

THE GENOA ISSUE.

VOLUME XI.

GENOA, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895.

NUMBER 14.

LIVE . AND . LET . LIVE

The Best is Always the Cheapest.

Gold Mine Flour

.....Is the Best on Earth.....

I have just received a car load of 'Gold Mine' Flour. Ask for price on 5 and 10 sack lots.

EVERY SACK WARRANTED.

In the way of.....

BOOTS AND SHOES

I have a full line of Felt Overs, etc., etc., which I am selling at hard times prices.

Come and see me, I will use you right.

F. E. WELLS

WE ARE BETTER PREPARED

Than Ever Before to

Clothe = the = Male = Portion

.....Of Genoa and Vicinity.....

A Fine Line of.....

Mens, Boys and Youth's

Ready - Made Clothing

and FURNISHING GOODS.

F. O. HOLTGREEN

MERCHANT TAILOR & GENT'S FURNISHER.

Come and See my New Store.

Look
Out
For
E. Crawford's
New
Stock
Next week.

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.

Dr. Hal C. Billig spent Sunday out of town.

Ed Shurtleff is home from Nebraska for a time.

Mrs. A. V. Pierce visited in Elgin and Wayne.

Big Joe Flour is the best flour manufactured.

Look out for a wedding in "the up per tens" in the near future.

The largest stock of valentines ever brought to Genoa at Lane's.

Wylde & Heed have handled eleven hundred tons of ice so far this season.

Let your light so shine and use Shining Light axle grease, sold by Jas. Kiernan.

Mrs. Kate A. Cozzens returned home, Tuesday, from a visit with relatives in Chicago.

A. U. Schneider and son Raymond have been sick for the past few days but are now improving.

FOUND—A knitted woolen hood. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice.

E. H. Cohoon has just received a carload of Pillsbury's Best flour which he is selling at 95c per sack.

WANTED—Good horses. Bring them to Genoa on Saturday, Feb. 2nd. CONSON & STOTT.

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.

Tax Collector.

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

FRED. ADGATE

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

The Goodman original colored minstrels and concert company gave two very satisfactory performances here last week. They are creditable performers and will meet with a good audience should they return here.

The village board served a notice on George Goupil restraining him from holding his masquerade dance tonight. It was an entirely precautionary measure against small pox being brought here.

A masquerade dance will be held at Crawford's hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 31st. A prize of \$2 will be given for the best original costume. Good music will be in attendance. Tickets, 50 cents. Supper at DeWolf & Abbotts. George Goupil, proprietor; Bob Patterson, floor manager.

Last week was a bumper for winter—all kinds, and no mistake. A rain storm, a windstorm, a snowstorm, interspersed with a genuine Kansas cyclone, ending Saturday night with the thermometer registering 17 below. It made even the oldest inhabitant draw himself draw up alongside a hot fire, declaring this beats the winter of '47.

Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by F. T. Robinson, Druggist.

It seems strange that the lucrative office of tax collector should go almost begging for an occupant. Yet such seems to be the case in Genoa. While other towns have a half dozen or more candidates for this office we have not heard a name even mentioned. We, as a people, do not seem to be an office-loving people. If there is a man in Genoa who would like to be collector and is worthy to hold the office, we will publish his notice free, providing he is the first. Its every honest man's duty to sacrifice himself at least once to his country's call, and incidentally for what there is in it.

Owen McCormick was in Chicago Friday.

Geo. E. Sisley is at Springfield this week.

Ira Douglas has been visiting in Chicago for several days.

Dr. Hal C. Billig made a professional trip to Hampshire last Friday.

FOR SALE—A cutter, nearly new. Apply to F. O. Swan.

Jesse Evans has bought Ed. Richardson's interest in the livery business.

Considerable sickness prevails in our town, but nothing of a serious nature.

Ira J. Mix will have one of his Chicago truck wagons here to do his draying, shortly.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. References required. Enquire at this office.

Mike Reed has rented Robert Lord's farm east of town, and is moving his goods onto it.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson attend a Mystic Shrine reception at Rockford tonight.

You can get Pillsbury flour at E. H. Cohoon's in barrels, half-barrels, 98 and 49 pound sacks.

Geo. Parks went to Sycamore and Chas. Parks to Kirkland, in quest of taking care of small pox cases.

TO RENT—Desirable house in a desirable locality. Good residence property for sale. D. S. BROWN.

We have a load of Big Joe Flour that we wish to exchange for money. J. JACKMAN and SON.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Daniel DeYoung of this place and Miss Nellie Worcester of Kingston February 12th.

At the opera house Monday night, Feb. 18th, the dramatic reader, Geo. W. Potter, and the vocalist, Miss Gertrude Potter, will give an entertainment.

Coin's Financial School, the greatest book of its kind ever published, at Lane's. The demand for them being so great publishers find it difficult to keep up with orders. Ask to see it.

It is said that a few more yards can be added to the bloomer sleeves worn by the ladies, by extending them to the wrists. Aerial navigation will in consequence experience a revival.

When you are looking for downright bargains for investment or a home in Chicago or any of its suburbs call on A. R. Heckman & Co., 125 LaSalle St. Lots 25x131 feet \$100 and upwards, \$10 down and \$5 per month. A house and

C. F. Dutton, of Marengo, has moved here with his family. He is a contractor and builder. He has just completed the handsome new residence of Frank Jackman. His "ad" appears in another column.

Jas. Wylde has erected an ice house back of his residence and filled it with ice, clear ice, which he will peddle here next summer. This has certainly been a long felt want here, and Mr. Wylde is to be congratulated on his enterprise.

The frightful winds of last week brought to our minds the thought of a fire in our town. What awful havoc could have been created in a few hours! It is not to our credit that sufficient enterprise is lacking to carry out the building of water works, but is certainly to our discredit and to our injury. It is to be hoped that our next board will be composed of men who have sufficient backbone to go ahead and do something to prevent wiping out of our entire town.

These cold nights one is liable to lose his way for all the good our system of street lamps do. A tallow candle would make a much more preferable light. It is no fault of the custodian of the lamps, however; but it is to the eternal discredit of our village to allow them even to be lit, for it would be much better without them, for we could then revert to the days of our forefathers and carry those old fashioned bulls-eye lanterns with us on our night ly travels, or we might revise that old New England law, compelling all citizens to retire their homes at dark and stay there till daylight.

H. J. Wells was in Chicago, Wednesday.

C. B. Anderson is home from Pullman.

W. H. Wager visited in Elgin last Saturday.

Andrew Olmstead is in poor health this winter.

Richard McCormick visited Hampshire last Saturday.

The Kishwaukee drew the usual large crowd this week.

August Tyler has recovered from his illness and is about again.

The Woodmen will give a supper the fore part of next month.

A Hagopean won the suit of clothes in J. D. Page Tailoring Co. club.

Revival meetings still continue to draw a crowd at the A. C. church.

There will be an old fashioned dance at the Genoa opera house Feb. 8th.

Mrs. J. M. Harvey was a Chicago visitor the first of the week.

Mr. Dutton of Marengo moved to Genoa last Thursday where he expects to make his residence in the future.

The Knights of the Globe are making preparations for an entertainment on or near Washington's birthday.

Something Very Neat. GEO. E. SISLEY, Genoa, Ill.

Dear Editor—I send you sample of photo-frame which may be had by writing three of your friends a letter requesting them to write three of their friends, all of whom are to send \$2 to us and receive in return this beautiful photo-frame.

Very truly yours,
THE WERTON SUPPLY CO.
95 Lake St., Chicago.

A. C. Church Notes.

Revival meetings still continue. Notwithstanding the storms of the past week the people have turned out well. With the devoted and timely assistance of our faithful brother and sister Sherman we look for good results. Let the faithful continue to pray for God's blessing upon our efforts. Meeting will continue over Sunday.

Shoe Factory Notes.

4608 pairs of shoes turned out in five and a half days.

There was a lay off in several departments Saturday on account of a shortage in the stitching department.

Miss Lida Sellers began work in the factory Monday morning.

We notice C. S. Lawyer does not walk as far for his meals as he used to. How is this Lawyer?

B. Goldman was in Milwaukee Friday and Saturday.

P. Rulienberg was in Chicago Saturday.

Emery Prouty had to quit work on account of a sore hand.

Several departments were so bound in their work, that it was necessary to labor until 10 o'clock Friday p. m.

The Hoodoo's were royally entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Sisley Thursday evening. Many thanks to them. We will call again when not wanted.

It is rumored that Dell Brown is married.

Miss Fannie Mills the museum freak had a pair of shoes made last week. They measured 29 inches in length, 12 inches wide and it took 10 feet of upper leather and 8 feet of sole leather to make them. After they were finished they weighed 25 pounds. They have been shipped to Port Tampa, Florida where she is now farming oranges.

Mr. Ira P. Wetmore, a prominent real estate agent of San Angelo, Texas, has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his family for several years as occasion required, and always with perfect success. He says: "I find it a perfect cure for our baby when troubled with colic or dysentery. I now feel that my outfit is not complete without a bottle of the Remedy at home or on a trip abroad." For sale by F. T. Robinson, Druggist.

The second death resulting from the case of small pox brought from Evanston to Kirkland occurred Saturday, when the night operator at Harper succumbed to the dread disease. He was stationed at Kirkland several weeks, and, having carried the child from the depot to the hotel, he incurred the disease.

FAVORS BONDS.

President Cleveland's Special Message on the Financial Emergency.

He Pleads for Immediate Legislation and Urges an Issue of Bonds.

National Integrity at Stake, and Without Gold, He Says, Our Credit Will Be Destroyed.

A Widespread and Increasing Lack of Confidence the Cause of Our Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The president sent to both houses of congress Monday a message on the financial situation, substantially withdrawing his support from the plan outlined in the Carlisle bill, and outlining the only policy which seems to him now possible to maintain the gold reserve. Following is the main portion of the message:

The Message.
In the opening of the message the president refers to his recommendations on the currency question to congress in his annual message and their unfavorable reception, the changed condition of affairs and the present existence of an emergency which demanded prompt legislative action to restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people. He states his conviction that additional or different legislation from that recommended in his annual message is now demanded. The progress of a people whose internal resources are so limited and energies so vigorous should not be checked by a false financial policy and heedless disregard of sound monetary laws. The president then emphasizes the duty of our law makers, "untrammeled by the prejudice of partisanship," to "sincerely attempt to relieve the situation."

Due to Lack of Confidence.
The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence widespread and constantly increasing in the continuing ability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the government under existing laws to procure gold and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the treasury or cancelling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained.

The only way left open to the government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages, they are made payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which, in existing conditions, detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our government.

A Most Dangerous Feature.
The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without cancelling a single government obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home. We have outstanding about \$39,000,000 of currency notes of the government, for which gold may be demanded, and curiously enough the law requires that when presented and, in fact, redeemed and paid in gold they shall be reissued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the treasury, nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties profit or otherwise see an advantage in repeating the operation.

Redeemed But Not Retired.
More than \$300,000,000 in these notes have already been redeemed in gold and notwithstanding such redemption they are still outstanding. Since the 17th day of January, 1884, our bonded interest-bearing debt has been increased \$100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold, to replenish our coin reserve. Two issues were made, amounting to \$50,000,000 each—one in January and the other in November. As a result of the first issue there was realized something more than \$55,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly \$103,000,000 in gold was drawn from the treasury.

This made the second issue necessary, and upon that more than \$58,000,000 in gold was again realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than \$69,000,000 in gold has been drawn from the treasury. These large sums of gold were expended without any cancellation of government obligations or in any permanent way benefiting people or improving our pecuniary situation.

The financial events of the last year suggest facts and conditions which should certainly arrest attention. More than \$172,000,000 in gold has been drawn out of the treasury during the year for the purpose of shipping abroad or hoarding at home. While nearly \$403,000,000 of the same was drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about \$69,000,000, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting process with the lapse of time.

Simple Process of Looting.
The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the treasury are still outstanding and are available for use in repeating the exhausting operation with shorter intervals as our perplexities accumulate. Conditions are certainly supervening tending to make the bond which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose.

An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit and to the maintenance of our high national character. Our gold reserve has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require its speedy reinforcement. The arrangements that must inevitably follow present conditions and methods will certainly lead to misfortune and loss not only to our national credit and prosperity and to financial enterprise, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood and to those whose only capital is their daily labor.

It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will cure our troubles. The apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of the government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the government. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have.

A Slip at the Silver Men.
There is now in the treasury a comfortable surplus of more than \$63,000,000, but it is not gold and therefore does not meet our difficulty. I cannot see that differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of national credit and the consequences that will follow from its collapse.

While I am not unfriendly to silver and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg the congress to give the subject immediate attention.

Wants More Bonds Issued.
In my opinion the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal-tender notes and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890. We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our government or our people.

The principal interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative and because there would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation. I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of \$20 and \$50 and that they should bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum.

Payable in Fifty Years.
I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their dates. We of the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations and long bonds are most salable. The secretary of the treasury might well be permitted at his discretion to receive on the sale of bonds the legal tender and treasury notes to be retired and of course when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold they should be cancelled.

These bonds, under existing laws, could be deposited by national banks as security for circulation, and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited, except bonds outstanding bearing only 2 per cent. interest, and which sell in the market at less than par. National banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of a lower denomination than \$10, and when such are now outstanding reach the treasury, except for redemption and retirement, they should be cancelled and notes of the denomination of \$10 and upward issued in their stead. Silver certificates of the denomination of \$10 and upward should be replaced by certificates of denominations under \$10.

As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the treasury our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the government to be paid in any other form of money.

Urges Adoption of the Plan.
I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement of a sound financial condition. They need not interfere with any currency scheme providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency of national or state banks since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme. Objection has been made to the issuance of interest-bearing obligations for the purpose of retiring the non-interest-bearing legal-tender notes.

In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest and it is still accumulating. The aggregate interest on the original issue of bonds, the proceeds of which in gold constituted the reserve for the payment of those notes, amounted to \$70,225,350 on January 1, 1895, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for the same purpose during the last year will be \$9,145,000, dating from January 1, 1895.

While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from the obligations already incurred on their account, these figures are given by way of suggesting that their existence has not been free from interest charges and that the longer they are outstanding, judging from the experience of the last year, the more expensive they will become.

In conclusion, I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course. I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an assurance of my anxiety to cooperate with the present congress in any reasonable measure of relief an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope of improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or inability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation. GUYVER CLEVELAND.
The Executive Mansion, January 28, 1895.

The Month Without a Moon.
A remarkable freak in moon phases was noted in the month of February, 1863, a month which has gone into astronomical annals as "the month without a full moon." In that year January and March each had two full moons, but February none. A writer in a leading astronomical journal uses the following language in describing it: "Do you realize what a rare thing in nature it was? It has not happened before since the beginning of the Christian era, or probably since the creation of the world. It will not occur again, according to the computations of the astronomer royal of England, for—how long do you think? Not until after two million and a half years from 1863."

Wanted to Encourage Him.
When Judge Buxton, of North Carolina, as a young lawyer made his first appearance at the bar, the solicitor, as is customary in that state, asked him to take charge of a case for him. The young lawyer did his best, and the jury found the defendant, who was charged with some petty misdemeanor, guilty. Soon after one of the jurors, coming round the bar, tapped him on the shoulder. "Buxton," said he, "the jury did not think that man was guilty, but we did not like to discourage a young lawyer."

DANGERS OF PESSIMISM.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Eloquenty Sets Them Forth.

The Prevailing Disposition to Distrust Everybody Denounced as an Unmitigated Evil—A More Cheerful View of Things Preferable.

The following discourse was delivered by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in the New York Academy of music on the subject: "The Dangers of Pessimism." It was based on the text:

I said in my haste, all men are liars.—Psalm cxvi. 11.

Swindled, betrayed, persecuted David, in a paroxysm of petulance and rage, thus insulted the human race. David himself falsified when he said: "All men are liars." He apologizes and says he was unusually provoked, and that he was hasty when he hurled such universal denunciation. "I said in my haste," and so on. It was in him only a momentary triumph of pessimism. There is ever and anon, and never more than now, a disposition abroad to distrust everybody, and because some bank employes defraud to distrust all bank employes; and because some police officers have taken bribes; to believe that all policemen take bribes; and because divorce cases are in court, to believe that most, if not all, marriage relations are unhappy. There are men who seem rapidly coming to adopt this creed: All men are liars, scoundrels, thieves, libertines. When a new case of perjury comes to the surface, these people clap their hands in glee. It gives piquancy to their breakfast if the morning newspaper discloses a new exposure or a new arrest. They grow fat on vermin. They join the devils in hell in jubilation over recreation and pollution. If some one arrested is proved innocent, it is to them a disappointment. They would rather believe evil than good. They are vultures, preferring carrion. They would like to be on a committee to find something wrong. They wish that as eyeglasses have been invented to improve the sight, and ear trumpets have been invented to help the hearing, a corresponding instrument might be invented for the nose, to bring nearer a malodor.

Pessimism says of the church: "The majority of the members are hypocrites, although it is no temporal advantage to be a member of the church, and therefore there is no temptation to hypocrisy." Pessimism says that the influence of newspapers is bad, and that they are corrupting the world, when the fact is that they are the mightiest agency for the arrest of crime and the spread of intelligence, and the printing press, secular and religious, is setting the nations free. The whole tendency of things is toward cynicism, and the gospel of Smash-up. We excuse David of the text for a paroxysm of disgust, because he apologizes for it to all the centuries, but it is a deplorable fact that many have taken the attitude of perpetual disgust and anathematization. There are, we must admit, deplorable facts, and we would not hide or minimize them. We are not much encouraged to find that the great work of reform in New York city begins by a proposition to the liquor dealers to break the law by keeping their saloons open on Sunday from two in the afternoon to eleven at night. Never since America was discovered has there been a worse insult to sobriety and decency and religion than that proposition. That proposition is equal to saying: "Let law and order and religion have a chance on Sunday forenoons, but Sunday afternoon open all the gates to gin and alcohol and Schiedam schnapps and sour mash and Jersey lightning and the variegated swirl of breweries and drunkenness and crime. Consecrate the first half of the Sunday to God, and the last half to the devil. Let the children on their way to Sunday-school meet the alcoholism that does more than all other causes combined to rob children of their fathers and mothers, and strew the land with helpless orphanage. Surely, strong drink can destroy enough families, and sufficiently crowd the almshouses and penitentiaries in six days of the week, without giving it an extra half day for pauperism and assassination.

Although we are not jubilant over a municipal reform that opens the exercises by a doxology to run we have full faith in God and in the Gospel which will yet sink all iniquity as the Atlantic ocean melts a flake of snow. What we want, and what I believe we will have, is a great religious awakening that will moralize and Christianize our great populations and make them superior to temptations, whether unlawful or legalized. So I see no cause for disheartenment. Pessimism is a sin, and those who yield to it cripple themselves for the war, on one side of which are all the forces of darkness, led on by Apollyon, and on the other side of which are all the forces of light, led on by the Omnipotent. I risk the statement that the vast majority of people are doing the best they can. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand of the officials of the municipal and United States governments are honest. Out of a thousand bank presidents and cashiers, nine hundred and ninety-nine are worthy the position they occupy. Out of a thousand merchants, mechanics and professional men, nine hundred and ninety-

nine are doing their duty as they understand it. Out of a thousand engineers and conductors and switchmen, nine hundred and ninety-nine are true to their responsible positions. It is seldom that people arrive at positions of responsibility until they have been tested over and over again. If the theory of the pessimist were accurate, society would long ago have gone to pieces, and civilization would have been submerged with barbarism, and the wheels of the centuries would have turned back to the Dark Ages. A wrong impression is made that because two men falsify their bank accounts, these two wrongdoers are blazoned before the world, while nothing is said in praise of the hundreds of bank clerks who have stood at their desks year in and year out until their health is well nigh gone, taking not a pin's worth of that which belongs to others for themselves, though with skillful stroke of pen they might have enriched themselves, and built their country seats on the banks of the Hudson or the Rhine. It is a mean thing in human nature that men and women are not praised for doing well, but only execrated when they do wrong. By divine arrangement the most of the families of the earth are at peace, and the most of these united in marriage have for each other affinity and affection. They may have occasional differences, and here and there a season of pout, but the vast majority of those in the conjugal relation chose the most appropriate companionship and are happy in that relation. You hear nothing of the quietude and happiness of such homes, though nothing but death will them part.

We need a more cheerful front in all our religious work. People have enough trouble already, and do not want to ship another cargo of trouble in the shape of religiosity. If religion has been to you a peace, a defense, an inspiration, and a joy, say so. Say it by word of mouth; by pen in your right hand; by face illumined with a divine satisfaction. If this world is ever to be taken for God, it will not be by groans, but by hallelujahs. If we could present the Christian religion as it really is, in its true attractiveness, all the people would accept it, and accept it right away. The cities, the nations would cry out: "Give us that! Give it to us in all its holy magnetism and gracious power! Put that salve on our wounds! Throw back the shutters for that morning light! Knock off these chains with that silver hammer! Give us Christ—His pardon, His peace, His comfort, His Heaven! Give us Christ in song; Christ in sermon; Christ in book, Christ in living example!" As a system of didactics, religion has never gained one inch of progress. As a technicality, it befogs more than it irradiates. As a dogmatism, it is an awful failure. But as a fact, as a re-enforcement, as a transfiguration, it is the mightiest thing that ever descended from the heavens, or touched the earth. Exemplify it in the life of a good man or a good woman, and no one can help but like it. A city missionary visited a house in London and found a sick and dying boy. There was an orange lying on his bed, and the missionary said: "Where did you get that orange?" He said: "A man brought it to me. He comes here often, and reads the Bible to me, and prays with me, and brings me nice things to eat."

"What is his name?" said the city missionary. "I forget his name," said the sick boy, "but he makes great speeches over in that great building," pointing to the parliament house of London. The missionary asked: "Was his name Mr. Gladstone?" "Oh, yes," said the boy, "that is his name; Mr. Gladstone." Do you tell me a man can see religion like that and not like it? There is an old-fashioned mother in a farm house. Perhaps she is somewhere in the seventies; perhaps seventy-five or seventy-six. It is the early evening hour. Through spectacles No. 8 she is reading a newspaper until toward bed-time, when she takes up a well-worn book, called the Bible. I know from the illumination in her face she is reading one of the thanksgiving Psalms, or in Revelation the story of the twelve pearly gates. After awhile she closes the book, and folds her hands, and thinks over the past, and seems whispering the names of her children, some of them on earth and some of them in Heaven. Now a smile on her face, and now a tear, and sometimes the smile catches the tear. The scenes of a long life come back to her. One minute she sees all the children smiling around her, with their toys and sports, and strange questioning. Then she remembers several of them down sick with infantile disorders. Then she sees a short grave, but over it cut in marble: "Suffer Them to Come to Me." Then there is the wedding hour, and the neighbors in, and the promise of "I will," and the departure from the old homestead. Then a scene of hard times, and scant bread and struggle.

Then she thinks of a few years with gush of sunshine, and fittings of dark shadows and vicissitudes. Then she kneels down slowly, for many years have stiffened the joints, and the illnesses of a lifetime have made her less supple. Her prayer is a mixture of thanks for sustaining grace during all those years; and thanks for children good, and Christian, and kind; and a prayer for the wandering boy, whom she hopes to see come home before her departure; and then

her trembling lips speak of the land of reunion where she expects to meet her loved ones already translated; and after telling the Lord in very simple language how much she loves Him, and trusts Him, and hopes to see Him soon, I hear her pronounce the quiet "Amen," and she rises up—a little more difficult effort than kneeling down. And then she puts her head on the pillow for the night, and the angels of safety and peace stand sentinel about that couch in the farm house; and her face ever and anon shows signs of dreams about the Heaven she read of before retiring. In the morning the day's work has begun downstairs, and seated at the table the remark is made: "Mother must have overslept herself." And the grandchildren also notice that grandmother is absent from her usual place at the table. One of the grandchildren goes to the foot of the stairs and cries: "Grandmother!" But there is no answer. Fearing something is the matter, they go up to see, and all seems right. The spectacles and Bible on the stand, and the covers on the bed are smooth, and the face is calm, her white hair on the white pillow-case like snow on snow already fallen. But her soul has gone up to look upon the things that the night before she had been reading of in the Scriptures. What a transporting look on her dear old wrinkled face! She has seen the "King in his beauty." She has been welcomed by the "Lamb who was slain." And her two oldest sons, having hurried upstairs, look and whisper, Henry to George, "That is religion!" and George to Henry, "Yes, that is religion!"

Why, my hearers, from all parts of the earth, do you not get this bright and beautiful, and radiant, and blissful, and triumphant thing for yourselves, go home telling all your neighbors on the Pacific, or in Nova Scotia, or in Louisiana, or Maine, or Brazil, or England, or Italy, or any part of the round world that they may have it, too; have it for the asking; have it now! Mind you, I do not start from the pessimistic standpoint that David did, when he got mad and said in haste: "All men are liars!" or from the creed of others that every man is as bad as he can be. I rather think from your looks that you are doing about as well as you can in the circumstances in which you are placed, but I want to invite you up into the heights of safety, and satisfaction, and holiness, as much higher than those which the world affords, as Everest, the highest mountain in all the earth, is higher than your front doorstep.

Here he comes now. Who is it? I might be alarmed and afraid if I had not seen him before and heard his voice. I thought he would come before I got through with this sermon. Stand back and make way for Him. He comes with scars all around His forehead; scars in the center of both hands stretched out to greet you; scars on the instep of both the feet with which He advances; scars on the breast under which throbs the great heart of sympathy which feels for you. I introduce Him. I introduce Him to you. Jesus, of Bethlehem, and Olivet and Golgotha. Why comest thou hither this winter day, thou of the springtime and summery heavens? He answers: To give all this audience pardon for guilt; condolence for grief; whole regiments of help for day of battle, and eternal life for the dead! What response shall I give him? In your behalf and in my own behalf I hail Him with the ascription: "Unto Him who hath loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and His father; to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen."

Meeting Trouble.
The followers of Christ can not expect to be relieved from trouble in this life. But they may overcome in the midst of all, even as Christ overcame the world. When trouble is thus conquered there is sure to follow peace in the soul, beyond expression. The Christian knows how to meet trouble by keeping in mind the unailing love and providential care of his Heavenly Father. He finds in the scriptures abundant assurance that God thinks upon him at all times, and causes "all things" to work for his good.—Sabbath Advocate.

Finish Your Work.
Finish your work. Life is brief; time is short. Stop beginning forty things, and go back and finish four. Put patient, persistent toil into the matter, and be assured, one completed undertaking will yield yourself more pleasure, and the world more profit, than a dozen fair plans of which people say: "This man began to build, and was not able to finish." "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."—Sabbath Advocate.

But For God's Endless Love.
The most awful thought that comes to a man sometimes, is the thought of a soul that he injured years and years ago, and that he can not touch and can not help. His own life is under better influence; his own life is uplifted; but where is the man, where is the woman, to whom he did the harm years ago? God save us from that! It would be hopeless if it had not the infinite hope in the endless love of God to fall back upon.—Phillips Brooks.

TEACHER—"Can any of you tell me why Daniel is comfortable in winter?" Bright Boy (in new and ruddy)—"It makes yeh hitch about and wriggle around, and the exercise keeps yeh warm."—God News.

ACUTE DYSPEPSIA.

Sympathetic Heart Disease Often Attends It.

The Modern Treatment Consists in Removing the Cause.

(From the Republican, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.)

Mrs. V. Curley, who has resided in Clarence, Iowa, for the past twenty-two years, tells an interesting story of what she considers rescue from premature death. Her narrative is as follows:

"For ten years prior to 1894 I was a constant sufferer from acute stomach trouble. I had all the manifold symptoms of acute dyspepsia, and at times other troubles were present in complication—I did not know what it was to enjoy a meal. No matter how careful I might be as to the quality, quantity and preparation of my food, distress always followed eating. I was dependent and blue. Almost to the point of insanity at times, and would have been glad to die. Often and often I could not sleep. Sympathetic heart trouble set in, and time and again I was obliged to call a doctor in the night to relieve sudden attacks of suffocation which would come on without a moment's warning.

My troubles increased as time wore on, and I spent large sums in doctor bills, being compelled to have medical attendants almost constantly. During 1892 and 1893 it was impossible for me to retain food, and water brushes plagued me. I was reduced to a skeleton. A consultation of physicians was unable to determine just what did ail me. The doctors gave us as their opinion that the probable trouble was ulceration of the coats of the stomach, and held out no hope of recovery. One doctor said: "All I can do to relieve your suffering is by the use of opium."

About this time a friend of mine, Mrs. Symantha Smith of Glidden, Iowa, told me about the case of Mrs. Thurston of Oxford Junction, Iowa. This lady said she had been afflicted much the same as I had. She had consulted local physicians without relief, and had gone to Davonport for treatment. Giving up all hope of recovery, she was persuaded by a friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was almost magical.

I was led to try them from her experience, and before many months I felt better than I had for a dozen years. I am now almost free from trouble, and if through some error of diet I feel badly, this splendid remedy sets me right again. I have regained my strength and am once more in my usual flesh. I sleep well and can eat without distress. I have no doubt that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I only wish that I had heard of them years ago, thereby saving myself ten years of suffering and much money."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Her Eyes.

Two suns there are in this one world of mine. Whose bright effulgence floods it with a light That pales the sun and makes my world more bright Than all the blazing spheres in heaven that shine.

Filling my world with such a warmth divine No blasts of winter canits love-fields blight; Nor has it stars, for there can be no night, No gloom, where beam those lustrous orbs of thine.

One zone, one season, one perpetual day. No flitting clouds to hide the summer skies, No killing frosts my sweet love-flowers to slay—

Such is my world, such is my paradise; And if sun-worship be my creed I pray Thou chidest not—my suns are thy bright eyes!"

—George H. Conrad, in Detroit Free Press.

JUST TEN YEARS

Since a Remarkable Happening.

An Interesting Interview With a Prominent Commercial Traveller.

The newsgatherer on his daily search for items of interest often comes across happenings of more than passing note. It was during a recent conversation with Mr. A. H. Cransby, the well-known commercial traveller, with the Cochran Lumber Company, that a reporter of the Commercial learned of a wonderful case. Mr. Cransby is well known in Memphis and surrounding country, and now resides at 183 Kern street.

"Just ten years ago," said he, "my wife noticed a small lump in her breast. She thought nothing of it, but it increased in size rapidly, and soon broke through the skin, and commenced to discharge. She was put under treatment of the best physicians, but they very soon found that they could do her no good, and simply prescribed antiseptics to keep the place clean. Both her grandmother and aunt, by the way, had died with cancer, and when apprised of this fact, the doctors told me that they would not attempt to save her; that she was incurable. Although the cancer had by this time become deep seated, and her health very low, I had one of the most noted specialists of New York to treat her. After treating her awhile, this doctor admitted that the case was hopeless and further treatment useless. It is difficult to imagine how despondent we all became, knowing that she must die, and unable to give her any relief. I had spent over five hundred dollars with the best medical skill to be had, and felt that there was no further hope.

"One day I happened to read an advertisement of S. S. S., recommending that remedy for cancer, and in view of the failure of the most eminent physicians in the country, I confess I had little faith left in any human agency. However, I purchased a bottle of S. S. S., and to my delight, it seemed to benefit her; after she had taken a couple of bottles, the cancer began to heal, and astonishing as it may seem, a few bottles more cured her entirely. You can probably better understand how remarkable this cure was, when I explain that the cancer had eaten two holes in the breast two inches deep. These healed up entirely, and although ten years have elapsed, not a sign of the disease has ever returned, and we are assured of the permanence of the cure, which we at first doubted.

"I certainly regard S. S. S. as the most wonderful remedy in the world, and it is truly a God-send to those afflicted with this terrible disease. Yes sir," he concluded, "you may be sure that I shall always be grateful to that remedy, for without it my home would now be desolate and my children motherless."—Memphis, Tenn., Commercial.

MISS GOTHAM—"Have you any papa and mamma, little boy?" Newsboy—"No, mum; me family's abroad."—Truth.

HELPED THACKERAY OUT.

How John P. Kennedy Wrote a Chapter of "The Virginians."

Many American readers of Thackeray have wondered how he was able to write so graphically and correct an account of George Warrington's escape from Fort Duquesne and his journey through the wilderness to the banks of the Potomac, as Thackeray had never seen the magnificent valley through which this gallant hero fled after his daring escape. It will be a surprise to many people to hear that Thackeray didn't write the chapter at all, but that the well-known author, John P. Kennedy did. This is the story as Col. John H. B. Latrobe used to tell it:

"Kennedy was at dinner in London with Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Wilkie Collins and other celebrities.

The dinner was over and the guests were setting down to the wine and cigars, when Thackeray, always at his best upon a jovial occasion like the present, who was entertaining the company with his wit and satire, suddenly stopped and, looking at his watch, exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I must leave you; I have promised the printer a chapter of 'The Virginians' to-morrow morning and I haven't written a line of it yet. I hate to go, but I must. The printer is inexorable; so, wishing you all another meeting when I can be longer with you, I bid you a good evening."

Thackeray had almost reached the door, when Kennedy called him back and said:

"Perhaps I can write the chapter for you. What are you going to describe?"

The great novelist seemed a little astonished at this bold proposition, but as he was a perfect man of the world, he was too polite to say what he thought.

"Kennedy, you are extremely kind, and gladly would I let you write the chapter for me, for I hate to leave a jolly party in the midst of the fun."

"Then don't," all the company cried. "Stay with us and let Mr. Kennedy write the proposed chapter."

"I am half a mind to let you do it just for the fun of the thing. It is a chapter chiefly of description, giving an account of George Warrington's escape from Fort Duquesne and his journey to the Potomac."

"If that's what you are writing about, I can do it, for I know every foot of the ground."

"All right, then," said Thackeray, resuming his seat at the board. "Let me have it early to-morrow morning."

Mr. Kennedy withdrew, and going to his hotel, wrote the fourth chapter of the second volume of "The Virginians;" and thus it happened that George Warrington's narrative of his flight was so accurate as to the topography of the country through which he passed.—Baltimore News.

Rats Kill a Hog.

This story comes from President, a village located up the Allegheny; Savage rats attacked a pig belonging to Henry Karns recently. Mr. Karns heard his porker squealing and went to the pen to investigate. He found the pig down on the floor of the pen and literally covered with rats that were squealing, fighting, and tearing skin and flesh from the head and under portions of the animal's body. The pig had made a gallant struggle and several rats lay dead around the pen, while a number had been crushed by his weight. Mr. Karns, with the handle of a flail, attempted to beat the rats away, but they were savage from hunger and the taste of blood, and attacked him so savagely that he was forced to leave the pig to his fate. After returning and loading his gun he returned to the pen, but the rats had disappeared and the pig was dying. They had eaten the flesh from the soft portions of the porker's body.—Philadelphia Press.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 20.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$4 00 @ 5 20
Sheep.....	2 25 @ 3 75
Hogs.....	4 40 @ 4 85
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents.....	3 03 @ 3 00
City Mills Patents.....	4 00 @ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	57 1/2 @ 57 3/4
No. 1 Northern.....	67 @ 67 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....	48 1/2 @ 48 3/4
May.....	49 1/2 @ 49 3/4
OATS—No. 2.....	34 1/2 @ 34 3/4
RYE.....	54 @ 55
PORK—Mess. New.....	12 00 @ 12 50
LARD—Western.....	8 85 @ 8 87 1/2
BUTTER—West'n Creamery.....	12 @ 22 1/2
Western Dairy.....	10 @ 15
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	\$3 30 @ 5 50
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 10 @ 3 60
Butchers' Steers.....	3 00 @ 3 60
Texas Steers.....	2 75 @ 4 00
HOGS.....	3 95 @ 4 00
SHEEP.....	1 75 @ 4 00
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 @ 23
Dairy.....	8 @ 30
EGGS—Fresh.....	22 @ 24
BROOM CORN (per ton).....	60 00 @ 120 00
POTATOES (per bu).....	50 @ 60
PORK—Mess.....	10 32 1/2 @ 10 50
LARD—Steam.....	6 53 1/2 @ 6 57 1/2
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	3 20 @ 3 50
Spring Straights.....	2 20 @ 2 80
Winter Patents.....	2 50 @ 2 75
Winter Straights.....	2 35 @ 2 60
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2.....	49 1/2 @ 50 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	42 1/2 @ 42 3/4
Oats, No. 2.....	28 1/2 @ 29
Rye.....	50 @ 50 1/2
Barley, No. 2.....	54 1/2 @ 55
LUMBER—Common Boards.....	15 40 @ 15 50
Fencing.....	12 00 @ 15 00
Lath, Dry.....	2 20 @ 2 25
Shingles.....	2 30 @ 2 75
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring.....	51 1/2 @ 51 1/4
Corn, No. 2.....	48 1/2 @ 44
Oats, No. 2 White.....	31 1/2 @ 32
Rye, No. 1.....	51 1/2 @ 51 1/2
Barley, No. 2.....	53 1/2 @ 53 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	10 50 @ 10 55
LARD—Steam.....	6 45 @ 6 50
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Texas Steers.....	\$3 00 @ 3 75
Native Steers.....	2 20 @ 4 00
HOGS.....	3 35 @ 4 15
SHEEP.....	3 40 @ 3 85
OMAHA.	
CATTLE.....	\$3 00 @ 3 75
HOGS—Light and Mixed.....	3 00 @ 4 05
Heavy.....	3 00 @ 4 10
SHEEP.....	2 25 @ 8 00

To the Younger Cooks,
the beginners in the art of bread and cake making, there is no aid so great, no assistant so helpful, as the **Royal Baking Powder.**

It is the perfect leavening agent and makes perfect food. Do not make a mistake by experimenting with any other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Mrs. McBride—"John, dear, why are some grocers called green grocers?" Mr. McBride—"To distinguish them from cash grocers, darling."—Vogue.

The older a man is when he gets married the sooner he commences taking his lunch at noon down town.—Atchison Globe.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles.

A LIFE without a trouble would be as unendurable as a summer without a cloud.

The Queen & Crescent Route is the best equipped and shortest line to Florida. Solid vestibuled trains and through sleepers.

UP IN ARMS—the babies—Philadelphia Record.

I COULD not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

"To me, her face lacks something." "Well, when I saw her last it had about all it could stand."—Brooklyn Life.

How the Wind Roars!

How the vessel tosses at sea! Reader, did you ever cross the "briny"? If so, we will be a good cigar you were sea sick. Don't deny the soft impeachment. If you had Hostetter's Stomach Bitters with you, you were all right, otherwise not. This medicinal cordial relieves every disturbance of the stomach, liver and bowels, malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble, and is highly recommended by tourists and commercial travelers.

"Oh, I am awfully worried. I walk in my sleep." "I only wish I could do it. If I could I'd still have my job on the police force."—Atlanta Constitution.

PLEASANT, WHOLESOME, SPEEDY, FOR COUGHS IS Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

He—"Fraulein Dora, your lips are like ripe cherries." She—"Are you fond of cherries?"—Humoristische Blaetter.

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RHEUMATISM

for which light cases are usually cured. A few bottles of Mercurial Poison will cure all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc. It is the only medicine that cures these ailments in a few days. It is sold in bottles of 50c. and \$1.00. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. W. F. DALEY, Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Station, N. Y. Diseases mailed free. R. K. Swift, Atlanta, Ga.

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WITHOUT RELAPSE, COLLAPSE, MISHAPS or PERHAPS.

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THE GREAT INVENTION FOR SHIRTS, COLLARS, & CLOTHING WITHOUT INJURY TO THE TEXTURE, COLOR OR HANDS.
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It bristles with good points. And the minute they spy dirt they rise up and go for it. No matter what it's on—linen, laces, silk, woollens, flannel, marble, china, glass, wood, metal, or your own person, Pearline will get the dirt off with the least trouble and labor. It saves that ruinous wear and tear that comes from rubbing. But there's another point to think about, more important still: Pearline is absolutely harmless to any washable substance or fabric.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.

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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.

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KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label. If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

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BEST LINE FROM Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Columbus, Sandusky, Benton Harbor, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. Solid Vestibuled Trains, Elegant Coaches, Buffet Parlor Cars, Wagner Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars. TO CINCINNATI, Where DIRECT CONNECTIONS are made with Solid Trains with Through Sleeping Cars of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., Queen & Crescent Route, and Louisville & Nashville Ry.

THE GENOA ISSUE.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS

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 Paid in advance.....\$1.25

CHICAGO should have a Dr. Park-
 -ents. look into her police depart-
 -ment.

PARIS, this state, has a man named
 Horace Dollarhide. What effect will
 the Democratic income tax have on
 him?

FLORIDA is complaining of the
 weather being so col that oranges
 are being frozen on the trees. We
 have had no complaints of oranges
 freezing on the trees here. And still
 they say Florida is a great winter re-
 -ort.

The semi-often issuance of bonds
 seems soon. This time it will be but
 for one-hundred million. It is said
 that there bets being offered in Wash-
 -ington that Graham can issue bonds
 faster than a noted novelist can write
 novels.

This base ball season has begun—on
 paper. Who will and who wont play
 in the leagues teams, and who will be
 the champions. Anson is getting
 ready to lay his claim before the
 American people with annual regular-
 -ity. Great is "Anse"

DEKALB county, for a progressive
 county, is sadly behindhand in a
 county court house. The present
 building is entirely inadequate to the
 present needs, and architecturally—
 well, the least said the better. A new
 building is, however, needed and
 needed at once.

Too much cannot be done to aid
 Nebraska sufferers from drouth.
 The letter, which we publish this
 week, is a direct appeal to the people
 of this vicinity for their much-needed
 aid. Unfortunately this letter is only
 an example of the distressing condi-
 -tion of affairs which exist on the
 frontier. All should make an effort to
 in some way aid these sufferers. Do it.

C. M. & St. PAUL.

TIME CARD.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

LV. GENOA	ARR. CHICAGO
No. 2.....5:38 A. M.	7:15 A. M.
No. 4.....7:11 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
No. 14.....8:04 A. M.	10:35 A. M.
No. 26.....12:04 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
No. 22.....3:36 P. M.	5:50 P. M.
No. 22, frt.	1:30 P. M.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

LV. CHICAGO	LV. 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.	3:25 P. M.
No. 36.....4:00 P. M.	6:12 P. M.
No. 1.....6:20 P. M.	8:07 P. M.

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 Monday No 3 except Saturday. Nos 21, 22,
 25, 26 and 32 daily except Sunday. No 2 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
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 -inates nicotine poisons, makes weak
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 PRUNES

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 and twenty ac-
 -res tracts, with less
 labor possible, all
 by the aid of

Irrigation. These
 small farms make
 neighbors close at
 hand and people
 thus enjoy life.

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for all grade of

HARD COAL

PRICES DELIVERED,

\$6.50 to \$7.00 per ton.

SOFT COAL

PRICES DELIVERED,

\$2.50 to \$5.00 per ton.

HARD TIMES

Prices have been
 reduced to suit
 the hard times on
 WATCHES,
 CLOCKS,
 JEWELRY.

ALBERT HAGOPEAN

Buy now and Save Money.

IN REPAIRING

Have had 17 years' experience
 and guarantee all work.

Mordoff Building, - Genoa.



For Sale by H. H. SLATER.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST,
 NO SQUEAKING.



And other specialties for
 Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys
 and Misses are the
Best in the World.
 See descriptive advertise-
 -ment which appears in this
 paper.
 Take no Substitute.
 Insist on having W. L.
DOUGLAS' SHOES,
 with name and price
 stamped on bottom. Sold by

The Merry School Bell Peals

And Your Boys and Girls Properly Shod?

SCHOOL SHOES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN
 ...SHOULD BE...

Strong'
 Stylish
 Shapely
 Well Made
 Well Fitting

We Have Them at all Prices from
75c to \$1.75.
 Call on me for....
 Good, Strong,
 Wear-resisting Shoes
 AT LOWEST PRICES.

Yours Very Respectfully,

JOHN LEMBKE.

Repairing neatly Done.

The Greatest Milling Plant in the World

Beats its Record.

Four of the mills of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co.,
 Limited, made the week ending Dec. 1st, 1894, the enormous
 amount of **122,483** barrels, making a total weekly output of all
 five mills of **130,000** barrels of the best flour on earth.

The necessity for this extraordinary output is found in the un-
 -paralleled popularity of Pillsbury's Best.

The Pillsbury Mills lead all others, not only in quality but quan-
 -tity of flour produced. We are exclusive agent for Genoa.

B. CRAWFORD,

Try our Pennsylvania Buckwheat. None Better.

P. W. WILBORN,

The New Store at Sycamore

**Have The Largest Stock
 Dress Goods**

DeKalb County.

Dress Goods, Cloaks and Underwear in

P. W. WILBORN SYCAMORE.

JAS. KIERNAN

WILL SELL YOU...

PUMPS & REPAIRS

Steam and Gas Pipe Fittings

Wagons, Farm Machinery

FARM MACHINE OIL, HAND CARTS, &c

PLATES \$8.

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

PAINLESS EXTRACTION.

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.

SOCIETY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

DELLA REBECCAS, I. O. O. F. No. 1.
Meet every other Friday night. Mrs. J. E. Stott, V. C. Mrs. John Wilde, Sec.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
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. 288, meets in regular session of Wednesday evening on or before the full moon of each month. W. M., C. A. Brown. Geo. E. Sisley, Sec.

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.
Genoa No. 56, meets in regular session on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. A. 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 Burlington Bldg. Correspondence solicited.

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

E. A. ROBINSON, M. D.
OFFICE AT RESIDENCE,
Cor. Monroe and First Sts., Genoa
(Office Hours—10 to 11 and 1 to 3.)

G. C. ROWAN AND AGENTS
EUGENE OLWSTEAD,
The Farmer's Mutual,
KINGSTON, ILL.

COMING! COMING!
AT THE OPERA HOUSE
Monday Night, Feb. 18th
The Renowned Dramatic Reader
Geo. W. Potter,
assisted by the talented Vocalist
Miss GERTRUDE POTTER
under the direction of
ELMER D. EARL

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.

O. BECKINGTON
AUCTIONEER
and Real Estate Agent.
Farm sales a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charges made. Leave orders at this office or address
O. BECKINGTON,
Boone Co. Belvidere,
Teleph. No. 51.

If you are in need of a
Piano Organs
Write to
T. H. GILL,
of Marseo, and he will call on you.

Coming to Genoa.

The Diamond Garment Cutter Co. will open their canvass in Genoa this week and wish to call the attention of the ladies that they have an entirely new work since the closing of their former class.

They have had a class in Elgin this winter numbering over five hundred of the representative people of the city. The success of the work in Dundee, St. Charles, Marengo and other towns indicates that the garment cutter is filling a want in every community where it has been introduced. The work in Genoa will be under the supervision of a district manager and will be supplied with a first class teacher and with improved methods which are used feel confident that their success in the past will be duplicated in the future. A cordial invitation is extended to the members of the old class to call at the opening which will be duly announced.

Dr. Parkhurst's New Word.
Dr. Parkhurst has coined a new word, and its aptness and clever construction are quite likely to make it famous. The eminent reformer's word is "Andromania" and of it he says: "There is an element in the feminine world that is suffering from what I shall venture to call 'Andromania.' The work is not an English one, for the reason, I suppose, that the English language makers never supposed that we should need such a term. It is constructed on the same principle as the word 'Anglomania,' which means a passionate aping of everything that is English. 'Andromania' means similarly, a passionate aping of everything that is manish." Dr. Parkhurst makes his new word severe as the title for his first article in the next issue of the Ladies' Home Journal, and uses it for a vigorous treatment of the type of women for whom he invented it.

M. E. Church Notes.
Rev. A. W. Hetrick, of Hampshire, preached last Sunday forenoon and evening, giving in the evening service what one who was present termed "the best temperance address I ever heard."

The pas or found a good congregation at Charter Grove in the afternoon notwithstanding snow and cold.

A. R. Cronce, president of Jennings Seminary, Aurora, will be here Feb. 9 and 10th.

The college boys from Little Rock, Ark., with their teacher, Prof. Arnold, will sing in the M. E. church, Feb. 12th. They are a colored quartette whom the pastor heard at conference.

The pastor, assisted by Rev. A. W. Hetrick, expects to spend the next two weeks in meetings at Charter Grove.

To-morrow (Friday) evening, Feb. 1, Miss White's Sunday school class will give a "book social" in the M. E. church parlors. Thirty persons will represent as many titles of popular books of fiction. A prize will be given the one making the most correct guesses. Coffee and cake will be served. 10 cents pays for all.

A Kirkland Plea.
KIRKLAND, ILL., Jan. 26th, 1895.

Dear Editor:—
Kirkland has been severely criticized by her sister towns, during the small pox scare, and there has been so much misunderstanding that I would like to write an explanation. The real reason that so many cases have originated here is that the true nature of the child's disease was not discovered until it was too late to prevent spreading. Had it been known or even suspected that the child was suffering from small-pox, I doubt not that such precautions would have been taken as to render spreading impossible and I hardly think the authorities of Kirkland deserve as much criticism as they have received. We have at present only one case of small pox and two light cases of varioloid and all are doing nicely. The residents of Kirkland are not nearly so frightened as the people in the surrounding country for the reason that reports have been exaggerated to such an extent that people think we are in a worse condition than we really are. Our residents have all been very brave during the recent scare, and we think all danger will soon be over. I hope my explanation of affairs will allay the fears of your citizens, and remain.
Yours Very Truly,
A KIRKLAND READER.

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 per box. For sale by F. T. Robinson.

A Clean Collar



One that you can keep clean all the time—a collar that does not wilt when you get over-heated; that does not fray on the edge, or tear out at the buttonholes, and can be cleaned by simply wiping on with a wet sponge or cloth. These collars and cuffs are made by covering linen collars or cuffs on both sides with waterproof "celluloid," thus giving strength and durability. They are the only waterproof goods so made, and every piece is stamped as follows:

THE CELLULOID CO.,
247-29 Broadway,
New York.

WHAT YOUR THUMB TELLS.

The thumb is an infallible index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. The Oval Type is that of an advanced intellect and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepares especially for each person a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole year's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Comet Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent illustrations of roses, stills, and reproductions from the original paintings by De Longpré, the most celebrated of living flower painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1895. The cost of this superb work of art was \$50.00; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the art class are so profusely and superbly illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philosopher Type is that of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, embracing every fact, fancy and fact of the day. Demorest's is simply a perfect Family Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthlies. Send in your subscription; it will cost only \$2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address: W. J. DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pieces and its articles on family and domestic matters, will be of special interest to those who read the Philosopher Type of Thumb, which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the Philosopher's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen copy (free), and you will admit that seeing these THUMBS has put you in the way of saving money by finding in one Magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of the whole family.

Do You Want WORK?
A steady, well-paid, largest house in the world, as you are established. With our facilities we can make a good salesman in two weeks from raw material. Surely work that is guaranteed to give the best variety of seed potatoes in the world, etc. If you want money write stating age.
L. L. WAY & CO.,
(Nurseryman, Florists and seedling)
St. Paul, Minn.
This house is responsible.

ROCKFORD BUSINESS
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.
ROCKFORD SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY
Is also turning out Successful Operatives.
Fall Opening, Monday, Sept. 3, 1894.
Commencement and Reunion, Sept. 7, 1894.
Send for new Catalogue No. 13.
WINANS & JOHNSON,
Main Street, Rockford, Ill.

We Are Selling
An Extra Fancy Line of...
Desirable - UNDERWEAR

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.

In Combination!!
By Special Arrangement!!!
THIS JOURNAL with the Greatest of the Magazines,
The Cosmopolitan,
Which was the Most Widely Circulated Illustrated Monthly Magazine in the World during 1894.




AT A MERELY NOMINAL PRICE.
NO HOME is complete without the local paper and one of the great illustrated monthlies representing the thought and talent of the world. During one year the ablest authors, the cleverest artists, give you in THE COSMOPOLITAN 1350 pages, with over 1200 illustrations.
And you can have all this, both your local paper and THE COSMOPOLITAN, for only \$2.25 a year—much less than you formerly paid for THE COSMOPOLITAN alone, when it was not so good a magazine as now.

THE COSMOPOLITAN'S NEW HOME.

Dr. Rush's Belts & Appliances
An electro-galvanic battery and belt for medicinal use.
Belts, Suspensories, Spinal Appliances, Abdominal Supporters, Vests, Braces, Collar Caps, Insoles, etc.
Cures Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Errors of Youth, Loss of Memory, Nervousness, Sexual Weakness, and all troubles of men or women. Question Blank and Book free. Call or write.
Volta-Medica Appliance Co.,
1712 St. Louis, Mo.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE
IS THE BEST NO SUEWING.
And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the 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 LEMBEKE



The Genoa Issue.

G. E. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA, ILLINOIS.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Second Session.
AGAIN the policy of the administration as to Hawaii was the subject of sharp attack and defense in the United States senate on the 22d. Petitions were presented from citizens of Alabama claiming that they were deprived of a republican form of government and asking the intervention of congress. In the house the Indian appropriation bill was passed, as was also a bill to authorize the appointment before March 4 of a cadet to the naval academy from each congressional district not actually represented. The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was adopted and the measure was passed.
In the senate bills were introduced on the 23d for an amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill providing \$500,000 for the survey of a cable route connecting the Hawaiian Islands with the United States; to provide for a nonpartisan currency commission of twelve members to make investigations of fiscal questions and for an issue of bonds to produce revenues for the government. Senator Jones (Ark.) introduced his financial and currency bill. In the house the sundry civil appropriation bill (\$88,540,721) was discussed. A joint resolution was passed to amend the constitution so as to provide that the president shall be eligible to service but one term.
A BILL was introduced in the senate on the 24th to punish persons who steal news in transmission by tapping wires. A resolution was offered looking towards the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and in the meantime a sufficient naval force should be maintained in Hawaiian waters. In the house a bill was reported providing for officers of the regular army to give military instructions in public schools. The sundry civil appropriation bill was further considered.
In the senate on the 25th the Nicaragua canal bill was passed by a vote of 31 to 21. Senator Burrows (Mich.) introduced a bill to regulate the navigation on the great lakes and their connecting tributaries. Senator Allen (Neb.) spoke in favor of the resolution for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and Senator Mills (Tex.) upheld the administration policy. In the house the sundry civil appropriation bill was passed with an amendment authorizing the secretary of the treasury to retire and cancel the gold certificates and make them non-receivable for customs dues after July 1 next.
The substitute on the Hawaiian question indorsing the course of the administration and advising non-interference was adopted in the United States senate on the 26th by a vote of 24 to 22. The bankruptcy bill was discussed. In the house the bill to repeal the differential of one-tenth of one cent per pound imposed by the tariff act on sugars imported from bounty-paying countries was considered.

DOMESTIC.

RESOLUTIONS favoring reciprocity, subsidized shipping and government control of the Nicaragua canal were adopted at Cincinnati by the national convention of manufacturers.
The lower house of the Indiana legislature adopted a resolution favoring the annexation of Hawaii.
The corner stone of a new masonic temple to cost \$500,000 was laid at Detroit, Mich.
NONUNION workmen started the Buckeye glass works at Wheeling, W. Va., after a two-years' strike.
Two men and a boy were burned to death by a fire which destroyed a morocco factory in Brooklyn, N. Y.
A PETITION for a mandamus to prevent collection of the income tax was overruled in the district equity court at Washington.
The steamer Chicora with a crew of twenty-five men and one passenger were given up as lost on Lake Michigan.
"KID" WRIGHT, known all over the country as an expert counterfeiter, was arrested in Duluth, Minn.
GOLD was found in a creek at Marysville, Ia., and the inhabitants were much excited over the discovery.
The People's savings institution at Erie, Pa., made an assignment with liabilities of \$358,000 and assets of \$429,000.
MAJ. JOHN WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, died at a Chicago hotel while on the way to California for his health.
TEN feet of snow fell within ninety hours in Northern California. Trains had been held eighty hours and the blockade would last four days longer.
The building trades council of St. Louis adopted a new constitution which abolishes the walking delegate, declares that strikes are failures, that boycotts are un-American, and that arbitration is the only method in settling difficulties.
E. V. DEBS and other American Railway union men, released from the Woodstock jail, appeared in the federal court in Chicago to answer conspiracy charges.
The militia succeeded in restoring peace in Brooklyn, N. Y., and it was thought that the railway strike was about over. Judge Gaynor granted a mandamus compelling the Brooklyn Heights road to run its cars.
MRS. MARGARET McVERNEY, of Boston, believed to be insane, drowned her two children and after laying them out for burial told the police.
TWO HUNDRED citizens of Lorain, O., were rendered seriously ill by drinking impure water.
NEBRASKA legislators were petitioned to urge congress to have Papal Delegate Sattili deported from America.
MRS. MARY HOOP, a widow, and her 2-year-old child were found frozen to death in a tenement house in Indianapolis, Ind.
TWO MASKED men held up the Cotton Belt train near McNeil, Ark., and robbed the express car of \$25,000.
ALL the single men mining coal for the Kansas & Texas Coal company at Ardmore, Mo., were discharged.

The property of the Georgia Mining and Manufacturing company at Atlanta, valued at \$3,000,000, was placed in the hands of a receiver.
A SENSATION among Knights of Pythias at Elwood, Ind., was caused by the lodge there taking steps to expel all saloonkeepers from membership at once.

THIRTY-SIX dairy cows were roasted to death in a stable fire which occurred just outside the city limits of Washington, D. C.
MRS. ELIZABETH RICHARDS, aged 80 years, was killed at Columbus, O., by falling from a window.

THERE were 363 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 25th, against 373 the week previous and 430 in the corresponding time in 1894.

AT Middleburg, Pa., a sleighing party collided with a train and four persons were killed and several others injured.

MICHAEL RUDAK the 3-year-old son of a coker at Connellsville, Pa., died from nicotine poisoning. His father taught him to smoke as a family amusement.

A JURY was secured in the trial at Chicago of Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway union, on the charge of conspiracy.

The governor of Nebraska has signed the bill appropriating \$50,000 for drought sufferers. Plenty of supplies were in sight.

PETER KUHN, a lumber dealer at Defiance, O., failed for \$100,000.

THE Crescent oil mill near Little Rock, Ark., was burned, the loss being \$475,000.

SIX men were killed, six others badly injured and property worth \$100,000 destroyed by a boiler explosion in a brewery at Mendota, Ill.

AT Bouger's Landing, near Natchez, Miss., a flatboat containing two men, a woman and a child capsized in a whirlpool and all were drowned.

EXCHANGES at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 25th aggregated \$917,003,847, against \$977,802,646 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, was 10.3.

THE total gold shipments for the seven days ended on the 25th were over \$14,000,000, leaving the treasury reserve at \$57,600,000.

DUN'S review of trade says business is depressed, owing to distrust arising from the continued exports of gold.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, was hanged in the jail at Rocky Mount, Va., for the murder of Jerry Barbour, a prominent farmer, two years ago.

HEAVY snowstorms prevailed in several western states. In Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin traffic is almost suspended.

REV. FATHER O'HARA, a priest, took part in the Brooklyn trolley strike, paying one of the new men \$10 to leave his car.

PORTIONS of Alabama were swept by a cyclone which did great damage. At Abbeville a child was killed.

A LARGE amount of spurious money has been put in circulation in southwestern Virginia.

The lower house of the Oklahoma legislature passed a bill making train robbery a crime punishable by death.

WILLIAM McGRATH, a newspaper canvasser of Philadelphia, killed his 2-year-old daughter and then took his own life. No cause was known.

JAMES E. GRANNIS, president of the Tradesmen's national bank of New York, died suddenly of heart disease, aged 62 years.

AT Redbank, N. J., Olan Rudd skated 2 miles in 5:42 3-5, lowering the record made by Joseph Donoghue nearly eleven seconds.

THE collieries of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre company shut down for a week, throwing 8,000 men out of employment.

SPEAKER FERRY and Senator Woodruff resigned from the Wyoming legislature because their constituents appointed a committee to lobby for a state college.

M. E. EDDY, a farmer living near Sycamore, Ill., read that soft coal, ground fine, was a good thing to mix with feed for hogs. He tried it and has sixty dead hogs.

The residence of Thomas Williams near Gomer, O., was destroyed by fire and his two children perished in the flames.

THE president has approved the urgency deficiency bill, which includes the income tax appropriation.

MRS. JOSEPH STUDEBAKER, of Anderson, Ind., passed her 103d day in a sleepless spell, during which time she had received no nourishment other than a little wine now and then.

JOHN SNYDER and Bridget Murphy, on their way to church in Coulterville, Pa., were killed by a fast train.

A MEMORIAL to congress praying the immediate passage of the New Mexico statehood bill passed the lower house of the assembly at Santa Fe by a vote of 19 to 4.

FIRE in the Hotel Castle, New York, did \$100,000 damage and caused a panic among the 155 guests.

WALTER C. WRIGHT shot his wife, Annie, at Lawrence, Mass., and then killed himself. A note found stated that the couple had agreed to die together, and wished to be buried in one grave.

FIVE coal-laden barges were wrecked near New London, Conn., and thirteen persons, including three women and two children, were drowned.

A FIRE that started in the American hotel at Elmore, O., destroyed the principal part of the business portion of the town, and Maggie Flynn and Mary O'Malley were burned to death.

MILTON B. MATSON, arrested at San Jose, Cal., was found to be a woman, and she admitted having lived in masquerade for sixteen years.

JOHN S. JOHNSON cut the 100-yard skating record, standing start, to 9 1-3 seconds in a trial against time at Red Bank, N. J.

THE arrival of nonunion men at the glass works at Martin's Ferry, O., caused a riot during which thirty shots were fired.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND carpet weavers were preparing to strike at Kensington, Pa., if their demand for higher wages was not conceded.

It was said that some if not all of the state schools of South Dakota would be compelled to close on account of the defalcation of ex-Treasurer Taylor.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

EX-CONGRESSMAN EBEN F. STONE died at his home in Newburyport, Mass., aged 73 years.

BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN V. BENET, U. S. A. (retired), died suddenly at his residence in Washington in the 68th year of his age.

JOSEPH A. ENO, the inventor of the steam man, designated to take the place of horses, died in Newark, N. J., aged 59 years.

ALEXANDER C. HUESTIS, a well-known educator and author, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., from heart failure.

AT the city election at Wheeling, W. Va., the republicans elected all the officials for the first time in many years.

MRS. ELIZABETH JERVIS, widow of Joel Jervis, died at Amityville, L. I., at the home of her son, aged 100 years 6 months and 2 days.

MAJ. JOHN GILBERT died at Palmyra, N. Y., aged 93 years. He was known from one end of the United States to the other as the man who set up and corrected the proofs of the first Mormon Bible.

FOREIGN.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, the English statesman, died in London, aged 46 years. He had but recently returned from a tour of the world.

IN a battle at Wei-Hai-Wei the Chinese were victorious over the Japanese.

POLITICAL parties in Newfoundland regard confederation with Canada as inevitable.

INVESTIGATION showed that the Bank of Wales, at Cardiff, had been plundered of \$2,500,000, apparently the work of the officials.

THE Mexican consul at Guatemala was given his passports, thus terminating friendly relations between Guatemala and Mexico.

TWO HUNDRED persons were killed and all of the houses in the village of Kuehan, Persia, were destroyed by an earthquake.

THE government of Guatemala authorized its special envoy to make concessions to Mexico and war might be averted.

M. DE GIERS, Russian minister of foreign affairs, died at St. Petersburg, aged 75 years.

LATER.

THE vice president laid before the United States senate on the 28th the credentials of Richard P. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, reelected to the senate for six years from March 4, 1895. The bankruptcy bill was discussed. In the house the bill to repeal the differential duty imposed by the tariff bill on sugars from bounty-paying countries was considered. A bill was passed authorizing the secretary of war to make a survey of Kalamazoo harbor, Michigan. Mr. Springer introduced a bill designed to carry out the financial recommendations of the president in his message to congress.

THE hearing of evidence in the trial of the American Railway union officials was begun in Chicago.

SIDNEY M. KELLOGG, assistant postmaster continuously for forty-seven years at Erie, Pa., died at the age of 75 years.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent a special message to congress regarding the financial situation.

JOHN D. THAYER, a state senator of Indiana, died at his home in Warsaw from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

FOSTER & PENDER, upholsterers and carpet dealers at Toronto, Can., failed for \$100,000.

DAVID HAMPTON (colored) was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., for the murder of Mrs. Annette Ahrens, a widow 70 years of age, in New York on the night of December 29, 1892.

A train load of ore valued at \$1,000,000 left the Independence mine at Cripple Creek, Col., for Denver.

POLICE officers fired on riotous strikers in Brooklyn N. Y., one of whom, Michael Madigan, was probably fatally wounded.

THE firm of Chaffe, West & Co., cotton dealers at New Orleans, failed for \$291,000.

DANIEL M. HARDWICK shot and killed George Ward, his brother-in-law, at Mexico, Mo., and then killed himself. Family trouble was the cause.

SIX sloops capsized near Galveston, Tex., and three persons were drowned.

PATRICK DONNELLY, aged 102, died at Toledo, O., of congestion of the lungs. His oldest son is still living at over 80 years of age.

NINE coasters were seriously injured in a collision between a bobsled and a cable car in St. Louis.

MRS. M. L. POWERS, of Carthage, Mo., was killed and thirty persons, including Mrs. Zerelda Wallace and Theatrical Manager John W. Norton, were injured by the ditching of a Vandalia train near Coatesville, Ind.

Courage.
We greet with quickening pulse the story
That shrouds a warrior's name in glory.
We thrill to learn from lays heroic,
How patriots perished, finely stoic.
Yet lofter courage means the giving
Far less to dying than to living.
It means, with truth's divine assurance,
To arm the soul in stern endurance;
It means with grip no stress can sever
To clutch the sword of high endeavor
And wage, in patience and persistence,
This bloodless battle called existence.
—Edgar Fawcett, in Youth's Companion.

Quite Another Thing.
"Oh list to me, sweet Marjorie,
I love you will I despair."
She tossed her dainty golden head,
And hummed a careless air.
Then vowed he all a lover's vows,
And swore his heart would break,
But stern was Mistress Marjorie—
Nor answer would she make.
"Then fare ye well, sweet Marjorie,
None other will I wed—"
When lo! Behold, she turned about,
And this is what she said:
"Love means so little nowadays,
No answer should it bring;
But wed, you say—oh, prithee, stay,
That's quite another thing."
—The Sketch.

HOW I MADE \$1,200
By not sowing Salzer's seeds! That is what a jolly farmer said as he entered our sanctum. How is that? Why, says he, Salzer's seeds not only grow but they produce enormously. Had I planted a few acres more of his oats, wheat, corn, potatoes, grass and clover seeds, I would have had to double the capacity of my barns; that would have cost me \$1,200. It is a fact that if you want big, rousing farm, grass and vegetable crops, you must sow Salzer's seeds. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 7c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed company, La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a sample of GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURE and their plant and seed catalogue.

"I SEE," said Mrs. Wickwire, "that two million boxes of oranges were frozen on the trees in Florida. I don't understand it." "Don't understand it!" echoed Mr. Wickwire. "The statement is plain enough." "Yes, but do they grow in boxes on the trees?"—Indianapolis Journal.

\$6.00 to California
Is price of double berth in Tourist Sleeping Car from Chicago on the famous "Phillips-Rock Island Tourist Excursions." Through cars on fast trains leave Chicago Tuesdays via Ft. Worth and El Paso, and Thursdays via Scenic Route. Write for particulars to A. P. PHILLIPS & Co., 104 Clark St., Chicago. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

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GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Many years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., compounded this medicine of vegetable ingredients which had an especial effect upon the stomach and liver, rousing the organs to healthful activity as well as purifying and enriching the blood. By such means the stomach and the nerves are supplied with pure blood; they will not do duty without it any more than a locomotive can run without coal. You can not get a lasting cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, by taking artificially digested foods or peepsin—the stomach must do its own work in its own way. Do not put your nerves to sleep with so-called celery mixtures, it is better to go to the seat of the difficulty and feed the nerve cells on the food they require. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness and Nervous Affections, such as sleeplessness and weak, nervous feelings are completely cured by the "Discovery." It puts on healthy flesh, brings refreshing sleep and invigorates the whole system.

Mrs. K. HENKE, of No. 366 North Halsted St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "I regard my improvement as simply wonderful. Since taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in connection with his 'Pleasant Pellets' I have gained in every respect, particularly in flesh and strength. My liver was dreadfully enlarged and I suffered greatly from dyspepsia. No physician could give relief. Now, after two months I am entirely relieved of my disease. My appetite is excellent; food well digested; bowels regular and sleep much improved."



MRS. HENKE.

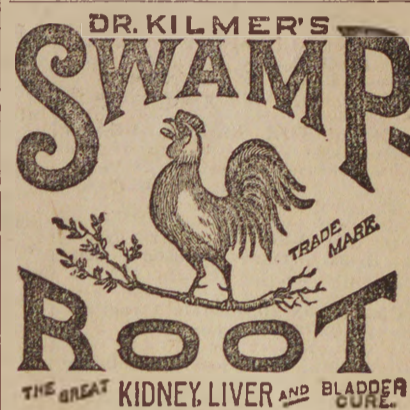
A Cheap Trip South.
Tickets will be sold at one fare round trip to points in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville, and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroads, on January 8, February 5, March 5, April 2 and 30, 1895. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky.; Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.; or Geo. L. Cross, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

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diphtheria and typhoid fever. These diseases seek for their most ready victims, persons who are weak, tired, debilitated and all run down, owing to impure and impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood and thus wards off disease.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache.



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Headache, foul breath, sour stomach, heartburn, pain in chest, dyspepsia, constipation.

Poor Digestion
Distress after eating, pain and bloating in the stomach, shortness of breath, pain in the heart.

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I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results. —Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CATARRH

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Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.
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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 \$3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

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The Genoa Issue.

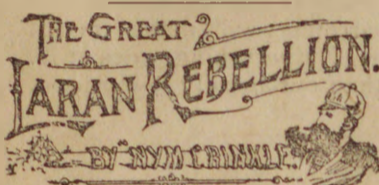
G. E. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA, ILLINOIS.

A YOUNG SAMSON.

He's not a boy of any size, his years they number
Yet he has strength far greater than the biggest man alive
He opens his eyes at six o'clock, and lifts his little voice
For sixty minutes straight in songs, some of 'em very choice
And all the while he's standing on his curly head as none
Of all the men I've ever met unaided could have done
He dresses then and goes downstairs to wait till breakfast time
And goes through callisthenics that great Samson in his prime
The strongest man that ever was, I think would hesitate
To try himself to do, despite his muscles were so great
In fact, I overheard this lad remarking gayly once:
"I wish old Samson 'd come down here and play a game of stunts."
Then through the day, while I'm away, his mother says that he
Is just the very center of a world of energy
He climbs at least a hundred miles in walking up the stairs
And leaps a hundred more, she thinks, from sofas on to chairs
And sildes no doubt, the same amount upon the banisters
And to be weary seems the last thing that to him occurs
He'll push the bestdeans out of place, he'll climb the table legs
He'll move the bureau here and there as though they were but eggs
He'll strew the floor with blocks and cars, he'll paint the cellar door
He'll help the weary hired man do many a weary chore
Nor doth his spirit ever fail, it knows not how to tire
And after one whole day of this he's just prepared for tag."

—Harper's Bazar.



CHAPTER XV.—CONTINUED.

An official report of Gen. Waterson, the officer commanding the St. Mary's expedition, has been preserved. Whether it was forwarded before his return to Laran or was written subsequently is not known. But it gives a very clear explanation of the novel method adopted in this military campaign.

It reads as follows:
"The whole plan has worked, with a few slight discrepancies, as projected. The feasibility of getting the whole regiment into St. Mary's and the neighborhood without attracting attention was easily proven. My men began to come in four days before they assembled. They were in fairly good shape and passed for workmen out of employment and idlers drawn in by the excitement. It was impossible to go anywhere without seeing them mingling with the workmen and standing about on the corners with the unemployed. In three days seven hundred were in St. Mary's and three hundred in and about Paducah, with orders to come in stragglingly to the former place on the fourth day. At any other time a thousand men suddenly added to the population of so small a town would have excited suspicion, but the excitement of the strike was supposed to be drawing the men from all quarters, and great credit must be given to our forces who, as a rule, kept themselves close and avoided attracting attention. On the night of the third day, three hundred were already in the old house on the barracks or in the immediate vicinity undergoing the most extraordinary discipline on account of the want of accommodations, and an hour before sunrise on the fourth day, I had the whole command within reach and most of them unformed and armed. We formed column at five o'clock in the barracks just three miles southeast of the town and marched in on the railroad track, took possession of the bank at nine o'clock, distributed money among regiments as planned without opposition, each man carrying a hundred and fifty eagles. The bookskin belts worked admirably. I deployed two hundred men, Companies A and F, and kept crowd one thousand feet from bank, withdrawing them in squads and replacing them with other men who were loaded up with specie; successfully avoided collision with sheriff who was completely bewildered by events; took camp at six o'clock p. m. on the terrace as planned and the regiment began at once to melt away. Four hundred men got out of their uniforms in the center of the camp (where they were securely shielded) before nine o'clock. The suits in the knapsacks turned out better than I expected and Commissary Fenning should be credited with great skill and ingenuity in the provision of these suits. The uniforms were put into the knapsacks and at twelve midnight I started the men in Indian file to the old house, and, as by that time I had four hundred more men ready, there were eight hundred knapsacks and eight hundred guns to be disposed of; by making each man carry two guns and two knapsacks, I easily got the whole eight hundred into the house. The intense darkness of the night was a great advantage and the hardness of the ground and the special guards stationed along the lines to prevent straggling or the littering of the route, aided us much.

"At three o'clock in the morning the regiment, as a uniformed organization, had disappeared. The disposition of the men was as follows: One hundred went scattering from the camp back to town in their former clothes at ten o'clock; another hundred got off at eleven o'clock, and a third at twelve o'clock. I drew them up by companies in a circle in the center of the camp and started them out in radiating lines. I calculated that in fifteen minutes, if the men walked briskly, that there would be a distance of five hundred feet between each man, and, of course, those going south and east would have to make a large detour to reach the town. At 12:30 I was reduced to five hundred men, at least two hundred having gone toward Paducah in the same straggling manner. The remaining five companies were started from the old house between 2:30 and four o'clock, going in widening lines south, southeast and southwest through the barracks and about one hundred under orders to strike the railroad track at long intervals and return to town. I held a detail of twelve trusty men with me to complete the work—clearing up the fragments and arranging the material in the house. The guns were flung into the cellar and the knapsacks heaped upon the first floor and saturated by the two barrels

of kerosene that were knocked in the head on the floor above. At five o'clock Capt. Einsteina, of Company D, who was left behind to complete the destruction, touched a match to the building and then retreated to the railroad track, coming back later with the few inhabitants who were attracted at that hour by the flames. He met me the next night at Snowden's hut on the Mississippi, where I was waiting for him, and reported that the destruction was complete and that the guns had been effectually covered by the ashes and debris and would not be discovered until an attempt was made to remove the rubbish.
"My calculations with regard to the direction the search would take for the regiment were right, as you will see by the papers, and the plan of bringing the snows over from the other side of the Ohio and cutting them loose above Paducah was a good one. The general belief at once seized the authorities that the men had crossed the river from Indiana.
"I am now convinced by actual demonstration that I can, with a thousand men, complete the eastern scheme of which you spoke. The chances of success are increased by the audacity of the attempt. Whatever appears to be incredible will succeed before the community can bring itself to acknowledge it."

CHAPTER XVI.

Enough has been already told to indicate that Hendricks had in his keeping two prisoners whose presence added a perilous element to the underground society. These men, employed by the secret service of the government, were to Hendricks the first direct intimation that the forces of society had in some way put facts enough together to warrant an intelligent attempt to run them down. Whatever theory these officers had been working on had been summarily frustrated by Hendricks taking them both prisoners.
He had, with his usual quickness of decision, summed up the whole chain of consequences. Their mission was a secret one and only the secret service department knew of it, but their disappearance would speedily bring about his place the whole engineering of the government. He expected to be besieged in the end, but as war on a large scale had been part of his calculation from the start this did not deter him. He calculated as usual with great shrewdness on the element of time, and he felt sure that if the underground rendezvous could be kept from the knowledge of the public until all his plans were matured he would preserve an enormous advantage even in a fight with the government.
In order to narrate what occurred in the Laran at this time it is necessary to go back to Miss Laport.

Miss Laport was a slender and pretty girl of twenty, with serious gray eyes, a great abundance of beautiful wavy chestnut hair and a rather pensive oval face, in which there were indications of strong character and much spirituality. She had received an excellent education when her father's means were ample and she had suffered deeply when his disgrace came. She was now living a life of expectancy and mystery, waiting only for the release of her father to redeem the promise early made to go away with him and forget in some distant place their wrongs and their troubles. Placed under Fenning in Memphis she proved a valuable amanuensis and clerical assistant. She worked patiently and uncomplainingly and got to know a great deal of the confidential business that was carried on between the Bayou house and the office. She awakened Fenning's interest and respect and she was grateful for his consideration and care of her, and when he began to evince a deeper interest she did not repulse him, although he awakened in her none of the emotions to which a girl of her age is susceptible. She treated Fenning with an undisguised kindness, for he had shown a real solicitude in her personal comfort and her future welfare, and had secured for her a handsome salary which she scrupulously put in the savings bank.
When they went to Laran Mrs. Hendricks treated her as an equal and a guest. But if it had not been for Fenning, her life there would have been monotonous enough. He secured for her the latest books, took her out for long rides and looked after her amusement and comfort in a thousand ways. But Fenning's was evidently not the nature to touch her deeply. His cool, mathematical mind may have won her admiration when she saw it exercised in a crisis or dilemma, but it did not move her affections. She was under heavy obligations to Fenning and she would not hurt his feelings. The moment that Lieut. Stocking became a guest in the house, the whole aspect of things changed. Here was a passionate, heroic and emotional southerner, who immediately exercised over her an influence that she could not resist. His nature was the antithesis and the complement of hers. He was immediately attracted by her. They came together easily and often, and all the amusements which had been enjoyed with Fenning now wore a new ardor of romance. I brief, these young persons fell instantly and deeply in love.

When, therefore, on that morning of the fight, she had seen him wounded and dragged fighting to the signal room, her indignation was unbounded and her misery uncontrollable. She knew enough of Hendricks' affairs to suspect that he was in some way acting in opposition to the authorities, and she had gathered from Stocking something of the peculiar nature of his visit. When, therefore, he disappeared down the shaft, her heart sank within her. She believed that he would never return. In this wretchedness she took to her room until Mrs. Hendricks endeavored to extricate her from her despair. That lady found her in a condition of morbid melancholy from which it was no easy matter to rescue her, and it did not take her long to as-

certain that contact with the lieutenant had changed the girl's views materially. She wanted to go away and reminded Mrs. Hendricks that Hendricks had promised to release her father at the expiration of a year. To this Mrs. Hendricks replied that he had been at liberty to go for some time but had become interested in the completion of a gun and was staying voluntarily to see it tested. She further insisted that Lieut. Stocking would be treated well, and probably was anxious to communicate with her in the signal room. This brought about a request from Mrs. Hendricks to Hendricks to let Stocking speak to her through the telephone, and the lieutenant was surprised to hear Hendricks say: "There is a young lady who wishes to communicate with you at the shaft. I will accompany you."

They walked to the instrument together. The lieutenant said nothing. When he took the mouthpiece in his hand he asked:
"Are you going to listen?"
"Is there a lady at the other end?"
"Yes," replied the lieutenant.
"Then I will not listen," said Hendricks. He lifted his hat and walked away.
This little unexpected show of chivalry touched Stocking. The moment that he was alone the following colloquy took place:
Miss Laport—Is that you?
Lieutenant—Yes.
Miss Laport—Are you getting well?
Lieutenant—Yes, I'm all right. There is a good doctor here.
Miss L.—Are you a prisoner?
Lieutenant—Yes.
Miss L.—Are you happy?
Lieutenant—No. How could I be?
Miss L.—What can be done?
Lieutenant—Nothing but wait.
Miss L.—Suppose I come down.
Lieutenant—Can you?
Miss L.—Yes. I think I shall prefer it. Mrs. Hendricks is coming.
Lieutenant—Has anything happened since on the grounds?
Miss L.—No. Everything is quiet. But it is lonesome and Mrs. Hendricks is going away.
Lieutenant—Do you know where she is going?
Miss L.—No.
Lieutenant—Why do you not seize the opportunity and go with her?
Miss L.—I must stay here a little longer. I cannot tell you why.

Two days after this conversation Miss Laport and Mrs. Hendricks were down in the Laran, and with Miss Endicott and the negro servant this made four women now in the underground community.
The hurly-burly of preparation and excitement of camp life extended at this time from the rotunda for at least two miles and filled all the echoing spaces far beyond the lake. A little community was living in comparative peace in the Portal arena. The fragile cottages that encircled the space looked like a Dore picture under the central light, and dried branches that profusely ornamented a column in the center space fretted the ground with sharply outlined shadows. It was eternal night here, but man had robbed it of most of its noxious terrors and woman had left the traces of her presence round the doorways of some of the habitations. In front of one cottage there was a stand of strange plants, curious crytogenous growths that had been gathered in the recesses of the place; and arranged in symmetrical order were crystals of carbonate of lime, symmetrical and translucent stalactites and fossils dug from the walls of the distant passages.

It was Stocking's amusement to gather these curiosities in his moody rambles, and it was Miss Laport's melancholy delight to arrange them where the electric light played fantastic tricks with them at all hours. Under the awning which on one side of the little house offered a protection from the light, sat Miss Laport and Lieut. Stocking. At a short distance on the same side were two other and similar abodes, one of which was given over to the lieutenant and Calicot; the other, connecting with Miss Laport's by a latticed alleyway, was in possession of the doctor, Miss Endicott having a room in Miss Laport's establishment.
"Now that you have told me about your father, Miss Franklin," said Lieut. Stocking, "and there is nothing to prevent you both from leaving this place, why do you not urge him to go at once? Mr. Calicot asked me to speak to you seriously about it and impress you with the urgency of it."
"Why should he be anxious about it?" asked the girl.
"He has made up his mind about the result of the conflict and he fears if you delay much longer you will not be able to get away at all."
"And you?" said the girl with real solicitude.
"I'm in Calicot's hands. I suppose we shall be liberated at some time. He seems to think so."
"You appear to admire and trust him very much."
"Yes. I wish I could get you to trust him. He says you ought to go away at once. Shall I tell you what he said to me?"
"Yes. Do."
"It was this: 'Stocking,' he said, 'you can get Hendricks' permission to take that old man and his daughter out, if you will give your word of honor not to betray his retreat and to return. You could then put them in a boat and help them to cross the Mississippi.'"
"Why," I asked, "are you so anxious to get them out?"

"I want to save them," he said.
"But you do not care to save me," I objected.
"Yes," he said, "if you follow my plan it will save you."
"Then I am not to return?"
"Yes, you are. You must come back. But it will take you two days."
"To come back here is not to be saved," I said. "You will have to explain yourself."
"Yes," said the girl, with interest. "Did he explain?"
"No. He merely said: 'I wish you would take my advice.'"
"You are frank with me," I exclaimed.
"If you will do as I bid you," he replied, "everything will explain itself and we shall all be released."
"Then why not do it?" asked Miss Laport.
"Because I have to pledge myself to give up liberty and you, and come back to this tomb to be buried alive. Do you think that an easy matter?"
"And yet you say you trust your friend. Now I would obey him implicitly and trust him if I knew him as well as you do."
"Yes," said the lieutenant. "It is characteristic of a woman. But I am a man—a helpless one."
"Twenty minutes later these two young people had taken the train and got off at the platform in the rotunda. It was Miss Laport who first discovered Calicot standing in a pensive attitude, and, with a sudden burst of selfishness, she said: "There is your friend now. Why not go to him and prove that you trust him? I am going to leave you together and go back with the doctor."

Stocking was disinclined to accede to this request, but Miss Laport was pleasantly firm and, a few moments later, he had joined Calicot. The first thing he said, rather grimly, was:
"There is murder going on overhead."
"Yes," replied Calicot. "That is the name for war when we are not in it."
The two men walked side by side through the exit of the rotunda until they came to the lake, where at intervals there was a natural bench of satin spar, very pure and beautiful in the electric light—and here they sat down.
"Calicot," said Stocking, "I give you credit for too much manliness to lose your vindictiveness under pleasant treatment and for too much good sense to be overthrown by the magnificence of a sophism when it is put into execution."
"Quite right," replied Calicot. "You will live to see that my opposition to Hendricks and his conspiracy is much deeper and broader than yours. With you it is an impulse. With me it is a cool conviction. Your impulse prevents you from admiring his skill. My conviction will enable me to thwart his purpose."

"If I thought you could without being a traitor to your conscience, I would place myself under your orders and ask no questions," said Stocking.
"I was going to ask you to do that."
"There is only one reason why I should," Stocking said.
"What is that?"
"Miss Franklin has asked me to."

CHAPTER XVII.

While this conversation was going on there arrived at the sanitarium a sheriff's posse. Among them was the deputy who had escaped when the house was surrounded. The doctor was now in charge of the place and no obstruction was offered to their entrance. They were led by the sheriff of Tipton county, a grim and grizzly veteran, known as Clip Davis, who had a wide reputation as a fighter, and he brought a pocketful of warrants.
The doctor expressed his entire sympathy with their purpose, denounced Hendricks as an outlaw and offered to aid the officers in any way in destroying the gang. He placed the house at their disposal, treated them hospitably and gave it as his opinion that Hendricks and his men had gone east.
The old sheriff was suspicious, blunt and unceremonious. "You've got a damned suspicious house here," he said, "and I'm going to get to the bottom of it. Where does that wire go?"
"It was intended to go to Memphis, but it was never finished."
"Well, sir, there has murder been committed here. If I don't find the guilty parties I'm in search of I'll bag the whole establishment and take you to Covington."

The doctor smiled—remarked that that would be rather rough treatment for innocent people and then asked the sheriff to drink.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Sub End. of Thought.

Take good care of your insides and your outsides will take care of themselves.
Don't cry over spilt milk; drive up another cow.
A fragrant mind is the choicest perfume.
Forgiving grows easy with practice.
By the time a man learns he is a fool he begins not to be one.
A cynic always tries to pick a rose up by its thorn.
Fashionable society is a dehumanized association of individuals.
The egotist has a certain kind of bravery in that he admires that most which most people do not admire at all.
A woman in love is so charitable that she sometimes gives herself away.
Love trusts; it never sells for cash.—Detroit Free Press.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—In the absence of Lieut. Gov. Gill, caused by the death of his child, Senator Hamer called the senate to order, and then vacated the chair in favor of Senator Bogardus, president pro tem. Resolutions of sympathy with Lieut. Gov. Gill in his bereavement were adopted, and a further expression the senate took a recess until 11 o'clock.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—Both houses of the legislature on Wednesday in joint session voted for United States senator. As indicated by the vote in separate session Tuesday, Shelby M. Cullom, the republican nominee, received the requisite number of votes and was declared elected. The senate unanimously concurred in the joint resolution from the house asking Illinois members in congress to support the bill pensioning Gen. John A. McClernand.
Senator Hamer, speaking in support of the resolution for Gen. McClernand's pension, took occasion to say some very caustic things about Gen. Grant and his treatment of his subordinate generals, Thomas and McClernand, during the late war. Gen. Grant, Senator Hamer said, was cruel and unjust. His retirement of Gen. McClernand was most unwarranted and a disgrace to the state of Illinois. The speech created a profound sensation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.—After a brief session Thursday the legislature adjourned until next Tuesday to give the State Bar association a chance to hold its meeting in the house chamber. The only legislative business transacted during the week was the announcement of the senate committees, which were reported Thursday morning and confirmed by that body. In the senate, also, the evidence in the contested election case of Wilson vs. McKinley was referred to the committee on elections. The committee on rules made a report. It created three new committees—farm drainage, Lincoln's monument and fish and game. Adjourned until Tuesday next.

House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—In accordance with the recommendations of Gov. Altgeld in a special message received in the house Tuesday, Mr. Pleckrell, of Union introduced an emergency bill calling for an appropriation of \$100,000 to rebuild the burnt portion of the insane hospital at Anna. The bill was read a first time by special permission and advanced to second reading. Mr. Noyes introduced a bill to prevent pool-selling. The bill fixes a severe penalty for any person or corporation who shall sell or permit to be sold any pools in horse races. It is intended to prohibit pool-selling either at race tracks or elsewhere.
Other bills introduced: Making time checks or store orders received as compensation for labor redeemable in bankable currency of the state of Illinois; to prohibit the bringing of pauper children into the state; for the construction and maintenance of permanent bar roads in counties adopting the same by popular vote; prohibiting the carrying of firearms by minors under 16 years of age; appropriating \$400,000 for the construction of an insane hospital to be conducted on the principles of the homeopathic school of medicine; for uniform text books to be printed by the state and sold at actual cost; to license plumbers; for woman suffrage at municipal elections.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—In the house Wednesday the report of the statutory revision committee was referred to the judiciary committee. Among the bills introduced were the following: To increase fees of justices of the peace about 25 per cent.; to appropriate \$55,000 to establish a hospital for incurable insane; to require trains to stop at crossings with other railroads three minutes to enable passengers to make connections with trains on such other railroads. Mr. Mauritzson introduced a bill to regulate primary elections. It provides for the incorporation of political parties and the selection of their central committees by a vote of the members of the party. The primary organization is to be a ward or township club. Each member is to subscribe to a written form affirming allegiance to the party whose club he joins. Primary elections are to be conducted much as regular elections are now held, and penalties are provided for violations of the law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.—In the house a joint resolution was presented providing for a constitutional amendment for raising revenue by levying a tax by valuation so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of their property, such value to be ascertained by some person either to be elected or appointed, as the legislature shall determine, making it optional with each county to determine by vote the classes of property which shall be taxed. A resolution was presented calling for an investigation by the committee on penal and reformatory institutions into the matter of convict labor with a view to reporting a bill looking to the taking of convict labor entirely out of competition with free labor. A bill was introduced providing that a person or corporation, after having discharged an employe, shall not, by word or otherwise, attempt to prevent him from obtaining employment elsewhere, unless the same is fixed for such misdemeanor at from \$500 to \$1,000 fine and such employe shall be liable in a civil action. Any railroad or other company who blacklists a discharged employe or one who quits of his own volition, preventing him from securing work from any other person or company, shall be liable to treble the amount lost by such person by reason of his nonemployment. Adjourned until Tuesday next.

ELECTROCUTED.

David Hampton Explains a Murderous Deed at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 29.—David Hampton, the murderer, was electrocuted at 11:13 a. m. Monday.

(David Hampton, the condemned colored murderer, who was put to death in the electric chair at the prison here Monday, murdered Mrs. Annetta Ahrens, a widow over 70 years of age, in her rooms at No. 424 West Fifty-fourth street, New York city, on the night of December 29, 1892. Hampton and his wife had lived with Mrs. Ahrens, but were turned out by her because she claimed that they had robbed her of \$85. The murder was done partly out of revenge and partly for plunder. Mrs. Ahrens had a passion for gold, a little hoard of which she kept always near her, although she had two bank accounts. Hampton was known as a worthless fellow with a passion for killing people. He was about 27 years of age, and was fully prepared to die, having confessed to an attending priest in the morning.)

FELL 270 FEET.

John Baldes Knocked Down a Coal Shaft at Springfield, Ill., and Killed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 28.—John Baldes, stable boss at the Wilmington and Springfield coal mine, was instantly killed Saturday morning. The night watchman attempted to lower Baldes and two others down the shaft, but started the engine the wrong way and sent the cage and men to the top gear. Baldes jumped to the ground and was knocked into the pit, 270 feet deep, breaking every bone in his body. The other men remained in the cage and were unhurt.

FROM A NEBRASKA SUFFERER.
(From The Hampshire Register.)
MEADOW GROVE, NEBRASKA,
January 23, 1895.

To THE HAMPSHIRE REGISTER:
Will you please publish this letter? I wish to let the people of Kane and DeKalb counties know how the people of Nebraska are suffering.
I left my home between Hampshire and Burlington (now owned by Miss Mann of Burlington) twelve years ago last fall. I lived with my father until I was 22 years old, when I married. The first thing we thought of was a home. We went out on the frontier and took up a homestead. We lived on it four years, then we proved up on our claim. By this time we were in debt, so we got a loan of \$500.00. We had to sign the mortgage, then it was sent east and sold. When the money came it was \$420 instead of \$500. They have got my home now and we and we are renting land.

In 1893, in the Northwestern part of Nebraska, the crops were very light, and in 1894 this part was a failure. Oats grew about 4 inches high, then dried up. There was some wheat and a little rye raised. On the third day of July we had a shower: that was all the rain we had all summer. The hot winds came and just cooked everything. The trees looked as though a fire had run through the tops. People cut the stalks when they commenced to dry, and that is what our horses live on. I was here 15 years ago when grass hoppers were here. They left a little for the people to live on, but now they have nothing, only what is sent to them.

People are dying for the want of something to eat. One man and his wife cut their throats because they had nothing to live on. People are dressed in coffee sacks. Some are living on potatoes. There is not a day but what some one goes to Tilden and tells the merchants they must have flour and something to eat. One man was refused and when he went out he picked up a sack of meal and put it in his wagon where his little children were. The children tore the sack open and commenced to eat the meal. That brought many a tear to the eyes of the bystanders. Some are too proud to ask for help, and are starving.

E. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, who was running for Senator last fall, and was beaten, now says in his paper that Nebraska can and will provide for her poor. Nebraska can not take care of half that are in need. News is coming every day of families that are in need. We haven't grain to feed or for seed. A Mr. Hamley, a banker of Minnesota, owns a tract of land here. He came to my house and told me he was going to help the poor people. He was willing to sell us grain at 75 cents per bushel and give us until next fall to pay it.

If you people of Illinois wish to aid us by sending clothes, grain and other provisions they will be thankfully received by the poor people of Nebraska. The railroads are carrying goods free, if marked for the relief of Nebraska drought sufferers.

We have had no snow yet; it has been a very mild winter. God knows that if it was a severe winter there would be thousands of us that would freeze. We are burning brush, as we can't afford to buy coal, for it takes money to buy coal. As far as the land is concerned, it is as good as that in Illinois, if we only had water. We have no stones to dull our plows; all we need to raise a crop is a little water.
E. B. MANN

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

How to cure yourself while using it. The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. Baco-Curo is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure; purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking Baco-Curo. It will notify you when to stop. We give you a written guarantee to permanently cure any case with three boxes, or refund money with 10 per cent interest. Baco-Curo is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. Sold by all druggists with our ironclad guarantee, at \$1.00 per box, three boxes, (thirty days treatment) \$2.00 or sent direct upon receipt of price. Send six two-cent stamps for sample box, booklet and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Manufacturing Chemists, LaCrosse, Wis.

KINGSTON.
Chas. Grashel was in Genoa on business last Thursday.

Miss Lillian Hill was in Genoa last Thursday afternoon.
With the roads drifted so full of snow, traffic has been nearly suspended.
L. A. Grunberg returned on Thursday from a visit of about a week with relatives to Chicago.

We announced that Will Whiting was the father of a new boy, last week; but he says it is a girl, so we suppose it is.

Miss Essie E. Renny went to Belvidere last week, and has found employment in Davies' restaurant at that place.

Miss Maude Moyers of Mayfield has been afflicted with influenza several weeks. We are glad to say that she is convalescing.

Mrs. Laura Ackley and son, Raymond, of Chicago, came out on Saturday evening to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hix.

Do you take syrup on your buck wheat cakes? If so L. C. Schaffer can furnish the most excellent syrup in the market. Try it and see.

All the passengers on "Milwaukee" road coming from the west were from four to six hours late, but no snow shovellers were needed here.

Miss Carrie Foster came to Kingston on Monday and will remain here to attendance at the high school. Her parents will follow her next month.

Don't think that Congress made an appropriation for the remodeling of our postoffice, for it didn't; John did it all himself, and it looks very nice.

Dr. Geo left for good on Friday night, giving up the idea of getting up "Queen Esther" along the C. M. & St. P. Ry. He went to Capron, where he will attempt it.

The Young Ladies' Mite Society of the M. E. church met on last Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. John Snyder. These meetings have been a success in every way.

John Boland, foreman of the 'yards' at DeKalb, was in town on Thursday, trading with our enterprising grocer, L. C. Schaffer. He gets them cheaper here than at DeKalb.

J. A. Kepple has received a fine consignment of extra salted crackers, which are now on sale. Their fine qualities are shown after they have been "in the soup."

Mr. and Mrs. James Gross, of Mayfield are exhibited over the advent of a ten-pound boy, who dropped in on them on Sunday. It is needless to say that he was a very welcome visitor.

Mrs. Fred Hagun, of North Kingston, has been lying in a very critical condition some time with inflammation of the stomach, but being attended by Dr. J. B. Ludwig, she is greatly improved.

Jacob Dunlap returned last week from a trip to Sioux City, on business. He says that last Monday's blizzard here was as severe as only a western snow storm, with a stiff prairie wind, could be.

In order to show the people of the village of Kingston and vicinity what sort of paper is to be issued here every week, we will give ten weeks' trial subscription for only 10 cents. Subscriptions now received.

H. G. Burgess, while going to the "tower" on Friday evening, broke through the sidewalk, being scattered to the four winds with such force that his ankle was severely wrenched. But, mindful of his duties, he marched bravely on, and with assistance, leaped the tower that night.

Mrs. H. L. Shorav was quite badly hurt last week by slipping on the stone pavement at the rear of her residence and falling on a nail which she had set down, injuring her side quite severely. This, with a severe cold, confines her to her bed. Dr. Ludwig made her as comfortable as possible.

Miss Della Laverty gave a party to a large number of her school friends on Saturday evening, occasioned by her thirteenth birthday anniversary. They enjoyed themselves as only young people at that age can. She was presented with a beautiful amethyst ring by her friends who wish that her birthday anniversary came oftener, as well as she.

It is the common verdict of every one who heard Goodman's New Orleans Minstrels at this place on Saturday evening, that they are the best that have been heard here for a long time. Every number received a hearty applause by the large number present, the audience Friday night being small on account of the blizzard. Should they return they would receive a warm welcome.

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

TRAITS GOING NORTH.		
Passenger	8:51 A. M.	A. M.
Passenger	10:54 A. M.	P. M.
Stock Freight	1:53 A. M.	P. M.
TRAITS GOING SOUTH.		
Freight	8:54 A. M.	A. M.
Passenger	2:05 P. M.	P. M.
Passenger	5:11 P. M.	P. M.

W. H. HUGHES, Agent

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY
TIME CARD.

PASSENGERS EAST GENOA CHICAGO		
No. 2, Vestibule	11:20 A. M.	1:10 P. M.
No. 4, Express	4:12 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
No. 32, Express	5:10 P. M.	7:15 P. M.
No. 34, Express	8:41 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
No. 33 Milk Train	7:35 A. M.	10:25 A. M.
No. 22, Way Freight	12:15 P. M.	7:06 P. M.
PASSENGERS WEST.		
No. 1, Vestibule	4:02 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
No. 3, Express	3:02 A. M.	11:35 P. M.
No. 31, Express	10:57 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
No. 35, Express	9:32 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
No. 35, Milk Train	5:54 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
No. 91, 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 Sioux City. No. 31, Chicago to Freeport. No. 32, Waterloo to Chicago, and Nos. 33 and 34 bet. west 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.
For all information about connections and through tickets apply to
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