity to maintain, would not be restrained from making the best bargain possible when they furnished gold to the treasury; but the moment the secretary of the treasury bought gold on any terms above par he would establish a general and universal premium upon it, thus breaking down the parity between gold and sliver which the government is pledged to maintain, and opening the way to new and serious complications. In the meantime the premium would not remain stationary, and the absurd spectacle might be presented of a dealer selling gold to the government, and with United States notes or treasury notes in his hand immediately clamoring for its return and a resale at a higher premium.

Besides the accumulation in the treasury

not therefore be safe to rely upon increased revenues as a cure for our present troubles.

To Maintain National Credit.

Bonds were issued to obtain gold for the maintenance of our national credit. As has been shown, the gold thus obtained has been drawn again from the treasury upon United States notes and treasury notes. This operation would have been promptly prevented if possible, but these notes having thus been passed to the treasury, they became the money of the government, like any other ordinary government funds, and there was nothing to do but to use them in paying government expenses when needed. At no time when bonds have been issued has there been any consideration of the question of paying the expenses of government with their proceeds. There was no necessity to consider that question. At the time of each bond issue we had a safe surplus in the treasury for ordinary operations, exclusive of the gold in our reserve. In February, 1894, when the first issue of bonds was made, such surplus amounted to over \$18,000,000; in November, when the second issue was made, it amounted to more than \$42,000,000, and in February, 1895, when bonds for the third time were issued, such surplus amounted to more than \$40,000,000. It now amounts to \$80,072,420.30. Besides all this, the secretary of the treasury had no authority whatever to issue bonds to increase the ordinary revenues or pay current expenses.

Silver Largely Responsible.

penses.

Although the law compelling an increased purchase of silver by the government was passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, withdrawals of gold from the treasury upon the notes given in payment on such purchases did not begin until October, 1891. Immediately following that date the withdrawals upon both these notes and United States notes increased very largely and have continued to such an extent that since the passage of that law there has been more than 13 times as much gold taken out of the treasury upon United States notes and treasury notes issued for silver purchases as was thus withdrawn during the 11½ years immediately prior thereto and after the 1st day of January, 1879, when specie payments were resumed. It is neither unfair nor unjust to charge a large share of our present tinancial perplexities and dangers to the operation of the laws of 1878 and 1890, compelling the purchase of silver by the government, which not only furnished a new treasury obligation upon which its gold could be withdrawn, but so increased the fear of an overwhelming flood of silver and a forced descent to silver payments that even the repeal of these laws did not entirely cure the evils of their existence.

While I have endeavored to make a plain

that even the repeal of these laws did not entirely cure the evils of their existence.

A Hazardous Experiment.

While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity, and to suggest a way, which leads to a safer financial system. I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now treatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend thatour mints shall at once be thrown open to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of both gold and silver of full legal-tender quality, regardless of the action of any other government, and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for 100 cents worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard, and only 50 cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

Opposed to Our Own Experience.

Opposed to Our Own Experience.

Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of sixteen to one would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, propose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and, what is far more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual experiences.

Twice in the recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver. Under an act of congress passed in 1878 the government was required for more than 12 years to expend annually at least \$24,000,000 in the purchase of silver buildon for coinage. The act of July 14, 1880, in a still bolder effort increased the amount of silver the government was compelled to purchase, and forced it to become the buyer annually of \$4,000,000 ounces, or practically the entire product of our mines. Under both laws silver rapidly and steadily declined in value.

In the light of these experiences, which

Dire Effect of Free Coinage.

In the light of these experiences, which accord with the experiences of other nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an act of congress could now bridge an inequality of 50 per cent. between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country, which has less than one-seventh of the silver money in the world, could by its action alone raise not only our own but all silver to its lost ratio with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by the free coinage of silver at a ratio differing widely from actual relative values would be the signal for the complete departure of gold from our circulation, the immediate and large contraction of our circulating medium, and a shrinkage in the real value and monetary efficiency of all other forms of currency as they settled to the level of silver monometallism.

Must Maintain the Single Standard. Dire Effect of Free Coinage.

breaking down the parity between gold and silver which the government is pledged to maintain, and opening the way to new and serious complications. In the meantime the premium would not remain stationary, and the absurd spectacle might be presented of a dealer selling gold to the government, and with United States notes or treasury notes in his hand immediately clamoring for its return and a resale at a higher premium.

Would He Unjust Taxation.

Besides the accumulation in the treasury of currency of any kind exacted from the people through taxation is justly regarded as an evil, and cannot proceed far without a vigorous protest against an unjustifiable retention of money from the business of the country, and a denunciation of a scheme of taxation which proves itself to be unjust when it takes from the earnings and incomes of the citizens money so much in excess of the needs of government support that large sums can be gathered and kept in the treasury. Such a condition has heretofore in time of surplus revenue led the government to restore currency to the people by the purchase of its unmatured bonds at a large premium, and by a large increase of its deposits in national banks, and we easily remember that the abuse of treasury accumulation has furnished a most persuasive argument in favor of legislation radically reducing our tariff taxation.

Far Overcomes Sentlment.

It was when the stock of gold began Must Maintain the Single Standard.

its unmatured bonds at a large premium and by a large increase of its deposits in national banks, and we easily remember that the abuse of treasury accumulation has furnished a most persuasive argument our tariff taxation.

Fear Overcomes sentiment.

It was when the stock of gold began religibly to fall that fright supervened are our securities held abroad were resemed for sale, and debts owed abroad other unfavorable indications caused restlations. Thereupon the general state of our funds, exclusive of gold, became also immaterial to them, and they, too, drew gold from the treasury for hoarding against all contingencies. This is plainly shown by

On the Other Side of the World. On the other side of the world, my dear, There's a land that is free from care; often the laughter and seldom the

tear;
And virtue is treasured there.
Discarded are dogmas for brotherly love,
And truth is a banner unfurled,
While justice and mercy go hand in

On the other side of the world.

On the other side of the world, my dear, There's a sky that is golden-hued; And its brilliant dome, with its stars so clear. With darkness is never imbued.

There's hope in the atmosphere there, my

And despair from its foothold is hurled, And charity e'en to the lowest is shown— On the other side of the world. On the other side of the world, my dear,
I have sought for this vale of peace,
Where the din of life and its gibe and jeer
In the ears of the weary will cease;
But always I hear as I ask the way—
And the lips of the speaker are curled—
"You will find Utopia, so they say,
On the other side of the world."

Arthur Chapman in Chiang Dearly

-Arthur Chapman, in Chicago Record. WITHOUT FOOD OR SLEEP.

The Torturous Trial of Miss Callie Hummel.

Doctors Said She Had Chronic Trouble of the Stomach and Could Not Be Cured-She Has Now Recovered Her Good Health and Spirits and the Neighbors Say It's a Miracle.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind. The editor of the New Era had heard that Miss Callie Hummel, of Sunman, Ripley Co., Indiana, had been cured of a severe case of chronic stomach trouble and dyspepsia. As the story sounded almost improbable we determined to learn the truth of the matter, and went to Sunman the other day for that purpose. We called on Miss Hummel and found her to be a beautiful and charming young lady still in her teens and quite intelligent. The glow of perfect health appeared on her ruddy cheeks, and she was not the least disinclined to re-

teens and quite intelligent. The glow of perfect health appeared on her ruddy cheeks, and she was not the least disinclined to relate her marvelous experience:

"I had stomach trouble and dyspepsia nearly all my life," she said, in her pleasant way, "and the older I got the worse it grew on me and the more severe it became. I could cat searcely anything and sleep was a rarity with me, my trouble was so painful. Afterdoctoring with my physician here for several years, he failed to do me any good beyond the reach of medical aid, I went to Cincinnati where I was treated by the ablest physicians without the least success. Discouraged and distressed, I returned home and began trying the many different medicines which I saw advertised, but not one did me the least noticeable good. My troubles steadily grew worse, and, in almost unbearable misery, I became sadly despondent and grow pale and thin as a skeleton for want of sleep and food, but neither could I enjoy. My mother saw an article about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and their marvelous cures and they were a God-send to me. I had lost all faith in medicine and had given up all hope of recovery, grim death staring me in the face. She wouldn't let me rest, however, till I had tried a box of the Pink Pills. With the first box I began to feel better, my appetite was partially restored and I could sleep. Within a short time I had taken some seven or eight boxes an FI was, as you see me to-day, in perfect health, and able to sleep soundly enough, with an appetite that I can eat almost anything without reluctance. If eel that I owe everything to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and do not hesitate to recommend them through your paper to suffering humanity. I carnestly recommend them for building up the blood, for they proved a great wonder for that in my case."

Such was the wonderful story as told by Miss Hummel herself.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from

"Well.!" exclaimed Dobson, as a hen carefully stopped aside, instead of turning around and scuttling across the front of his bicycle. "That's the first sensible hen I ever saw." "Probably it's a new hen,"

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 750.

ever saw." "Probably it's a resaid his friend.—Harper's Bazar.

THE MARKETS.

1112 111711112		
NEW	YORK.	Dec. &
LIVE STOCK-Steers	\$3 75	@ 4 50
Sheep		@ 3 00
11088	. 4 00	@ 4 25
FLOUR-Winter Patents	. 3 50	@ 3 70
City Mill Patents		@ 4 35
WHEAT-No. 2 Red		1/2 O 6TM
No. 1 Hard		/B(Q) 674
CORN-No. 2	351	1/2 (Q) 3.5 4
December	. 345	% @ 31%
OATS-No. 2	. 222	4@ 23
PORK - Mess	. 9 50	
LARD-Western Steam BUTTER-Western Cr'm'y	5 671	
Western Dalry	11	
EGGS	21	
CHICAGO.		Ch es
CATTLE - Beeves		@ 5 15
Stockers and Feeders	. 2 25	@ 3 60 @ 3 70
Cows Texas Steers	2 90	
HOGS - Light	3 35	@ 3 50 @ 3 55
Rough Packing	3 30	@ 3 40
SHEEP	1 75	@ 3 40
SHEEP BUTTER - Creamery	. 11	@ 2314
Dairy	. 77	@ 20 T
Packing Stock		6@ 12
EGGS Fresh	. 15	@ 21
BROOM CORN (per ton)	. 20 00	₹50 00 m
POTATOES (per bu.)	. 15	@ 23
FORK - Mess	.7623	
LARD - Steam	. 5 30	@ 5 35
FLOUR-Spring Patents		@ 3 50
Spring Straights	. 2 65	@ 2 90
Winter Patents Winter Straights	. 3 00	@ 3 50
winter Straights	. 3 00	@ 3 20
GRAIN-Wheat, December.	56	@ 5614
Corn, No. 2		8@ 261/s
Oats, No. 2	. 18	@ 181/4

Rye, No. 2.
Barley, Good to Choice...
MILWAUKEE.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Sp'g...
Corn, No. 3.
Oats, No. 2 White...
Rye, No. 1.
Barley, No. 2.
PORK—Mess.
LARD.
ST. LOUIS. CATTI.E—Native Steers...
Texas...
HOGS.
SHEEP.

36 W

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LITTLE Freddy (to his elder brother, for the seventh time)—"Are you asleep, Tom?"
Tom—"If you don't shut up, I'll lick you good. How the dickens do you suppose I can say my prayers when you are yelling at me all the time? You've got as much sense as a last year's bird nest."

Great Reduction in Time to California.

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 without change, and all meals en route are served in Dining cars. Daily Tourist Sleeping car service is also maintained by this line between Chicago and 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. Through trains leave Chicago for California at 6:00 p. m. and 10:45 p. m. daily, after arrival of trains of connecting lines from the East and South. Great Reduction in Time to California.

For detailed information concerning rates, routes, etc., apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address:

W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

THERE are such things as adorable faults and insupportable virtes.—Fliegende Blaet-

IT BEATS THEM ALL.

24 flours Chicago to Atlanta Via Cincincinnati, Kentucky Blue Grass Region and Chattanooga.

and Chattanooga.

The popular Big Four Route has, in connection with the Queen & Crescent, and Southern Railway, established a fast schedule between Chicago and Atlanta; leaving Chicago at 12 o'clock noon, arriving at Atlanta at 12 o'clock noon the next day. This is by far the best and quickest line from Chicago and the Northwest to Atlanta and the South. Send for time cards rates, etc., to J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., 234 Clark street, Chicago.

"Is your boy of a destructive nature?"
"Indeed he is. He's breaking silence all day long."—Harper's Bazar.

Atlanta and the South.

Atlanta and the South.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. will during the time of the Exposition at Atlanta Sept. 18, to Dec. 31, 1895, offer exceptionally fine service between Chicago and the South. A low rate ticket will be sold, and through cars run to all southern points. This is 55 miles the shortest route to Atlanta, Chattanooga and the South.

For guide to Atlanta and the Exposition address C. W. Humphrey, Northwestern Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or City Ticket Office. 230 Clark St., Chicago, Charles L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Chicago

As I GROW old more dross than gold
Appears in life's alloy;
And buckwheat cakes don't seem as big
As when I was a boy.

—N. Y. Journal.

To California.

Study all time cards and you will find no railroad carrying tourist cars make as quick time as the Phillips Rock Island Excursions. One hour and thirty minutes quicker time than any other route Chicago to Les Angeles

quicker time than any other to to Los Angeles.

A. Phillips & Co. have carried over 125,000 patrons to and from California. Why? Because every well-posted California traveler understands Phillips has the best regulated tourist system.

JNO. NEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago, III.

The Favorite Route to Fiorida.

Why not, when going to Florida.

Why not, when going to Florida, take advantage of the opportunity of going via St.

Louis, making but one change of ears en route and that in the grand St. Louis Enion Station, the largest in the world, and thence take the St. Louis & Cairo Short Line, the "Holly Springs Route" to Florida. Through Sleepers to Jacksonville, Low Rates, Liberal Limits with stop over privileges und Fast Time. Address

Geo. F. Lary.

GEO. F. LARY,
General Passenger Agent,
St. Louis, Mo.

If we must accept fate, we are not less compelled to assert liberty, the significance of the individual, the grandeur of duty, the power of character.—Emerson.

@\$@\$@\$@\$@\$@\$@\$@\$@\$@\$@\$@\$ hump?

It's the feature of the DELONG Pat. Hook and

Eye. No matter how you twist and turn, it holds the eye in place.

Sand two cent stamp with name and ad dress, and we will mail you Mother Goose in new civilien -condaining ten color plates; ten black and while pictures; and lots of lively



"No Foolin."

ST. JACOBS OIL DOES NOT "FOOL 'ROUND"; WORK ON PAIN AND DRIVES IT OUT AND "SHUTS

O IT OFF" FROM RETURNING. THAT'S BUSINESS.

Distasteful

to every woman-wash-day and housecleaning time with their grim attendants; "aching back," "low spirits,"
"tired to death," "worn out," "out of
sorts." Why don't you get rid of these things? Use: Pearline. There are directions on each package that will show you the latest, safest, quickest,

and best ways of washing. The wonderful success of Pearline (used and talked of by millions of women) —that alone ought to move you to try it.

And then a trial means continued use.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE THE CENTURY
ILLUSTRATED

MONTHLY

MAGAZINE CHRISTMAS NUMBERS

OF "THE CENTURY"?

The most beautiful issue of a magazine that one can imagine. It contains the famous pictures by the great French artist, Tissot, illustrating THE LIFE OF CHRIST,

pictures which when they were exhibited in Paris many people wept over, some making the rounds of the rooms containing them on their knees. Read the article that accompanies the pictures. On every news-stand, 35 cents. You can subscribe for a year beginning with November (first number of the volume) for \$4.00, and for \$1.00 more you can have all the numbers of the past twelve months containing the first part of the Napoleon Life. The Century Co., Union Square, New York. Some of the second seco

> EICHT PAPER DOLLS . . . FOR ONE WRAPPER OF . . .

PEPSIN

Send us two two-cent stamps for postage. These dolls have changeable heads. No two dolls dressed alike. ADAMS & SONS CO., Sand Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., Madison Street, Chicago, III.

THE FERTILE SOUTH—PARE BEST. Are you, where you are? Write A. J. ROOKS, Sect'y, Somerville, Fayette Co., Tenn.

ASTHINA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE THE DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE THE DR. TAFT BROS. JI. CO., ROUIRSTER, N. FREE OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

WICS for Masquerance and the Stage, 75 cts. 1, \$1.
Beards 40 cts. Stage Make-ups. Tricks and
Beveltles, Catalogue free. CHAS. MARSHALL, Lockport, N.Y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this



THE GENOA ISSUE.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS BY GEO. E. SISLEY & CO.

Per Year	\$1.50
Timaldin odrance	M1 25

ours next year.

the latter means.

in what was, politically.

session of the legislature.

day.

wonderful growth.

ANOTHER candidate for chilly was not "the wonderful one hoss shay notoriety has sprung up in the however.) In 1845 Hix mill was the person of Prof. Dyche, of Kansas, ery was built in the eastern part of Co., New York or Chicago, who will shortly start for the elu- the township and operated five years. him so that an inquisitive people age came at five cents

NEVER in the history of Illi-John R. Tanner. His candidacy on section 35. is too much on the order of "the esting stories that will be told of piongreat I am" and that kind of work eer life when the association becomes ers of Illinois.

Hill has been cancelled, but one are collected and they will prove of in engagement satisfying that gen-Saturday's meeting were H. G. Vantleman that the West had no dederburg, James Sivwright, Ira Bixler. pay eisewhere. Why do it? sire to hear Tammany's mouth A. J. Miller, M. L. Worcester. D. B, piece. While humiliating to his Arbuckle, H. M. Bacon, S. D. Whit- Parlor and pride, it speaks well for an inteli- ney, A. E. Hix, J. W. Foster and H. F gent western people. He would held on Saturday, December 14th and command better attention in the it is hoped that more w'll avail them where the clarion voiced caller would properly introduce him for to remain as such until successors are what he is.

THERE has never yet been a native born Illinoian 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 ex- Pitcher's Castoria. ccutive born in the state. Northern Illinoissh all and will be with Winter Tourist Rates Via The him to a county and the closer convention time approaches the in years past, to be Sustained, A. Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee vant.—Geneva Republican.

A Grand Success.

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 It will only cost a matter of those who had not attended the othfour hundred million or therea- er meetings. It is not expected that typewriters, lifts and lightning-rods. bouts to run this government of it will be neccessary to hold many more neetings if the interest is not ety, science and the theory of evoluallowed to lag. Many exceeding in- tion. It is good to take a careful look THERE will be no monkeying beresting incidents were related in backward into the days when these with the tariff at this session of connection with early life in this town boasted products of our ninteenthship. "Grif" Vanderburg was the century civilization did not exist, if Congress, for Speaker Reed has principal parrator of Saturday's only to be reminded that these are not so ordained, and you know what meeting and from him much inform- life nor any considerable part of it. ation was gleaned that will be prised Alvan F. Sanborn, in December Lipvery highly by those who know King- PINCOT's. FRANK HILLS, of Sycamore, is ston only as she now is and also by a candidate for the Supreme the older settlers. He stated that he Court clerkship of the northern was born in Chemung Co., New York Illinois district. Frank is thor- and removed to Loraine county, Ohio oughly competent to fill the office at the age of two and a half years. He came to DeKalb county in 1845, and possesses enough friends to settling in Kingston township in 1846, settling on sections 32 and 33 which he took from the government. At JUST think of it, it all the that time the nearest neighbor was northern states there are not a Henry Cook and the noarest post office dozen democratic members of the Kingston precinct, which was prehouse of representatives, while sided over by George H. Hill. The in the southern states there are was at Newburgh, and the nearest 33 republicans. He who cares for market for the produce was at Chifigures will find a vast upheaval cago. The farmers were paid 50 cents a bushel for wheat, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hundred for dressed pork and from \$1 THE candidacy of State Sena- to \$1.50 per hundred for dressed beef. tor Homer S. Aspinwall for state The price paid for corn and oats was auditor on the Republican ticket grain to Chicago. The farmers were will meet with the hearty approv- paid 16 cents a bushel for hauling the al of his many friends. He is a wheat to that place. After the railgifted gentleman and gained road was buill to St. Charles in 1849, great popularity during the last that city became the market. Soon videre and that village became the THE gubernatorial contest has nearest market. The schools in Kingston township at that time were the narrowed down to Hopkins and Saums and Arbuckle schools, while in Tanner. The former is the Mayfield were the Pleasant Hill and choice of the people, while the Brush Point schools, Preaching serlatter is backed by the political vices were held in the Saums school house as early as 1846. The first rering. The latter has now all the proof that the hardy pioneers ever resupport he can expect, while the cieved from one of these early Methoformer is gaining friends every dist circuit riders was for chopping wood on the Sabhath (but his efforts seemed to be in vain.) "Grif" became THERE are ten thousand more a subscriber to the Chicago Democrat applicants for relief by the desti- in 1856 but he rather repented and tute of Chicago than there was left Democracy, uniting his forces Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke last year. Is this to be charged never since regretted the change. to the effects of a democratic ad- About the close of the "forties" he ministration or to Chicago's purchased his first reaper, and in 1855 To-Bac, the harmless, guarenteed tobacco habit he became the possessor of a buggy, some parts of which he has yet, (this the nicotine poison, makes weak mengain strength was not "the wonderful one has shay vigor and manhood. You run no physical or finan

sive north pole. It is hoped that he The first store was run in Kingston will find it and bring it back with by Albert Roule. At that time post- Carpets not paid until recieved the price was can see what kind of a thing it is. 10 cents. The first banking institu- em. Give me half a chance and I or fat I can suit you all. tion was conducted by Wm. Hunt of can suit you. I have some unus-Sycamore about 1850. The farmers all ually handsome patterns in Indidate for governor been so solid- when they located. The first meet-

This is only one of the highly inter-throw away that much. Why? will not be tolerated by the vot- thoroughly organized. It is the intention of "Mark" Cole who is the originator of the scheme to have the stories THE lecture tour of David B. printed in book form when enough Branch. The next meeting will be

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

Children Cry for

North-western Line.

The North-western Line is now sel- to select from, at bottom prices. stronger will the fact come to the ling excursion tickets at greatly repeople of this state that he is an duced rates to the health and pleasideal candidate. Young, clean, ure resorts of California. Floridr, Texvigorous and with no promises to as, Mexico New Mexico, Arkansas, keep or no combinations, formed Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, North J. Hopkins stands entirely on his and Alabama. For tickets and full record as a man and a public ser- information apply to agents Chicago and Northwestern Ry.

In The Fourteenth Century.

Somehow in spite of all these seam y 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 cigars and Charity Organization Soci-

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 rate 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.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Bucklens Arnica Salve

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

Your Life Away.

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates cial risk, as No--To--Bac is sold by druggists ey however.) In 1845 Hix mill was the erywhere under a guarentee to cure or money re nearest mill and in 1852 Ball's distill- funded, Book free, Address Sterling Remedy

identical thing quoted in Chicago ly opposed by the press as is ing house was built in 1858 and located for 59c. It's only a small thing but then why go 60 miles to

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

Bed Room Sets

dime museums of the country selves of the opportunity of attending find my stock right up to date The following officers were chosen 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

I have a large stock of picture frames and moulding for you

When you are in trouble with window glass send for me.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

OTHERS, Do You Know that Paregorle, 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 is 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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Jnderwear

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.

You want 'em and I've got you will find the prices VERY LOW and whether your purse be slim

In Yarns we are showing the latest shades in Coral nois politics has a republican can- had their pick of government land grain for 55c, you'll see the same Saxony, Spanish and German Knitting.

John Lembke

Properly Demonstrated!

Nearly every housewife in Genoa and vicinity took advantage of

If you'll only look it up you'll Our Pure Food Exhibit,

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

you'll save money by buying of If You're Not Already a Customer

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

Genoa's Leading Grocer.

Geo. E. Smith, ..DENTIST ...

wisit Genoa on the first Tuesday Fore-

A. M. HILL, M. D. Office over Lane's jewelry store. Hours, 6:30 to 8 p. m., 12:30 to 2 p. m. Residence on State st. Calls promptly attended day or night.

C. H. MORDOFF M. D., Office and Residence South Side of Main Street

Office Hours-1 to 3p. m.; 6:30 to 8 p. m.

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 Dentiet. 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 voung 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 Merrit, N. G.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.
Genoa Camp No. 163, meets every second
and fourth Thursday night. J. H. VanDresser, 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 Wylde, Sec.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Resuce Post No. 478. Meets on Fisrt Tuesday of each month. H. H. Slater, Commander Geo. Johson, Adjutant.

K NIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES. Genoa Tent No. 44, Meets every other Saturday night in Stater'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.

WNIGHTS OF THE GLOBE. GENOA Garrison No. 56, meets in regular session on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. E H Laue, Adj E H. BURINGTON, Revl Estate Agency and Collections, Blue Springs, Neb. Both farm and city property for sale and rent OfficeBaringer Blk. 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.

Residence over H. R. Patterson's.

C. F. DUTTON,

- - Genoa, Ill.

DR. BILLI'GS

DENTALPARLOR8

~- IN~-

BANK BUILDING, GENOA

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. A SPECIALTY.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

Buckman & CONTARCTORS AND BUILDERS.

Kirkland,

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

• PROMPT ATTENTION.

SATISFACTION - GUARANTEED.

G. C. ROWAN AND EUGENE OLMSTEAD.

The Farmer' Mutual,

KINGSTON ILL.,

Think Tesis Fraudulent.

The ice and milk shippers hereanated against.

milk in Chicago, and his milk was work a perfectly well man. He says frequently condemed. Surpervisor he owes his present good health to the Mann owns farms in Burlington, and use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and arranged with Mix to take witnesses knows it to be the best in the world and milk three cows who gave a large for Lung trouble. Trial bottles free placed in a can and it was guarded by Shaffer's, Kingston. the witnesses from that time until it was in the hands of the milk inspect- plus ultra, and on Thanksgiving Day, or. It was pronounced adulterated and warrants were issued for Mr. Mix. with skaters. So far there is no re-He then presented the sworn state- port of anyone being introduced to ment of the witnesses who had seen the cows milked and watching the can erous ice. until it had been inspected. The case was dropped and Mix has not been annoved since.

the best hotels in that section. In speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy Major Picton 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 dysintery. 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 unqualified 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 Cure. This will relieve all annoyanher horse became unmanageable and ces, cure the most severe cough and overturned the cutter, dragging her give you rest and health. Can you some distance. She recieved slight afford to do without it? FT Robininjuries, and will be confined to her son, Genoa and L C Shaffer, Kinghouse 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. FT Robinson, Genoa and L C Shaffer. Kingston.

Novelist Howells wastes considerable space in Harper's Weekly discussing the proper pronounciation of 'girl." If it's a Genoa girl she is invariably pronounced all right.

Coughing irritates the delicate organs and aggravates the disease. Instead of waiting, try One Minute Cough Cure. It helps at once, making expectoration easy, reduces the soreness and inflamation. Every one likes it. F T Bobinson, Genoa and L C Shaffer, Kingston.

ESTIMATES cheerfully given on tral Railroad has a view of extending It met with so much success that he all classes of work in my line. their line from Colvin Park to Mil- found it necessary to order more, and waukee by way of Relyidere. 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. and H R Fuller Kingston. 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 buildwas insured for \$1800 and the furniture 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 CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK 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 headache. For Malaria and Liver trouble they have been proved invaluable. They are guarenteed to be perfectly Riddle, 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 bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold F T Illinois. Robinson, Genoa; L C Shaffer, King-

Rabbits are not very plentiful in the thickets this year although rab-Orders by Mail Will Receive string of those birds makes an entry into town in the hands of some hunter

> In suffering with piles, it will interest you to know that De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. This medicine is a specific for all complaints of this character, and if instructions (which are simple) are car- Men so Eoy's ried out, a cure will result. We have tested this in numerous cases, and always with like results. It never fails. Which he is Selling Very Cheap. F T Robinson, Genoa and L C Shaffer, Lingston

Your Boy Wont Live A Month

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St bouts, says the Elgin Daily Courier, South Gardner, Mass., was told by the n of each month. Special attention given have little faith in the sincerity or doctors. His son had Lung trouble, to metal plate work, Crown and Bridge work correctness of the analyses made of following Typhoid Malaria, and he and regulating Teeth. Over Ten years exper- either product by the Chicago health spent three hundred and seventy-five ience. Office, City Hotel, Hours 8,30 to 11,30 department. They feel that for rea-dollars with doctors, who finally gave sons other than the public good that him up, saying: "Your boy wont live they are often persistently discrimi- a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored Ira J. Mix is the largest retailer of him to health and enabled to go to quantity each. Their product was at FT Robinson's, Genoa and L C

Skating the past week has been ne the "Kishwauk" was literally covered the "drink," by venturing on treach-

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 Major C. T. Picton is manager of Caddo, Ind. Ter., Banner, when his the State Hotel, at Denison, Texas, little girl, two years of age was threatened with a severe attack of croup. Hasays: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor, but as our family physician was out of town I purchased a hottle of Champerlain's Cough Remedy, 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 Wednesday evening. December 18th. at half past seven. Free to everybody.

> No excuse for sleepless nights when you can procure One Minute Cough

Taking effect Dec. 1st. 1895 all railroads west of Chicago will make extra charge for checking bicycles and haby 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. P T Robinson, Genou 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 anniversary.

In 1892 Mr. A. L. Coldwater, who ownes 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, It is rumored that the Illinois Cen- ordered a supply for his customers. That 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 FT Robinson, Genoa

> 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 standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.



Dear - in - Mind THAT

WM. SHERER

Carries a Fine Line of

SHOES

Let him repair your old shoes.

'Twould Never Have Been.

They met, they smiled, they wept, they loved, He called her Jane, she call him Thomas-A richer man rode down the winding lane,

And Tom brought suit for breach of promise. Now all young men take warning pray,

And profit by the experience of Thomas, So quickly to H. H. Slater's, hie your way-And there buy her present for Xmas.

Nothing in This World

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Section 1	DECEMBER—1895.						
4	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
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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 Dartford, 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 mer-

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

chants in Philadelphia, failed for \$100,-

Thomas . ewis, aged 70, of Bell county, Ky., committed suicide by hanging because Nora Bellew, a 14-year-old givl. 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 motocycle contest in Chicago over a 54-mile course for purses amounting to \$5,000 was won by the Charles L. Duryea gasoline motocycle of Springfield, Mass., which made the distance in

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, jury on counts charging murder.

The report that Harry Hayward had confessed ir Minneapolis to the murder of Catherine Ging was said to be un-

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 man-

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 Canterberg, W. Va.

ng 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

At Nashville, Tenn., John S. Johnson lowered the one-mile flying start bicygle 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 McGahev. 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

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 of 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 har bors was \$18,812,517. He says that the condition of our seacoust 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 Slay man and Philip Slayman and Sadie Coorman 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 Stemler 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. Enoth, 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 can celed all future engagements and re turned 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 umong 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 re-

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

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,-

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 con-

sul at Antigua, Colombia, died of vellow fever. It was said that the Hawaiian gov-

ernment 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

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. 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 let-

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, \$15,869,327.

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 Amer-

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

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

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 \$177,406,386. 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 Const 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 30,1896, are stated as \$52,987,780.44, the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 80, 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 'aw is now given as 2,126 total officers and 25,706 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 Post Exchanges.

The receipts from the 73 post exchanges in operation were \$1,518,455, the expenses \$1,189,233, leaving a balance of \$329,222, of which \$25,837 were returned as dividends. Many of the exchanges now have ibraries, symnasiums, 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

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.

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 \$1,095,952.39 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.

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 33 officers, six more than in the previous year, were permanently detailed at state healquaiters, and 43 states secured for temporary duty the services of army officers. State champinents of troops were held by 22 states, to which 25 additional officers were assigned as instructors and inspectors. as instructors and inspectors.

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 steadly 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 35.638, of whom 23,723 were capable military duty. military duty.

Sea-Coast Defenses.

In your annual message transmitted to congress in December, 1886, attention was congress in December, 1886, attention was directed to the urgent necessity for seacoast 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 effectual resistance against the armored ships and steel guns and mortars of modern construction which may tars of modern construction which may threaten the cities on our coasts is so ap-parent 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 try 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 Endicott 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 gun and 16 12-inch mortars, San Francisco has one 12-inch gun and 16 12-inch mortars, and Boston has 16 12-inch mortars, and

inch mortars, and Boston has 16 12-inch mortars in position.

The report of the chief of engineers, for-warded herewith, exhibits in death 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 priations on the first day of September last was \$12,686,880.59.

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 prob-able 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 as important, to be carried out as soon as practicable.

Record and Pension Office. The records of the personnel of the revolu-

tionary army, on which work was begun in September, 1894, 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 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,-075 were pension cases. The approaching completion of the index-record card system has permitted a reduction of 50 clerks tem has permitted a reduction of 50 cierks 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 other respects, who are certainly monomother 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 but 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 bout, 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.

Schiller Theater.

Forthree 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 PHLES for constitution 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) atyour druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes. THE sun does not shine for a few trees and bowers, but for the wide world's joys.
—Simms.

A DRESS does not make a woman, but often breaks a man.—Texas Siftings.

PISO'S CURE IS A WONDERful Cough medicine.—MIS. W. PICKERT, Van Sielen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

What is done cannot be undone, especially if it is a hard boiled egg.—Texas Siftings. CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

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. 250.

The Greatest Medical Discovery

of the Age. 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 be-

ing 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. the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-

time. Sold by all Druggists. REST IN THE WORLD.





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

THE AERMOTOR CO, does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a

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





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 vellow 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 blem-

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 countryhouse. 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 at hastily-arranged luncheons and teas in the private rooms of hote s; sometimes, when Mrs. Ambrose was suddenly called away, at Jim's own rooms. Sometimes they adventured to queer suburban restaurants.

self 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 plicity. Then once or twice Jim was late at their interviews. He seemed indifferent and preoccupied. manner stung Rosalys into impatient | considerable encouragement! utterance at the end of a meeting in girls would not have come out again 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

your side," he answered caustically. freedom means to man!"

difficulty in keeping back her tears. But she took refuge in sullenness.

"Unfortunately we san't undo our folly!" she murmured. "You will have to make the best of it as well as I. I birth. suppose the awakening to a sense of idiocy was bound to come sooner or people met once more amid their old later. But-I didn't think it would surroundings. Perhaps their enforced come so soon. Jim, look at me! Are absence from one another gave at first you really angry? Don't for God's sake some zest to their reunion. Jim was

go and leave me like this!"

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."

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 often we had better write, and so on. loveliness, now all his own, failed to

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. 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 Jim glanced at her straight profile 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

They sat down in an arbor made of

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

arouse the old emotions. He simply | rustic logs which overlooked the mere. contemplated her approvingly from an artistic point of view. They had reached the gateway, and

she placed her hand on his arm.

began somehow to lose a little of their To-day is Tuesday. Shall it be Frilooking like tufts of white fur.

don on Thursday for a day or two. I'll round critically. write, dear. Let me call a hansom."

and a smile that hovered on sorrow, left him and drove away towards Belgravia.

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, Rosalays. 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 daughter in all good faith and sim- ashamed, and now you don't attempt to disguise your weariness of me!"

It was Jim's turn to lose his temper His now. "You forget that you gave me 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 myself for behaving as I do!" that he had been betrayed in speaking "The renunciations are not all on as no man of kindly good feeling could speak. He made a tardy, scarcely gra-You forget all that the loss of his cious apology, and they parted. A few days afterwards he wrote a letter full Her heart swelled, and she had great 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

In August this pair of disappointed at times tender, and like his former was walking slowly towards the self; Rosalys, if sad and subdued, less how or other, that I have been up here ing treachery by armed from

The woodwork had been left rough within, and dusty spider webs hung in the crevices; here and there the bark had fallen away in strips; above, on "Good-by. When shall we next meet? | the roof, there were clumps of fungi,

"This is a sunless, sad sort of "I am afraid I must go out of Lon- you have chosen," he said, looking

The boughs had grown so thickly in She thanked him in a cold voice the foreground that the glittering again, and with a last handshake margin of water was hardly percepti-



JIM GLANCED AT HER STRAIGHT PROFILE.

ble between their interlacing twigs, and no visible hint of a human habitation was given, though the rustic shelter had been originally built with the view of affording a picture que glimpse of the handsome old brick house, wherein the Ambroses had lived for some three centuries.

"You might have found a more lively scene for what will be, perhaps, our last interview for years," Jim went on. "Are you really going so soon?" she asked, passing over the complaint.

sullen and reproachful than she had 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

'How dare you!" said the girl. "For God's sake leave me, and den'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 knotunless, indeed, after seven years of obliviousness to one another's exist-

ence."
"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-Rosy!" 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 er. 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.

TTO 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 E. sland 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 "Next week. And my father has ample protection to the lives and prop-ade all sorts of arrangements for erties of foreigners resident on their Besides, he is beginning to sus- soil; both the French and English pect that you and I are rather too in- therefore, are fully justified in de timate. And your mother knows, some- | manding such concessions, and punish

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 ap-

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

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.

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 memoers 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 imparciality which is their just due."

The organization of the house was

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, elerk; Mr. Russell, of Missouri, sergeant-at-arms; Mr. Glenn, of New York, Coorkeeper; Mr. McElroy, of Ohio, postmuster, 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 ommittee on the part of the senate to

wait upon the president. Messrs. Payne, of Ohio (rep.), Can-non, 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—popuarly known as the Reed rules-were dopted for the government of the house n the present, after an assurance from Mr. Cannon (rep., Ill.), who had offered he 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 ommittee. That assurance seemed to satisfy Mr. Crisp (dem., Ga.), who had aised 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 door. He came at 10:30. At that hour the public galleries had already quite a sprinkling of visitors, the ladies' galery in particular being more than

The next senator to appear was Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, who was followed iosely by the venerable senator from Vermout, 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 forth-

KINGSTON

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

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

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

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

rom 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 tast 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.

meetings. A series of meetings are Monday being conducted in the Free Methodist church at Esmond.

superband if a little more of the "beautiful" falls it is apt to continue so for a short time at least.

months term of school in the Hix district on Saturday and will attend the Kingston High School.

der 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

ed storm fences along their line to prevent the little snow flakes from acment, new methods, new ideas. Each copy con-

for some time. Her daughter accom-

Wednesday evening and a dance at Kirkland on Thanksgiving night, proved to be the chief attractions last

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 hownot attend the meeting last Saturday ever 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 ann Mrs. Heinnah 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

The Staff of The Times-Herald,

The Staff of The Times-Herald.

National Hotel Reporter.

The Times-Herald, as conducted by Mr. Kohisaat, 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 to-day considerably larger than that of any other American newspaper. Mr. Kohisaat has, in fact, secured the services of nearly ail 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 boems 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. Hamilin 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-lieraid, with a residence in London, and is writing some very scholarly and delightful letters from the metropolis of Great Britain. Charles Laderer, who as a cartoonish 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

C. M. & St. PAUL.

TIME CARD. TRAINS GOING EAST.

LVE GENOA	ARK CHICAGO
No. 25:08 A. M	7:15 A M
No. 4, 7:11 a. m.	
No.84	10:00 д. м
No. 26 12:09 P. M	2:00 Р. м
No. 22 3:30 P. M	5:50 р. м
No. 92, frt. 1:30 p. m.	
TRAINS GOING V	WEST.
LVE, CHICAGO	LVE GENOA.
No. 3, 10.85 P. M	12:34 а. м
No 218:50 A. W	10 49 A. M
No 95 1-80 P M	

place with her parents.

This is truly the season of revival meetings. A series of meetings are being conducted in the Free Metholist 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 listrict of Saturday and will attend J. M. HARVEY Agent.

Frank Poust was considerably un-BEFORE SUBSCRIBING FOR A MAGAZINE SEE THE BEST,

FOR 1896.

An Unparalleled Offer.

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

Demorest's Cut Paper Patterns are the most practical on the market. They are of any size that any member of a household could require. In ach copy of the Magazine is printed a coupon entitling the subscriber or purchaser to a pattern (worth and regularly sold for 35c) or any number of patterns for aceach to cover package and postage. When the value of the patterns is considered the subscriber actually gets

The Milwaukee railroad have erect- Demorest's Magazine Free.

eumulating. Ditto the North-western.

Mrs. E. J. Rues was called to her home at Fiatt, 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 processing and dressing of their own persons."

week for Kingston's "lovers of the mazy 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.

Work of all kills of the articles in and dressing of their own persons.

The scope of the articles for 1865 and 1896 will represent the finest engravings, and, in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction. It treats at length out-of-Door Sports. Home Amusements and entertainments; it nives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls," and has a monthly Symposium by celebrated people, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older rearlers.

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"Matron of a Benevolent Home and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, The inmates had the "LaGrippe," and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month I became so debilitated and nervous from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Kervine. I took 2 bottles and am nappy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue

as my work is very trying. A letter ad dressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me.

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