

# THE GENOA ISSUE.

VOLUME XI.

GENOA ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1895.

NUMBER 12.

## SOCIETY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.**  
Genoa Camp No. 163, meets every Thursday at 7 p. m. F. H. VauDresser, V. C. W. H. Sager, Clerk.

**DELLA REBECCAS, I. O. O. F. No. 283.**  
Meets every other Friday night. Mrs. J. E. Stott, V. C. Mrs. John Wyde, Sec.

**GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.** Re-saca Post No. 478. Meets on First Tuesday of each month. H. H. Slater, Commander -Geo. Jobson, 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.

**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 ODDFEL** lows. Genoa Lodge No. 783, meets in regular session every Monday evening. F. M. Overaker, Sec. Henry Downing N. G.

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

**DR. M. D. LEEFYRE.** Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. Office Robison's Drug store. Calls attended day or night.

**E. H. BURLINGTON.** Real Estate Agency and Office-Baringer Bldg. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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**DENTAL PARLORS**

OVER  
**BANK BUILDING, GENOA**

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
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A SPECIALTY.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

**O. BECKINGTON**  
**AUCTIONEER**  
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Farm sales a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charges made. Leave orders at this office or address

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Boone Co., Belvidere,  
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**G. C. ROWAN AND** AGENTS  
**EUGENE OLMSTEAD,**

**The Farmer's Mutual,**  
KINGSTON, ILL.

**ROCKFORD**

**Steam Laundry Co.**  
Leave order, and have work called for every Wednesday morning, at the

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

If you are in need of a  
**Piano Organs**

Write to  
**T. H. GILL.**

of Marquette, and he will call on you.

## LOCAL NEWS JOTTINGS.

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

Athletic dance Friday night.

Mrs. Joe Corson is on the sick list.

H. C. Billig spent Sunday in DeKalb.

Thos Bagley bears honors meekly, its a little girl.

Al Kuehne, of Bloomington, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Harry Pond is here from Iowa the guest of relatives.

Mrs. Chas. Wager returned from her visit in Chicago Friday.

Ally Smith spent Sunday with his parents in New Lebanon.

Dr. and Mrs. McAllister are confined to their home by illness.

Dr. A. H. Meier, a mind reader, will hold forth at the opera house tonight.

Mrs. H. B. Watson, of Burlington, was a visitor here the first of the week.

Miss Maggie Hewitt visited Miss Zina Smith of New Lebanon last week.

Mrs. K. A. Cozzens and Miss Marguerite Cliffe were at Hampshire Saturday.

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

The boys are congratulating Lorin Olmstead on the recovery of that eight dollar blanket.

Miss Minta Giddings, Miss Myrtle Reed, George Holmes and J. S. Chambers, were here from DeKalb Sunday.

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

The Misses Mable Olmstead and Maggie Hewitt were in Sycamore Tuesday.

—Make it easy as you can on your horses by using Shining Light axle grease. Sold by Kiernan.

Dave Lord has gone to Maneno, this state, where he will resume duties with the Illinois Central.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Slinger, of Sycamore, are guests at H. Shattuck's this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Herman, after a two weeks' visit at the Pacific Hotel, have returned to their home in Chicago.

Owen McCormick, our efficient assistant postmaster, was in Chicago Saturday, exchanging postal notes with the postoffice people.

—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.

—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.

I have again taken charge of the Olmstead mills and will hereafter grind every day until further notice. W. H. STRONG.

While in Chicago last week Owen McCormick secured a valuable coin in change. It is a very rare coin, but very few being in circulation, and those much sought after by the government authorities.

There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzard, of West Monterey Clarion Co., Pa., say: "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F. T. Robinson.

Despite the raw, chilly air, everybody who possessed a cutter had it out last Sunday. The sleighing was not any too good, but as there is to be but little sleighing this year, the opportunity was not to be neglected.

This week the Woodmen, Maccabees Odd Fellows and Rebecca moved into the new Odd Fellow hall. The Masons, Knights of the Globe and the G. A. R. will continue to hold their meetings in Slater's hall.

James Hutchison participated in the curling carnival at Milwaukee on Monday. He is an expert in that sport.

What is a more desirable gift to send to absent friend or relative than an exterior or interior view of your home. Milvine & Catlin are here from Belvidere for a few days and are specially prepared for this kind of work. See them while you have an opportunity.

Mrs. H. P. Edsall was severely injured last Tuesday evening. She was coming out of the Pacific Hotel and stepped down the three steps, thinking there was but one. She fell on her face, badly bruising her nose and forehead, and severely straining her wrist.

Goodman's New Orleans Negro Minstrel will hold forth at Genoa Opera House on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. They are credited with being a company of unusual merit and worthy of patronage.

Oh! say, wait for us,  
There are others,  
But none like the  
Goodman New Orleans  
Minstrel and Comedy Co.

Howard Renn is again in charge of the cigar and fruit business which he formerly owned, having bought out J. L. Kelley's interest. "Lib" will be a full-fledged drummer, having connected himself with the well known confectionery and cigar house of Masou Bros., Aurora. His many friends wish him abundant success.

Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accept 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.

There will be a teachers' meeting at Kingston, January 19th, to discuss the subject of Reading. The work of each grade will be discussed by teachers who have devoted years of experience to a single grade. Two class exercises will be given by teachers of the first and second grades. Prof. Oldt, of Freeport, Prof. Derr, of Elgin, Miss Clark and Miss Carson, of DeKalb, Prof. Overaker, Genoa, and others have promised to assist in making this an instructive meeting.  
LEWIS M. GROSS.

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 had 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 this Remedy at home or on a trip abroad. For sale by F. T. Robinson, Druggist.

A number of friends gathered at the home of Mrs. Edsall Tuesday evening to have a social time and say good-by to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Snyder who left for Chicago Wednesday after a two weeks sojourn in Genoa. A very pleasant evening was the result. Cards and other games afforded amusement. Those present were Messrs. and Mesdames Frank Swan, Ira Brown, Otto Snyder; the Misses Hutchison, Sisson Kitchen, Snyder, Sellers, Cliffe, Johnson; Messrs. Billig, Sisson, Taylor, Cook, and Corning.

The following letters remain un-called for in the Genoa postoffice, January 1, 1892:

Anderson, Fred	Long, Mrs J H
Bryant, E A	Mariott, Mary
Brannschwerger, C	Mallory, Eugene
Balling, Lillie	Ngstrom, G A
Colter, James	Neugebauer, C
Davis Mrs. Theo	Orod, E
Frese Mary	Travis, Rev M M
Gillete, Hall	Walker, James
Whedse, M Hudson.	

F. T. ROBINSON, P. M.

**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 25c to us and receive in return this beautiful photo-frame.

Very truly yours,  
TAX BURTON SUPPLY CO.,  
65 Lake St., Chicago.

## A Narrow Escape.

The Milwaukee road is starting out the new year with a bad record. On last Friday afternoon Fred Eastman miraculously escaped death. He was engaged in hauling ice and was returning to the river for another load. He stopped at the west crossing to let the 3:36 east bound passenger by and started his team across the track. The horses had got clear of the track and the front wheels were just on the farthest rail, when the west-bound passenger crashed into the wagon, throwing Eastman about thirty feet, just a little to one side of the track. Had he been a foot one way or the other the chances of his escape from death would have been small. As it was he escaped with but slight injuries. The horses were dragged some distance until they became detached from the wagon, one of them being injured. But that wagon. It was the most complete wreck imaginable. Parts of it were scattered all along the track. The company has had a representative here to settle the matter.

## Shoe Factory Notes.

4390 pairs of shoes were turned out last week.

Several shoe factory employees have been afflicted with the prevailing throat trouble which has put them behind in their work.

The employees have organized a social club and will give a dance every Saturday night.

There are now 105 people employed in the factory.

Miss Lillie Pierce nearly poisoned her self with carbolic salve Monday. The timely appearance of Dr. Mordoff prevented serious results.

J. Patterson, a relative of Mr. Goldman is now working in the factory.

Number 100 won the lot raffled by the company.

A number of boys from Dixon have recently accepted employment in the factory.

The lasting room has been moved up stairs where the boys can have it to their selves.

B. Goldman was in Chicago last week.

H. M. Golbman invited several of his gentlemen friends to his house Monday evening and the festivities of a typical stag party was indulged in.

General Coxy the leader of the Shoe Factory Army came near getting hurt the other night in the gymnasium.

## A. C. Church Notes.

Conference was a success. The spirit of Christ characterized all that was done. Notwithstanding sickness and death detained many from being present, there was a good representation of ministers and delegates. Nearly all returned to their homes on Saturday as duty seemed to demand. Conference closed on Sunday night with a full house who listened attentively to the strong arguments presented by Elder J. A. Smith from Luke 23:42 and 43. Mr and Mrs. Sherman of Bedford Mass. will remain with us for a time to assist in revival services which will continue indefinitely. Song services will begin at 7:30 every evening. We are pleased to state that our meetings are well attended. All are welcome and cordially invited to attend.

GEO. J. FRENCH.

## 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.

## Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver stomach and kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more there. Sold by F. T. Robinson.

A. V. Cleford is home from California.

## ODD FELLOW DEDICATION.

A Large Number Witnessed the Impressive Ceremonies.

Monday night was a red letter night in the history of Genoa Odd Fellows. It witnessed the dedication of their handsome new hall. About 250 were present and were greatly impressed by the appropriate dedicatory services which were conducted by P. G. M. Alonzo Ellwood and staff of Sycamore. At the conclusion of the dedication P. G. M. Ellwood delivered an interesting and instructive dissertation on the order, after which an adjournment was taken to Crawford's hall where a feast of good things had been prepared for the delectation of the members and their guests. Toasts were responded to by Bros. Armstrong and Van Galder of Sycamore; John Hadsall, Mr. and Mrs. Overaker, and Mrs. Stott which were well received. A return was made to the hall where a public installation of the Della Rebecca took place under the direction of Mrs. Ellwood and Staff of Sycamore. The following are officers of the Rebecca: Josephine Stott, P. G.; Emma Corson, N. G.; Alice Wells, V. G.; Phoebe Crawford, Sec.; Hattie Quainstrong, Treas.; Annie Robinson, Chaplain; J. E. Stott, R. S. to N. G.; Jennie Riddle, L. S. to N. G.; Alice Overaker, Warden; Nettie Merritt, Conductor; Lavina Downing, I. G.; T. Frazier O. G.

About twenty were here from Sycamore and Hampshire and Kingston, were well represented. The Odd Fellows have just cause for pride in possessing the handsomest hall in De Kalb county and having enjoyed the greatest increase of any lodge in the county. The hall is a marvel of beauty. The furnishings are simply exquisite in their simplicity, being of solid oak, the chairs being leather-seated. The officers' chairs are massive, handsomely ornamented. Everything has been arranged in tasteful contrast. The issue will shortly publish a history of Odd Fellowship and of Genoa lodge in particular.

## M. E. Church Notes.

Services at the usual hours next Sunday. At night there will be a platform meeting in the interest of young people. N. H. Stanley will preside. The choir will take charge of the music, and Prof. Gibbs will give the address.

Prayer meeting Thursday night will be led by Mrs. Gibbs.

Dr. Robinson has been induced to take charge of the choir, and several new voices were heard last Sunday. Very acceptable service.

Mrs. A. Cuddings who has been ill is recovering.

## Very Surprised.

About twenty friends precipitated a surprise on Ira J. Brown last Thursday evening. The time was very pleasantly spent in various amusements. Palatable refreshments were served. Those present were Messrs. and Mesdames Frank O. Swan, Geo. E. Sisley, Ira J. Brown, Otto J. Schneider, Chicago; the Misses Effie Sisson, Agnes Hutchison, Marguerite Cliffe, Lizzie Brown, Blanche Kitchen; Mrs. K. A. Cozzens; Messrs. Ernest Sisson, Hal C. Billig, Fred H. Holroyd.

—THE—  
**HOLLY SPRINGS : | OUTB**  
OF THE  
**ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD**  
—TO—

**FLORIDA**

Is a new, quick and direct line (effective Dec. 1) from Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Dubuque, Rockford, Chicago and intermediate station, via

**HOLLY SPRINGS, BIRMINGHAM AND ATLANTA.**

To Jacksonville and all Florida Points, and such principle points south as Birmingham, Ala., Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, and Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C. By route can leave Sioux City at 8:00 p. m. daily, and arrive Birmingham 7:30 p. m., Atlanta 8:30 p. m., the second day, and at Jacksonville 9:55 a. m., the third morning after leaving Sioux City, and can make the journey for the entire distance in a Pullman Car from Sioux City to Jacksonville with but one change, and that at a reasonable hour, en route, from through Jacksonville and New Orleans sleeper to through Jacksonville car, on which through reservations can be made from starting point. Ask for special folder of I. C. R. R. issue; they as well as full and full information, can be obtained of your local ticket agent, or by addressing A. M. MARSON, Chicago.



## ALTGELD'S MESSAGE.

### The Governor Boldly Attacks President Cleveland.

His Opinion of What He Calls "Government by Injunction" Is Given in Terms More Emphatic Than Eloquent—Other Important Topics.

The complete message sent to the general assembly of Illinois by Gov. Altgeld contains about 25,000 words, fully half of it being devoted to the great strikes of last summer, the sending of federal troops to Chicago and the various injunctions issued by the federal courts. The following is a comprehensive synopsis of the document:

The beginning of the message is devoted to state matters of entirely local interest. The governor finds that in general the state institutions have been carefully and economically conducted, and has nothing but commendation for the officials in charge. The only exception is the soldiers and sailors home, where there has been friction between the superintendent and the trustees, which resulted in a lack of discipline and consequent maladministration of the institution.

#### The Live Stock Commission.

The board of live stock commissioners, the governor says, has been exceedingly vigilant and efficient. The governor notes, however, that owing to the vast extent of the Union stock yards and the hostility of many live stock dealers, the state inspection which was maintained at Chicago for preventing traffic in diseased cattle was ineffective. He drew the attention of the stock yards exchange to these facts and noted that as the inspection was largely for their benefit they must either cooperate with the state or the inspection would be abandoned entirely. Thereupon the exchange adopted new regulations, as the result of which the traffic in diseased cattle has been substantially broken up. "Some legislation, however," says Gov. Altgeld, "is needed to enable the board to deal more effectively with men who defy the authorities."

#### Reform in Criminal Jurisdiction.

The present system of criminal jurisdiction is characterized by the governor as a relic of barbarism. "Under this system," says he, "there is a fixed and unchangeable sentence for each offense without regard to the age or character of the offender. It frequently happens that the young are sentenced for a long term because they are poorly defended, while the hardened criminal, ably defended, receives a short term." As a remedy for this state of things Gov. Altgeld recommends an entire change of the system. The court and jury should do nothing except ascertain the guilt of the defendant and simply sentence him to prison. The release of the prisoner should then depend upon circumstances. This system, by the way, was urged by Gov. Elfer, Mr. Altgeld's immediate predecessor in office.

#### Opposed to Capital Punishment.

Gov. Altgeld also has serious doubts as to the efficacy of the death penalty in preventing murders. "I respectfully submit for your consideration," he says, "the question whether the death penalty does any substantial good: whether we are any better off than they are in those states where they long ago abolished it, and whether it would not be better to have a more rational system of managing our prisons, and then abolish capital punishment entirely."

#### Common Sense Civil Service Reform.

An urgent need of legislation in regard to the civil service, state and municipal, is called to the attention of the legislature by the governor. "I doubt the wisdom of a system that forever keeps the same men on the pay roll," says he. "Every executive officer should have the power of discharging any employe when it is best for the service; but when he does so the place should be filled by taking the first from a list of names selected on the ground of merit by an examining board. We must strike a mean between the retention of incompetents and the distribution of spoils."

#### The Police Courts of Chicago.

The police and justice courts of Chicago are characterized as a disgrace and the governor declares that the legislature will not rise to the demands of the occasion if it does not devise some remedy for these evils. He also calls attention to the danger of permitting any officer connected with the administration of justice to keep fees. Says he: "This is the very foundation upon which the whole structure of fraud, extortion and oppression rests. No man's bread should depend upon the amount of business he can drum up around a so-called court of justice."

#### A Dig at Mr. Pullman.

The system of assessing taxes comes in for a savage denunciation, and the governor declares that the inequalities are always in favor of the rich and against the poor. "Corporations especially escape taxation," "On corporation taxes," he says, referring evidently to the Pullman company, "which subjected the state to a large expense last summer to protect its property, has in the neighborhood of \$40,000,000 of property upon which it pays no taxes whatever. Indeed it is the corporations that shirk the payment of their taxes that are the first to call upon the state or the local authorities for protection." The governor pays his respects to the daily newspapers also in this connection, and declares that they are in a sense above and beyond the law, for a poor private individual has no practical remedy against an unjust attack, and yet they manage to throw the burden of supporting our government upon the shoulders of others."

#### An Inheritance Tax Law Is Recommended.

Gov. Altgeld calls attention to the fact that during the last twenty years the prices of all commodities and carrying charges have been reduced from 30 to 60 per cent., "but our people still have to pay the old extortionate rates for sleeping car service. The people of this state," he says, "should long ago have been protected against this extortion, and I recommend legislation on this subject and the establishing of rates that shall be just to both the carrier and the public."

#### "Government by Injunction."

The really interesting portion of the governor's message is, of course, that in which he deals with the labor troubles of the past year, with his remarks and conclusions upon the case of federal troops and what he calls "government by injunction." His remarks on these subjects comprise nearly one-half of the message, which is 25,000 words in length. Beginning with a general discussion of the labor problem he takes up in turn the coal miner's strike at Spring Valley, the railroad strike, the issuance of injunctions by federal courts, the sending of United States troops into Illinois, and concludes with the declaration that these conditions, if not arrested, will change the character of our government and give us in time a corrupt oligarchy, the worst form of government known to man.

#### Cause of the Coal Miners' Strike.

Commencing with the strike of the coal miners at Spring Valley Gov. Altgeld reviews the facts of that disturbance, and then proceeds to give what he deems the cause of the strike. He declares that the coal company when the mines were opened induced many thousand American miners to move there.

The company then pursued so greedy a course towards the employes that the men became restless. Then it displaced the American laborers with foreigners, and these in turn with negroes. "Many of the former employes," he says, "now find themselves without work and without bread, for no matter how hard they worked they could barely keep their families alive and could save nothing. This company has been a curse and a bill of expense to the state from the time it commenced operations. Almost every administration for a number of years has had to send a military force there to preserve order and protect the property of this concern that was really causing the trouble. While we welcome every honest enterprise and industry we cannot allow our state to become merely a foraging ground for wolfish greed. We want no more enterprises of this character."

#### The Great Railroad Strike.

Gov. Altgeld next devotes himself to the consideration of the great railroad strike. He recites the well-known history of that disturbance and minimizes the disorder and lawlessness incidental to the strike. "While the rioting was no more serious than was witnessed at Buffalo several years ago," he declares, "and at different points in Ohio during last year, and was not half as bloody as numerous disturbances that have occurred in the state of Pennsylvania, still there was a systematic effort to exaggerate everything and to make it appear that the city itself was in danger and that there was scarcely a limit to the destruction of property."

He cites the bulletins of the General Managers' association and the reports of the post office officials to show that at no time was there any such disorder as the newspapers were endeavoring to have the public believe. He also quotes from the report of the United States labor commission to the same effect. He then declares that the state authorities of Illinois stood ready to enforce the law. All the assistance necessary had been furnished without a moment's delay, and as the federal officials had in every case been enabled to discharge their duty thoroughly, it is apparent that the attorney general would naturally refer the federal officials of Chicago to the state authorities if they needed further assistance. And it is reasonable to assume that if the protection of property and the enforcement of the law was all that was aimed at, that would have been done. The fact that it was not done, and on the contrary all state authorities were ignored and an entirely new and revolutionary policy was pursued, warrants the conclusion that some other and ulterior object was aimed at. The special counsel for the government apparently directed matters for the railroads and assistance from the state was not wanted. But every energy was bent to establish a new precedent that might be useful in the future—that is, to have the federal government step in and take the corporations of the country directly under its immediate protection, so that no matter whether the local authorities were in any case amply able to enforce the law or not, the corporations would in the future ignore them and deal directly with the federal government and have federal troops at pleasure.

#### Federal Interference Not Needed.

The governor pursues this line of argument at great length. "Inasmuch," he says, "as there was at no time a need of the state or the railroad managers above mentioned, any serious delay in the coming in or the going out of the mails, and inasmuch as the special counsel for the government had been appointed the next morning after the superintendent of the railway mail service had telegraphed that there had been practically no delay in receiving or sending out trains, it is evident that there had to be some other pretext on the part of the federal government for its action than the mere protection of the mails or the suppression of riot. That pretext was the enforcement of the processes of the federal court. These processes were warrants for arrest issued by federal judges charging men with the commission of a crime and not with the violation of a law, but with being guilty of a contempt of court."

#### Federal Judiciary Assailed.

This brings the governor down to what he terms "government by injunctions"—a subject which he attacks with his characteristic vigor and energy. He begins by saying that during the last two or three years the usurpation of power on the part of the federal judiciary, which had been going on for a long time, has assumed a form where it is destroying the foundations of republican government. "During the last two years the people of this country have repeatedly witnessed the operation of an entirely new form of government, which was never before heard of among men in either monarchy or republic—that is, government by injunction, whereby a federal judge not content with deciding controversies brought into his court, not content with exercising the judicial functions, proceeds to legislate and then to administer. He issues a ukase which he calls an injunction forbidding whatever he pleases and what the law does not forbid, and thus legislates for himself. He makes things penal which the law does not make penal; he deprives men of the right of trial by jury when the law guarantees this right, and he then enforces this ukase by imprisonment, throwing men into prison not for violating the law but for being guilty of contempt of court in disregarding those injunctions. During the last two years some of these judges actually enjoined men from quitting the employment of a railroad. These injunctions are a great convenience to corporations when they can be had for the asking by a corporation lawyer, and these were the processes of the court to enforce which the president sent the federal troops to Chicago."

#### Act of Congress Nullified.

Gov. Altgeld dismisses as a stale pretense the contention that the federal judges based the injunctions on the interstate commerce law. This act he describes "as harmless as a dead rabbit" so far as it regulated or controlled the railroads. He declares that the federal judges proceeded to hold section after section of the law to be unconstitutional so far as it affected the roads. "Then," he continues, "after having thus nullified an act of congress intended for the protection of the people they turned around and made of it a club with which to break the backs of the men who toll with their hands—men whom congress did not think of legislating against."

#### Federal Courts and Railroads.

The governor also has something to say about the control of railroads by the federal courts when receivers have been appointed by those courts. "Anything done to the railroad is treated as contempt of court," he exclaims. "If you commit an offense against a railroad that is in the hands of its owners you will be prosecuted in the county where the offense is committed, and may be sent to the penitentiary. But if you tread on the grass or throw a stone on a railroad that has been robbed by speculators and put into the hands of a receiver to freeze out stockholders you will be guilty of contempt of some court sitting several hundred miles away and you will be liable to be carried thither, there to be tried, not by a jury, but by a court whose awful dignity you have offended. It is in connection with these bankrupt roads that most of the outrageous injunctions were issued during the last two years."

#### President Cleveland Reosted.

The question of President Cleveland's authority to send federal troops into the state of Illinois is debated briefly. Gov. Altgeld declares that Mr. Cleveland's action was an entirely new departure in the history of our government and a violation of the constitution as it had been understood for a century. "The old doctrine of state rights is in no way

involved," declares Gov. Altgeld. "Nobody for a moment questions the supremacy of the union. But it does involve the question whether, in connection with federal supremacy, there does not go hand in hand the principle of local self-government. One is just as sacred, just as important as the other. Without federal union there must follow anarchy, and without local self-government there must follow despotism. The great civil war settled that we should not have anarchy. It remains to be settled whether we shall be destroyed by despotism. If the president can, at his pleasure, in the first instance send troops into any city, town or hamlet in the country, under pretense of enforcing some law, his judgment—which means his pleasure—being the sole criterion, then there can be no difference whatever between the powers of the president and those of Emperor William or of the czar of Russia. Neither of these potentates ever claimed anything more."

#### Anarchy and Government.

Gov. Altgeld concludes his message with a statement of his views on "anarchy and the preservation of government." He declares that the marked feature of the age is consolidation. The trusts, he says, destroy all competition as to the public and as to labor. They arbitrarily fix the prices of goods on the one hand and the rate of wages on the other, and neither the public nor the laborer have any remedy. Prompted by the instinct of self-preservation, the laborers of the country are endeavoring to form combinations. They see that unless they can meet combination with combination they must soon be reduced to abject poverty and hopeless slavery. The federal courts that have been the special guardians of corporations and capitalistic combinations seem to be determined to crush labor organizations. At present the status seems to be this: Combinations by capital against the public and against labor have succeeded, no matter by what means, and the men who accomplished it are patricians. Combinations among laborers for self-protection have failed, and the men who advocate them are enemies of society.

#### Doesn't Want America Russlanized.

If these conditions are to continue, Gov. Altgeld declares, the fate of the American laborer is sealed. The process, however, will produce discontent, disturbance and hatred. "Russlanizing a government is an expensive business," he says, "and has never yet succeeded—not even in Russia. It will be a sorry day for our country when we shall have only the very rich on the one hand and a crushed and spiritless poor on the other. It behooves every friend of republican institutions to give these things most serious consideration."

#### UNLEARNED BUT WISE.

#### John Dudley Had a Judicial Mind Though He Did Use Bad English.

"I'm after justice, rather than law," said John Dudley, who for twenty-one years, from 1770 to 1791, was one of the most popular judges of New Hampshire. He was unlearned in the law, and his education was so defective that he could not write five consecutive sentences in correct English. Yet so acceptably did he discharge his judicial duties that Chief Justice Parsons, of Massachusetts, one of the most learned of lawyers, said of him: "We may smile at his law and ridicule his language, yet Dudley, take him all in all, was the greatest and best judge I ever knew in New Hampshire."

Dudley's career is one of those exceptions to the laws of social and educational evolution, which have from time to time appeared in New England. His parents were unable to give him even a common school education. He learned to read "plain print," but he could never speak, much less write, English correctly. He worked as a laborer for a farmer, and then went into trade as a country storekeeper. Subsequently he became a farmer and a lumberman.

But he had that mental capacity known in the Yankee dialect as "faculty," which enables one to become an "all-around man." He was fond of conversing with people, and required thereby much political and general information. The people, recognizing his worth, elected him from time to time to the board of selectmen, to the provincial congress and to the state legislature, where he served one year as speaker of the house.

Then he was appointed one of the superior judges, in which capacity he acquired the reputation of administering justice better than any other judge in the state.

His judicial functions were performed with a judgment that was rarely at fault. He listened attentively to counsel expounding the law, but formed his opinion from the evidence, and enforced it upon jurors with a rude eloquence that was effective. No one questioned his judicial impartiality, and the common people were satisfied with a judge who administered justice on the foundations of common sense.

Even the lawyers, when unprejudiced by defeat, expressed their satisfaction with the decisions of the rude, unlettered, unlearned, but judicial judge. For he had the judicial mind and temperament, without which no learning in the law, no mental ability to support an opinion, can make a justice a successful judge.—Youth's Companion.

#### A Challenge That Never Came.

Gen. Swain, who has just been placed on the retired list of the army, served during reconstruction days in the south and aroused the enmity of some ex-confederate officers, until at length there came an intimation that he would be challenged to a duel. His reply was that if the challenge came he should accept, because he would regard it as in effect a continuation of the war on a small scale. Immediately thereafter he began to practice with a rifle the art of walking away from an enemy and then turning the body so as to fire without actually executing a right about face. He became remarkably skilled in this movement, but for that reason or some other the challenge never came. It was Swain's intent had he been challenged to choose the army rifle as the weapon for the duel and to execute his experimental maneuver on the field of honor.—N. Y. Sun.

## ON A STRIKE.

### Five Thousand Employes of the Brooklyn Trolley System Out.

Unsatisfactory Attempt to Run the Cars—A Riotous Demonstration—A Statement of the Grievances of the Strikers.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 15.—At 5 o'clock Friday morning all the trolley cars in Brooklyn were tied up, the employes refusing to take out the cars. Over 5,000 men quit work. This includes motormen, conductors, electricians, switchmen and others employed at the various power-houses. All but one of the surface roads, and that a comparatively minor concern, are affected. It is claimed that the strike will extend to the line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway company. The contract between the Kings County Elevated Railway company and its employes is such that it is believed there can be no strike on that line.

The companies refused to grant the request of the men, and expected that the men would go out Monday morning and determined to anticipate them. They asked the electricians, about 1,000 in number, if they would take out the cars Monday morning. "Everyone of them refused to do so. They were then told that there was no work for them. One foreman was asked if he was willing to take out a car. He refused to do it. He was the only foreman to go out. Monday morning the people had to use the elevated roads. The trains were made up with extra cars to accommodate the rush. The public was greatly inconvenienced.

The Court street line of the Brooklyn City company ran out seven cars beginning at 8 o'clock. The cars were manned, front and rear, by two policemen. There was no trouble.

The men's grievances and demands are thus stated: The state law provides that a day's work of street railway employes shall be ten hours, within twelve consecutive hours. It is alleged that the corporations have required the men to work eleven hours, and even, latterly, twelve hours, with no interval longer than ten minutes for lunch, and even depriving them of that brief time in most instances. The wage rate agreed upon a year ago was two dollars for the statutory day's work; the companies, it is alleged, have made no allowance for overtime. The men demand adherence to the law regulating hours in a day's work, or \$2.25 for a day of twelve hours.

An address issued by the executive committee of District Assembly No. 73, alleges that the trouble was precipitated by the Brooklyn Heights company in excluding their electric workers from work. The statement goes on to say that the flagrant violation of the ten-hour law has mentally and physically incapacitated the men for their work. All the companies run their trippers so that the men can make only from forty to sixty cents a day.

While the corporations are not allowed by law to run at a rate of speed of more than 10 miles an hour, through schedules are arranged so that cars have to be run at a rate of speed of from 15 to 20 miles an hour. In consequence, nearly 100 fatal accidents have occurred since the trolley was introduced, and countless injuries to passengers, all caused by the greed of the corporations.

A clash occurred at Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street in this city at 3:30 p. m. At that point is the car-house of the Atlantic avenue line. President Norton ordered that a car bearing the sign "United States Mail" be taken out and run over the line. Surrounding the car-house was a crowd of about 500 strikers. When the car appeared they began hooting and making threats. The car had proceeded about 20 yards when the strikers closed in on it. The three policemen on the car were reinforced by twenty-five policemen who surrounded the car, and tried to keep back the strikers. With drawn clubs they strove to fight them off. When the men saw that they could not get to the car, those on the outskirts threw stones and clubs. A large stone struck Conductor Jackson on the head, causing blood to flow freely.

Sergeant Powers then ordered that the car be taken back. By this time a small body of strikers had crowded between it and the car-house. They were armed with clubs, and a shower of stones still continued. The police ordered them back, but they refused to obey. Some of the policemen drew their pistols, and Conductor Jackson drew his. The strikers who saw that move then retreated, clearing the way through which the car could be backed into the house. After the car was safely housed, the crowd closed in on the entrance. No arrests were made.

The large number of passengers coming over the bridge Monday night met with the same inconvenience they encountered in the morning. The crowd was altogether too large for the number of trains provided on the elevated roads. Some of the people, after paying their fares, left the stations and started for their homes on foot.

#### Aid for Nebraska Sufferers.

DENVER, Jan. 15.—The Burlington railroad has shipped to the destitute people of western Nebraska seventy-five car loads of supplies contributed in Colorado.

## A SAD STORY.

### Extreme Destitution Drives a Nebraska Couple to Suicide.

PANTON, Neb., Jan. 15.—This community was startled Monday morning by reports brought in by neighbors that John Harris and his wife, Ida, were found dead at their home, 8 miles southwest of here. The coroner was at once notified and repaired to the place, where a horrifying state of affairs was discovered. Mrs. Harris was lying on the bed entirely nude, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and the bed clothing saturated with blood. John Harris, the husband, was found lying on the floor near the foot of the bed, with his throat likewise cut.

The coroner at once empaneled a jury, and from investigations made, it appears to be a case of premeditated suicide, the deed being done with a razor, which was found lying on the floor. It was discovered that Mrs. Harris had partly given birth to a child, and it is supposed that Harris gave her the razor and she cut her own throat while lying on the bed, he doing likewise immediately afterwards. Harris had evidently walked or crawled to the door and stepped outside after cutting his throat, as a bloody trail was found on the doorstep. The motive of their deed was doubtless their destitution. The following letter was found written by Harris in a very clear hand:

"Dear Old Parents: We have decided to end our lives together. Ida took sick before daylight and it is now 7 o'clock. Ida cut her throat and I am about to cut mine. I would give the world to see my poor old parents; it seems like a year since I saw any of my folks. Your beloved children."

#### CASHIER KILLS HIMSELF.

### Dover Bank Officer, Whose Shortage Caused Failure, Commits Suicide.

DOVER, N. H., Jan. 15.—Cashier Isaac F. Abbott, whose shortage caused the suspension of the Dover national bank, shot and killed himself in his home Monday afternoon. When National Bank Examiner Dorr came here to examine Cashier Abbott's accounts he said they were badly mixed and that there was a shortage which might amount to between \$60,000 to \$90,000. Mr. Abbott, who had been under surveillance for some time, admitted that his accounts were short, but refused to say how much. He would not say where the money had gone or how long the shortage had existed.

Just before firing the fatal shot Abbott penned the following note:

"The Dover national bank, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is short \$85,000 through me. I have nothing but my memory to rely upon. I have not even a memorandum."

Rumors of a shortage in Abbott's accounts gained circulation Friday, when Bank Examiner Dorr first came here to examine the books of the bank. Saturday the bank vault could not be opened, but Monday morning it was opened soon after the notice was posted that the bank had suspended. Bank Examiner Dorr immediately telegraphed for a United States marshal to come here and take care of Abbott.

Mr. Abbott was treasurer of the city of Dover and was also connected with the Dover five-cent savings bank, which has offices in the same building with the national bank. It is said, however, that neither the city nor the savings bank will suffer by Mr. Abbott's default and suicide.

#### TWENTY KILLED IN A MINE.

### Narrow Escape of 200 Others—Accident in Staffordshire, England.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—An accident occurred Monday at the Big Lake colliery at Audrey, North Staffordshire, by which it is thought that about twenty persons lost their lives. Two hundred and thirty men and boys were at work in the colliery when at about 12 o'clock there was a sudden rush of water from the old workings. About seventy men reached the shaft and were speedily hoisted out of danger. The pumps were promptly put to work and rescue parties descended into the mine. News of the accident spread with great rapidity and a crowd soon gathered about the pit-head. It was not long before some of the miners came to the surface, and every arrival at the mouth of the pit was greeted with cheers. By 5 o'clock 150 of the men and boys had been rescued. Of the eighty who were below it is thought that twenty were in the lower workings when the mine was flooded and that they were drowned. The rescuers are doing their utmost to save the living and get the bodies of the dead.

#### VILLAGES AND FARMS BURNED.

### Streams of Lava Flowing from a New Volcano on One of the New Hebrides.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 15.—The British gunboat Kaurakat and survey boat Dart arrived at Sydney from the New Hebrides islands just before the Miowara sailed. She brings the report that eruptions at Amoryn island continue intermittently and that the island is virtually deserted by all the inhabitants. A new volcano broke out early in December on a mountain 2,000 feet high with a crater 600 feet deep. Lava from it flowed in an immense stream to the sea, 15 miles distant, devastating villages and farms in its course, and where the molten lava rushed into the sea a great column of steam ascended. The deck of the Dart, several miles at sea, was covered with ashes. Crops have been neglected and it is feared many natives will starve. Losses are immense.



## A PECULIAR CASE.

Physicians Puzzled by the Experience of Mrs. Bowen.

The Episcopal Hospital Said She Had Consumption.

(From the Record, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Last July the Episcopal hospital admitted a woman whose pale and emaciated face and racking cough proclaimed her the victim of consumption. She gave her name as Mrs. Sallie G. Bowen, wife of Wm. G. Bowen, residence, 1849 Meighan St., Philadelphia. The case was diagnosed and she was told plainly that she was in an advanced stage of consumption. The examining physician even showed her the sunken place in her breast where the cavity in her lung was supposed to exist. She went home to her family a broken, disheartened woman with death staring her in the face. That was the beginning of the story, the end was told by Mrs. Bowen, who no longer expects to die, to a reporter who visited her home.

"The first symptoms of consumption came in the form of terrible sweats, both night and day. From April until September I was constantly cold and kept wrapped up in blankets through the hottest weather. A terrible cough took possession of me, my breast was sore to the slightest touch, and my limbs were like cold clay. The hardest rubbing with the coarsest towel would not create the slightest flush, and the least exertion would so exhaust me that I could barely gasp for water.

"I went to the hospital in July and they diagnosed my case as above stated. It was when the clouds were the darkest that the first glint of sunshine came. Mr. Schlemmer, a friend, who lives around at 1844 Clementine St., said to me one day: 'Mrs. Bowen, did you ever try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People? I had never heard of the medicine, but in my condition could not turn a deaf ear to anything that offered relief. It was after considerable thought and investigation that I concluded to discontinue all the medicine I was taking, including cod liver oil, and depend entirely upon Pink Pills. I began to take the pills at first with but little encouragement. The first sign of improvement was a warmth and a tingling sensation in my limbs. Finally the cough disappeared, my chest lost its soreness and I began to gain flesh until I was fifteen pounds heavier. All this I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I cannot praise them too highly.'

Mrs. Bowen is a kindly faced lady of middle age, a church member well-known and highly esteemed. She looks to-day well and strong, and it seems almost impossible that she was ever given up by eminent physicians as an incurable consumptive. Yet such is the case beyond all dispute.

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 Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

A BAD ATTACK.—Bell—"Was Jones sea-sick coming over?" Pell—"Terribly!" We were three hours ahead of the record at one time, and he didn't take the slightest interest in it."—Puck.

## MARKET GARDENERS GROW RICH.

There is lots of money made in early vegetables. Everybody admits that the very earliest vegetables are produced from Salzer's Northern Grown seeds. Think of having radishes in fourteen days; lettuce in twenty days; potatoes in forty days; peas in forty-six days, and splendid cabbage in fifty-five days from day of sowing seed!

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with \$1 money order to the John A. Salzer Seed company, LaCrosse, Wis., you will get free thirty-five packages earliest vegetable seeds and their great seed catalogue, or for six cents postage a package of FOURTEEN DAY PARIS RADISH seed and their seed catalogue. [K]

WISDOM OF THE AZTECS.—An Aztec maxim reads: "Woe to the man who finds himself the giddy people's idol."—Yonkers Gazette.

TAKE THE QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE to Knoxville and Asheville. Only through car line Cincinnati to Asheville.



## LEAVES ITS MARK

every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well: That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nerve, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system.

Mrs. Anna Ulrich, of Elm Creek, Buffalo Co., Neb., writes: "I enjoy good health thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I was under doctors' care for two years with womb disease, and gradually wasting in strength all the time. I was so weak that I could sit up in bed only a few moments, for two years. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and by the time I had taken one-half dozen bottles I was up and going wherever I pleased, and have had good health and been very strong ever since—that was two years and a half ago."

A book of 168 pages on "Woman and Her Diseases" mailed sealed, on receipt of 10c in stamps for postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

## MORE CURRENCY AGITATION.

Senator Jones Comes Forward with Solution to the Problem.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Following are the principal features of a currency bill introduced by Senator Jones (dem., Ark.):

The secretary of the treasury will be authorized to issue \$500,000,000 of coupon or registered bonds, interest and principal payable in gold at not exceeding 2 1/2 or 3 per cent., the bonds to run thirty years, but redeemable at the option of the government after twenty years. The proceeds of these bonds are to be used for the current expenses of the treasury, and the redemption of the greenbacks and the treasury notes issued under the Sherman act. The bonds will be of the denominations of \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, all exempt from taxation, etc., and subscriptions for them are to be received at the treasury, or at any subtreasury or any bank where United States funds are deposited, it being the intention of the act to give full and free opportunity for general subscription. The loan is to be made as popular as possible.

National banks will be permitted to issue notes to the par value of the bonds they have deposited to secure their circulation and an inducement will be offered the banks to increase their circulation by reducing the tax on circulation from 1 per cent to one-quarter of 1 per cent. An effort will also be made to prevent the reduction of circulation by making it illegal for any bank to retire its circulation without the consent in writing of the secretary of the treasury and the act will be repealed which prohibits banks from increasing their circulation for a period of six months after the withdrawal of circulation.

An increase of the use of silver is created in two sections which will provide that all notes under the denomination of \$20 shall be silver certificates. These sections will provide that no national bank note shall be issued of a denomination less than \$20, and all notes of national banks now outstanding of a denomination less than \$20 shall, as rapidly as possible, be taken up, redeemed and cancelled and notes of \$20 or higher denominations issued in their stead. The secretary of the treasury will be authorized and directed out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized to cancel and destroy all greenbacks and treasury notes issued under the Sherman act, of denomination less than \$20, and to issue silver certificates in their stead, but not to a greater aggregate amount than the greenbacks and treasury notes and national bank notes, the withdrawal and cancellation of which are authorized, these silver certificates to be in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10, and be payable in silver. It is the intention under this proposed act that neither the treasury nor the national banks shall issue or keep in circulation any notes other than silver certificates of a less denomination than \$20. The secretary of the treasury is authorized at the request of any holder of treasury notes or greenbacks to issue in lieu thereof silver certificates of the same in certificates of a less denomination than \$20.

Another section of the bill authorizes and directs the secretary of the treasury out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds and from any surplus revenues to redeem and cancel and not reissue the greenbacks and treasury notes, as fast as the aggregate amount of greenbacks, treasury notes, silver certificates under \$20, and national bank notes shall be in excess of the aggregate amount of greenbacks, treasury notes and national bank notes in circulation at the passage of the bill.

The unlimited coinage of silver is provided for in a section which will read practically as follows: The secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to receive at any mint from any citizen of the United States silver bullion, the product of the mines of the United States, of standard weight, etc., and coin the same into standard silver dollars, and the seigniorage for the said coinage shall be the difference between the coinage value and the bullion value in London on the day of deposit, and the secretary of the treasury shall deliver to the owner of said bullion the silver dollars so coined, and the amount received from the seigniorage of said coinage shall be covered into the treasury.

## WORK OR BREAD.

Riotous Demonstration of the Unemployed of St. Johns, N. E.

St. Johns, N. E., Jan. 10.—Twice on Tuesday did the demonstrations of unemployed workmen culminate in riotous outbreaks. The men assembled early, and failing to secure relief from other sources, marched to the governor's house, but were advised to call upon the city authorities pending action on certain bills aimed at relief. Going immediately to the legislative halls they broke in the doors, and it was only after a severe struggle with the police reserves that the intruders were ejected.

In the afternoon this scene was re-enacted. In the midst of the crowd floated a flag bearing the inscription "Work or Bread." Premier Greene appeared and promised to resign if work were not provided within three days. This, however, did not satisfy the men so they marched down the street and began an attack on the various provision stores, but the mounted police coming upon the scene the mob was held at bay until darkness came, when the rioters dispersed.

## Outlaw Bill Cook Captured.

CARTHAGE, N. M., Jan. 15.—Advises announce the capture of the noted outlaw, Bill Cook. His capture was effected by C. C. Perry, deputy warshal, who spent over three weeks in the saddle with only a few trusted aids. It was done on an isolated cattle ranch on the great plains, a few miles southeast of Port Sumner.

## More Gold Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Up to 2 p. m. Thursday the treasury had been advised that \$1,000,000 in gold had been withdrawn at New York for export Saturday. It is expected that \$3,000,000 will be taken for export this week.

## December Immigrants.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The whole number of immigrants that arrived at this port during December was 11,106. Of this number 166 were debarred entrance as paupers and fifty-three as contract laborers.

## To Legalize Divorces.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 14.—A bill has been introduced in the legislature to legalize the thousands of divorces granted by Oklahoma probate judges to people from all over the nation.

# The Rise of the Buckwheat Cake

The leaven of yesterday ruins the cake of to-day. Don't spoil good buckwheat with dying raising-batter—fresh cakes want Royal Baking Powder. Grandma used to raise to-day's buckwheats with the souring left over of yesterday! Dear old lady, she was up to the good old times. But these are days of Royal Baking Powder—freshness into freshness raises freshness.

And this is the way the buckwheat cake of to-day is made: Two cups of Buckwheat, one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder, one half teaspoonful of salt, all sifted well together. Mix with milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle.

Do not forget that no baking powder can be substituted for the "Royal" in making pure, sweet, delicious, wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

PROOY—"Was ye hearin' that Jeanie Anderson's gettin' married?" Kirsty—"Stupid creature! Hoo is she able ta keep a man?"—Punch.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

E. J. CASEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

"I do not think Binks was entirely to blame, but there are some features of the case which look dark for him." "What are they?" "Mrs. Binks'."—Life.

Split the Century in Three Parts. And about one and a third of the last of these represents the term of popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most highly functioning and widely known remedy in existence for dyspepsia, lack of stamina, liver complaint, constipation, nervousness, incipient rheumatism and inactivity of the kidneys. Neither spurious imitation nor underhand competition has affected the sale of this genuine remedy.

"But what earthly use is it to discover the North Pole? I can't see." "It will save future expeditions."—Harper's Bazar.

## The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Co.

Even political silence is golden, but much of the political talk is leaden.—Yonkers Gazette.

## \$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 Seaside Route. Write for particulars to A. P. PHILLIPS & Co., 104 Clark St., Chicago. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

ADA—"Is Jack Rogers a talkative man?" Helen—"I've been trying for two years to make him speak."—Life.

CHEEK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horchound and Tur. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

AGE begins on the day you begin to conceal it.—Fliegende Blatter.

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

## ECZEMA

From early childhood until I was grown my family spent a fortune trying to cure me of this disease. I visited Hot Springs and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. When all things had failed I determined to try S.S.S. and in four months was entirely cured. The terrible eczema was gone, not a sign of it left. My general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease. I have often recommended S.S.S. to my friends. I have never yet known a failure to cure.

GEO. W. IRWIN, Irwin, Pa. Never fails to cure, even when all other remedies have. Our treatment on blood and skin diseases mailed free to any address.

SSS SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"Why so glum?" asked his friend. "Aren't you doing a roaring trade?" "Yes, I am," admitted the basso, "but it is all on notes."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Black Crook at McVicker's, Chicago. Magnificent ballet spectacle, with new songs, dances and music, march of amazons and great transformation scene. Seats secured by mail.

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

HE (at 11 p. m.)—"I must be going." She (in pain)—"Would it were over." He (rapturously)—"And are you so sorry to see me go?" She—"Oh, no. Would that you were gone."—Exchange.

MINNIE—"I want to introduce you to a young lady—a very nice girl—and she's worth her weight in gold." Bob—"Stout girl, I hope!"—Puck.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1904.



There's Hard



Work on Hand

when you try to wash without Pearline. Your hands show the hard work; your clothes show the wear.

Pearline is harmless to the hands or fabric. It saves the Rub, Rub, Rub that wears; it saves the work that tires. It is cheap, safe and convenient. Get the best, when you get something to wash with. Soap has been but Pearline is.

Spare Pearline Spoil the Wash

# TELLS ITS OWN STORY.

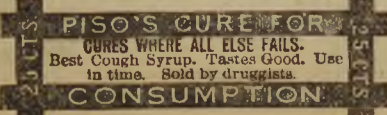


Try it once and you will - like thousands of other housewives - use no other.

# SANTA CLAUS SOAP

THE BEST, PUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL

Sold everywhere by THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago.



A. N. K.—A 1535

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



**THE GENOA ISSUE.**

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS  
BY GEO. E. SISLEY & CO.

For year.....\$1.50  
For six months advance.....\$1.25

Gov. PARDON ALTGELD's attempt to be sarcastic in his annual message is like the small boy who tried to be a man.

The Chicago Herald excuses Governor Altgeld from the charge of being a pardoning governor on the ground that he has pardoned less criminals than any of the last five governors. It's not the quantity, but the quality of the felons he has pardoned. There's the rub.

We again re-iterate the statement that Illinois could have no better representative in the United States Senate than Hon. H. H. Evans, of Aurora. By the end of the week the successor of Senator Callom will be elected, with the odds in favor of his own reelection.

It may not be true, as has been alleged, that Senators Hill and Quay have entered into a conspiracy to defeat the appropriation to put the income tax into operation, but the actions of those two senators since the urgency appropriation bill, which contains that appropriation, has been before the senate, indicates a oneness of thought on the subject by them. According to those who ought to know, the defeat of this appropriation will not prevent the collection of the tax, it will merely make it more difficult.

Whatever may be one's individual opinion concerning the present government of Hawaii, those who have watched its course in its dealings with the United States and other countries are compelled to give it credit for having displayed superior diplomatic ability. And its latest move is several points ahead of anything it has yet done in that line. It is almost certain to gain, and it cannot possibly lose, whatever way Congress may reply to its request for a modification of that clause of its reciprocity treaty with the United States which prohibits its selling or leasing any part of its territory to a foreign government. In order that it may lease one of its uninhabited islands to Great Britain, to be used as a station by the Canada-Australia cable system, which as yet only exists on paper, and the laying of which is probably largely dependant upon congressional action upon this point request. President Cleveland thinks the request ought to be granted, but many congressmen think it would be the height of unwisdom to do so, but as it cannot be refused with decency unless the refusal be accompanied by the proposal that the United States will lay a cable, they are in a quandary what to do.

**Schiller Theater.**

Charles Dickson and his company, conclude the performances of his delightfully redolent farce—comedy "The Pig" the funniest play on the American stage, with the present week. "The Pig" has been laughed at by thousands everywhere throughout the United States. Its popularity is immense, and it has crowded the handsome Schiller Theater with merry audiences all the week.

The Dickens festival week at the Schiller, which commences next Sunday evening, January 20th, is undoubtedly a great dramatic novelty.

The celebrated play "Oliver Twist" is to be put upon the stage for a week with a cast and in a manner that has never been equalled upon the American stage. It will be a great stage presentation of what is claimed by many to be Dickens' masterpiece, produced with special scenery, costumes and an equipment of stage accessories prepared for the great star company, under the direction of W. A. Mestayer, who has made a specialty of the production of "Oliver Twist" is a very strong one, including as it does a number of dramatic stars of the first rank. "Oliver Twist" will thus be presented at the Schiller with a really phenomenal cast and the version used is the one which Lucille Western made celebrated. The cast comprehends no less than twenty-five persons all of them actors and actresses of recognized ability; the principal characters of the great drama being sustained by the following well known stars: Elita Proctor Otis, Nancy Sykes; Wm. A. Mestayer as Bumble; Frank Keen as Fagin, the Jew; Charles Barron as Bill Sykes; and Charles Chote as the Artful Dodger.

The scenery embraces twelve elaborate and accurate pictures of London and notably a realistic representation of London Bridge and the death of

Bill Sykes on the house tops. Each character will be a distinct prototype of Dickens' masterly description and Cruikshank's sketches. "Oliver Twist" at the Schiller will undoubtedly be a superb stage production. The presentation of the play is in itself a rare event, and to all lovers of England's greatest novelist, the Dickens Week at the Schiller will undoubtedly prove a most attractive and delightful experience.

The following week, commencing Sunday evening, January 27th, that brilliant prima donna Camille D'Arville, and her magnificent opera company, return to the Schiller to fulfill a special engagement in the most charming and successful comic opera of recent years, "Madeleine, or the Magic Kiss." It was withdrawn from the Schiller during the holidays, in the full tide of an extraordinary popular run only because engagements entered into prior to that date had to be fulfilled. Thus thousands were disappointed in not being able to hear this delightful opera, which has achieved so signal a success that the press and the public are unanimous in its praise.

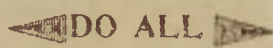
**A St. Valentine Frolic.**

Saint Valentine, who for so many years has been presiding over a very cold shrine, is about to be brought back heartily into fashion next month, and sniff the sweet savor of maidens' prayers and sacrifices on his altar. There are to be dances in his honor, and rites observed appropriate to the day. Red roses are to be worn by enthusiastic girls for the full twenty-four hours over which he has dominion, and those who confidently expect the kind saint to give them a glimpse of their future husbands must follow those curious processes. They must lie them to bed one hour before midnight, carrying a taper only, as a light and, never casting a glance to left or right, but looking straight before, put out the taper on entering their bedrooms. On the threshold they must unbind their hair, wash their hands in rosewater, and standing before a mirror slowly eat a crisp seed-cake baked in the shape of a heart. This done, all in the dark and making sure never to retrace a step, they get to bed and to sleep, with all dispatch; for if they can dream before midnight, the vision will present the form and features of the future husband. There are cotillions set for St. Valentine's Eve, when all the favors will be endless suitable to the season, and a blindfolded debutante, personifying Love, will distribute to each man a little red silk heart. On one side is to show in small gilt letters, the name of the young woman with whom he must dance the figures; when he presents it she will stick through the silk leaf an arrow pin of gilt and fasten the heart to the left side of her bodice.—From "Society Fads" in Demorest's Magazine.

**Marvellous Results.**

From a letter written by Rev. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours without any interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at F. T. Robinson's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.

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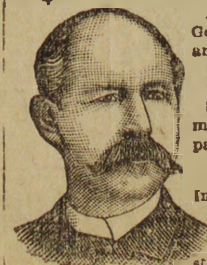
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And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World. See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper. Take no Substitute. Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold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

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We Have Them at all Prices from

**75c to \$1.75.**

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AT LOWEST PRICES.

Yours Very Respectfully,

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Repairing neatly Done.

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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 unparalleled popularity of Pillsbury's Best.

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

**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.

**From the Sunny South.**

ROSELAND, La., Jan. 12, 1895.

DEAR EDITOR:—No doubt many know that father and I came to the sunny south to spend a few pleasant months. The place we are at was started seven years ago by the Farm Field and Stockman people. It is called Roseland from the many wild roses. It is a town of eight hundred inhabitants, all Northerners, and is in Tangipahoa parish, 71 miles north of New Orleans, on the main line of the Illinois Central railroad. It is three miles from Amite city, which is the county seat, and in the midst of a fine agricultural district, considered by many the best in the state. With the Tangipahoa river on the east and the Natchitoches and Tickfaw on the west, there is good pasturage on either side. The soil will grow corn, oats, sugar cane, etc. The country is well adapted to dairy farming and stock raising. Farms are within the reach of all and on liberal terms. Land ranges from \$2.50 an acre in the wild and heavily timbered to \$50 and even \$100 per acre for the best improved lands. The climate is most delightful, hardly ever any frost, and the mercury never ranges above 95 in the shade. In the hottest days there is a constant cool gulf breeze which makes it nice and pleasant. Those who have become acclimated tell me that cover is necessary at night in even the hottest weather.

There are excellent schools here. Roseland has a graded school of four rooms, a term of seven months.

There are four organized churches here, but only the Congregationalists and Christians have houses. The Methodists and Baptists are making an effort to build.

The town is duly incorporated under the laws of the state, having a mayor and the usual corps of officers.

A number of good energetic people from the north are needed here to more thoroughly develop the country—men of pluck and some small capital.

Dairy farming is a profitable occupation. Milk sells at New Orleans from thirty to thirty-five cents a gallon. Butter is worth thirty cents a pound and has not been any less for two years.

With the vast amount of open lands and cheap labor dairy farming can be made a success with but little capital. The main feed for cows is rice bran, worth \$15 per ton, cotton seed meal worth \$21.50, and cotton seed hulls, worth \$5.

But I must not neglect to mention the Louisiana hog, without exception the worst looking animal of the name I have ever seen. One never knows when it is fat. About the only way to tell is to hang your porker over the fence, if the body outbalance the head, it is pronounced fat and butchered. But should the head prove the heavier the animal is returned to the pen for further fattening.

Fruit raising and gardening is also a profitable business. Our principal markets are Chicago and Terre Haute. To give your readers an accurate idea of this industry, I may say that T. J. Beecher, who is secretary of the Business Men's league of Roseland, planted three acres of radishes, which netted him 225 boxes per acre, at 75 cents per box, making a total of \$496.25 or \$165.75 per acre. This was the net after deducting the cost for seed, fertilizers, freight, commissions. From this showing you may readily see that a man with energy and push may make money here.

The wants of Roseland are various. There is a splendid opening for a brickyard and potter's kiln. There is a plenty of good clay and cheap fuel. Wood can be had almost for the cutting. A furniture factory would be a splendid investment, as there is an abundance of hard pine, which makes a beautiful finish. Should any of our people in the north desire to correspond and find out more about this country, Mr. T. J. Beecher will gladly answer all inquiries.

We intend to remain here another month and then return home to help you people shovel snow. We feel greatly improved in health, that will pay us for coming.

LEONARD P. DURHAM,

**CLUBBING OFFER.**

The first of the year is a good time to make your selection in reading matter for the winter. We are prepared to save you from 25 to 50 cents on any newspaper or magazine published provided you pay your subscription to THE ISSUE in advance. If what you want does not appear below, call and see us and we will make you an especially low offer. We will send THE ISSUE and any one of the below for the price set opposite the name.

PERIODICAL	CLUB	RETAIL
Prairie Farmer.....	\$1 75	2 25
Chicago Inter Ocean wkly..	1 90	2 25
daily..	6 80	7 25
Art Amateur.....	4 70	5 25
Demorests.....	2 85	3 25
Century.....	4 80	5 25
Fireside Companion.....	3 60	4 25
Frank Leslie's Monthly.....	3 75	4 25
Harper's Montly.....	4 35	5 25
Harper's Young People.....	2 85	3 25
Chicago Weekly Journal.....	2 05	2 25
Lippincott's.....	3 35	4 25
McClure's Magazine.....	2 45	2 75
Munsey's Magazine.....	2 05	2 25
North American Review.....	5 45	6 25
Peterson's magazine.....	2 05	2 25
Staats Zeitung.....	2 85	3 25

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The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, letter 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.

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

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**C. & N. W. R. R. TIME AT HENRIETTA.**

TRAITS GOING NORTH.	
Passenger.....	8 54 A. M.
Passenger.....	5 49 P. M.
Stock Freight.....	1 58 A. M.

TRAITS GOING SOUTH.	
Freight.....	8 54 A. M.
Passenger.....	2 05 P. M.
Passenger.....	5 11 P. M.

**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.	10:31 A. M.
No. 36 Milk Train.....	7:45 A. M.	10:25 A. M.
No. 92, Way Freight.....	12:15 P. M.	7:00 P. M.

PASSENGERS WEST.	CHICAGO	GENOA
No. 1, Vestibule.....	4:02 P. M.	2:20 P. M.
No. 3, Express.....	2:02 A. M.	11:35 P. M.
No. 31, Express.....	10:57 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
No. 33 Express.....	7:32 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
No. 35, Milk Train.....	5:54 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
No. 37, 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 between Chicago and Freeport and are daily except Sunday.  
Nos. 35 and 36 daily milk Chicago and Rockford.  
No. 1 stops only to leave passengers from Chicago and take on those for Rockford, Freeport and beyond.  
Nos. 91 and 92, way freights, carry passengers daily except Sunday.  
For all information about connections and through tickets apply to  
E. Sisson

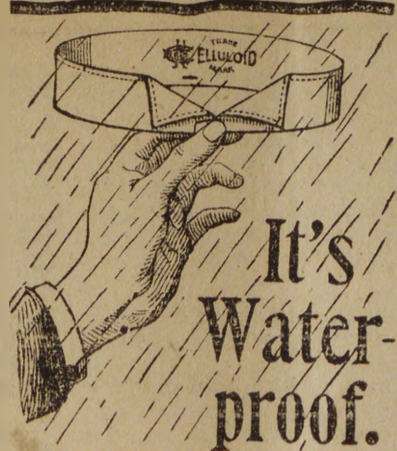
**C. M. & St. PAUL. TIME CARD.**

TRAINS GOING EAST.		
LVE GENOA	ARR CHICAGO	
No. 2.....	5:08 A. M.	7:15 A. M.
No. 4.....	7:11 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
No. 34.....	8:04 A. M.	10:35 A. M.
No. 26.....	12:04 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
No. 22.....	3:36 P. M.	5:50 P. M.
No. 92, frt.	1:30 P. M.	

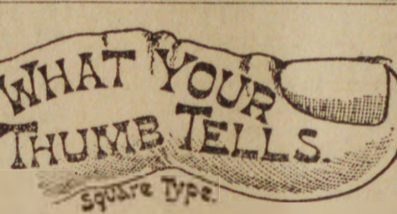
TRAINS GOING WEST.		
LVE CHICAGO	LVE GENOA	
No. 3.....	10:35 P. M.	12:34 A. M.
No. 21.....	8:30 A. M.	10:44 A. M.
No. 25.....	1:30 P. M.	3:25 P. M.
No. 35.....	4:30 P. M.	6:12 P. M.
No. 1.....	8:20 P. M.	8:07 P. M.

No. 1, 34 and 35 run daily. No. 2 except Monday. No. 3 except Saturday. Nos. 21, 22, 25, 26 and 92 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 north and west through cars for St. Paul, Minneapolis and Sioux City. No. 2 and 3, Omaha, Kansas City and Cedar Rapids Express. No. 25 and 26, Cedar Rapids, Dubuque Express. No. 21 and 22, Rockford and Janesville and local points. Through tickets to all important points in United States and Canada.  
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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.



# The Genoa Issue.

G. E. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA, ILLINOIS

## THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### Proceedings of the Second Session.

On the 8th the conference report on the military academy appropriation bill was agreed to in the senate and the house bill for the relief of homestead settlers in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan was favorably reported. Senator Lodge's resolution calling for information why United States ships of war had been withdrawn from Hawaiian waters was discussed. In the house the general debate on the Carlisle currency bill came to an end. The feature of the day was the speech of Mr. Sibley (dem., Pa.) who made an attack on the president and arraigned the democratic party generally for drifting away from its traditional moorings. A currency bill was introduced by Mr. Wadsworth (N. Y.), the principal feature of which is the issue of 2 per cent. bonds payable in fifty years.

In the senate on the 9th the urgent deficiency bill was reported without amendments. The bill for the relief of homestead settlers in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan was passed. In the house the debate on the post office appropriation bills was passed. An order to close general debate on the Carlisle currency bill was defeated by a vote of 129 to 124.

On the 10th a bill was introduced in the senate providing a pension of \$50 per month to ex-soldiers for the loss of one arm above the elbow or of a leg above the knee, and of \$50 for the loss of an entire arm or leg. The income tax was discussed. Senator Hill introducing an amendment to test the constitutionality of the act. In the house a bill was passed to define the crimes of murder in the first and second degrees, and manslaughter and rape, mutiny and desertion, and providing punishment therefor, and to abolish the death penalties on other crimes. The District of Columbia appropriation bill (\$5,391,107) was passed.

NEARLY the entire session of the senate on the 11th was occupied in the discussion of Senator Hill's amendment to the urgency deficiency bill designed to afford an opportunity to test the constitutionality of the income-tax law. Senator McPherson introduced a bill providing for the issue of 3 per cent. bonds for the purpose of carrying into effect the resumption act of 1875. In the house a bill to pay the heirs of William Johnson, of Fayette county, Tenn., for \$13,000 worth of stores confiscated during the war was discussed. An attempt to pass a bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to Maj. Gen. John A. McClelland caused a heated debate, in which Mr. Springer (dem.) and Mr. Clark (dem.) berated southern men for anti-union sentiments. The bill was withdrawn.

A BILL was introduced in the senate on the 12th to regulate the issuing of licenses for the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in Alaska. The urgent deficiency bill was further discussed. In the house the oleomargarine bill was considered and the Indian appropriation bill was reported. Eulogies upon the life and services of the late representative George B. Shaw, of Wisconsin, were delivered.

### DOMESTIC.

MRS. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Racine, Wis., committed suicide in the presence of her husband, four children and a friend.

IVY BOBO (colored) was hanged at Friars Point, Miss., for the murder of his wife. He confessed on the gallows.

THE first snow in two years fell at Mobile, Ala.

MRS. EDWARD KUHN, her mother and two brothers were indicted at Shelbyville, Ind., for poisoning the former's husband.

WHILE attempting to save a raft of sawlogs in Salt River, Ky., W. S. Bowman, Tom Maclure and Willie Prentwood were drowned.

BURGLARS robbed the safe of the Merchant's bank at Defiance, O., of \$25,000.

A BILL was introduced in the Michigan senate providing that no person who is not able to read and write the English language shall be permitted to vote in the state.

WILLIAM BRIZ was killed and his wife and child fatally injured at a railway crossing in Bloomdale, O.

HENRY M. BURK & Co., one of the largest wholesale and retail millinery stores in Boston, failed for \$100,000.

WILLIAM W. TAYLOR, treasurer of South Dakota, was said to have absconded with \$350,000. The bank at Redfield, of which he was president, had closed its doors.

P. G. McLOUGHLIN, an old and highly-respected member of the Chicago board of trade, dropped dead on the street.

THE governor's message, submitted to the legislature of Oklahoma, declares for immediate statehood.

AT Lewiston, Pa., Wesley Paulding shot and killed his wife and 4-week-old child and then went to the barn and hanged himself.

ORSON W. ROLLINS and his wife were found dead at their home in Minneapolis under suspicious circumstances.

Gov. McKinley sent a car load of provisions to the starving miners of the Hocking valley in Ohio.

THE Wveth horse collar factory was burned at St. Joseph, Mo., the loss being \$150,000.

THREE men were instantly killed by a nitro-glycerine explosion at St. Mary's, O.

W. W. KENT was elected president of the Western Baseball association at Des Moines to succeed David Rowe.

AN epidemic of grip is raging in New York city.

Rev. W. E. HINSHAW was seriously and his wife fatally wounded by thieves at their home in Belleville, Ind.

THE Fidelity Loan and Trust company at Sioux City, Ia., passed into the hands of receivers with liabilities of \$4,200,000.

AS a result of eating poisoned cheese twenty-seven people of East Bradford, Pa., were sick.

THE Godley flourmill and an elevator containing 20,000 bushels of wheat were destroyed by fire at Scottsville, N. Y., causing a loss of \$125,000.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND election clerks were found inefficient at New York and will receive no pay.

EXCHANGES at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 11th aggregated \$1,039,136,951, against \$944,978,848 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, was 4.2.

ACTUATED by insane jealousy, Louis Gross shot and killed his wife and himself during a quarrel in their home in New York city.

A TREASURY statement shows the expenditures so far this month exceed receipts by \$6,213,743, which makes the deficiency for the fiscal year up to date \$33,778,304.

Gov. RYAN was inaugurated at Sacramento, Cal., a parade of civic and military organizations preceding the ceremony.

JOHN E. MOORE, landing agent at Ellis Island, N. Y., in his report for 1894 says that during the year 92,561 cabin passengers and 188,164 steerage passengers landed at Ellis Island.

"BODDY" WOODEN and George Mappe, both colored and murderers of Marion Ross, were hanged in the jail at Chattanooga, Tenn.

TWENTY buildings were destroyed by fire in the mining town of Foster, Ia.

RESOLUTIONS calling for the revision of football rules to prevent brutality were adopted at a meeting in Chicago of presidents of northwestern universities.

Gov. MATTHEWS read his biennial message at a joint session of both houses of the Indiana legislature.

SAMUEL D. PETERSON, of New Ulm, Minn., was given a verdict for \$10,000 against the Western Union Telegraph company, which transmitted an anonymous libelous telegram.

H. C. FRICK retired from the presidency of the Carnegie Steel company at Pittsburgh, Pa. John G. A. Leishman is his successor.

Gov. UPHAM, of Wisconsin, placed ex-Gov. Peck on the retired list of the national guard with the rank of commander-in-chief.

THE Norwegian Lutheran seminary located in the suburbs of Minneapolis was burned to the ground.

THERE were 420 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 11th, against 350 the week previous and 474 in the corresponding time in 1893.

WILLIAM TAYLOR (colored), who murdered Squire David Doty in Madison county on December 2 last, was hanged at Richmond, Ky.

N. I. TUTTLE and Will Creitner, of Company C, and Jacob Denhoif, of the post band, were drowned at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

AN unsuccessful attempt was made to hold up a train at Indianola, Miss. Two passengers were wounded by a fusillade from the would-be robbers.

THREE men while on the lookout for burglars in a New York flat building were suffocated by gas.

OVER a thousand love letters from young women in every state were found in the trunk of George Streephy, arrested at Youngstown, O., for a post office robbery.

EIGHT persons were injured in a panic caused by a falling floor at a church funeral at New Haven, Conn.

THE schooner Justice foundered in Deception bay, off the coast of Washington, and her crew of fifteen were drowned.

ONE HUNDRED firemen were frost-bitten while fighting a conflagration in Bradford, Pa. Many buildings were destroyed and \$150,000 damage done.

THE home of J. H. Baldrige near Jefferson, Ia., was destroyed by fire and his nine children were badly frost-bitten.

MRS. BETTY PAGE, 80 years of age, died at Lynn, Mass., after having fasted forty-seven days. Her malady was a stomach cancer.

MRS. ALICE M. HARTMAN, who killed Senator M. D. Foley last July, was found guilty at Reno, Nev., and sentenced to eleven years in prison.

THE committee of seventy has prepared a bill to the legislature which will wipe out police courts in New York city.

TWO MASKED men entered the express car of a Burlington train at Chillicothe, Ia., and after tying the hands of the occupants robbed the safe of about \$8,000.

BILL COOK, the leader of the outlaw band which bears his name, was captured at Fort Stanton, N. M.

NORTHWESTERN Ohio was shaken by the explosion of a nitro-glycerine magazine near Gibsonburg. Houses in the latter place were wrecked.

A NEW counterfeit \$10 United States legal tender note was discovered. The note is of the act of March 3, 1863, series of 1880, check letter B. W. S. Rosecrans, register; E. H. Nebeker, treasurer, with a portrait of Webster, having a small pink scalloped seal.

BOTH the United States and Italy will demand satisfaction of Morocco for the boarding of the bark Scutola by pirates.

THE Gunning block and a number of other buildings were destroyed at Barnesville, O., the loss being \$125,000.

A CANVASS of the Hocking valley in Ohio disclosed 1,200 families in urgent need of aid.

J. K. PALMER killed 95 out of 100 birds in the shoot at Larchmont, N. Y., winning the amateur championship.

A TRAIN struck a sleigh containing a party returning from a wedding near Lebanon, Ind., and Jacob Moss and Miss Mary Overleese, the groom and bride, were killed.

ELIZA MOHNEY, aged 66, and John Mohney, aged 67, after a married life of forty-five years, and having ten children, were divorced at Harrisonville, Mo.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

J. H. FRENCH died at Beloit, Wis., aged 75 years. He was United States treasurer under Lincoln.

BOTH branches of the Thirty-ninth general assembly of Illinois convened at Springfield and effected a permanent organization.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE celebrated in New York the 63d anniversary of his birth.

GEN. ALFRED W. ELLIOT, a prominent figure in the war of the rebellion, died at El Dorado, Kan.

THE Illinois legislature in joint session canvassed the vote for state officers and declared the republican candidates elected.

THE Indiana legislature met in fifty-ninth session, Senator Newby being made president pro tem. of the senate and J. C. Adams speaker of the house.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS was nominated for United States senator by the republican legislative caucus at Charleston, W. Va.

COL. ULYSSES G. SCHELLER-DEBOLE, a former member of Gen. Grant's staff, died at Galena, Ill., while at breakfast.

CARRY B. MOON, for a generation the manager of Moon's lake house at Saratoga lake, died of heart failure in Saratoga, N. Y., aged 82 years.

### FOREIGN.

A FIRE that started in the Times office in Toronto, Can., destroyed a block of wholesale buildings, the damage being \$600,000. One life was lost.

A HEAVY shock of earthquake took place at West Meath, Ont., lasting thirty seconds.

ALVIN L. DENNISON died at Birmingham, England, aged 83 years. He was known throughout the world as the father of the American system of watchmaking. He was born in Freeport, Me.

FRENCH cruisers bombarded the Hova positions outside of Tamatave, inflicting heavy losses.

THE Japanese army under Gen. Nogi captured Kai Ping after four hours' fighting. Two hundred Chinese were killed.

THE French steamer Acanis foundered 3 miles off Cape Caveau during a cyclone and thirteen persons were drowned.

EX-QUEEN LILIUOKalani was said to have forwarded a petition to President Cleveland for a life annuity and for annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

A TERRIFIC gale, accompanied by a heavy snowfall, swept over Great Britain, and traffic was delayed and several vessels wrecked.

### LATER.

SENATOR SHERMAN introduced a bill in the United States senate on the 14th providing for carrying into effect the international arbitration resolution adopted by congress in 1890. Speeches of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and Senator Hill, of New York, on various phases of the tariff and financial situation at times were full of keen personal criticism and satire directed at each other. In the house the resignation of John C. Black as representative-at-large from Illinois was tendered. The oleomargarine bill was discussed and a bill to provide for the enlargement of the judicial system of Indian territory was passed.

MRS. J. P. BLUE lost her life while trying to rescue her two children from a burning house at Buena Vista, Ga.

JOHN HARRIS and wife, who lived near Paxton, Neb., ended their lives and that of their baby with a razor to avoid starvation.

BEING defeated on an order of the day in the French chamber of deputies the Dupuy cabinet resigned.

LAVA from a volcano on one of the New Hebrides islands flowed fifteen miles to the sea, devastating many villages.

THE dredge Mount Waldo was sunk in a gale in the Gulf of Mexico and nine of those on board were drowned.

THE destitution among the people in St. Johns, N. F., was said to be dreadful. The relief officers and soup kitchens were surrounded by hundreds of persons.

MICHAEL PATSKO and John Minisha were fatally stabbed in a miners' fight at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

IT was believed that the British losses through the bond swindling operations of J. M. Pierce, of South Dakota, would aggregate \$8,000,000.

DAVID PAGEN, 90 years old, froze to death in his cabin on King's mountain, near Abington, Va.

THE fourth session of the Washington legislature convened at Olympia.

JOSEPH H. MERKER's sugar refinery near Leecompte, La., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$130,000.

ALL the trolley lines in Brooklyn, with one exception, were tied up by a strike of their employes, who numbered nearly 6,000.

A. D. JOHN WALSH, of Vicksburg, Miss., was indicted for illegal voting, not being a naturalized citizen.

THE Rhymes and Roberts families, near Douglas, Ga., had trouble in a lawsuit, and Mrs. Rhymes and two daughters stabbed the three Roberts girls.

## Rheumatic Pains

Return when the colder weather comes they are caused by lactic acid in the blood, which frequently settles in the joints. This poisonous taint must be removed.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla conquers rheumatism because it drives out of the blood every form of impurity. It makes pure, rich blood.

"I suffered with rheumatism in my left foot. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and the pain is all gone." Miss R. R. BLAKE, Mills House, Charleston, S. C.

Hood's Pills prevent constipation.

### DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

#### Dissolves Gravel

Gall stone, brick dust in urine, pain in urethra, straining after urination, pain in the back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

#### Bright's Disease

Tube casts in urine, scanty urine, Swamp-Root cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

#### Liver Complaint

Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

#### Catarrh of the Bladder

Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus.

At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 Size. "Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

### WORLD'S FAIR HIGHEST AWARD

"SUPERIOR NUTRITION—THE LIFE"

## IMPERIAL GRANUM

### THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD

Has justly acquired the reputation of being The Salvator for INVALIDS and The-Aged.

AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT for the GROWTH and PROTECTION of INFANTS and CHILDREN

A superior nutritive in continued Fevers And a reliable remedial agent in all gastric and enteric diseases; often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed depending on its retention;— And as a FOOD it would be difficult to conceive of anything more palatable.

Sold by DRUGGISTS. Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from the nose. Physicians prescribed without benefit. After using Ely's Cream Balm a short time the disease was cured.— O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

## CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

## POTATOES \$2.50 a Bbl.

Largest growers of POTATOES for Seed in America. The "Rural New Yorker" gives one of our early sorts a yield of 142 bushels per acre. Prices dirt cheap. Our great Seed Hook, 143 pages, and sample 14-Day Radical Far-6 postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

## The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

## KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

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

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

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

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

## W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

\$3. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH CALF.

\$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.

\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

\$2.50 WORKINGMEN'S.

EXTRA FINE.

\$2.17 1/2 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES'.

\$3.25 \$2.12 1/2 BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

## WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS and CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

## WATERBURY'S SUN PASTE

FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH

FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH. MAKES NO DUST, IN 5 & 10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MORSE BROS., PROP'S. CANTON, MASS.

## Be Independent!

Don't stay poor all your life! Get a farm of your own and in a few years you will wonder why you remained in the cities and paid rent. You can secure good Homestead Land of the United States government, FREE OF COST, along the line of the Lake Superior division of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, in Northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, or you can buy at low prices on easy terms. Address C. E. ROLLINS, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, is a constructive food that nourishes, enriches the blood, creates solid flesh, stops wasting and gives strength. It is for all

## Wasting Diseases

like Consumption, Scrofula, Anæmia, Marasmus; or for Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Loss of Flesh and General Debility. Scott's Emulsion has no equal as Nourishment for Babies and Growing Children.

Buy only the genuine put up in salmon-colored wrapper.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.



# The Genoa Issue.

G. Z. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA, ILLINOIS.

## A BABY AND A WELL.

Come, Tommy and Bess, clamber up on my knee.  
I'll tell you a story as true as can be:  
A true little story to you I will tell  
Of a darling live baby 'way down in a well!

While mamma was writing and nurse off her guard,  
Child Harold his travels began in the yard;  
Straight down through the orchard and on to the wood,  
His little feet scampered as fast as they could.

He came pretty soon to a hole, round and deep,  
Where a spring had danced up and then fallen asleep!  
So quiet it lay that the birds came to drink,  
And the sun played bo-peep with the ferns 'round the brink.

He had heard there are tiny elf creatures that dwell  
In the clear, glassy depths of a wood-enshrined well;  
He had looked for as long as a half of a year  
For that home of the fairies, and lo! it was here.

"Hurrah! there is one, and a baby, like me!"  
He laughs and he hoos and he trembles with glee.  
"It is true—it is true!" and he flies home to tell  
Of the real baby-fay living down in the well.

There are mystical spirits all round us, I'm sure;  
They smile and they sigh, they forbid and they lure;  
Some good and some naughty, some sad and some gay;  
Some watch us by night, some are with us at day.

And when little Harold bent over the rim  
Of the slippery stones that were mossy and dim,  
Some angel, I ween, saw that no harm befell;  
But his own baby face looked up from the well!

—Florence K. Cooper, in N. Y. Independent.



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## CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

"Can you hear what they say?"  
"No, I cannot hear. Some one is coming into the room."

"Who is it?"  
"I fear it is a man but I cannot see him."

"Can you not hear what he says?"  
"I cannot hear what he says—I can only hear what the woman says."

"What does she say?"  
The girl's eyes started from her.

"Oh, there are the soldiers coming. The air is cold. They have not taken down the iron railing. My God—that is the train. I hear it—they will all be killed." Then with a wild shriek, she threw up her arms and with a shudder put her hands upon her ears and became to all appearances lifeless. But a little foam oozed from the corner of her mouth.

Hendricks was puzzled and annoyed. There was an uncanny air to the girl's utterances that affected him in a manner peculiar to himself. He may be said to have resented the intimation of prescience. He, as a rule, avoided and disliked mysteries. He did not like to acknowledge to himself that something was going on above ground that was suspicious and that Mrs. Hendricks had him at a disadvantage. He turned the matter over in his mind and viewed it from every conceivable point. There seemed only one way out of the growing uncertainty and it was to take a body of men, surround the house and make the officers prisoners.

Just as he had about settled to this conclusion Mrs. Hendricks summoned him to the telephone.

"I want to warn you," she said, "if any voice but mine comes through this instrument not to answer it. They are all away on the grounds at this moment and I can talk to you. I cannot tell if they suspect that these wires that apparently go out on the poles, lead in another direction, but they are liable to use them at some moment. They have already made remarks about the chimney and the mails and have ominously kept silence about Miss Endicott's disappearance. But I guessed the truth when they found the horses' hoof marks and brought in the flask which smelled of the captain's Medford rum. If you precipitate matters now, you may wreck your St. Mary's scheme. If Calico knows something about your past—how much I cannot learn. He may know something of your future plans. I believe he is the only man who has put together the threads of your career. In a personal encounter he may get away. If you entrap him, there will be an armed force quartered on us. The best plan is to keep him here in luxurious ease by every blandishment I can offer until the St. Mary's affair is over. He will prefer this place to the Bayou house, if indeed he suspects that place. He is a shrewd man but a susceptible one. Leave him in my hands."

Hendricks was not led by this communication into a moment's inadvertence. He could not tell if it were an honest conviction or part of some scheme of the woman's. He did not dare tell her his own conclusions and thus put her on her guard. He gave her no intimation of his fast maturing plan. He merely asked questions. The result was that he obtained from her further acknowledgments to the following effect:

"Calico is no ordinary man. I fear him because I cannot read him. I have a growing belief that he has industriously put together your whole career—made his own theory—kept it to himself and is staying here to corroborate it before putting the machinery of law in operation, or making his plan public. He has shown an unmistakable admiration for me. He professes to have never met a woman whose intellectual gifts so impressed him. But I cannot tell how far this is his susceptibility or his game. Yesterday, he said my gifts would be of inestimable value to the social system if arrayed on the side of the normal forces of society. I tried all my art to get him to say how far he thought they were arrayed against the conventional order, but I could not get him to divulge anything. At another time he said: 'You are in constant communication with Mr. Hendricks.' But he changed the subject adroitly when I tried to find out how he knew it. This will show you that if he stays here it is only a question of time when he discovers our means of intercourse and how necessary it is that I should sparingly use it. You know me too well to think for a moment that I am superstitious or visionary, but this cool, plausible, mysterious man somehow stands in my instinctive feelings for the slow, inevitable, dispassionate, solidarity of man that we have raised our hands against. I have exhausted all my woman's ingenuity in trying to discover the weak spot in his nature. He has, so far, baffled me. I cannot tell if he has a weak spot or is only the cleverest man I ever met in hiding it. It would be a supreme triumph to outwit such a representative agent intellectually. It cannot be done in your way. You must handle events. Leave me to deal with motives. In any case, trust me."

The result of this was just what we might expect in a man of Hendricks' unpliant will and aggressive nature. He was not convinced. He did not like the woman's weak admission of something august and invincible in the social order. He saw nothing in the statements and arguments that might not be put forward as part of a subtle scheme to gain time and to keep him helplessly out of the way till her own security was attained. He did not however confer with his associates, but went to the office and plunged into a deep consultation with the general and Fenning upon the topography of the country around St. Mary's. They had county and township maps with every road and house marked upon them and they were engrossed in the details of a military campaign. But that morning the doctor had said that there were six of the men who had demanded to be let out for a few hours. They had pledged themselves to keep away from the roads and merely go into the bush to hunt squirrels and would be back at night. The doctor advised their release for a time and as they were men in whom the general had every confidence, the permission was given with a warning.

These six men went immediately north, hung about the grounds of the Laran house, encountered the two deputies who were in the woods and killed them. They then returned at night feeling assured that they had removed the obstacles to their liberty. Hendricks heard of it first from Mrs. Hendricks. "The two deputies," she said, "have been killed at the edge of the bluegrass opening on the Smoky Hill stretch. They were killed by your men yesterday afternoon. Calico sent their bodies on to Clinton in a wagon, and Lieut. Stocking has gone with them. They had not been gone an hour when four mounted men arrived to take their place. I saw them from my chamber window. It had a peculiar effect upon me. They seemed to be the advance guard of the race. Calico is as suave and unconcerned as ever. We ate breakfast together. I expressed the greatest amount of concern and womanly horror at the deed. He merely remarked that it was an incident calculable and of small weight in estimating ultimate results. 'A mere skirmish.' Then he changed the conversation to a trifling subject. We shall now have six men instead of four. Something tells me that if you succeed in getting rid of these men, twelve more will take their place. It's like fighting an incalculable machine."

Hendricks' plans were decided upon in five minutes after this communication. He called in the general and explained the situation to him. "We must take this bull by the horns. Pick twenty-five of the best men; stock them with the best horses we have got. They are to be lined up at the Laran house at nine thirty to-morrow morning. Have twenty-five more men at this shaft. There is no telling what Stocking will bring back with him. I will go up and meet Calico at that hour. I don't want him killed. We must make him our prisoner. As for the rest, let them take the chances. I shall probably hear from Mrs. Hendricks to-night, but I shall not tell her of my plan. We cannot use Fenning, for he must go to St. Mary's. Have you got the stuff off?"

"Yes," said the general, "the last boxes went last night."

## CHAPTER XIII.

The lift, which was kept at the bottom of the shaft, when not in use, carried Hendricks up at precisely nine twenty-eight the next morning. He had five men with him and they all got undisturbed into the signal room.

He secured the floor and then waited at the little western window a moment until the half hour had expired. There was evidently some kind of signal made from the wood, for he said: "All right. You are to wait here and guard the entrance until you hear from me." He then opened the door with a latch key carefully and stepped into the passage, closing the door after him.

Calico and Mrs. Hendricks were in the northern parlor, used as a breakfast room. As Hendricks approached the door through the passage he heard the voice of one of the maids singing in the kitchen. He stopped at the door with his hand on the knob. He heard the singing changed suddenly to a cry of surprise and the floor vibrated slightly as if several persons had run to the windows. Almost at the same moment he heard the sound of horses' feet and he knew that the house was surrounded. Then he opened the door suddenly and stood in the room.

Calico, who was facing the entrance, had risen suddenly and was standing in an attitude of defense. Mrs. Hendricks, with admirable self-possession, half turned with a look of reproach. "Pray be seated," said Hendricks. "What we have to say need not disturb the air of tete-a-tete," and he pulled, as he advanced to the table, one of the chairs with him.

Calico remained standing. "I beg that you will be seated," said Hendricks with politeness.

Calico strode to the window and pulled the curtain aside. He saw the mounted men on the lawn. Then he



"YOU, MY DEAR SIR, ARE MY PRISONER," dropped the curtain and came back to the table.

"There is a lady present," said Hendricks. "There is no necessity in our interview for her retirement."

Calico sat down. He was looking at Hendricks with curiosity. "In the little conflict between us," said the latter, "I assure you, sir, that if you had made it plain that you represented the inevitable, I would have gracefully succumbed. That is all I ask of you now. There are twenty-five men guarding the house and a sufficient force inside. You, my dear sir, are my prisoner."

"You are certainly," said Calico, "the most extraordinary man I ever met. It requires brains as well as audacity to play Claude Duval successfully on a modern stage. It may be necessary to the ends of justice for me to succumb. The agents of the inevitable scarcely count. They may delay—they do not alter the result. I am very glad, sir, to have met you at last, even to my disadvantage. How many officers of the law have you killed this morning?"

"It will help to preserve your own comfort and my good will," said Hendricks, "if you will try and understand at the start that you have got to deal, not with crime, but with war. I am not a malefactor, but a revolutionist. Society in a month will have to treat with me under the conditions of armed conflict. It would be well if you could advance your position and your language to that point without waiting for events. At present you are my prisoner. I intend to hold you. There ought to be no good reason why your captivity should be uncomfortable."

Calico smiled. "You fight the inevitable with sophistry," he said. "There is but one other means after that. It is violence. I do not accept your argument and I do not recognize your authority, but I am deeply interested in your hallucination."

"Enough," replied Hendricks. "May I ask you to give up your arms?" "I give you my word as a gentleman that I never carry any and am unarmed at this moment," said Calico.

"Then pardon me a moment," said Hendricks. "You will have to accompany me." He went to the door and spoke to one of his men. He thought, as he turned to come back, that both Mrs. Hendricks and Calico made a motion of their bodies as if they had leaned forward to speak to each other.

"Will you accompany me, sir?" said Hendricks.

"Certainly not voluntarily," replied Calico. "I am an officer of the law. You are resisting the due process of that law."

"I regret exceedingly," said Hendricks, "that you should insist upon force."

"That is your responsibility—not mine," observed Calico.

Hendricks called in two men. "Remove this gentleman to the shaft," he said.

The men stepped on either side of Calico.

"That is sufficient," he said. "You need not drag me."

He then made a bow to Mrs. Hen-

dricks and walked to the signal room. After a consultation with the general Hendricks followed him. The shaft was open and the lift was waiting in the room. It was impossible to see the mechanism of the floor for the window had been darkened by a closed shutter. Just as the two men stepped into the elevator the sharp report of a rifle rang out clear upon the air and was almost immediately followed by at least half a score of answering shots.

The two men in the elevator looked at each other.

"That is the return of your lieutenant," said Hendricks.

"Yes," replied Calico, calmly. "He is a brave fellow and a warm friend."

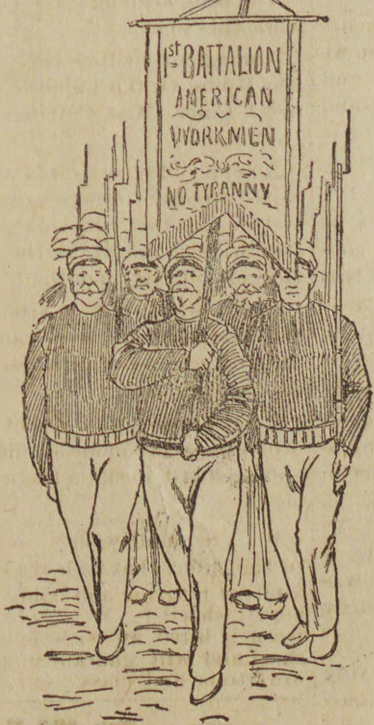
"Let us hope that there is no bloodshed," said Hendricks, "and that we shall enjoy his society."

## CHAPTER XIV.

It was this year that the new phase of imported socialism came into view with the "Industrial Junta," as it was called. The branches had been organized secretly and it was known that the mischievous order had its lodges in all the states. Public attention was not however awakened to the power of the "Junta," until the St. Mary's riots occurred. St. Mary's, at one time a mere suburb five miles from Paducah at the confluence of the Tennessee and the Ohio, had five years before become an important manufacturing place owing to its purchase by an English syndicate and the erection there of enormous workshops. The principal industry was the manufacture of eullery and all kinds of copper tools, hardened by a new process, equal to the finest steel. The same syndicate had purchased an enormous tract of copper-mining land on Lake Superior and communication was direct and inexpensive by means of the Mississippi. This English company had obtained the secret process of hardening copper, so it was said, from a poor American mechanic. At the time of the trouble with the men, there were over ten thousand operatives employed at St. Mary's. The place may have contained five thousand other inhabitants but all the stock holders lived abroad. It was a town of factories and chimneys and, save at the outlying end of its main thoroughfare where one of the directors and several of the superintendents had erected handsome houses, its residences were cottages of unpretentious form. It had a bank also owned by the company; a free library, several churches and a public hall called "The Forum." The trouble between the company and the workmen was at the start a trifling one and would have been adjusted by the workmen themselves if it had not been for outside interference. "The Junta" had had its eyes on this point for a year and resolved to make it the starting point of its socialistic upheaval. It succeeded in getting its own men into the works and disaffecting a large number of operatives. A strike of one branch occurred early in the year and the company sent men from England to take their places. It was not proven that they came under contract, but no one doubted it. In six months they had taken on three hundred men guardedly and singly, and having demonstrated to their own satisfaction the feasibility of importing their labor in a surreptitious manner, undertook a

colnizing scheme. They put up five hundred cottages on a large tract and let the property and invited immigration, disclaiming any desire to get workmen. It was not till a reduction of wages took place and another strike occurred that the colonists proved to be able to take the place of the discharged men who were, in the main, unskilled workmen. At this point the actual trouble began. The skilled American workmen sympathized with the men who had gone out and four of the factories shut down.

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Mr. McGann Says Labor Has Learned That Strikes Don't Pay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The following appears in the Washington Post: "There will be no more great strikes," so said Representative McGann, chairman of the committee on labor, Saturday. He has been identified with labor organizations for many years. He is in keen sympathy with them. He has their confidence, and his opinion is based on his observation and recent correspondence with organization leaders throughout the country. Continuing he said: "Labor leaders to a man express themselves as opposed to strikes henceforth. The labor people have learned at last that a strike is a loss whether its outcome be victory or defeat. For that reason I think that a labor commission will have but little to do in the future."

## BURNS HOME AGAIN.

Says the American Capitalist Is a Glorified Edition of His English Replica.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—John Burns, M. P., the labor leader, arrived here from New York Saturday. In an interview with a representative of the United Press, Mr. Burns, speaking of his brief tour of the United States, said he liked the Americans very much, but, in his opinion, the American capitalist was an enlarged and offensively glorified edition of his English replica. Excepting in the skilled trades, he said, American workmen were not organized to the extent that the English workmen were.

## Illegal Divorces Granted.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 15.—Representative Pease, elected in November, makes serious charges against the court officials in Cheyenne county. He alleged that several hundred illegal divorces have been granted and has placed the matter in the hands of A. B. McKinley, one of the most prominent attorneys in the state, to be presented to the legislature.



# The Geneva Issue.

G. T. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA, ILLINOIS.

## A BABY AND A WELL.

Come, Tommy and Bess, clamber up on my knee.  
I'll tell you a story as true as can be:  
A true little story to you I will tell  
Of a darling live baby 'way down in a well!

While mamma was writing and nurse off her guard,  
Child Harold his travels began in the yard:  
Straight down through the orchard and on to the wood  
His little feet scampered as fast as they could.

He came pretty soon to a hole, round and deep,  
Where a spring had danced up and then fallen asleep!  
So quiet it lay that the birds came to drink,  
And the sun played bo-peep with the ferns 'round the brink.

He had heard there are tiny elf creatures that dwell  
In the clear, glassy depths of a wood-enshrouded well!  
He had looked for as long as a half of a year  
For that home of the fairies, and lo! it was here.

"Hurrah! there is one! and a baby, like me!"  
He laughs and he nods and he trembles with glee.  
"It is true—it is true!" and he flies home to tell  
Of the real baby-fay living down in the well.

There are mystical spirits all round us, I'm sure;  
They smile and they sigh, they forbid and they lure;  
Some good and some naughty, some sad and some gay;  
Some watch us by night, some are with us at day.

And when little Harold bent over the rim  
Of the slippery stones that were mossy and dim,  
Some angel, I ween, saw that no harm befell:  
But his own baby face looked up from the well—  
—Florence K. Cooper, in N. Y. Independent.



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### CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

"Can you hear what they say?"  
"No, I cannot hear. Some one is coming into the room."  
"Who is it?"  
"I feel it is a man but I cannot see him."  
"Can you not hear what he says?"  
"I cannot hear what he says—I can only hear what the woman says."  
"What does she say?"  
The girl's eyes started from her.  
"Oh, there are the soldiers coming. The air is cold. They have not taken down the iron railing. My God—that is the train. I hear it—they will all be killed." Then with a wild shriek, she threw up her arms and with a shudder put her hands upon her ears and became to all appearances lifeless. But a little foam oozed from the corner of her mouth.

Hendricks was puzzled and annoyed. There was an uncanny air to the girl's utterances that affected him in a manner peculiar to himself. He may be said to have resented the intimation of prescience. He, as a rule, avoided and disliked mysteries. He did not like to acknowledge to himself that something was going on above ground that was suspicious and that Mrs. Hendricks had him at a disadvantage. He turned the matter over in his mind and viewed it from every conceivable point. There seemed only one way out of the growing uncertainty and it was to take a body of men, surround the house and make the officers prisoners.

Just as he had about settled to this conclusion Mrs. Hendricks summoned him to the telephone.

"I want to warn you," she said, "if any voice but mine comes through this instrument not to answer it. They are all away on the grounds at this moment and I can talk to you. I cannot tell if they suspect that these wires that apparently go out, on the poles, lead in another direction, but they are liable to use them at some moment. They have already made remarks about the chimney and the mails and have ominously kept silence about Miss Endicott's disappearance. But I guessed the truth when they found the horses' hoof marks and brought in the flask which smelted of the captain's Medford rum. If you precipitate matters now, you may wreck your St. Mary's scheme. If Calicoet knows something about your past—how much I cannot learn. He may know something of your future plans. I believe he is the only man who has put together the threads of your career. In a personal encounter he may get away. If you entrap him, there will be an armed force quartered on us. The best plan is to keep him here in luxurious ease by every blandishment I can offer until the St. Mary's affair is over. He will prefer this place to the Bayou house, if indeed he suspects that place. He is a shrewd man but a susceptible one. Leave him in my hands."

Hendricks was not led by this communication into a moment's inattention. He could not tell if it were an honest conviction or part of some scheme of the woman's. He did not dare tell her his own conclusions and thus put her on her guard. He gave her no intimation of his fast maturing plan. He merely asked questions. The result was that he obtained from her further acknowledgments to the following effect:

"Calicoet is no ordinary man. I fear him because I cannot read him. I have a growing belief that he has industriously put together your whole career—made his own theory—kept it to himself and is staying here to corroborate it before putting the machinery of law in operation, or making his plan public. He has shown an unmistakable admiration for me. He professes to have never met a woman whose intellectual gifts so impressed him. But I cannot tell how far this is his susceptibility or his game. Yesterday, he said my gifts would be of inestimable value to the social system if arrayed on the side of the normal forces of society. I tried all my art to get him to say how far he thought they were arrayed against the conventional order, but I could not get him to divulge anything. At another time he said: 'You are in constant communication with Mr. Hendricks.' But he changed the subject adroitly when I tried to find out how he knew it. This will show you that if he stays here it is only a question of time when he discovers our means of intercourse and how necessary it is that I should sparingly use it. You know me too well to think for a moment that I am superstitious or visionary, but this cool, plausible, mysterious man somehow stands in my instinctive feelings for the slow, inevitable, dispassionate, solidarity of man that we have raised our hands against. I have exhausted all my woman's ingenuity in trying to discover the weak spot in his nature. He has, so far, baffled me. I cannot tell if he has a weak spot or is only the cleverest man I ever met in hiding it. It would be a supreme triumph to outwit such a representative agent intellectually. It cannot be done in your way. You must handle events. Leave me to deal with motives. In any case, trust me."

The result of this was just what we might expect in a man of Hendricks' unpliant will and aggressive nature. He was not convinced. He did not like the woman's weak admission of something august and invincible in the social order. He saw nothing in the statements and arguments that might not be put forward as part of a subtle scheme to gain time and to keep him helplessly out of the way till her own security was attained. He did not however confer with his associates, but went to the office and plunged into a deep consultation with the general and Fenning upon the topography of the country around St. Mary's. They had county and township maps with every road and house marked upon them and they were engrossed in the details of a military campaign. But that morning the doctor had said that there were six of the men who had demanded to be let out for a few hours. They had pledged themselves to keep away from the roads and merely go into the bush to hunt squirrels and would be back at night. The doctor advised their release for a time and as they were men in whom the general had every confidence, the permission was given with a warning.

These six men went immediately north, hung about the grounds of the Laran house, encountered the two deputies who were in the woods and killed them. They then returned at night feeling assured that they had removed the obstacles to their liberty.

Hendricks heard of it first from Mrs. Hendricks.

"The two deputies," she said, "have been killed at the edge of the bluegrass opening on the Smoky Hill stretch. They were killed by your men yesterday afternoon. Calicoet sent their bodies on to Clinton in a wagon, and Lieut. Stocking has gone with them. They had not been gone an hour when four mounted men arrived to take their place. I saw them from my chamber window. It had a peculiar effect upon me. They seemed to be the advance guard of the race. Calicoet is as suave and unconcerned as ever. We ate breakfast together. I expressed the greatest amount of concern and womanly horror at the deed. He merely remarked that it was an incident calculable and of small weight in estimating ultimate results. 'A mere skirmish.' Then he changed the conversation to a trifling subject. We shall now have six men instead of four. Something tells me that if you succeed in getting rid of these men, twelve more will take their place. It's like fighting an incalculable machine."

Hendricks' plans were decided upon in five minutes after this communication. He called in the general and explained the situation to him. "We must take this bull by the horns. Pick twenty-five of the best men; stock them with the best horses we have got. They are to be timed to arrive at the Laran house at nine-thirty to-morrow morning. Have twenty-five more men at this shaft. There is no telling what Stocking will bring back with him. I will go up and meet Calicoet at that hour. I don't want him killed. We must make him our prisoner. As for the rest, let them take the chances. I shall probably hear from Mrs. Hendricks to-night, but I shall not tell her of my plan. We cannot use Fenning, for he must go to St. Mary's. Have you got the stuff off?"

"Yes," said the general, "the last boxes went last night."

### CHAPTER XIII.

The lift, which was kept at the bottom of the shaft, when not in use, carried Hendricks up at precisely nine twenty-eight the next morning. He had five men with him and they all got undisturbed into the signal room.

He secured the floor and then waited at the little western window a moment until the half hour had expired. There was evidently some kind of signal made from the wood, for he said: "All right. You are to wait here and guard the entrance until you hear from me." He then opened the door with a latch key carefully and stepped into the passage, closing the door after him.

Calicoet and Mrs. Hendricks were in the northern parlor, used as a breakfast room. As Hendricks approached the door through the passage he heard the voice of one of the maids singing in the kitchen. He stopped at the door with his hand on the knob. He heard the singing changed suddenly to a cry of surprise and the floor vibrated slightly as if several persons had run to the windows. Almost at the same moment he heard the sound of horses' feet and he knew that the house was surrounded. Then he opened the door suddenly and stood in the room.

Calicoet, who was facing the entrance, had risen suddenly and was standing in an attitude of defense. Mrs. Hendricks, with admirable self-possession, half turned with a look of reproach.

"Pray be seated," said Hendricks. "What we have to say need not disturb the air of tete-a-tete," and he pulled, as he advanced to the table, one of the chairs with him.

Calicoet remained standing.

"I beg that you will be seated," said Hendricks with politeness.

Calicoet strode to the window and pulled the curtain aside. He saw the mounted men on the lawn. Then he

dropped the curtain and came back to the table.

"There is a lady present," said Hendricks. "There is no necessity in our interview for her retirement."

Calicoet sat down. He was looking at Hendricks with curiosity.

"In the little conflict between us," said the latter, "I assure you, sir, that if you had made it plain that you represented the inevitable, I would have gracefully succumbed. That is all I ask of you now. There are twenty-five men forcing the house and a sufficient force inside. You, my dear sir, are my prisoner."

"You are certainly," said Calicoet, "the most extraordinary man I ever met. It requires brains as well as audacity to play Claude Duval successfully on a modern stage. It may be necessary to the ends of justice for me to succumb. The agents of the inevitable scarcely count. They may delay—they do not alter the result. I am very glad, sir, to have met you at last, even to my disadvantage. How many officers of the law have you killed this morning?"

"It will help to preserve your own comfort and my good will," said Hendricks, "if you will try and understand at the start that you have got to deal, not with crime, but war. I am not a malefactor, but a revolutionist. Society in a month will have to treat with me under the conditions of armed conflict. It would be well if you could advance your position and your language to that point without waiting for events. At present you are my prisoner. I intend to hold you. There ought to be no good reason why your captivity should be uncomfortable."

Calicoet smiled. "You fight the inevitable with sophistry," he said. "There is but one other means after that. It is violence. I do not accept your argument and I do not recognize your authority, but I am deeply interested in your hallucination."

"Enough," replied Hendricks. "May I ask you to give up your arms?"

"I give you my word as a gentleman that I never carry any and am unarmed at this moment," said Calicoet.

"Then pardon me a moment," said Hendricks. "You will have to accompany me." He went to the door and spoke to one of his men. He thought, as he turned to come back, that both Mrs. Hendricks and Calicoet made a motion of their bodies as if they had leaned forward to speak to each other.

"Will you accompany me, sir?" said Hendricks.

"Certainly not voluntarily," replied Calicoet. "I am an officer of the law. You are resisting the due process of that law."

"I regret exceedingly," said Hendricks, "that you should insist upon force."

"That is your responsibility—not mine," observed Calicoet.

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The men stepped on either side of Calicoet.

"That is sufficient," he said. "You need not drag me."

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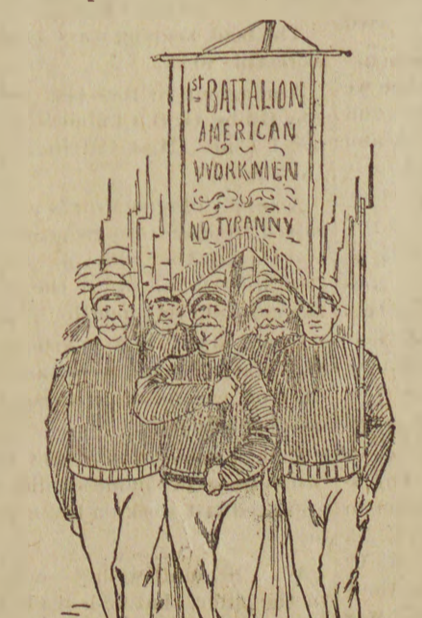
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SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—In the house on Thursday a bill was introduced for civil service reform in all cities that may adopt it, and providing for examination of all applicants for office, and that no person may be discharged for political reasons.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12.—When Lieut. Gov. Gill called the senate to order Friday morning there were only twelve members in their seats. Bills were introduced to turn over the unexpended balance of about \$90,000 received from the world's fair commission to the state board of agriculture, to be used in completing the state fair grounds; to license plumbers; to legalize elections not in conformance with the Australian law which otherwise conformed with the law; for the issue of bonds to the extent of 2 1/2 per cent on the valuation of 1894 to acquire parks and lands for that purpose and to limit the tax for the same to 6 mills.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—At Monday evening's session of the house a resolution ordering a copy of Burd's revised statutes for each member was adopted.

EXIT POPULISTS.

Government of Kansas Turned Over to Republicans—Morrill Sworn In.

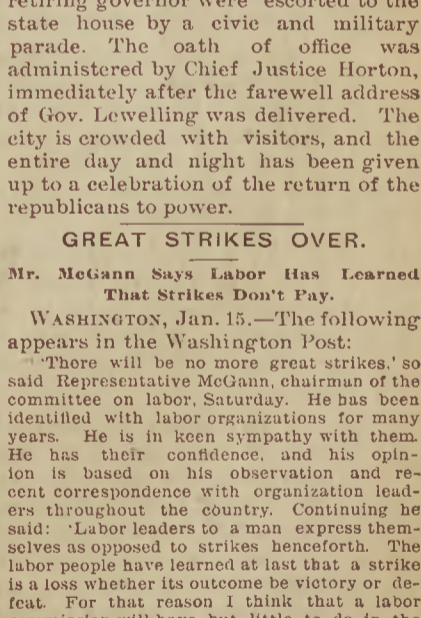
TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 15.—At noon Monday the "first people's party government on earth" passed out of existence, and the republicans again took possession of the Kansas state house. The office seekers brought a strong pressure upon Maj. E. N. Morrill to induce him to take the oath of office at 8 o'clock in the morning and thus prevent Gov. Lewelling from appointing any more populists to office and having his appointments confirmed by the populist senate; but he declined to break the custom which has been in vogue ever since the organization of the state. As a result the senate was in executive session during the entire morning acting upon Gov. Lewelling's appointments. The governor-elect and retiring governor were escorted to the state house by a civic and military parade. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Horton, immediately after the farewell address of Gov. Lewelling was delivered. The city is crowded with visitors, and the entire day and night has been given up to a celebration of the return of the republicans to power.

GREAT STRIKES OVER.

Mr. McGann Says Labor Has Learned That Strikes Don't Pay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The following appears in the Washington Post:

"There will be no more great strikes," so said Representative McGann, chairman of the committee on labor, Saturday. He has been identified with labor organizations for many years. He is in keen sympathy with them. He has their confidence, and his opinion is based on his observation and recent correspondence with organization leaders throughout the country. Continuing he said: "Labor leaders to a man express themselves as opposed to strikes henceforth. The labor people have learned at last that a strike is a loss whether its outcome be victory or defeat. For that reason I think that a labor commission will have but little to do in the future."



WORKINGMEN'S REGIMENT.

colnizing scheme. They put up five hundred cottages on a large tract and let the property and invited immigration, disclaiming any desire to get workmen. It was not till a reduction of wages took place and another strike occurred that the colonists proved to be able to take the place of the discharged men who were, in the main, unskilled workmen. At this point the actual trouble began. The skilled American workmen sympathized with the men who had gone out and four of the factories shut down.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Unnecessary.

Grouler—These medical students seem to make no bones about robbing graveyards.

Merriman—Why should they make them, when they can steal them?—Truth.