

THE GENOA ISSUE.

VOLUME XI.

GENOA, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895.

NUMBER 19.

Just Received

My New Spring Stock of

SHOES

Men
Boys
and
Children

F. E. WELLS

You Want

A stylish, durable, well-made suit for spring and summer wear. We have just received an elegant new line of

Scotch Woolens

In all colors, shades and checks, and in our tailoring department, which never fails to give satisfaction, you can have them

Made Up to Suit Your Taste.

Bear in mind that we have always on hand a complete line of men's and boys' furnishings in all the latest styles, and bound to please you.

F. O. HOLTGREN

MERCHANT TAILOR & GENT'S FURNISHER.

Figures wont Lie

And Here are Some Figures
for you to Figure on

XTRA Quality Muslin, 25 yds \$1.50
XCELLENT Gingham for 5c yard
XTRA Wide and Strong Calicos
DRESS GOODS that are stylish and
DURABLE and cheap at prices away
DOWN; from 15c yd to \$1.50 a yard
SHIRTS and Overalls ALL SIZES AND PRICES
Largest line ever brought here
Siliesias, Cambrics, Linings, Silks
Shoes, Boots, rubbers, for quality

E. CRAWFORD,

EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS.

A. H. MICHAELIS,

Bakery - and - Restaurant,

Bakery Goods, Confectionery.

Fruits, Cigars, Etc.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

GENOA,

ILLINOIS

LOCAL NEWS JOTTINGS.

Personal Notes, Happenings, Etc.,
Pertaining to Genoa.

Mrs. H. Wells is among the sick,
Jas. Hutchison was at Pecatonica
Monday.

—Just received a large consignment
of harnesses at Cohoon's.

Albert Hagopian starts for San
Diego, California, this week.

There will be a dance and party at
Crawford's Hall Friday night.

—FOR SALE.—One or two choice
Jersey cows. A. A. CROCKER.

A pair of boys is the cause of that
broad grin on Geo. O'Connell's "phiz."

Ed Hardy is back from his Texas
trip. Too much snow for balloon as-
censions.

—H. H. Slater is selling his last
car's stock of shoes at cost and for
less.

—Lots of people are taking advan-
tage of those 25-yard bolts of muslin
at E. Crawford's.

Notice change in Jas. Kiernan's ad.
When in need of anything in his line
make him a call.

—E. H. Cohoon is unloading a car
of farm machinery to-day. Call and
we will make you very low prices.

Everyone is cordially invited to at-
tend a pleasant social at the home of
Mrs. E. Lawrence, Friday evening,
March 8th.

The Griffen Sisters Colored Comedy
company is playing an engagement at
the opera house. To-night closes their
engagement.

An athletic entertainment will be
given at the opera house March 12th.
A good program has been arranged
and no tedious waits between acts
will mar the evening's pleasure.

John Hadsall attended the Lumber
Dealers Association in Chicago last
week and then went with their ex-
cursion to New Orleans, stopping off at
all the big lumber mls. He is now
in New Orleans.

The I. O. O. F. elected the following
officers at their hall Monday night:

Henry Olmsted, N. G.
Henry Merritt, V. G.
E. Sisson, Secretary.
John Wyde, Treasurer.

Last Monday Ira Brown's little son
James, met with an unfortunate ac-
cident. Cotvin, an older son, was
playing with a clothes wringer and
while he was vigorously manipu-
lating same, James' middle finger was
caught in the cogs, completely sever-
ing the end and nail of it. Dr. Hill
was called to dress the wound and
at this writing the disabled illu-
sion is doing well.

Unclaimed letters remaining in the
post office: J. H. Breckenridge, John
Clendaniel, Jas. B. Kitchen, red
Kraft, Mrs. A. Middleton, J. A. North,
Miss Kate O'Brien, F. Robinson, E. A.
Ruggles, Mrs. Boyd Rowlin, Mrs. F.
Wight, Johanna Senn, registered.
FRED ROBINSON, P. M.

FOR SALE.—160-acre dairy farm, 1
mile from Genoa Centre factory and
14 miles from milk station; 5 miles
north of Genoa. New barn and house,
house 30x36; kitchen and woodshed;
cellar under entire house—2 rooms;
cistern and good well, Barn, 32x48—
18-foot posts; lean 30x32, same height
as barn. A. H. DURHAM.

The undersigned committee to solicit
aid for the Nebraska sufferers wish all
those that are going to give anything
to immediately deliver the grain at
the elevator of Jackman & Son, and
if money deliver to D. S. Brown, as it is
time that the Nebraska farmers had
their seed grain.

A. S. Hollebeak
D. S. Brown
A. B. Clifford

The third annual convention of the
National Butter and Cheesemakers
Association was held in Rockford last
week. I was captured the main prizes.
The result of the Mx factory here
rated 9th and was presented a bronze
medal. Perry Hillow's such elated
over the fact, considering that the
tub of butter set at Rockford was
picked out at random from among
fifty others.

Joe Corson is very ill.

Dr. C. H. Wordoff has been quite
sick.

Mrs. Ira Brown was in Chicago
Monday.

Mrs. Otto Schneider of Chicago was
here last week.

The infant daughter of T. M. Bag-
ley is quite ill.

Lewis Peterson of Worth, has rent-
ed A. B. Clifford's farm.

Ed. Hoyer is now night operator at
the C. M. & St. P. depot.

TO RENT.—Desirable house in a de-
sirable locality. Good residence prop-
erty for sale. D. S. BROWN.

—Jas. Kiernan has just received a
car load of Hayes' corn planters. Call
and inspect them.

—Call on Jas. Kiernan and he will
give you thirty-six reasons why the
corn planter is the best.

—H. H. Slater is closing out his last
year's stock of shoes for 95c a pair,
worth \$1.50 to \$3.00 a pair. Come
soon before the best are picked out.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U.
will be held at the home of Ken-
dell Jackman, Saturday, March 9th at
2:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

—The first lot of those extra strong
and wide calicos sold out so quick that
Crawford got a big order of them, this
time in colors.

Arthur Mead of Elgin, and Ed.
Mead of Irene, Ill., were called here
this week, on account of the precar-
ious condition of their father who was
injured in a runaway.

—We have a load of Big Joe Flour
that we wish to exchange for money.

K. JACKMAN and SON

O. Peacock, of Monroe, Ill., has
moved from that place to Genoa,
where he is engaged in the meat busi-
ness with C. F. Kezar. Mrs. Pea-
cock's wife will come later, when they
will commence housekeeping.

—The price in boots and shoes have
been reduced to cost and will be sold
for spot cash at John Lemcke's. If
you are in need of boots or shoes don't
miss this opportunity. It is a bona
fide cost sale and it will pay you well
to investigate.

To the Republican voters of the town
of Genoa:—

There will be a Republican caucus
held at the office of Jackman & Son,
Saturday, March 16th, from 2 to 5
o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nomi-
nating candidates for town offices.

A. S. HOLLEBEAK,
Chairman Town Central Com.

The pastors of the A. C. church were
the happy recipients of a surprise do-
nation last Friday evening. Some
forty-five were present and others not
there contributed to make a display of
genuine friendship. A nice lunch was
served by the managers of the affair,
and a call for speeches was made, but
instead a session of prayer was offered,
after which a social chat was indulged
in, and the party dispersed leaving
the surprised recipients to reflect over
their increased store of provisions to
the amount of about \$13 worth, and a
purse of \$31.70. The happy receivers
hope to maintain the friendship of all
and with thanks invite their friends
to come again.

Elder and Mrs. FRENCH.

—Perhaps you would not think so,
but a very large proportion of diseases
in New York comes from carelessness
about catching cold," say Dr. Cyrus
Edson. "It is such a simple thing
and so common that very few people,
unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay
any attention to a cold. New York is
one of the healthiest places on the At-
lantic Coast and yet there are a great
many of cases of catarrh and con-
sumption which have their origin in
this neglect of the simple precaution
of every day life. The most sensible
advice is, when you have one get rid
of it as soon as possible. By all means
do not neglect it." Dr. Edson does
not tell how to cure a cold, but he will
Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
It will relieve the lungs, aid expector-
ation, open the secretions and soon
effect a permanent cure. 25 and 50
cent bottles for sale by F. T. Robin-
son, druggist.

A. Crawford is slightly indisposed.

Mrs. Maggie Brown is on the sick
list.

Mrs. F. Drake and daughter Dal-
y, are ill.

Dr. Hal C. Billig was a Chicago vis-
itor Monday.

Ira Brown is confined to his bed
with a severe attack of grippe.

Harvey King of Chart Grove is
quite low with rheumatic fever.

O. Beckington, auctioneer, of Belvi-
dere, was in town yesterday.

A. B. Clifford is talking of building
a creamery west of Genoa near his
farm.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hollebeak of El-
gin are here visiting friends and rela-
tives.

Will Geltman is home for a short
time. He has been working in an
Iowa creamery.

Miss Lottie is sick with grippe.
Miss Alta Smith is acting as substi-
tute during Miss Brown's illness.

John Riddle has returned with a
carload of new milk cows which he
purchased in Iowa.

—Just say a word to your friends
about that lovely dress pattern and
tell them you got it at E. Crawford's.

Messrs. Milmine & Catlin, the pho-
tographers, took a photo of the I. C.
milk express, of which the boys are
very proud.

Miss Addie Preston, who is now em-
ployed in the Elgin watch factory
visited with friends and relatives over
Sunday.

Why, that is as cheap as ever heard
of them being sold. That's what the
people say about those 5c gingham as
E. Crawford's.

—All I ask is a fair comparison as to
the quality of my goods and I know
that the prices will suit you.

E. CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE.—2 full-blood Percheron
stallions, 10 to 12 red, 8 and 8 years old.
Also 175 shucks good corn.

H. N. OLMSTED.

—You buy it now and try it and you
will use it all winter. There is none
so good in town. That kiln-dried
buckwheat at Slater's.

—Since John Lemcke is selling boots
and shoes for cost price they go very
fast. Don't miss this grand oppor-
tunity. If you want a pair of boots
or shoes, go early as these closing out
sales wont last but a few days longer.

—Bright colored, crisp buckwheat
cakes, steaming hot, what is there bet-
ter these crisp mornings. That's
what you get when you use that kiln-
dried buckwheat, at Slater's.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Mrs. A. D.
T. Whitney, Rev. Robert Collyer, and
Walter Besant are all going to tell in
The Ladies' Home Journal of either
the man or woman who most influ-
enced their lives.

Republicans, remember the caucus
at K. Jackman's office on Saturday,
March 16th, from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.,
at which time nominations will be
made for township officers. Let all
Republicans turn out.

The W. F. M. S. will be entertained
at the hotel by Mrs. Wm. Flint,
Wednesday afternoon and evening,
March 14th. Afternoon session at 3
p. m. Tea served from 5 to 7, followed
by evening program. Everybody cor-
dially invited.

—Three clever women, Margaret De-
land, Sarah Orne Jewett and Mrs.
Barton Harrison, will try and settle
in the next number of The Ladies'
Home Journal when it is proper to
use the word "woman" and when the
the term lady should be employed.

For Collector.

I will be a candidate for election to
the office of Town Collector at the
coming annual town election, and re-
spectfully solicit the support of the
voters of Genoa. J. O. WATERS.

To the voters of Genoa:—

I announce myself as a candidate
for the office of town collector, and re-
spectfully ask your support at the
coming election. E. D. IDE.

NEW GROUND.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Discourses on Church Exclusiveness.

Technicalities Must be Dropped From Religion if the Multitude is to be Reached—Too Much Kid-Glove Work.

The following discourse on "New Ground" was delivered by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage in the Academy of music, New York city, being based on the text: "Lest I should build upon another man's foundation.—Romans xv. 20."

After, with the help of others, I had built three churches in the same city, and not feeling called upon to undertake the superhuman toil of building a fourth church, Providence seemed to point to this place as the field in which I could enlarge my work, and I feel a sense of relief amounting to exultation. Whereunto this work will grow I can not prophesy. It is inviting and promising beyond anything I ever touched. The churches are the grandest institutions this world ever saw, and their pastors have no superiors this side of heaven; but there is a work which must be done outside of the churches, and to that work I join myself for awhile: "Lest I build on another man's foundation."

The church is a fortress, divinely built. Now a fortress is for defense and for drill, and for storing ammunition, but an army must sometimes be on the march far outside the fortress. In the campaign of conquering this world for Christ the time has come for an advance movement, for a "general engagement," for massing the troops, for an invasion of the enemies' country. Confident that the forts are well-manned by the ablest ministry that ever blessed the church, I propose, with others, for awhile, to join the cavalry, and move out and on for service in the open field.

In laying out the plans for his missionary tour, Paul, with more brains than any of his contemporaries, or predecessors, or successors, sought out towns and cities which had not yet been preached to. He goes to Corinth, a city mentioned for splendor and vice, and Jerusalem, where the priesthood and Sanhedrim were ready to leap with both feet upon the Christian religion. He feels he has a special work to do, and he means to do it. What was the result? The grandest life of usefulness that man ever lived. We modern Christian workers are not apt to imitate Paul. We build on other people's foundations. If we erect a church we prefer to have it filled with families all of whom have been pious. Do we gather a Sunday-school class, we want good boys and girls, hair combed, faces washed, manners attractive. So a church in this day is apt to be built out of other churches. Some ministers spend all their time fishing in other people's ponds, and they throw the line into that church pond and jerk out a Methodist, and throw the line into another church pond and bring out a Presbyterian, or there is a religious row in some neighboring church, and the whole school of fish swim off from that pond, and we take them all in with one sweep of the net. What is gained? Absolutely nothing for the general cause of Christ. It is only as in an army, when a regiment is transferred from one division to another, or from the Fourteenth regiment to the Sixty-ninth regiment. What strengthens the army is new recruits.

The fact is, this is a big world. When in our schoolboy days we learned the diameter and circumference of this planet, we did not learn half. It is the latitude and longitude and diameter and circumference of want and woe and sin that no figures can calculate. This one spiritual continent of wretchedness reaches across all zones, and if I were called to give its geographical boundary, I would say it is bounded on the north and south and east and west by the great heart of God's sympathy and love. Oh, it is a great world. Since six o'clock this morning at least eighty thousand have been born, and all these multiplied populations are to be reached by the Gospel. In England, or in Eastern American cities, we are being much crowded, and an acre of ground is of great value, but out west five hundred acres is a small farm, and twenty thousand acres is no unusual possession. There is a vast field here and everywhere unoccupied, plenty of room more, not building on another man's foundation. We need as churches to stop bombarding the old iron-clad sinners that have been proof against thirty years of Christian assault, and aim for the salvation of those who have never yet had one warm-hearted and point-blank invitation. There are churches whose buildings might be worth two hundred thousand dollars who are not averaging five new converts a year, and doing less good than many a log-cabin meeting house with a tallow candle stuck in wooden socket, and a minister who has never seen a college or known the difference between Greek and Choctaw. We need churches to get into sympathy with the great outside world, and let them know that none are so broken-hearted or hardly beset that they will not be welcomed. "No!" says some fastidious Christian. "I don't like to be crowded in church. Don't put any one in my pew." My brother, what will you do in heaven? When a great multitude that no man can number assembles they will

put fifty in your pew. What are the select few to-day assembled in the Christian churches compared with the mightier millions outside of them? At least three million people in the cluster of seaboard cities, and not more than two hundred thousand in the churches. Many of the churches are like a hospital that should advertise that its patients must have nothing worse than toothache or "run-arounds," but no broken heads, no crushed ankles, no fractured thighs. Give us for treatment moderate sinners, velvet-coated sinners, and sinners with a gloss on. It is as though a man had a farm of three thousand acres and put all his work on one acre. He may raise never so large ears of corn, never so big heads of wheat, he would remain poor. The Church of God has bestowed its chief care on one acre, and has raised splendid men and women in that small inclosure, but the field is the world. That means North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa, and all the islands of the sea.

It is as though after a great battle there were left fifty thousand wounded and dying on the field, and three surgeons gave all their time to three patients under their charge. The major-general comes in and says to the doctors: "Come out here and look at the nearly fifty thousand dying for lack of surgical attendance." "No," say the three doctors, standing there and fanning their patients, "we have three important cases here and we are attending them, and when we are not positively busy with their wounds it takes all our time to keep the flies off." In this awful battle of sin and sorrow, where millions have fallen on millions, do not let us spend all our time in taking care of a few people, and when the command comes, "Go into the world," say practically: "No, I can not go; I have here a few choice cases, and I am busy keeping off the flies." There are multitudes today who have never had any Christian worker look them in the eye and, with earnestness in the accentuation, say: "Come!" or they would long ago have been in the kingdom. My friends, religion is either a sham or a tremendous reality. If it be a sham, let us cease to have anything to do with Christian association. If it be a reality, then great populations are on their way to the bar of God unfitted for the ordeal, and what are we doing?

In order to reach the multitude of outsiders we must drop all technicalities out of our religion. When we talk to people about the hypostatic union and the French Encyclopedianism, and Erastianism, and Complutensianism, we are as impolitic and little understood as if a physician should talk to an ordinary patient about the pericardium, and intercostal muscle, and scorbutic symptoms. Many of us come out of the theological seminaries so loaded up that we take the first ten years to show our people how much we know, and the next ten years get our people to know as much as we know, and at the end find that neither of us know anything as we ought to know. Here are hundreds of thousands of sinning, struggling and dying people who need to realize just one thing—that Jesus Christ came to save them, and will save them now. But we go into a profound and elaborate definition of what justification is, and after all the work there are not, outside of the learned professions, five thousand people in the United States who can tell what justification is. I will read you the definition:

"Justification is purely a forensic act, the act of a judge sitting in the forum, in which the Supreme Ruler and Judge, who is accountable to none, and who alone knows the manner in which the ends of his universal government can best be attained, reckons that which was done by the substitute, and not on account of anything done by them, but purely upon account of this gracious method of reckoning, grants them the full remission of their sins."

Now, what is justification? I will tell you what justification is: When a sinner believes, God lets him off. One summer in Connecticut I went to a large factory, and I saw over the door written the words: "No Admittance." I entered and saw over the next door: "No Admittance." Of course I entered. I got inside and found it a pin factory, and they were making pins, very serviceable, fine and useful pins. So the spirit of exclusiveness has practically written over the outside door of many a church, "No Admittance." And if the stranger enter he finds practically written over the second, "No Admittance," and if he goes in over all the pew doors seems written, "No Admittance," while the minister stands in the pulpit, hammering on his little niceties of belief, pounding out the technicalities of religion, making pins. In the most practical, common-sense way, and laying aside the non-essentials and the hard definitions of religion, go out on the God-given mission, telling the people what they need and when and how they can get it.

Comparatively little effort as yet has been made to save that large class of persons in our midst called skeptics, and he who goes to work here will not be building upon another man's foundation. There is a great multitude of them. They are afraid of us and our churches, for the reason that we do not know how to treat them. One of this class met Christ, and hear with what tenderness, and pathos, and beauty, and success Christ dealt with him: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with

all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first commandment, and the second is like to this, namely: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is no other commandment greater than this." And the scribe said to Him: "Well, Master, Thou hast said the truth, for there is one God, and to love Him with all the heart, and all the understanding, and all the soul, and all the strength, is more than whole burnt offerings and sacrifices." And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly, He said unto him: "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." So a skeptic was saved in one interview. But few Christian people treat the skeptic in that way. Instead of taking hold of him with the gentle hand of love, we are apt to take him with the iron pincers of ecclesiasticism.

You would not be so rough on that man if you knew by what process he had lost his faith in Christianity. I have known men skeptical from the fact that they grew up in houses where religion was overdone. Sunday was the most awful day in the week. They had religion driven into them with a trip-hammer. They were sufficed with prayer-meetings. They were stuffed and choked with catechisms. They were often told they were the worst boys the parents ever knew, because they liked to ride down hill better than to read Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." Whenever father and mother talked of religion they threw down the corners of their mouth and rolled up their eyes. If any one thing will send a boy or girl to ruin sooner than another, that is it. If I had had such a father and mother I fear I should have been an infidel. When I was a boy in Sunday-school, at one time we had a teacher who when we were not attentive, struck us over the head with a New Testament, and there is a way of using even the Bible so as to make it offensive.

Again, there is a field of usefulness but little touched occupied by those who are astray in their habits. All northern nations, like those of North America, and England, and Scotland, that is, in the colder climates, are devastated by alcoholism. They take the fire to keep up the warmth. In southern countries, like Arabia and Spain, the blood is so warm they are not tempted to fiery liquors. The great Roman armies never drank anything stronger than water tinged with vinegar, but under our northern climate the temptation to heating stimulants is most mighty, and millions succumb. When a man's habits go wrong the church drops him, the social circle drops him, good influence drops him, we all drop him. Of all the men get off the track, but few ever get on again. Near my summer residence there is a life-saving station on the beach. There are all the ropes and rockets, the boats, the machinery for getting people off shipwrecks. One summer I saw there fifteen or twenty men who were breakfasting, after having just escaped with their lives and nothing more. Up and down our coasts are built these useful structures, and the mariners know it, and they feel that if they are driven into the breakers, there will be apt from shore to come a rescue. The churches of God ought to be so many life-saving stations, not so much to help those who are in smooth waters, but those who have been shipwrecked. Come, let us run out the lifeboats! And who will man them? We do not preach enough to such men; we have not enough faith in their release. Alas, if when they come to hear us, we are laboriously trying to show the difference between sublapsarianism and subulapsarianism, while they have a thousand vipers of remorse and despair coiling around and biting their immortal spirits. The church is not chiefly for goodish sort of men whose proclivities are all right, and who could get to Heaven praying and singing in their own homes. It is on the beach to help the drowning. Those bad cases are the cases that God likes to take hold of. He can save a big sinner as well as a small sinner, and when a man calls earnestly to God for help He will go out to deliver such a one. If it were necessary, God would come down from the sky, followed by all the artillery of Heaven, and a million angels with drawn swords. Get one hundred such redeemed men in each of your churches, and nothing could stand before them, for such men are generally warm-hearted and enthusiastic. No formal prayers then. No heartless singing then. No cold conventionalisms then.

I have heard of what was called the "thundering legion." It was in 179, a part of the Roman army to which some Christians belonged, and their prayers, it was said, were answered by thunder and lightning and hail and tempest, which overthrew an invading army and saved the empire. And I would to God that you could be so mighty in prayer and work that you would become a thundering legion, before which the forces of sin might be routed, and the gates to hell made to tremble. All aboard now on the Gospel ship! If you can not be a captain or a first mate, be a stoker, or a deckhand, or ready at command to climb the ratlines. Heave away now, lads! Shake out the reefs in the foretopsail! Come, O heavenly wind, and fill the canvas! Jesus aboard will assure our safety. Jesus on the sea will beckon us forward. Jesus on the shining shore will welcome us into the harbor. "And so it came to pass that they all escaped safe to land."

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

A Glance at the Work of the Fifty-Third Congress.

Its Most Important Legislation Was Repeal of the Silver Purchase Law—Tariff Revision Action on Financial Measures.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The three sessions of the Fifty-third congress expiring at noon to-day, were dominated by their controlling issues. The first by the silver question. The second by the tariff question. The third by the financial question. A resume of the work of the special and regular sessions of the Fifty-third congress is given below:

On the 7th of August, 1893, the congress convened in extraordinary session for the avowed purpose of repealing the compulsory silver purchase provision of the law of 1890. This was the silver session. Mr. W. L. Wilson, chairman of the committee of ways and means, prepared a bill in conformity to the recommendations of the president's message, and on the 28th of August, 1893, this measure passed the house.

The senate in the meantime had been preparing through the committee on finance a sub-bill, and on the 1st of November this senate substitute received the approval of both houses and became a law by the approval of the president. This measure and the repeal of the remaining vestiges of the reconstruction of the federal election laws closed the important work of the extra session.

Upon its meeting in regular session in December, 1893, congress entered upon the consideration of the revision of the tariff. As in the case of the silver question, but in a much more pronounced manner, the house proposed and the senate "disposed." The Wilson tariff bill passed by the house February 11, 1894, was set aside for the Jones-Gorman compromise tariff bill, adopted by the senate on the 3d of July, 1894, after five months' debate, and the house was given the blunt option of the "senate bill or nothing." It took the senate bill and sent it to the president on the 15th of August, 1894. President Cleveland permitted the bill to become a law without his approval.

Supplemental to the passage of the tariff law the senate entered upon a profitless and inconclusive investigation of rumors that senators had been improperly influenced to vote for the sugar schedule and had speculated in stocks of the so-called "Sugar Trust company."

The third and last, or "financial" session of the Fifty-third congress has been especially marked by the refusal of both houses to put into legislative shape the recommendations of the president for the alleviation of the stringent financial situation. The president in his annual message called attention to the continual depletion of the gold reserve and complained that though it was "perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve when dangerously depleted can be replenished is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold, congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all."

The banking and currency committee of the house, with the approval of the administration, submitted a financial measure which, among other provisions materially modified the national banking laws and repealed the restrictions on state bank circulation. This bill was defeated by six majority.

It was followed by a second message from the president received by both houses of congress December 28, in which the president said that whatever might have been the merits of the original plan proposed by him he was "now convinced that its reception by the congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitated additional or different legislation." He once again recommended the passage of a law authorizing the issue of low interest bearing bonds to maintain the gold reserve.

The banking and currency committee responded to this suggestion by offering on the 1st of February, 1895, a bill to "authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to retire United States notes." After only two days' debate this bill was also defeated by a majority of 27.

On the next day the president informed congress that he had negotiated a conditional sale of over \$62,000,000 of 4 per cent. coin bonds to a syndicate largely representing foreign capitalists, having no other resource left, because of the "omission thus far on the part of congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the secretary of the treasury in the premises."

This last message went to the ways and means committee, whose chairman, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, seven days after its receipt, reported a resolution authorizing the issue of \$55,110,275 of gold 3 per cent. bonds, as recommended by the president. The measure was called up on February 14 and defeated the same day by 47 majority, after a stormy debate. These three financial measures, with the general appropriation bills, consumed the greater part of the session.

Early in the session the democratic caucus of the senate agreed that the following matters should be considered: A financial measure of some sort, details not designated; the bankruptcy bill; the bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona; the Nicaraguan canal bill; and the state bank tax repeal bill. Of all these measures the Nicaraguan canal bill alone passed the senate after two months' debate. It failed to receive consideration in the house. The bankruptcy bill was made the unfinished business, but was choked by the appropriation bills. Financial measures were not acted on by the senate, and nothing planned by the senate caucus resulted in legislation. The so-called "pog-gun" tariff bills sent over by the house providing for free sugar, free coal and free iron were not even honored by consideration, and the railroad pooling bill, one of the most important measures passed by the house, was also shelved.

The pooling bill was passed by the house early in the session, but the senate refused to consider it by a negative vote of 42 to 24 on the question of consideration. Strong opposition to the Reilly bill was developed in the house, and after a very sharp debate it was committed to the committee without instructions.

The house adopted a joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people of the states, but the resolution was reported adversely by the senate committee on privileges and elections.

The following figures show approximately the total appropriations made during the present session of congress: Agricultural, \$3,303,700; army, \$23,252,000; diplomatic and consular, \$1,575,073; District of Columbia, \$5,910,533; fortifications, \$1,904,557; Indian, \$9,076,948; military academy, \$424,261; pensions, \$141,381,570; postoffice, \$80,545,997; general deficiency, \$8,000,000; sundry civil, \$47,140,000; urgent deficiency, bills passed early in the session, \$2,357,231; legislative, executive and judicial, \$2,300,000; naval, \$25,000,000; permanent annual, \$113,073,956; miscellaneous, \$50,000; total, \$498,952,524.

MISS GOULD WEDS.

Count de Castellane Secures the Heiress as His Bride.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The marriage of Miss Anna Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, of this city, to Count Paul Ernest Boniface de Castellane, was solemnized Monday at noon, Archbishop Corrigan officiating, at the residence of the bride's brother, George J. Gould, Sixty-seventh street and Fifth avenue.

At 11:30 o'clock the relatives and less than 100 intimate friends assembled at the house. The residence was artistically decorated throughout with a profusion of tropical plants, smilax, asparagus, plumosa, maiden hair, and over 20,000 La France roses, lilies of the valley and Japan lilies.

The guests received the first intimation of the formation of the bridal party by music issuing from an orchestra concealed in the hall behind a bank of palms and ferns. The first number given was the "Large," by Handel, by orchestra and organ, and "Elsa's Dream," from "Lohengrin," which was sung by Rosa Sucher, the operatic soprano, to the accompaniment of the string orchestra. This was followed by the bridal march from "Lohengrin," and the assembled guests witnessed the bridal procession descending the flower-adorned stairs in the following order:

First came the ushers, Prince del Drago, Raoul Duval, Brockholst Cutting and Howard Gould. They were followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Beatrice Richardson, Miss Adelaide Montgomery, Miss Catherine Cameron and Miss Helen Gould. The bride then followed, leaning on the arm of her brother, George J. Gould, her train being carried by her nephews, Masters Kingdon and Jay Gould.

They entered the music-room and passed into the East India room, walking slowly up the aisle, which had been made by running parallel white ribbons fastened to bushes of flowering roses. When they reached the dais at the Fifth avenue end of the room the music stopped. The ushers stood to each side and the bridesmaids stood before the ushers. Here, awaiting the approach of his bride, stood the bridegroom, attended by his brother, Count Jean de Castellane, while on the dais stood Archbishop Corrigan, wearing his ecclesiastical robes.

Mr. Gould placed his sister's hand in Count de Castellane's hand and withdrew to the left, where his wife and two little daughters stood. The ceremony was abridged by the fact that the bride has hot, as it has been frequently stated, surrendered her own religious faith. When the time came for the bride to have placed upon her finger the wedding ring she handed her large and beautiful bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley to her sister, Miss Helen Gould, who stood on her immediate right.

After the benediction had been spoken Mendelssohn's wedding march filled the room and the bride received the good wishes of the archbishop and the two officiating priests, which were followed immediately by those of her sister, Miss Helen Gould, and her brother, George. The count, radiant and happy, led his wife into the alcove, where, under a wreath showering a mass of lilies-of-the-valley, they stood ready to receive the congratulations of their friends.

A civil ceremony was performed in the afternoon. No arrangements seem to have been made for this previously. The decision was made nearly two hours after the religious service had been concluded by Archbishop Corrigan. Justice Andrews of the supreme court consented to officiate, and, leaving the bench, was driven rapidly to the Gould home. At 3:30 p. m. the bride and bridegroom and the justice went upstairs to the sitting-room on the second floor, and there in the center of the room the simple ceremony which declared the two man and wife a second time was performed.

Among the rarest and most costly of the bride's presents was a heart-shaped brooch. In the center was the rare and world-famous Esterhazy diamond, surrounded by eleven diamonds, each of which is large enough to be worn as a single stone. This was the gift of Miss Helen Gould.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould's present was a collar of superb pearls, consisting of ten strands, each pearl being the size of a large pea. The strands were crossed by bars of platinum, holding rows of brilliant white diamonds, these dividing the pearls into ten compartments. In each bar were twelve diamonds. In the entire collar were seventy-two diamonds and 800 pearls.

Mr. Frank Gould presented a chain of 200 diamonds, which could be worn in collis about the neck or entwined as a bracelet about the wrist.

The marquis and marquise de Castellane presented a superb necklace, consisting of five ropes of pearls, each string of which possesses historic interest, one having belonged to Henri Quatre and another to Marie Antoinette. At one end of the necklace securing the five strands was a magnificent square emerald of exceeding beauty, surrounded by twenty-four diamonds. This is an heirloom in the de Castellane family, and could only pass to the eldest son.

In addition to these gifts were many lesser ones, of scarfs, lace bonnet and hat pins studded with diamonds and resplendent with colors of the ruby, sapphire, amethyst and diamonds. On the bookshelves were fans of every description, clocks in leather cases, Dresden Sevres and Ormuil clocks. Tiny watches studded with jewels, silver, gold and glass pins with gold tops decorated with curious workmanship and ornamented with monograms, surrounded with coronets; silver pitchers, salvers, loving cups, silver in every shape and of every form; cut glass bowls, decanters, tete-a-tete sets in silver, china and glass—in fact, almost everything one would see in Tiffany's.

AT AN END.

The Fifty-Third Congress Passes Into History.

The Last Session Devoted of Excitement in Either Branch—The Two Gavels Fall Immediately Upon the Stroke of 12.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Fifty-third congress came to a close to-day promptly on the stroke of 12. Contrary to the usual custom, it was not necessary to turn back the hands of the clocks in the two houses in order to gain time for the transaction of final business.

The most conspicuous feature of the last hour was the refusal of ex-Speaker Reed to rise with all the rest of the members to adopt the resolution of thanks to Speaker Crisp. His action is said to have been due to the refusal of the democrats of the Fifty-first house to adopt a like resolution in his honor.

One of the last acts of this congress was the passage by both houses during the last twenty-four hours of a bill to amend the copyright law. The bill was quickly signed by the president. The object of the amendment is the protection of newspapers from liability for suits for enormous damages for the violation of the copyright of a photograph or picture.

Fifty-six acts of congress that reached the president failed to receive his signature before adjournment and are therefore of no effect.

Mr. Grosvenor (rep., O.) precipitated a debate on the silver question by his severe strictures upon the populist party. He characterized it as a party small in number and smaller in the next congress. He contended that if the international monetary conference shall prove a success many of those gentlemen will be out of a job. He did not believe that if bimetalism at 16 to 1 could be accomplished and taken out of politics they would agree to it.

Mr. Simpson (pop., Kan.), replying to Mr. Grosvenor's charge of demagoguery, as applied to the populist party, said that it came with poor grace from republicans who had persistently played the demagogue on this subject, and that the people of the country never knew where they stood. He deprecated delay.

The policy of the republican party had bankrupted Ohio and thrown thousands of people out of employment.

Mr. Dingley of Maine argued against the fallacy of this country attempting to carry the burden of silver alone and asserted that a ratio of 16 to 1 did not mean bimetalism, but silver monometallicism.

The committee appointed to wait on the president, with Mr. Catchings as spokesman, then appeared and informed the speaker that the president had no further communication to make to congress.

Mr. Cannon (rep., Ill.) then obtained recognition and in a graceful speech offered a resolution of thanks to the speaker. Such a resolution usually comes from one of the leaders of the minority.

Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.) spoke in reply for the democratic majority and for Mr. Crisp.

The clock hands had come together marking the noon hour, and without further ado the speaker brought his gavel down on the desk and declared the house adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—At 9:10 when the senate proceedings were resumed the vice president announced his signature to the naval appropriation bill. It was the last formality before the taking of that last important measure to the president.

At 9:45 the vice president announced his signature to the deficiency bill. This was the first of the appropriation bills, and thus all of the great measures for carrying on the government were either at the executive mansion or on their way there.

The vice president named Senator Voorhees and Senator Sherman as the senate members of the joint committee to notify the president that the senate was ready to adjourn.

Senator Morrill (Vt.) here presented a graceful compliment to the vice president, who had temporarily left the chair, in the form of a resolution thanking him for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he had administered the duties of the presiding officer. There was loud and unanimous adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Ransom, the new minister to Mexico, presented his resignation from the printing committee, which is to sit during the recess.

Then at noon the vice president made his parting speech in which he said that the magnitude of the questions determined by the senate and the ability with which those questions had been discussed had been surpassed in only few preceding congresses, and that this hour marked the close of long and honorable terms of senators who would be borne in grateful remembrance by their associates who remained. He expressed his thanks to the officers of the senate for the fidelity with which they had discharged their important duties and to senators for their assistance and courtesy to the presiding officer, and said that the great debates and important legislation of the Fifty-third congress now passed into the domain of history. He then let the gavel fall and declared the senate adjourned without day.

SILVER PARTY LAUNCHED.

Voters Asked to Nominate by Petition a Candidate for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The American Bimetallic league, which has been holding a meeting here during the last two weeks, will very soon issue an address to the American people asking their support for a new party having for the principal planks of its platform the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and demand that the money of the country shall be issued by the government itself. The address will inaugurate a new feature in American politics, and by doing away with the old system of nominating conventions will call upon the people themselves to nominate candidates for the office of president and vice president of the United States by petition. It is argued that the delegates to nominating conventions do not always represent the views and wishes of the people sending them, and it has therefore been decided that the people themselves, in their own names, shall for once name their candidates. The league has had in conference here during the last two weeks leading silver men from twenty-four states and territories and the decision to ask the voters of the country to lay aside their allegiance to the old parties until the great fight for silver has been won was not arrived at without much deliberation and consultation with the silver leaders in all sections of the country.

The address will place in nomination Joseph C. Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., whose term as representative in congress from the Twenty-sixth district expired Monday. Mr. Sibley declined to run for reelection last fall, preferring to retire to private life, and it was only at the urgent and persistent solicitation of the members of the conference that he finally consented to head the movement for a new silver party.

MILLIONS IN IT.

Supreme Court Decides Important Patent Case Against Big Companies.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The case of the Bate Refrigerator company against Francis Sulzberger & Co., upon which depends the question of when American patents expire when foreign patents have been previously issued, was decided by the United States supreme court Monday in an exhaustive opinion by Justice Harlan. It is estimated that not less than \$600,000,000 of capital hinges upon the decision, which determines the status of many valuable patents. The court held that the invention for which Bate received a patent was previously patented in a foreign country, and that the United States patent did expire with the foreign patents. The decision is against the electric and other patents involved in the decision of this suit.

Substantially the decision will affect in the same way the quadruplex telegraph patents which were applied for in October, 1874, and issued December 15, 1875. The incandescent lamp patents filed by the General Electric Light company are also included in those which will be affected by the decision. There was no dissenting opinion.

ROBBED BY FIENDS.

Masked Men Torture an Aged Couple and Secure a Large Sum.

TOLEDO, O., March 5.—News of a robbery, accompanied by fiendish torture inflicted on Mr. and Mrs. John Schonbrich, residents of the little town of Al, west of this city, reached here Monday. Between \$5,000 and \$6,000 in cash was taken by the robbers. Schonbrich was known to have fear of banks and he was suspected of having a large amount of money hidden in his house. Saturday night the house was entered by four masked men, the 14-year-old girl admitting them. A demand was made on the old man for his money and upon his refusal to tell the hiding place the robbers roasted his legs over the flames. When the agony became unbearable he told where \$1,200 was concealed. His wife was subjected to the same cruel treatment and she finally told her torturers where \$4,000 to \$5,000 could be found in a barrel of salted meat.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.
Senators and Representatives Appointed as Delegates.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—As announced, the senate in executive session at 2 a. m. Sunday selected Senators Teller (rep., Col.), Jones (dem., Ark.) and Daniel (dem., Va.) as delegates to the proposed monetary conference. Speaker Crisp was relieved of the appointment of one of the three delegates to represent the house at the conference by the adoption of a resolution naming the speaker himself as a member of the delegation. The remaining delegates are Messrs. Hitt (rep., Ill.) and Culberson (dem., Tex.). Speaker Crisp and Mr. Culberson are free silver advocates, while Mr. Hitt occupies a diametrically opposite position.

Boycott to Be Lifted.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The boycott of American Railway union men is to be lifted by the General Managers' association on April 1. This is the joyful news that is being passed along among the old union railway employees of this city. It is positively asserted by the men that ex-members of the union will be employed after April 1. They claim to have reliable authority for the declaration, and among others cite, in secrecy, a prominent official of the Big Four.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

"Doctor, do you think my wife will recover?" "Oh, yes. I told her I already had a wife picked out for you in case she didn't get well."

Profanity and Pain

Too often go together. Refrain from swearing if you are suffering the tortures of rheumatism, and seek the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will expel the rheumatic virus from your blood. Kidney and malarial complaints, dyspepsia, constipation, neuralgia and biliousness are all relieved by this sterling and comprehensive family medicine, which should be kept always on hand for emergencies.

"How did you get along with your new chief of department?" "Oh, only so so. He causes us many sleepless-office hours." —LaTribuna.

McSwatters—"It's very funny," Mrs. McSwatters—"What is?" "Why, when the doctor treats me I always have to pay for it." —Syracuse Post.

He—"I think Percy Giblets is a perfect calf." She—"You misjudge him. He could not be perfect in anything." —Syracuse Post.

To NEW ORLEANS the Queen & Crescent Route is the direct line; 90 miles shortest from Cincinnati. Solid vestibuled trains.

"Teeth inserted without gas," as the fellow who owned a savage dog inscribed on a board outside his garden gate. —Tit-Bits.

It is safe for the devil to sleep when he goes to church and sees that the preaching is not keeping anybody awake.

"There's a bonnet," said the editor's wife, "that is a perfect poem." "Yes," he replied, absent-mindedly, "but we never pay for poetry." —Demorest's.

FATHER—"Didn't I see you strike your little brother?" TOMMY—"I guess not, or you'd shut me up in a dark closet now." —Inter Ocean.

"No man," says a loquacious wife, "ever complains that a woman talks too much when she's a girl and he's engaged to her."

A POODLE can do a great many things that a baby can't, but a baby is worth a regiment of poodles, just the same.

TAKE THE Queen & Crescent Route to Knoxville and Asheville. Only through car line Cincinnati to Asheville.

WE GIVE AWAY

A Sample Package (4 to 7 doses) of

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

To any one sending name and address to us on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

Hence, our object in sending them out broadcast

ON TRIAL.

They absolutely cure **SICK HEADACHE**, Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."

The substitute costs the dealer less.

It costs you ABOUT the same.

HIS profit is in the "just as good."

WHERE IS YOURS?

Address for FREE SAMPLE, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

\$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.

\$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.

\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

\$2.50 WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.

\$2.17 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES. \$3.25 \$2.17.

BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

W. L. DOUGLAS, EXHIBITION BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the **W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes**

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE **CATARRH**

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.

RISEING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, and Durable. Each package contains six ounces; when moistened will make several boxes of Paste Polish.

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

CLOVER SEED

Largest growers of Grass and Clover Seeds in America. 500 acres. Our Grass Mixtures last a lifetime. Meadows sown in April will give a rousing crop in July. Prices dirt cheap. Mammott farm seed catalogue and sample of Grass Mixtures free for postage. JOHN A. BALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

A N K—A 15-12

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

"We think PISO'S CURE for CONSUMPTION is the only medicine for coughs." —JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ill., October 1, 1894.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

...CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. BEST COUGH SYRUP... TASTES GOOD. USE IN TIME. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 25 CENTS.

THE GENOA ISSUE.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS

BY GEO. E. SISLEY & CO.

For Year.....\$1.50
If paid in advance.....\$1.25

The big wheel is to remain in Chicago. New York could not produce sufficient room as usual, and the Ferris Wheel Co. have decided to locate in the metropolis of the United States.

To the vanquished belong the spoils is the latest dictum of President Cleveland, who put several defeated Democrats into nice fat berths, among whom is Wm. Wilson, father of his own bill, who gets the postmaster generalship.

Schiller Theater.

That distinguished dramatic star, Mr. Wilson Barrett, in the celebrated new drama "The Maxxman," begins an engagement at the Schiller theater next Sunday evening. "The Maxxman" is Mr. Barrett's own adaption of the renowned and widely read novel of the same name, written by Mr. Hall Caine. Not less as an author and an adapter for the stage than as an actor, has Mr. Barrett won his present high place in public regard. His thrillingly interesting drama "Henry-Clare" is always remembered with the keenest pleasure, and the new play "The Maxxman" is universally conceded to be more intensely fascinating. "The Maxxman" is undoubtedly the dramatic sensation of the year. Its production in England in the early part of the season provoked more criticism and aroused a greater degree of public interest than has attended the representation of any drama for years, an interest which has been repeated in the United States, and "The Maxxman" has proved an attraction which has delighted thousands. The story is one of the most intensely interesting ever put between the covers of a book or represented upon the stage. Mr. Wilson Barrett, by the concurrence of the most eminent critics in England and America, has succeeded in most masterly manner in his stage adaptation of this celebrated novel. His character of "Clare" is justly regarded as his most complete and striking dramatic triumph. He has been seen in many great roles, but never has he, in all his versatile and successful dramatic work, impersonated a character so superbly as he does the part of the big-hearted "Pete Quillan" in "The Maxxman," certainly the most pathetic drama ever placed upon the stage.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's "East Lyna" is another masterpiece of dramatic art. It is a story of love and tragedy, and is one of the most powerful and moving dramas ever written. Mr. Barrett's performance in this play is one of his greatest achievements, and it is to be expected that it will be one of the most successful of his career.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's "The Maxxman" is a play of great power and interest, and it is to be expected that it will be one of the most successful of his career. The story is one of the most intensely interesting ever put between the covers of a book or represented upon the stage.

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C. M. & ST. PAUL. TIME CARD.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No.	LVE. GENOA	ARR. CHICAGO
No. 2	5:08 A. M.	7:15 A. M.
No. 4	7:11 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
No. 34	8:04 A. M.	10:35 A. M.
No. 28	12:04 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
No. 22	3:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
No. 92, Int.	1:30 P. M.	

TRAINS GOING WEST.

No.	LVE. CHICAGO	LVE. GENOA
No. 3	10:35 P. M.	12:34 A. M.
No. 21	8:30 A. M.	10:44 A. M.
No. 25	1:30 P. M.	3:35 P. M.
No. 35	4:00 P. M.	6:12 P. M.
No. 1	6:20 P. M.	8:07 P. M.

No. 14, 34 and 35 run daily. No. 2 except Monday No. 3 except Saturday. Nos. 21, 22, 25, 26 and 92 daily except Sunday. No. 3 and 4 stop on signal for Chicago passengers. No. 1 and 3 stop to let off Chicago passengers and pick up through passengers west, all other trains stop. No. 1 and 4 Omaha limited trains close connections made for important points north and west through cars for St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Louis City. No. 2 and 3, Omaha, Kansas City and Cedar Rapids Express No. 25 and 26 Cedar Rapids, Dubuque Express No. 21 and 22, Rockford and Janesville and local points. Through tickets to all important points in United States and Canada.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY TIME CARD.

PASSENGERS EAST GENOA CHICAGO

No.	LVE. GENOA	ARR. CHICAGO
No. 2, Vestibule	11:30 A. M.	1:10 P. M.
No. 4, Express	4:12 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
No. 32, Express	5:19 P. M.	7:15 P. M.
No. 34, Express	8:41 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
No. 36 Milk Train	7:35 A. M.	10:25 A. M.
No. 92, Way Freight	12:15 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

PASSENGERS WEST.

No.	LVE. CHICAGO	LVE. GENOA
No. 1, Vestibule	4:02 P. M.	2:20 P. M.
No. 3, Express	2:02 A. M.	11:35 P. M.
No. 31, Express	10:57 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
No. 33, Express	8:32 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
No. 35, Milk Train	5:54 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
No. 9, Way Freight	4:08 P. M.	9:30 A. M.

No. 2 stops for Chicago passengers and leaves passengers getting on at or west of Rockford. No. 32 stops only to take passengers for Chicago, and to leave passengers from Rockford, and beyond. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 daily through trains from Chicago to St. Louis City. No. 31, Chicago to Freeport. No. 32, Waterloo to Chicago, and Nos. 33 and 34 between Chicago and Freeport and are daily except Sunday. Nos. 35 and 36 daily milk Chicago and Rockford. No. 1 stops only to leave passengers from Chicago and take on those for Rockford, Freeport and beyond. Nos. 91 and 92, way freights, carry passengers daily except Sunday.

G. & N. W. R. R. TIME AT HENRIETTA.

TRAITS GOING NORTH.

No.	LVE. HENRIETTA	ARR. CHICAGO
Passenger	8:54 A. M.	
Freight	5:49 P. M.	
Stock Freight	1:58 A. M.	

TRAITS GOING SOUTH.

No.	LVE. CHICAGO	ARR. HENRIETTA
Freight	8:54 A. M.	
Passenger	2:05 P. M.	
Passenger	5:11 P. M.	

W. H. HUGHES, Agent

WE ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS.

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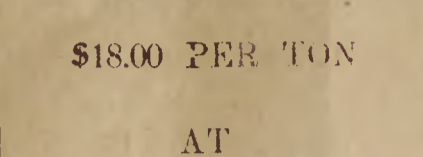
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Best in the World. See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper. Take no Substitute. Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by FOR SALE BY JOHN LEMBKE.

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For Sale by H. H. SLATER

BARGAINS BARGAINS, BARGAINS

On account of not having room enough for my big stock of Boots and Shoes compels me to build an addition to my store and also remodel the part of my old store inside. This can not very well be done when the room is packed full of goods, as it is. Therefore I

WILL REDUCE MY STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES ONE-HALF

At least. To make this move a success, I will from now on, sell all goods such as I have for sale in my store

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All ladies' fine Dongola Button Shoes, plain toe, will be sold for

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Is sure to please you when you want anything in this line. B. Crawford is the grocer of the town, and his line is exceptionally fine, being entirely new and first-class in every respect. His large store on the corner has been remodelled and re-arranged inside, making it more convenient for you to be waited upon. That his stock is large and complete is made apparent to you the moment on entering this building. Come and see; it will be extended to you, with an endeavor to supply your wants.

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It sets people chewing Lorillard's Climax Plug.

It is prepared with the utmost care and skill from the choicest leaf grown; possessing a flavor and substance that makes it dear to the heart of every tobacco chewer. It is made by the oldest tobacco manufacturers in America, and the largest in the world, and cannot be excelled. Try it. You'll agree with the many thousand discriminating chewers who use it exclusively, and pronounce it much the best. **It's Lorillard's.**

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Geo. E. Smith, Dentist, will visit Genoa every Tuesday. Will come prepared to do plate work or filling. Office hours 8:30 to 12 noon. Office at the City Hotel Parlors, Main Street.

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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.

A. C. CHURCH

Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 11:45. Children's meeting at 8 and young peoples' meeting at 8:30. Singing practice at the pastor's home on Friday evening at 7:30. G. J. French, pastor.

SOCIETY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.
Genoa Camp No. 163, meets every Thursday night. F. H. Vantresser, V. C. W. H. Sager, Clerk.

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

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
Genoa Post No. 478. Meets on First Tuesday of each month. H. H. Slater, Commander. Geo. Johnson, Adjutant.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.
Genoa Tent No. 44. Meets every other Saturday night in Slater's Hall. John Hadsall, Com. G. E. Sisley, Record Keeper.

A. F. & A. MASONS, GENOA LODGE
No. 283, meets in regular session of Wednesday evening (one or before the full moon) of each month. W. M. C. A. Brown, Geo. E. Sisley, Sec.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS.
Genoa Lodge No. 768, meets in regular session every Monday evening. F. M. Overaker, Sec. Henry Downing, N. G.

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

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

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

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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.

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A SPECIALTY.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

ROCKFORD Steam Laundry Co.

Leave order, and have work called for every Wednesday morning, at

Genoa Barber Shop, AL. U. SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

Wm. Schmidt wishes to announce to the public, that he is ready to do all kinds of repairing and more especially horse shoeing. Mr. Schmidt has recently hired an experienced horse-shoer and will guarantee all of his work to be first class.

TO THE PUBLIC...

I am now prepared to get out PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS and any one contemplating building this season, would do well to give me a call.

ESTIMATES cheerfully given on all classes of work in my line. Residence over H. R. Patterson's.

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

DROPPED DEAD AT A HOTEL.

B. P. Reilly, Formerly of Genoa, Dies Suddenly at Pecatonica, of Heart Disease.

[From the Elgin Daily Courier.]
H. C. Muntz, president of the Elgin Saddlery and Harness Co., received a telegram from the proprietor of the Pecatonica House at that place Tuesday evening, announcing the death of Benjamin P. Reilly of this city. The dispatch stated that he dropped dead in the hotel.

The deceased came here from Belvidere six years ago and was employed in the harness department, where he proved an expert workman. He removed to Genoa where he remained two years and then returned to Elgin. Of late his health has been poor and he has been suffering from heart disease. On that account he was given a position as traveling salesman and proved successful in that calling. His age was 35 years.

The family, consisting of a wife and four small children, reside at Brook and Summit streets, Elgin and the former went to Belvidere on the 1:20 train Tuesday morning. She has relatives there, and they went to Pecatonica yesterday. It is probable that the funeral will be held at Belvidere.

M. E. Church Notes.

Fair audiences came out through the storm to the services last Sunday.

The second quarterly conference will be held in the class room next Saturday, March 9th, at 2 p. m. Sun will be communion day; love feast at 9:30 a. m. in S. S. room. Sermon by the presiding elder, Rev. W. H. Haight, at 10:30, followed by Lord's supper. Similar service at Charter Grove and Ney at 2 p. m. March 17th.

Choir meeting at church or parsonage, Friday at 7:30 sharp.

Prayer meeting Thursday night; lesson, First Psalm.

Next Sunday night a union meeting will be held under the direction of the W. C. T. U., addressed by Rev. George J. French, upon the subject "The Bible's Teachings."

A. C. Church Notes.

There will be no services Sunday evening on account of the union meeting at the M. E. church. Other services during the day usual. There will be no young peoples meeting.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true medicine in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alternative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find just exactly what they need. Price, 50 cents per bottle at F. T. Robinson's drug store.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

The truthful, starting title of a book about No-to-bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up the nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address, The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce st.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. T. Robinson.

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THE GREAT
Model School of Business

Still Leads in
NORMAL, SHORTHAND, and

BUSINESS METHODS.

Open all the year. Students helped to lucrative positions when competent.

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Fall Opening, Monday, Sept. 8, 1894
Commencement and Reunion, Sept. 7, 1894.

Send for new Catalogue No. 13.
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Main Street, Rockford, Ill.

ORGANIZATION CONVENTION

Of the Illinois State Amateur Press Association.

The amateur journalists and printers of the state of Illinois last winter met in a grand assembly known as the Illinois State Amateur Press Association.

The organization convention was held at the Victoria Hotel, Chicago, February 22, 1895. At 3:00 p. m. A. Robinson moved that Albert E. Barnard, of Chicago, be appointed chairman of the convention, motion being seconded and carried.

The chair appointed F. W. Arnold also of Chicago, as temporary secretary, and a committee of three, Walter C. Chiles, A. J. Robinson and Wm. Lewis, to look over the constitution as had been drafted, and report in twenty minutes.

Chairman Barnard then gave explicit description of what the association was to be, how it had been advertised, and read letters from enthusiastic amateurs throughout the state who favored the formation of an I. S. A. P. A.

The constitution committee then gave its report and constitution was given the secretary to read. Each article, it was announced by the chair, should stand as read unless objections were raised by anyone present. After one-half hour of reading, objection and suggestions, and corrections, the constitution was adopted, many of the articles standing so as to meet the immediate demand of the association.

Before the constitution was adopted, however, the chair appointed a proxy committee of three to confer with the custodian of ballots. They were now ready for the report and reported twenty-nine proxies cast. The entire ticket as proposed in Mr. Lux's circular letter of the 15th inst., was reported as twenty-eight for the ticket and a few blanks probably caused by the candidates who sent in proxies and left a space opposite the office for which they were candidates.

A recess was taken so that the constitution could be signed, and then ballots were distributed for the election of officers. Before nominations were made, Mr. Chiles moved that inasmuch as there was no other ticket in the field, the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for the regular proxy ticket. Seconded and carried. Following is the ticket:

- Geo. L. Colburn, Editor Mirror, Pekin, President.
- C. E. Rowcliffe, Author, Alton, First Vice President.
- Chas. F. Oldt, Editor Courant, Freeport, Second Vice President.
- Henry F. Henrichs, Editor Dawn, Dorchester, Treasurer.
- Wm. M. Lewis, Editor Review, Joliet, Recording Secretary.
- Vernon T. Ferris, Editor Howler, Maywood, Corresponding Secretary.
- Albert E. Barnard, Amateur Writer, Chicago, Official Editor.

Probably the hardest fight made by anyone was when several of the members succeeded in inserting in the constitution that convention be held in May instead of July, 1895. When miscellaneous business was reached, a motion to reconsider any action of the convention was in order, and then the question was raised to consider the convention date. The friends of Champaign wanted it in July, for then there is an inter-collegiate meet there and urged that we would receive a good time and get many members among the athletes. Several members came to the rescue of Pekin and July, and asked the Champaign gentlemen what athletics had to do with amateur journalism. A vote resulted in having clause in constitution read "June or July, at the desire of the president. But this invalidated proxy votes, so a motion was made by Mr. Chiles that proxy votes be cast out in regard to time and place of convention. Champaign was still urged as a convenient seat by Mr. Lewis, Mr. Brown, Mr. Mann and Mr. Chiles.

A. J. Robinson, supported by Messrs Ferris, Hawthorne, Arnold and Barnard, came to the rescue of Pekin. There was a very hot debate on both sides. The motion finally came to a vote. Chair appointed Mr. Chiles and Mr. Robinson as tellers, and then asked for written ballot which resulted as follows: Champaign, 10; Pekin, 11. Pekin being declared by a majority of 1.

There was no further business before the meeting, so the first convention of the Illinois State Amateur Press Association adjourned at 5:15 p. m., Feb. 22, 1895.

This association, which consists of young ladies and gentlemen who contribute for and publish school papers or other amateur journals, is one of the best in existence for instruction of our young people. All those who join will get every amateur paper published in Illinois, free. A boy or girl can become a member by sending fifty cents to treasurer of association to pay dues for one year.

We are Selling

...An Extra Fancy Line of...

Desirable - UNDERWEAR

At Prices that defy competition. Sizes for old

and young and middle age.

DRESS GOODS

A Splendid Stock to Select from

AND AT NEW TARIFF PRICES.

GROCERIES:

I have been established in business here over a quarter of century. I have always sold goods at the lowest possible price. I can sell you groceries as cheap as anyone. Your dollar will buy as many pounds of sugar or crackers or prunes here as any place in town. Remember just this I will not be undersold!

Respectfully, H. H. SLATER.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY, and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about BACO-CURO. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with Baco-Curo. It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms, or money refunded. Price \$1 per box, or 3 boxes (30 days' treatment and guaranteed cure) \$2.50. For sale by all druggists, or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. Send 6 2-cent stamps for sample box. Booklets and proofs free.

Office of THE PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. Hornick, Sup't.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked 15 to 20 cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried the so-called Kewley Cure, No-To-Bac, and various other remedies, but without success, until I accidentally learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your "Baco-Curo" simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it.

Yours very truly,
G. W. HORNICK.

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A PATTERN and any FOUR of the following standard books, bound in white and gold, new large type, good paper, all sent free; or the pattern and TWELVE sheets of music, such as would cost you 80 cents each in a store, delivered free in any part of the United States or Canada, if you send at once twenty-five 2-cent stamps for a new yearly subscription. We lose money by this, but once a subscriber always a subscriber. Can select the pattern any time. Mention the numbers of the books you want. Don't wait 'till it's too late.

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- 16. SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT—T. Haraden
- 17. A STUDY IN SCARLET—A. Conan Doyle
- 18. WEDDED AND PARTED—Charlotte M. Braeme
- 19. MY LADY'S MOXEY—Wilkie Collins
- 20. MAID WIFE OR WINDOW—Mrs. Alexander
- 21. BACK TO THE OLD HOME—Mary Cecil How
- 22. A YELLOW ASTER—Jola
- 23. BLACK BRAGGY—Anna Sewell
- 24. CHARLOTTE'S TEMPLE—Mrs. Rowson
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- 27. DODO—E. F. Benson
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- 29. THE HUBBARD BABY—Marie Curcliff
- 30. IDEALIA—Sarah Grand

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SONG.

There's beauty in the dawning light;
And twilight fair, or starlit night,
Has each its charm and grace;
But lovelier still on earth to me
The fairest thing my eye can see—
The beauty of thy face.

There's calmness on the ocean's breast,
As deep and blue it seems to rest
'Neath bluer heavens above;
But deeper, calmer, still to me
Than ever sea or sky can be,
Thine azure eyes, my love!

There's music in the running stream,
And music when the woodlands seem
Awake with songs of birds;
But sweeter, dearer still to me
Than nature's voice can ever be,
The music of thy words.

—G. Roxby, in Chambers' Journal.



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CHAPTER XXIII.—CONTINUED.

It was eight o'clock, as near as he could guess, when Stocking and the two young women got aboard one of the box-cars and accompanied him to the bayou entrance. Very little was said on the way. Calicot was apprehensive and not disposed to talk. His chief fear was that something would occur to interfere with their departure at the last moment. It seemed to him that the rotunda was full of men and he suspected that Hendricks had been getting fresh recruits at the bayou end during the fight at the Laran portal.

When they arrived at the end of their journey, Stocking very nearly upset the project by suddenly refusing to go unless his friend accompanied them, and it required all the firmness and persuasion that Calicot could command to induce him to proceed. "Do not," he said, "imperil everything by giving up your faith in me now. On the day after to-morrow, when you have secured the safety of your companions, you are to come back for me. The government will have some of its forces here then, and the issue will not be doubtful, believe me. But I must stay here to-night and to-morrow to learn all I can of the plans at the conference. Mr. Franklin, I understand, has secured money enough to take care of himself and daughter. You are a free man. Do not hesitate."

They parted at the entrance to the lift. Stocking was sullen and uncertain, but he came back and wrung his friend's hand silently, and Calicot felt that the action was a pledge. A moment later he turned and mounted the steps of the railway platform with a sense of desolation in his heart and an unmistakable moisture in his eyes.

When they came to the rotunda he told the guard that he would get off and walk back later to the arena. He was left standing on the platform when the car moved away. The great dense shadows covered him from the army of men below. He walked along the ties to the great wooden doors of the magazine and stood there a moment. Then he descended the steps and was lost in the crowds of men below.

He had expected to meet Hendricks at his military headquarters, but one of the captains who knew him said that there was a meeting of some kind and Hendricks and all the other chiefs had gone to the office in the arena where it was quiet.

He then made his way as speedily as he could through the coal corridors to the arena, and was surprised to see how completely the chaos of a few hours ago had disappeared. Nearly all the men had been gathered into the rotunda, and save a few groups here and there and the workmen and officers scattered about the place was deserted.

Without a definite purpose he went immediately to the quarters where he and Stocking had lived together so long. Something of a morbid desire to feel its loneliness now that his only companion was gone, actuated him. The door stood ajar and he walked in. The moment he was inside he heard voices. He listened. They came from the adjacent quarters that had been occupied by the women. He moved softly along the partition to the little corridor that connected the houses. It was dark, save for the light that came through an inch or two of open door at the other end. He looked through.

To his amazement he saw that the room was filled with people, and he knew at once that this was the final consultation of the conspirators. Hendricks was there, so also were Mrs. Hendricks and Fenning. The others he did not know; he was certain he had never seen them before. The marked character of the men convinced him at once that they were no ordinary schemers.

Hendricks was speaking and Calicot drew from his pocket a pad of paper and a short pencil, and listened. The speaker was recapitulating what he had done in the Laran from the start, and evidently endeavoring to convince them that the conspiracy never could

have obtained its present momentum if it had not had a safe and impregnable stronghold to mature itself in. "To organize an army in the teeth of the authorities was as impossible in America as in Russia," he said. "But I have organized the nucleus of a standing army the touch of which will convert your straggling materials into soldiers. We are now prepared to strike the first blow. We have all worked patiently to this point. In three days we must be prepared to take the field."

"Everything depends upon instant and accurate cooperation. If we are a unit in our work we are invincible, for it will take a month for the opposing elements to consolidate against us and then they will be too late. Now let us see what our programme is. On the morning after to-morrow, Chicago will be in flames and the executive and his cabinet at Washington will be destroyed. Dynamite and the torch are the signals for the grand movement of our scattered forces to the two centers, and at the same time I appear in the field with a trained army and invite the people to save themselves by coming to the people's banner. There is no doubt in your minds of the accomplishment of this. You hold the signal, Garvoux, for the work in Washington. I believe you have made failure impossible if you get back there."

"My part of the work is certain," said Garvoux. "I have four agents in the white house."

"And I," said a white-haired man, with vehemence, "will have one hundred thousand men in Chicago, needing only a leader. Every available force of the government will be in Tennessee."

"And I will be in Chicago on the night of that day virtually dictator," said Hendricks, "if you have paralyzed the executive arm at Washington. Gentlemen, if you leave here to-night prepared to carry out our work we are masters of the situation in four days."

Calicot leaned a moment against the wall of the corridor. He appeared to be faint. Then, as if making a desperate effort, he thrust the pad into his pocket, and, turning, felt his way along the passage and came out into the arena. He cast a hurried look around. The railway platform was two hundred feet away, and a car was ready to start with a number of men. He ran across the open space, hailed the guard, ran up to the train and climbed aboard. "I might as well travel as do anything else to kill time," he said to the guard. The man looked at him. "Are you sick?" he asked. "Yes," replied Calicot. "The ride will do me good. Let me off at the rotunda. I want to get a drink."

Once there he slipped off in the shadows, and the car went off. In five minutes it backed up and Calicot got out again. "Are you going straight back?" he asked. "Yes," replied the man, "last trip but one. I wait for the governors. Some of them are going to the bayou to-night."

It could not have been more than ten minutes when Calicot was back at his quarters, and had resumed his place in the corridor, and was listening.

The consultation was still going on. Hendricks was speaking.

"You have seen," he said, "how every event has justified my plans. Let us have no mistake now and we are masters of the situation. This is the stage of anarchy. We go through it to victory. I have, I think, calculated for every contingency."

At that moment Calicot pushed the door open and stood white but calm before the assembled group.

"You have overlooked one factor," he said, deliberately.

The astonished circle started into attitudes of alarm. Hendricks and Fenning alone preserved their coolness.

"My prisoner," said the former.

"You were listening."

"Yes," replied Calicot, "it is my duty to tell you that in your plans you forgot one important element."

They looked at him with a suspicion of danger in their faces. He appeared in his almost ghastly calmness to be some kind of incalculable force.

"What do you mean?" asked Hendricks.

Calicot put his hand upon his breast and bowed slightly. "You forgot me," he said, "and your work comes to naught. It was just like you to underestimate the qualities that would destroy you. I have never heard that in your diabolism there was any provision for self-sacrifice. Fortunately in my scheme there was. In three minutes we shall all die together."

In the confusion that followed Hendricks shouted: "Be calm; the man has been crazed by his confinement."

"No," said Calicot, "I am neither crazy nor desperate. I have lit the slow match to your magazine. The explosion will kill every human being in the Laran. You will be found here with your secrets divulged. I have saved the country. Providence, which is on the side of history, sent me to you, and you accepted the instrument of your own destruction."

CHAPTER XXIV.

Lieut. Stocking, the moment he was in the Wash bayou and felt the elation of freedom, met with a new blow.

"I cannot go to Memphis with my father," she said. "There are reasons that I cannot tell you now. We must get a boat, cross the Mississippi and disappear."

It was in vain that Stocking pleaded and argued. "You do not know all," she said, "and I must save my father's

life. There is a skiff in the woods two miles above the bayou. Take us to that, get us across and leave us to find our way in Texas to the coast. You must go back to your friend, and I will write you when we are all safe, if you give me an address."

Vainly Lieut. Stocking pleaded with her. On this point she was firm. The guard took them two or three miles up the Mississippi and there the party crossed the river, the lieutenant accompanying them two or three miles into the interior, until he believed they were safe from pursuit, when he bade them farewell and returned. The journey had consumed a day, and when he reached the eastern shore of the Mississippi he encountered the pickets of a government force, was promptly arrested and taken to the camp about a mile from the Laran portal, where he found two regiments of troops. It was not difficult for him to establish his identity, as he found several acquaintances among the officers, and to them he told the whole story of his capture and incarceration. It was an incredible and startling revelation, and led the commanding officer at once to move his camp to a new elevation at some distance from the Laran and to take every precaution against an attack in the rear. On the morning of the third day Stocking set out with a picked guard and several of the officers to inspect the entrance of the cave.

It was not difficult to find the portal, for to their astonishment the whole of the iron lift was discovered lying on the ruins of the sanitarium adjacent to the uncovered shaft, from which issued a wavering thin blue smoke.

Suspecting some kind of treachery Stocking proposed to go down alone, and after some delay in getting ropes he was lowered into the hole. Finding everything enveloped in darkness and silence at the bottom of the shaft, he had to come back for assistance and lanterns, and thus provided and accompanied by an officer he descended with the growing conviction that Hendricks had withdrawn all his forces from the cave and abandoned it.

The moment he arrived at the mouth of the arena passage and held up the lantern he perceived that something extraordinary had taken place. On either side of the entrance to the shaft were the bodies of men—two of them had apparently been hurled against the wall of the arena with terrific force, for their bodies were dislocated and their skulls fractured, and they were covered with a blue mould that made their faces indistinguishable. A few seconds later the condition of the arena disclosed the destruction that had taken place. The residences on the western wall were shattered and in ruins. The machinery of the great dynamo stood out gaunt and awry like the bones of a corpse from which the flesh had been suddenly torn away. Not a sound was heard. Here and there bodies lay exposed upon the floor of the arena with the clothes torn from them.

Word was immediately sent above for men and lights, and a strong reconnoitering force was with difficulty lowered into the cave.

Then the full extent of the appalling disaster was investigated. Stocking forced his way with some difficulty into the rooms where he had spent so many hours, and there with the lanterns of the men held high and throwing a dismal fulgurance on the scene he saw inextricably mingled with the debris of the place the members of the group to whom Calicot had communicated the last words. All wore the same horrible mask of blue mold. Hendricks himself was sitting in a chair, but his neck was dislocated and his head hung down upon the side of his body. Calicot's body was in the corridor. It alone had escaped the blast of disfiguring color; his face wore a grim smile and in his hand was a pad covered with writing.

Stocking wrenched it from the dead fingers and held it to the lantern. In a distorted hand was written: "All particulars on my person. I have saved you and the country. It was my duty. I am happy."

Shocked beyond all power of speech, Stocking silently secured the papers, and went with the party through the coal passage to the mouth of the rotunda and there the most stupendous feature of this unprecedented tragedy was revealed.

The whole of that great space was covered with blue corpses, in every conceivable attitude of sudden death, a blue stratum of smoke lying above them and still depositing its sulphur and carbon upon their forms.

Death reigned. It had come like a lightning stroke. It had spared nothing. The end of the dismantled electric engine, hurled from the trestle, rested upon the floor of the rotunda with its tender hanging to the iron benches. Against the eastern wall hundreds of men had been hurled in a mass, and there commingled in a sickening pulp, from which stared the blue and hideous faces and poked the unwrought limbs.

As Stocking slowly realized what his friend had done a sense of his heroism overcame everything else. He opened the papers and read the hastily written memorandum, from which this account has been compiled.

"I got," it said, "the dynamite cartridge from Laport's workroom, and also the fuse. I let it down the ventilating tube to the floor of the magazine. It burned twenty minutes.

I have made notes of all the disclosed plans. Let the government act quick. The brains and the organization are destroyed.

"The great Laran rebellion is at an end."

THE END.

GOOD PREACHING.

A Little Feathered and His Rough But Attentive Congregation.

A young man who went out from England to Australia as a gold-digger, made some money, and finally established a rough shop at a place called "The Ovens," a noted gold-field about two hundred miles from Melbourne. Then he wrote home asking his parents to come out to him, and to bring with them, if possible, a lark. The father died on the voyage, but the old mother and the lark arrived safely in Melbourne, and were sent on to the store at "The Ovens."

The next morning the lark was hung outside the rough hut, and at once began to sing. The effect was wonderful. Sturdy diggers paused in their work to listen; many curses from drunken lips were silenced by the little singer in his cage. Far and near the news of the "real English skylark up at Wilsted's store" spread like lightning among the diggers.

When Sunday morning came there was a sight such as had not been seen since the first spade of the golden earth was turned. From every quarter, from hills and creeks twenty miles away, came a steady stream of rough, brawny Englishmen, brushed and washed, to look as decent as possible. There had been no pre-arrangement, as was plain from the half-ashamed expression on every man's face as he saw his acquaintances. But they had all come on the same errand—to hear the lark.

They were not disappointed, for the little minister plumed his crest, and lifting up his voice sang them a sermon from his cage which touched the heart of every man in his congregation. After an hour's steady preaching the lark ceased, and his audience, which had been absolutely quiet and attentive during the sermon, slowly dispersed and departed.

"I say, Joe," one digger was overheard asking, "do you think Wilsted would sell him—the bird, you know? I'll give as much gold-dust for him as he weighs and thank him cheap."

"Sell him! Not he!" was the answer, with great indignation. "How would you like a fellow to come to our village at home, and make a bid for our parson?"—Youth's Companion.

FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS.

Albert Accurately Performed the Letter of His Mother's Law.

"When you want a child to do anything, I reckon it's jest as well to make it pooty plain what 'tis you want him to do," remarked Mrs. Sprowle, judicially; "an' if you don't, you aint got anybody to blame but yourselves."

"What capers hev Ezry's young ones been up to now?" inquired Mr. Sprowle.

"No capers," replied his wife; "them boys aint any more give to kerryin's on than any other children, but you see, Hitty she's forever scoldin' 'em. The last thing is concernin' Albert Joshuy's trip to his Grandpa Morse's. Albert Joshuy's jest a yearlin' boy an' keardless, but he means all right. Well, his mother conducts jest as if she thought he wa'n't old enough to be trusted anywhere alone, an' of course that's kind of disskerridin' to a boy of Albert Joshuy's disposition."

"He wa'n't 't be gone but two days, an' his mother jest pestered him with cautions before he set out, an' last of all, jest as he was boardin' the train, she shoved a postal card, directed to herself, into his hands. 'Do you send me this postal card from Nashuy,' says she, 'so I ken know that you've got there safe. I hev you got a pencil with you?' He said he guessed he had, an' the train started off."

"Well, she was in a fever all the rest o' the day, fussin' an' fumin', an' when night come she made Ezry go down t' the office, though he most gen'ly lets the evenin' mail run over till mornin', as there aint apt to be anythin', any way."

"He come home with the postal card, sure enough. I thought I see a kind of smile look round his mouth when he give it to Hitty."

"She snatched it away f'm him an' turned it over, an'—well, that card was jest as blank as when Albert Joshuy started off! Hitty looked 's if she could bite nails fast-off, but Ezry, he said: 'The boy's done jest what you charged him, I reckon. It's postmarked Nashuy, so you ken see he got there!'"

"An' after a minute Hitty give up, an' laughed too, an' I reckon it done her good!"—Youth's Companion.

Evident.

A student at a medical college was under examination. The instructor asked him:

"Of what cause, specifically, did the people die who lost their lives at the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii?"

"I think they died of an eruption, sir," answered the student.—Youth's Companion.

Fought Shy of It.

Minister—So you don't think I practice what I teach, deacon?

Deacon—Well, considering that you have been preaching on the subject of resignation for the past thirty-seven years, I don't quite think you do.—Truth.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—In the senate Tuesday the report of the committee on elections calling for the production and recount of the ballots in the Wilson-McKinley election was finally adopted by a vote of 19 to 12.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—Senator Salomon, of Cook county, Wednesday introduced a bill drawn up by the Chicago bureau of justice and entitled an "act to provide for the incorporation, management and regulation of pawners' societies and limiting the rate of compensation to be paid for advances, storage and insurance on pawns and pledges, and to allow the loaning of money upon personal property." The main feature in the bill is that permitting the organization of societies for the loaning of money on chattel mortgages. The interest rate to be charged is fixed at 7 per cent. per annum. Senator Anthony, of Cook county, introduced a bill to amend the law in regard to elections. Senator Dwyer, of Cook county, introduced a bill which is to insure a better education of horseholders and to regulate the practice of horseshoeing in this state. Senator Morrison introduced a bill regulating the method of selecting grand jurors by providing that a commission appointed by judges of the court of record shall make the selections.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 1.—In the senate Thursday the bill to regulate elevated railroads was defeated by a vote of 23 to 16. Senator Solomon offered a resolution protesting against the action of the circuit court of the United States in conducting the business of the American Distilling and Cattle Feeding company through a receiver, as it has been declared by the state courts to be unlawful and contrary to public policy. The attorney general is directed to take some action to bring the attention of the circuit court to the fact that the whisky trust has been conducted contrary to the laws of Illinois. A bill was introduced to regulate stock yards charges.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—In the senate Friday morning Crawford moved a reconsideration of the vote by which his bill regulating elevated railroads was defeated, and as there was no objection the reconsideration of the motion was made a special order for next Wednesday. Crawford's bill regulating street railways, now on order for third reading, was made a special order for the same time. Ford stated that Solomon was unavoidably absent and asked that his "joint whisky-trust" resolution be made a special order for next Wednesday, which was done. Evans' police commissioner bill was made a special order on second reading for next Wednesday. The Torrence land bill was reported favorably and was made a special order for March 13. A bill was introduced prohibiting the selling or giving of liquor to minors, with or without a written order. Both houses adjourned until 5 o'clock Monday afternoon.

House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—A bill providing for three important changes in the Australian ballot law was introduced in the house Tuesday by Albert Glade, of Chicago. The bill was prepared under the direction of John R. Tanner, chairman of the republican state central committee, and W. H. Hirschman, chairman of the democratic state central committee. Three important changes are in the present law.

The first important change proposed is in defining the term "general election." Heretofore it has been defined to mean any election, but this bill makes it apply only to elections for members of the general assembly. It further provides that when there is a contest between two candidates for nomination it shall be settled by the central committee of the party to which the contestants belong. If the candidates are independent then the three circuit judges residing nearest the contestants will decide. A third change provides that whenever a constitutional amendment or other public measure is to be voted upon a separate ballot shall be provided for such purpose.

Weston's bill to make two years' desertion grounds for divorce came up on second reading in the house and after an hour's debate the enacting clause was stricken out.

The libel bill came up in the house on a motion to reconsider the vote recommending it to the committee on judiciary, which was adopted by a vote of 77 to 46, and the bill advanced to a third reading.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—Representative Shaffer introduced a bill in the house Wednesday amending the law regulating the pensioning of retired police officers. The report of the committee on roads and bridges on the bill to enable counties to build hard roads was adopted and the bill titled "An act to amend the law relating to the insurance companies which makes a radical change in the present law in the interest of the assured. Shanahan's bill to make the term of mayors in cities and towns of this state four years instead of two and to prevent any mayor from succeeding himself in office came up on second reading. Murdoch, of Knox, offered an amendment, which was adopted, changing the wording of the bill so that it will affect Chicago only. Ex-Speaker Craft offered an amendment fixing the term of mayor at two years. A vigorous debate on this amendment followed, pending which the house adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—Shanahan's bill to prevent mayors in cities of this state from succeeding themselves in office and to extend the term from two to four years came up in the house under the order of unfinished business. Miller, of Cook, offered an amendment, which makes the term of mayor in cities under 60,000 population two years, and over that population four years. It was adopted and the bill was ordered engrossed for passage. Cody, of Cook, introduced a bill designed to regulate the taking of sand and other material from the submerged lands of the state lying off lake front and other points. It will serve to increase the revenue of the state if it becomes a law to the extent of about \$15,000 per annum. Rovell has introduced a bill to appropriate \$20,000 for a monument at Chicago of James Marquette.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—A resolution of most scathing character regarding the Chicago city council was offered by Mr. Lowenthal, of Cook county. In the house Friday morning it denounces the council for flagrantly giving away valuable franchises and calls for appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the actions of all the aldermen "who took part in the disgraceful affair." The resolution was referred, at Lowenthal's request, to the committee on municipal corporations. In the absence of Bovey, chairman of the house committee on libraries, Gibson handed in the report of that committee, recommending the passage of the Chicago library bill. On motion of Mr. Plotke, the bill was recommitted to the committee on municipal corporations. A bill amending the law "providing for the early payment of wages by corporations" was introduced in the house by Mr. Snyder.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Both houses met at 5 o'clock Monday and adjourned within a few minutes. Representative Weston, of Cook, introduced a bill "to extend the powers of city councils in cities and of boards of trustees in villages." Mr. Weston said the object of the bill was to provide that dealers in bicycles might be compelled to take out a license. Those dealers must then report all bicycles left for repairs or to be sold, in order to aid in the discovery of stolen wheels.

Met With an Accident.

Benj. C. Mead met with a serious accident near the Ellwood farm in South Grove township last week. While he was driving along the horse became frightened at a log lying in the road and made a lunge that threw Mr. Mead into a hedge. The colt ran some distance, while in the meantime Mr. Mead had gained his feet and started in pursuit of the running horse. To his consternation he met the colt coming toward him, after he had walked about 60 feet. The colt having recovered from its fright was docile enough and Mr. Mead got into the the road cart and drove home with no further mishaps. But his experience was more serious than any one suspected. From the time he arrived home he began to show signs of being seriously injured and greatly alarmed his friends and family. The injuries seemed to be located about the head and neck. Dr. Robinson of this place and Dr. Foot of Cherry Valley were called and did every thing possible to make the sufferer comfortable. Dr. Foot of Cherry Valley remained at his bedside all Saturday night and Sunday. He got so low that two sons away from here were sent for and all looked for the worst, but we are happy to say that at this time Mr. Mead is very much better but not wholly out danger.

The Season's Outlook.

Rockford is much elated over her advent into the Western Base Ball Association. Although Genoa did not secure admission into this association she will have a good base ball team. Capt. in-Manager Sager is undecided as yet just where he will take his team for their spring practice. Riley has offered some good inducements, so also has Charter Grove and Hampshire. The matter will be brought before the stockholders at their first meeting, and the best proposition, climate and quiet considered, will be accepted. Patterson is putting himself in excellent condition and practicing daily, winding shoots around lamp posts and trees. Captain-Manager Sager has promised to give him a trial and it is expected he will be a sure winner for the colts. Tommy Bagley is practicing with a foot ball and hopes to get in such condition soon that the foot ball will not be able to get through. The balance of the team is being put through a course of sprouts at the gymnasium and when the season opens will be in the pink of condition.

Shoe Factory Notes

B. Goldman was in Chicago Wednesday, Corning and E. Cook are both at work again after several days sickness, H. M. Goldman was in Sycamore Tuesday. Wanted.—A young lady as office assistant, Must be a good penman, Apply at once, 125 hands are now employed in the factory, A. Kanter and P. Ruthenberg were in Chicago Saturday.

Chas. Schwind who was shot through the foot several weeks ago is at work again.

Tax Collector.

I will be at H. Perkins and Sons hardware store on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week until further notice.

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KINGSTON.

Miss Vera Walker was in Sycamore last Saturday.
A. N. Wyllys was in Genoa last Saturday forenoon.
Rev. M. E. Fraser, of Kirkland, was in town Monday.
Ira Bixler was in Belvidere on business last Thursday.
F. M. Lentz was in Chicago on business several days last week.
Mrs. J. H. Uplinger visited at Sycamore several days last week.
Eli Brainard was in Chicago on business, Friday and Saturday.
Mrs. H. G. Burgess and daughter Gladys were in Sycamore last Saturday.
Mrs. Geo. Pratt has been confined to her bed during the past week with pleurisy.
Mrs. E. K. D. Hester was very sick the fore part of the week, the grippe being the cause.
Prof. A. L. Thorp went to Chicago on Saturday to take treatment for his eyes which were badly inflamed.
Chas. Reynolds and wife have moved from North Kingston into the Arison house in the suburbs of the village.
Mrs. Elizabeth Atwood has been sick for several days with the prevailing malady, but she is now improving.
J. M. Hughes, of Chicago, has been visiting his brother, W. H. Hughes, at the C. & N. W. depot for several days.
L. B. Lumber was in charge of the C. M. & St. P. depot during several nights last week, Geo. Pratt being sick.

Prof. J. G. Lucas, of Belvidere, was in town on business Wednesday. He is negotiating for the sale of property here.
Geo. Pratt was obliged to take a vacation several days last week being confined to the house with the grip.
Douglas Scott, who was in the employ of Philip King last summer, has returned from an extended sojourn in Ohio.

Hiram Clark and William Sargent are the only ones thus far constituting the new section gang on the Milwaukeee.

Nearly everyone who drove in from the country Saturday had some remark to make upon the terrible condition of the roads.
I. A. Greenberg has just suffered a lucky streak. He and a sister have become joint heirs to \$5,000, left by their relatives in Europe.

Prof. Henry A. Wyllys closed a term of school in the district between Cortland and Maple Park on Saturday and is now staying at home.

Miss Gertie Whitney returned home on Saturday afternoon from a several weeks' visit with relatives and friend at Rockford and New Milford.

We do not believe any of the current rumors regarding small pox a Kirkland, so we are not prepared to inform our readers on the subject.

H. N. Peavey was quite badly injured internally by a fall which cured while he was chopping wood. Being quite old its effects will be felt for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Birchfield moved their household goods from the Low farm south of town, on Saturday to the vacant rooms over J. P. McAllister's store where they will take up their abode.

The forty-first anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Peavey was the occasion for a surprise party on them last Tuesday evening. A twelve o'clock refreshments were served. A number of friends from Sycamore were in attendance.

Word has been received from the family of Thos. Spencer, who formerly lived here. They are now located at Caro, Tuscola Co., Mich., and several days ago their house was burned down, one of the young children being burned to death. As it was very cold the rest of the family suffered froze feet.

A civil suit between Harry Reynolds and the blacksmith at Colva Park was the principal case in Justice Wyllys' docket last Wednesday. The blacksmith sent in a bill to Reynolds for work done, which caused recollections of an imaginary large bill of meat purchased by the blacksmith to enter Harry's mind and later though that accounts were balanced. The blacksmith did not remember of buying that much meat so he objected to the bill. A decision was rendered in favor of the blacksmith. No lawyer nor jury required but it was an exciting case nevertheless.



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