

THE GENOA ISSUE.

VOLUME XI.

GENOA ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1895.

NUMBER 13.

THEO. F. SWAN,

In the Midst of Invoicing.

..... Every department is doing its utmost to
..... reduce its stock to the lowest possible
..... notch previous to Invoicing. If you have
..... never attended a genuine.....

January

Clearing Sale

..... Dont, positively dont, miss this sale.....

Two Illustrations:

..... All our BOYS SUITS, sizes 4 to 14.....
..... about 500 altogether, are being offered at
..... 25 per cent less than the marked price, for
..... instance, a suit marked \$5 goes for \$3.75.
..... All our Ladies Cloaks fine material, some
..... light, some dark colored, some fur trim
..... med, some plain and because they dont
..... happen to have the large french sleeve we
..... are offering them at 75 per cent less than
..... the marked price, for instance a cloak
..... marked \$10.00 costs you \$2.50. Make a
..... note of these two items. Special to farm-
..... ers. To stimulate trade in our Harness and
..... Horse Goods department, will make this
..... proposition to you. Everything goes at
..... 25 per cent less than our already low prices.....

Great Department Store,

ELGIN.

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

A. H. MICHAELIS, Bakery - and - Restaurant,

Bakery Goods, Confectionery,
Fruits, Cigars, Etc.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

GENOA,

LINOIS

LOCAL NEWS JOTTINGS.

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

August Teyler has been sick.
A. S. Portner is seriously ill.
Ward Prouty is on the sick list.
Dice shaking has been squelched.
Mrs. E. Stiles is on the sick list.
The little son of Jesse Evans is ill.
Mrs. Gilbert has moved into C. Weber's house.
Frank Sandall was over from Burlington last week.
Mrs. C. Wilson has been confined to her home by illness.

The teachers' reading circle meets tonight at Prof. Overaker's.

Alva Moore of Charter Grove visited at John Moore's Wednesday.

They say that Renn's is the place to hear large juicy snake stories.

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

Al. Schneider has much improved the interior of his barber shop.

Mrs. Charles Neezer of Hampshire spent Sunday with Mrs. J. W. Wyde.

Mesdames Geo. Ide, I. J. Brown and Totten were Chicago visitors last week.

Jas. Hutchison and Charles Whipple were I. C. passengers to Chicago yesterday.

Mrs. P. Witter is home from a visit with relatives in the north part of the county.

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

Miss Agnes Hutchison is visiting this week with friends in Elgin and Palestine.

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

The five weeks old babe of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cuddings was buried in Kingston last Wednesday.

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

M. Malana is taking a vacation. John Peckham is acting as section foreman in his absence.

Mrs. and Mrs. Otto Schneider returned to Chicago yesterday after a several week's visit here.

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

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

Clayton Patterson will study dentistry with Dr. Billig. Clayt. will certainly make a success if he perseveres in his studies.

—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.

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

A goodly sized audience greeted the Goodman Negro Minstrel Co. last night. They are clever actors and worthy your patronage. They play again tonight.

The Northwestern Local Union Y. P. S. C. E. to be held at Sycamore, on Saturday, will probably be postponed on account of small pox. When it is held every young person in DeKalb county should be in attendance.

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

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

Dr. Hal. C. Billig will visit Hampshire every Friday. He has done considerable work for Hampshire people which has given such eminent satisfaction that he has been requested to make regular visits there. This is one of the best economies desired by a dentist and one which Dr. Billig is very much pleased over.

The rising age will probably impart to their hearers the tale of the great blizzard of 1895, as our ancestors tell us of storms in years gone by. The storm last Monday was certainly as severe as one could wish and most everybody could be suited as to weather.

Mrs. A. V. Pierce was the victim of a surprise party Wednesday. But five ladies braved the frigid atmosphere, they however were well repaid. They were mesdames DeWolf, McQuarry, Hewitt, Watson and Harvey.

The Genoa Athletic Club "Carnival" was a decided success. There were about 150 present. The evening program commenced with a four round contest with the gloves between Ed. Cook formerly of Dixon, and A. U. Schneider of Genoa. The match ended with honors nearly even. This was as fine a sparring match as was ever witnessed in this part of the country. The next number on the program was club swinging by Messrs. Ide and Abraham which was neat and well executed. Following this was a wrestling contest, best two in three three points down, between Bert Shuder, formerly of Dixon and Henry Adams of Genoa. Shudder secured the first two falls in 2 minutes and 15 seconds, and 20 seconds. The third bout was a draw both being on the mat when time was called. The boxing and wrestling was refereed by Thos. Bagley. C. A. Patterson officiated as time keeper. These Athletic contests were followed by a dance. Music was furnished by Johnson's Orchestra.

A. C. Church Notes.
The meetings continue with a good interest. Some have yielded to the Lord and others are seeking to know Him. The preaching is the plain simple word of the Lord, given in the power and demonstration of the Spirit. The discourse given by Mrs. French Tuesday evening was timely and her points were well taken, and backed up by the scriptures.

M. E. Church Notes.
Notwithstanding fog and rain there was a full choir and fair audience both morning and evening last Sunday.

Temperance Baldwin conducted the Jr. League Sunday P. M.

Mrs. Martha Strong led the Epworth service Sunday evening.

It is expected the gas pipes will be so fixed this week that lights will burn at full power.

The choir practices every Saturday night with the pipe organ. Let both old and new members avail themselves of this advantage.

Meetings at Ney continue. Interest deepens. Hopes for a large revival are entertained. Come every night at 7:30.

Prof. D. M. Gibbs read and commented upon, one of Moody's sermons to young men last Sunday night. At its close nearly all testified to having Christian mothers and consequently the subject of many prayers.

CHARTER GROVE
The congregation by a rising vote recently, adopted resolutions of thanks to Moses Dean, for his gift to them of a new church bell.

There was a church social at Wm. Whipple's last Thursday night. Refreshments were served by the young people who made all the arrangements.

Services at 2 p. m. next Sunday. Revival services will begin February 3rd.

The invitation of the quarterly Conference and Ladies' Aid Society of Genoa, to the Rockford District Ministerial Association to hold their next meeting here has been accepted. It will be about the first week in May.

—Big Joe Flour is the best flour manufactured.

—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.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

A Very Successful Meeting Held at Kingston.

The teachers of DeKalb county held a very successful meeting there last Saturday, about seventy-five being present. Sycamore and Kirkland were not represented owing to small pox being in both places.

The meeting was called to order by Co. Supt. Gross, who called upon Prof. Bowles, of DeKalb, to conduct the opening exercises. The teacher who had charge of first grade reading being absent, reading in the second grade was taken up and ably discussed by Miss Clark of DeKalb school. She conducted a recitation in reading using Miss Gross' pupils, who acquitted themselves with credit to themselves and teachers. After a few questions by Supt. Gross and remarks by Prof. Bowles, Miss Olive C. George, of Elgin, read a paper on reading in the fourth grade, and Miss Alice Sheppard also of Elgin, followed with reading in the fifth grade. Both of these papers were excellent and showed that these ladies had devoted much time to the study. Prof. Derr was the last speaker before the institute adjourned for dinner. In the afternoon Prof. and Mrs. Overaker, of Genoa, came first with papers on reading in the eighth grade. They were followed by "Reading in the High School," by Miss Carson, of DeKalb.

Last but not least came remarks by Prof. Oldt, of Freeport. It is needless to say that they were of interest and to the point.

The institute adjourned to meet at DeKalb in February.

The teachers unite in commending the wisdom of Supt. Gross in making the subject of reading the sole topic for discussion at this meeting.

For the benefit of those teachers who were unable to attend the meeting we publish a list of the books recommended for supplementary work in reading: First lessons in reading—Little Classics for Children, Fable and Folk Lore, Cyr's Readers, Monroe Readers.

Fourth Grade—Harper's Third Reader, The World Reader, Our World and its people, Normal Fourth Reader, Seven Little Sisters, Fry's Primary Geography.

Fifth grade—Harper's Fourth Reader, Our World's Reader Vol. III, Don. American History Stories Vol. I to V, Robinson Crusoe, World's Nat. History Reader, Stories for Home and School.

We give below a partial list of those who were present, and regret that we did not get the names of all.

Prof. Gross, Sycamore; Prof. Oldt, Freeport; Prof. Derr, Alice Sheppard, Olive George, Elgin.

DEKALB—Prof. Bowles, Mary Ellis, Helen Duffy, Laura Phelps, Lena Hunt, Cora Raymond, Florence Clark, Lucy Carson.

GENOA—Prof. and Mrs. Overaker, Jennie Beckington, Marguerite Cliffe, Essie Snyder, Leonora Reed, Temperance Baldwin, Fred Abraham, John Pierce, Grace Stott, Lona Markel, May Pierce, Mae David, Bernice Millard, Edna Millard, Mary Patterson, Luza Joslyo, Eleanor Brundage, Laura Phelps, Malta; Lester Bartlett, P. C. Curran, Waterman; John Clark, Hincley; Maggie Mahaffy, New Lebanon; Lenore Nichols, C. C. Wayland, Sycamore; Ethel Lockett, Flora Schoonmaker, Fielding; Maud A. Moore, Mrs. E. Hatch, Kirkland; Flora Siwright, Mrs. Jas. Shaw, Mayfield; Carrie Clark, A. White, Fielding.

KINGSTON—Prof. Thorpe, Miss Lotie Brown, Amanda and Nellie Gross, Maude Chalmers, Hattie Siwright, Lillian Hill, Kattie Dimon, Gertrude Whitney, Sadie Clark, Jessie Munn, John Merrill, Roy Tazewell, Edward Sullivan, Thos. Davis, jr. and Mrs. W. S. Poust, Roy Poust, E. P. Kepple, Roy Gibbs, Essie Penny, Mac Sauer, Nellie Sullivan.

N. KINGSTON—Anna Schandelmeier, Edna Tazewell, Alta Stewart, Clarence Uplinger, Charles Taplin, Oscar Chalmers, Allie Miller, Myra Pratt, Jennie Atwood, Henry Wyllys.

Mesmerist Meier must have thought himself a victim of hypnotism shortly after the conclusion of his fake entertainment last week. The town pump was an active factor, and the act was appropriate to the duckist.

The Genoa Issue.

G. E. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA ILLINOIS

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Second Session.

The time in the senate was occupied on the 15th in further speeches in which the income tax served as a text for a wide range of discussion on the tariff, the currency and the populist platform. The day in the house was devoted to the Indian appropriation bill (\$849,820), but no progress was made before adjournment.

The senate on the 16th passed the urgent deficiency bill, including the income-tax provisions. During the debate in the house on the Indian appropriation bill Messrs. Walker, Warner and Reed engaged in a discussion of the currency question. The sundry civil appropriation bill (\$38,540,024) was reported.

In the senate on the 17th Senator Sherman presented an emergency currency bill and Senator Pugh offered a measure in the same line. The pension bill, appropriating \$141,000,000, was passed with two amendments, one making 80 the lowest rate for pension disability and another repealing the present law cutting off the pensions of non-residents. The army bill, appropriating \$23,350,000, was discussed. In the house the senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference. A bill devised by Attorney General Olney was introduced by Mr. McGann for arbitrating labor troubles. It makes the interstate commerce commission and the commissioner of labor the permanent body to hear disputes, one member of the deciding body to be named by each side.

On the 18th the senate passed the army appropriation bill carrying \$23,000,000, and the bill which in effect advances Gen. Schofield, in command of the army, to the rank of lieutenant general. Aside from this the day was given to debate on the Nicaragua canal bill. In the house the Indian appropriation bill occupied the time during the day. At the evening session private pension bills were considered and hot speeches were made because two bills were blocked by the obstruction of Mr. Jones, of Virginia.

In the senate on the 19th the trouble in Hawaii was discussed and Senator Frye (Me.) offered a resolution bristling with indignation at the attitude of the United States government in such an emergency. This precipitated an animated debate, during which Senator Frye arraigned the executive branch of the government. Senator George defended the administration. In the house the senate amendments to the pension bill were not agreed to and the bill was sent to the conference. A resolution was introduced that a vessel of the United States navy should be sent to and stationed at the harbor of Honolulu for the protection of American interests. Mr. Boutelle in a speech said the uprising in Honolulu was caused by the policy of the administration at Washington.

DOMESTIC.

The surviving members of Mosby's command, the Forty-third battalion, Virginia cavalry, held a reunion at Alexandria, Va.

The Nebraska state board of agriculture voted to remove the state fair from Lincoln and locate it at Omaha for the next five years.

Dominic Pafilnski, who wrecked a train near Heafford Junction, Wis., killing the engineer, was sentenced to twenty-five years.

G. W. Wallace, charged with alienating the affections of Mrs. W. H. Classen, was fatally shot by her husband on a train at Edmond, O. T.

Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison was nominated for mayor of Philadelphia by the democrats.

Coal miners of the Massillon (O.) district voted to declare off the strike on condition that they be reinstated.

M. Morrison, city marshal of Crawford, Neb., killed three men and was being pursued by a mob which might lynch him.

Grain thieves set fire to the barn of John Indoe, at Granger, O., destroying it, twenty-five head of horses and cattle and a large quantity of grain.

Galen H. Coon, secretary of the Bankers Loan & Investment company of New York, was accused of misappropriating \$100,000.

President Debs, of the American Railway union, and his fellow-prisoners were denied a writ of error by the United States supreme court and the last Monday in this month was assigned for a hearing on the habeas corpus proceeding.

Horace W. Hibbard, general freight agent of the Vandavia line, dropped dead of heart disease at the Southern hotel in St. Louis.

Two masked men boarded a Rock Island train near Wichita, Kan., and forced a passenger to hand over \$60.

Four girls were drowned at Winkler's Mills, near Blue Rapids, Kan., while skating on the Blue river.

Twenty horses were cremated in a fire that destroyed Scudder's livery barn at Indianapolis.

John Kristine, a farmer, committed suicide near Eaton, O., rather than see his family starve.

The boiler in a sawmill near Alto, Tex., exploded, killing Tobe Richards, Lewis Alexander, William Lewis and Abner Lee.

The American Slate Blackboard association was organized at Bethlehem, Pa., with \$100,000 capital. Twenty-two manufacturers are members.

Two boys 14 years of age, who ran away from St. Vincent's industrial school at Utica, N. Y., were found frozen to death.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 18th aggregated \$977,802,646, against \$1,039,136,951 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, was 6.7.

George Morgan, of Freeport, Cal., shot and killed his brother Harvey and then shot and killed himself. A quarrel over the division of property was the cause.

GEN. JAMES S. HACKNEY, formerly adjutant general of Missouri, was found dead at his home in Jefferson City. He had been drinking heavily.

PROPERTY worth more than \$500,000 was destroyed by a fire that broke out in the wholesale dry goods store of S. Waxelbaum & Son in Macon, Ga. Four firms were burned out.

THERE were 373 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 18th, against 420 the week previous and 407 in the corresponding time in 1894.

SAMUEL HOTELING, a young farmer of Rolling Green, Minn., killed his wife and her parents and was slain by pursuers. Domestic trouble was the cause.

MRS. COATES, a widow at Millin Ind., confessed just before death to the murder of Jacob Wintermyer twelve years ago.

GEORGE SHEA, ex-judge of the marine court at New York, died, and his son, George, 22 years of age, died before the burial of the father.

THE National Farmers' alliance issued an appeal for aid for destitute farmers in Nebraska and South Dakota.

JOHN DEYOX, of Chicago, who is reorganizing the Clan-na-Gail in the east, says the order is strong in the west.

THE police board of Denver prohibited the exhibition of "living pictures" in that city.

STARVING miners in the Massillon (O.) district issued an appeal for aid.

At the request of Secretary Gresham Secretary Herbert ordered the flagship Philadelphia to Honolulu to protect American interests.

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS was indicted by the grand jury at Syracuse, N. Y., for manslaughter in causing Riordan's death.

CHARLES ANDERSON, aged 60, a merchant of Independence, Ia., in a fit of insanity cut his wife's throat and then killed himself.

GEORGE H. LOHMAN, a wealthy business man of Wilkesbarre, Pa., drowned himself in a pond 4 feet deep.

A BILL to compel the answering of letters within ten days after their receipt was introduced in the Texas legislature.

A BOILER explosion at Van Buren's sawmill in Rusk, Tex., resulted in the death of five men and the serious injury of five others.

EVIDENCE (R. I.) Knights of Labor adopted resolutions denouncing General Master Workman Sovereign and Secretary Hayes.

THE New York Fur Cutting company's big factory in Williamsburg, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$240,000.

NORA and Alice Norris (sisters) were killed by the cars on a crossing near South Whitley, Ind.

GEORGE CROSSLEY, Myrtle Townsend and Elsie Hughes, young people, were drowned while skating on the river above Fort Madison, Ia.

WHILE taking in clothes at Canton, N. Y., Mrs. Gertrude Holmes was stricken by paralysis and dropped dead. Her stepmother saw her fall and went into a fit, dying almost immediately.

DESTITUTION in western Nebraska was said to be on the increase. A fifth of the people of Greeley county were dependent on charity.

FOSTER's livery stable in Kansas City, Mo., was burned and twenty-one horses perished.

ENRAGED because his wife had sold chickens to buy sugar, James O'Brien, of Chillicothe, O., fatally wounded her and then shot himself.

THE First brigade, 4,800 men strong, was called out to assist in quelling the Brooklyn (N. Y.) street car riots.

THE body of Barrett Scott, the defaulting treasurer of Holt county, Neb., was found in the Niobrara river, a rope around the neck and the hands tied.

THE Texas cotton palace at Waco was destroyed by fire.

AFTER a married life of sixty-six years Mrs. Elizabeth Stansbury died at Massillon. She and her husband were credited with being the oldest married couple in Ohio.

THE steamer State of Missouri struck a rock in the Ohio river about 70 miles from Louisville and sank and twenty-five persons were drowned.

THE business portion of Warrenton, N. C., was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

IN expectation of trouble at Mount Sterling, Ky., Gov. Brown ordered the militia to be in readiness to move.

WHILE playing with a loaded revolver Harry Barnes, aged 12, shot and killed his 7-year-old sister at Lindsay, O.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE following United States senators were elected: Montana, Lee Mantle (rep.) for the short term, and T. H. Carter (rep.) for the long term; Nebraska, John M. Thurston (rep.); Colorado, Edward O. Wolcott (rep.).

GEORGE O. JONES, the well-known advocate of greenbackism, died at his son's home in New York, aged 70.

JOSEPH SIORRETT, a half-breed, who was born two years before the United States constitution was adopted, died at Fond du Lac, Wis., aged 110 years. He leaves two sons, one aged 81 and the other 54 years.

SPEAKER CRISP, who has been suffering from illness, was ordered south for the balance of the session by his physician.

MISS ELIZABETH BRAY DOWNING, the sweetheart of Poet Whittier, died after a brief illness at West Newbury, Mass., aged 85 years.

GEN. ISRAEL N. STILES, a former brilliant attorney of Chicago and widely known, died of general debility, aged 62 years.

HENRY McCAULEY, said to be the oldest man in Michigan, died at Battle Creek, aged 103 years.

PATRICK HAMIL, a member of the Forty-first congress, died at his home in Oakland, Md., aged 70 years.

SHELBY M. CULLOM, of Springfield, was nominated to succeed himself as United States senator from Illinois on the first ballot, the vote being: Cullom, 103; Willets, 21.

MISS MARY STEVENSON, eldest daughter of the vice president, died of pneumonia at Asheville, N. C., after protracted illness, aged 22 years.

REV. SAMUEL GRAVES, a prominent preacher and theological professor, died at Grand Rapids, Mich., aged 75 years.

MARCELLUS STRONG, the oldest editor and printer in Wisconsin, died at Oshkosh after a brief illness, aged 79 years.

FOREIGN.

M. FELIX FAURE, minister of marine in the Dupuy cabinet, was elected president of France to succeed Casimir-Perier.

ITALIAN troops under Gen. Baratieri completely routed the Abyssinians in a decisive battle near Zenafa.

DISPATCHES from Peking state that Gen. Wei was beheaded for cowardice in recent battles.

A SNOWSLIDE about 10 miles from Kaslo, B. C., killed three miners named Moore, McMillan and Charles Mitchell, owners of the Baroka mine.

ADVICES from the Fiji islands report a terrible hurricane which destroyed much shipping and killed a number of people.

REVOLUTIONISTS in Hawaii started a battle in which several men were killed. The rebels were under complete control.

AVALANCHES in the canton of Ticino Switzerland, caused great destruction of property and loss of life.

GERMANY has struck another blow at America by forbidding the importation of her cattle through Great Britain.

THE election of M. Faure as president of France is well received. He is the first protestant ruler the country has had.

THE clergy of St. Johns, N. F., issued an appeal for help to prevent widespread starvation.

GUATEMALA rejected Mexico's ultimatum, and though negotiations were still in progress it was believed war would follow.

THREE THOUSAND persons were receiving food from the soup kitchens at St. Johns, N. F., and the number of destitute was increasing.

A CHINESE army numbering 15,000 was defeated by the Japanese near Hai Cheng. Only one Jap was killed.

THE city of Kuchan, Persia, which had but recently been rebuilt, was again destroyed by an earthquake and many persons were killed.

LATER.

SENATOR FRYE's Hawaiian resolution was again debated in the United States senate on the 21st, Mr. Gray defending the administration. The fortifications appropriation bill was passed and the conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to. In the house a bill was introduced authorizing the issue of 3 per cent. bonds and repealing the legal tender act of 1875.

A bill appropriating \$4,000,000 for a new post office building in Chicago was passed. Mr. Breckinridge offered a resolution favoring the annexation of Hawaii. A favorable report was ordered on the bill passed by the senate to provide for gold and silver coinage at the branch mint at Denver, Col.

A BILL to prohibit the teaching or practice of mesmerism was introduced in the Missouri house.

A CYCLONE struck Covington, Tenn., and blew off the top of the courthouse and demolished a dozen residences and a score of barns.

THE Merchants' bank at Binghamton, N. Y., closed its doors.

MRS. IDA CARROLL, aged 98 years, died in Tishomingo county, Idaho. She was married eight times and was the mother of twenty-six children.

PRESIDENT SAENZ PENA, of the Argentine Republic, resigned on account of a difficulty with congress over his cabinet.

A TERRIFIC snowstorm was raging in the California mountains and in the railroad cuts the drifts were from 20 to 50 feet deep.

A CYCLONE near Piggot, Ark., fatally injured two persons and seriously wounded nine others. Much property was destroyed. At McKane's mill several dwellings were totally demolished and eleven people wounded, two of them fatally.

DEBS and his associates were admitted to bail by the supreme court, pending the hearing of the petition for habeas corpus.

LUCIEN BAKER, a member of the legislature, was nominated for United States senator by the republican caucus at Topeka, Kan.

REV. JAMES L. ROGERS, aged 67, a retired minister, and for years principal of the seminary at Springfield, O., dropped dead in the street.

TWENTY families in Rusk, Wis., were said to be in a starving condition.

VIOLENCE and bloodshed constituted the record of the eighth day of the electric street railway operatives' strike in Brooklyn. The militia fired on the rioting strikers and twenty-one persons were injured during the day.

If any little word of mine
May make a life the brighter,
If any little song of mine
May make a heart the lighter,
God help me speak the little word
And take my bit of singing,
And drop it in some lonely vale,
To set the echoes ringing.

If any little love of mine
May make a life the sweeter,
If any little care of mine
May make a friend's the foe—
If any lift of mine may ease
The burden of another,
God give me love, and care, and strength
To help my toiling brother.
—Mrs. M. P. A. Crozier, in Morning Star.

Rest.
When on the billows of this life's tumultuous sea,
The darkness falls, the waters compass me,
My fainting heart grows weary battling with the tide,
And, craving peace beyond all else beside,
My soul hath longed for rest.

When weary, Lord, of all that this vain world can give,
Its beauties making life so sweet to live,
Its triumphs, and its glories 'giv'n to transient guest,
My soul doth crave Thy rest.

Father, my lips grow weary with their prayers for peace,
The hands that labor, knowing no surcease,
The heart that fainteth with its scarlet sins confess,
Still crave, O God, Thy rest.

With tired feet that fail 'ring fail this side the goal,
I crave the Presence that shall make me whole,
And looking upward toward the city of the blest,
My soul doth thirst for rest.
—Lida L. Watson, in N. Y. Observer.

And This Is Man.
A tiny speck upon the scene where lights and shadows meet,
A merest atom on a field where joys and sorrows fleet;
A simple nothing in the whirl of struggling, seething life,
With its greatest, best endeavor a mere zero in the strife.

A flickering star whose meager beam is quickly lost in night;
A thing whose life and being hangs on a hair-like thread,
Suspended from a vast unknown where sleep unnumbered dead;
With mystery for beginning and oblivion at the end.

As myriad worlds of atoms ever on and upward trend,
Yet—this small, presumptuous morsel, with a vision lame and dim,
Sometimes really thinks the universe was solely made for him.
—H. H. Talmadge, in Judge.

I BELIEVE Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLAS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.



A Gentle Corrective

is what you need when your liver becomes inactive. It's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets; they're free from the violence and the griping that come with the ordinary pill. The best medical authorities agree that in regulating the bowels mild methods are preferable. For every derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels, these tiny, sugar coated pills are most effective. They go about their work in an easy and natural way, and their good lasts. Once used, they are always in favor. Being composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, they cost much more than other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four are put up in each sealed glass vial, as sold through druggists, at the price of the cheaper made pills.

"Pleasant Pellets" cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in sealed glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. Whether as a laxative, or in larger doses, as a gently acting but searching cathartic, these little "Pellets" are unequalled.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little "Pellets." They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules. Any child readily takes them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help.

A free sample (4 to 7 doses) on trial, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on postal card. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

CLOVER SEED

Largest growers of Grass and Clover Seeds in America. 500 acres. Our Grass Mixtures last a lifetime. Meadows sown in April will give a rushing crop in July. Prices dirt cheap. Mammoth farm seed catalogue and sample of Grass Mixture, free for 7c. postpaid. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

Hitch A Horse To A Hoe.

It's the up-to-date way of cultivating ground. But be sure and hitch him to the "PLANET JR." HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR. Light, strong and easily controlled by convenient levers. Has separate parts for doing close hoeing, furrowing, or ordinary cultivating. Our free-for-all catalogue tells all about it. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Be Independent!

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blood and removes this taint. Therefore Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism when all other remedies have failed. Give it a fair trial. "I suffered intensely with rheumatism, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured me." HARRY F. FITTARD, Winterville, Ga.

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where DIRECT CONNECTIONS are made with Solid Trains with Through Sleeping Cars of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., Queen & Crescent Route, and Louisville & Nashville Ry.

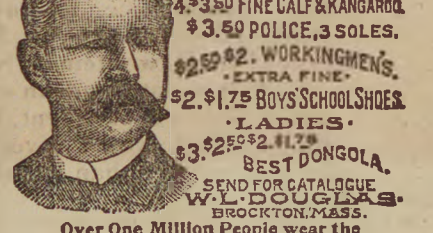
TO RICHMOND, OLD POINT COMFORT, and all points in the Virginias and Carolinas, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and all points in Florida, NEW ORLEANS, and all principal Southern Cities.

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

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FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS. WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE SUPERIOR STOVE POLISH.

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The Genoa Issue.

G. E. SISLEY & CO., Publishers.

GENOA, ILLINOIS.

A SAD CASE.

Matilda Bellinda Lucinda MacGovern Was very untidy—you might say a sloven! She always objected to dusting and cleaning; Towards brushes and brooms she had no sort of leaning.

It fact it was said that the sight of a duster, Upstairs or downstairs, would simply disgust her.

And a broom to the room of this sad Miss MacGovern

Was as strange as a spider's web in a hot oven.

Matilda Bellinda Lucinda MacGovern. Oh! what could have taught her to be such a sloven?

The birds or the bees—show us anything neater!

The daisies—Ah! what could be nicer and sweeter?

Why, even the frogs don't grow careless and rusty.

And a toad on the road doesn't like to be dusty.

While cats, with a number of delicate graces, Will wash with their paws their own wee, furry faces.

But speaking of cats, once this small Miss MacGovern—

We think it was mentioned that she was a sloven—

Was told by her mother that "it was her wishes

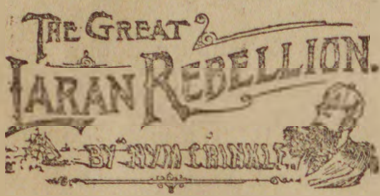
That her little daughter should wash up the dishes."

She lazily lingered; the cat saw its chances, And cleared every plate, ere it caught her stray glances.

She thanked Mistress Puss with delighted carressings

And checked: "Oh, cats are such helps and such blessings!"

—George Cooper, in Our Little Ones.



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CHAPTER XIV.—CONTINUED.

The director appears to have been a pragmatic Englishman, without the tact of prudence. There was, at the time, a million dollars in specie on temporary deposit in the St. Mary's bank, being the two payments made by the government for a large contract for copper gun-barrels. This money should never have reached St. Mary's in coin. But there had been a loud outcry from different parts of the country that all the profits of the company went to England, and the disaffected men of "The Junta" had recoiled it bitterly. This director, therefore, whose name was Matlock, had advised the company to use the money at St. Mary's in paying off the indebtedness on the improvement scheme. He appeared to think it would have a good effect. On the night after the strike three of the new houses built by the company were burned. The striking workmen were charged with the incendiarism, but denied it. The next day there were three or four thousand men out of work in the town and a very angry feeling.

Director Matlock injudiciously expressed an opinion about the origin of the fire which made the better class of striking workmen indignant, and they sent a delegation to the office of the works to get a statement from him directly, and they encountered at the door of the office six men, armed with clubs and pistols, who ordered them away. An altercation ensued. Two of the delegation were knocked down and one had his skull fractured. The remainder of the men went back for reinforcements and in an hour there was a mob of five hundred men before the office. They demanded that the perpetrators of the outrage should be handed over or they would enter the building by force and take them. Matlock refused to give them up. The mob then broke into the office, seized the men and took them into the street, where they were beaten to death. The director then sent for the sheriff at



HENDRICKS SAT UP ALL ONE NIGHT READING THE PAPERS.

Paducah and telegraphed to the governor that the English company's property was in danger and he demanded the protection of the state.

At this juncture a large number of the remaining workmen who had taken no part in the strike protested against the action of the director and went out with the others.

The whole town was now in a ferment of excitement, and that night Mr. Matlock began to take measures to have his gold transferred.

The next day an event occurred which is unprecedented in the history

of strikes. In order to understand it in its extraordinary details, it is necessary to explain the topography of St. Mary's.

The town is built on the first and second of the natural terraces and covers in a scattered way an area of perhaps three square miles. To the southwest and overlooking the town is what looks like a portion of a third and larger terrace, but which is the level of a long stretch of tableland that extends south and west with a steady fall for fifteen or twenty miles. It is a poor and sparsely inhabited country covered with scrub oak and gum trees and answers in many respects to the southwestern land of Kentucky which is still called the "Barrens." There are few roads and these are very bad. All local travel skirting this region follows the Clark river on the line of the Paducah railway. It is not at all inaccessible from St. Mary's. It is simply uninviting. About a mile out there is an old house standing half hidden in the gum trees and brush near the one road. It was built ten years before by a man who manufactured potash and tannin from the oak stumps and is said to have done quite a business there in a drugging way. About six weeks before the troubles broke out at St. Mary's the place was hired from an old negro into whose possession it had fallen by a man who gave out that he was going to fit it up for the manufacture of emery paper, a great deal of which was used at St. Mary's and material for which had been found in a crude state somewhere in the neighborhood. He had been receiving his stock of machinery and implements over the Paducah road.

On the morning to which reference has been made, St. Mary's was in a very demoralized condition. The news had gone out over the country and hundreds of strangers had poured in across the Ohio and from Louisville and Cairo. It was expected by everybody that a collision would take place between the workmen and the colony which the English company had planted on the bank of the river. The sheriff of the county had arrived, but



SIX MEN WITH CLUBS AND PISTOLS ORDERED THEM AWAY.

the governor had declined to interfere at the present state of affairs.

Such was the condition of matters when at nine o'clock, to the astonishment of everybody, a regiment of infantry, one thousand strong, in full marching order and armed with magazine guns, made its appearance at the edge of the town on the Paducah railroad, and came down the main street as far as the bank in fine order, preceded by a drum corps of four pieces.

The astonishment and excitement at this sudden invasion were increased ten fold by the banner which spread out to the morning breeze, and which had inscribed on it legibly: "First Battalion American Workingmen. No Tyranny of Money. No Coercion of Capital."

Where the regiment had come from, how far it had marched or what were its intentions, no one knew. But it did not take long for the rumor to form and fly that it was a workingman's regiment, and would not take the side of the employers.

When it had reached the little square where the bank stood it was drawn up. A skirmish line was thrown out, pickets stationed and the crowd forced back.

The colonel and his staff then went into the bank. The disposition of the men in the street was such that access to the bank was impossible, and as the doorway was on a level with the street it was impossible for the crowd to see what was going on, save that there was a constant fluctuation in the ranks of the men.

The regiment stood there quite two hours and a half. In the meantime there was great commotion at the company's works. The sheriff set off in a carriage with Mr. Matlock, followed by half a score of deputies to reach the bank, but were stopped by the pickets. The officer protested and threatened, but in vain. When asked if the governor had sent them, the soldiers replied: "You must talk to the colonel, but you cannot pass the lines at present."

"If the colonel desires to protect the bank, he will confer with me," said Mr. Matlock.

"I don't know what his orders are," said the soldier. "Better wait till he calls on you at the works."

The sheriff, in high dudgeon, then rushed to the telegraph office. It is an hour before he gets an answer from the governor at Lexington and it is: "I have not authorized use of troops—must be mistake about regiment. What do you mean?"

Then followed several of the absurd-est of dispatches.

"No mistake," says the sheriff. "Regiment, one thousand strong, armed with repeating rifles."

"Impossible," says the governor. "Your fears or your condition has made you wild. There is not such a regimental formation in the state. If you cannot preserve the peace will send the Louisville Lightguards—ninety-four men. The law must be upheld."

Then Matlock corroborated the sheriff.

"Regiment of armed men in possession of the bank. Must have the protection of the state at once. The sheriff is helpless."

To this the governor still incredulously replied: "Regiment must have transportation. How did it come? Answer at once if it invaded the state from Ohio."

"Impossible to tell" was the answer. "No one knows how it got here. It is drawn up on Main street at present. Have failed to communicate with officers."

After some delay, the governor sent this word:

"Will arrive in the morning with Adjt. Gen. Lascumb. Do nothing till I get there."

While this was going on an hour was lost and it was three o'clock. At half past three o'clock the regiment was moved from the bank to the vicinity of the company's works. It proceeded in fine open order and was cheered along the route by the people. A strong guard was left at the bank and no one allowed to enter.

On the company's common it was again drawn up—a strong encircling line of pickets thrown out and the following note sent about five o'clock to the director:

"Sir—The first battalion of the workingmen's advance guard will pro-

got upon a chair and in an excited manner conveyed the information. It was received with incredulous jeers, cries of "Served you right. We don't believe it. You brought the soldiers, etc." and the wildest excitement ensued.

The sheriff was paralyzed and lost his head. He sent telegrams to Louisville and Cairo calling on the authorities to arrest all soldiers in blue shirts and duck trousers armed with Spencer rifles. He arrested the agents at the Paducah railroad and held them for collusion. Armed parties were sent out on the highways and discovered nothing but straggling men drawn to the town by the news.

Every other subject was now swallowed up in the robbery of the bank, and upon the arrival of the governor and his adjutant in the afternoon, there ensued a scene of incredulous indignation and fussy officialism. The adjutant, an old-time veteran with purely Kentucky prejudices and Kentucky dignity, immediately framed a theory that there had been a raid from southern Indiana, and was for calling upon the governor of that state to make good the loss and to return the raiders for punishment.

In Louisville, Cairo and Cincinnati, the most extraordinary accounts were published in the papers. One of the sheets announced in its head lines: "The English syndicate at St. Mary's makes away with a million and a half of money belonging to the workingmen."

A paper in Louisville announced that Kentucky had been invaded by an army of Indiana free-booters, and its head lines were startling: "Are we to have another civil war?" they asked. "Shall an invading army desolate Kentucky while our apathetic officials are dickered with the bloated barons? Let there be a call to arms."

One fact alone was clear to the people of St. Mary's. The money and the regiment had disappeared together.

That the astonishing circumstance did not at the time betray to the country some of the real facts was owing to the middle which the incompetent Mr. Matlock and the pig-headed sheriff and governor had produced in the minds of the people. There was a widespread suspicion among the workingmen that the superintendent was in some way implicated in the removal of the gold, and nothing could eradicate from the governor's head the notion that the regiment was an exaggerated ruse which had been brought about by a descent of invading villains from southern Indiana.

Hendricks had counted on this very result. His motto was: "Audacity that bewilders—and then, energy that disorganizes."

CHAPTER XV.

It is necessary now to keep in mind two orders of events. One is the slow focussing of public suspicion about the operations at Laran. The other is the extraordinary relationship of the principal personages at the headquarters of the conspiracy.

A week passes and men are straggling back to the Laran from all over the country. They come in through the woods at night singly or in little groups. They arrive at the Wash bayou, coming down from St. Louis and crossing at night from the Arkansas shore; they come up from Memphis looking for work and some of them ride in from the mountains of East Tennessee.

Hendricks watches the reassembling with cool calculation and appears to have been satisfied of the main results. About fifteen per cent. of the men never reappeared. This was according to his calculations. But the rest, actuated by the fear of individual peril, the esprit de corps of military organization, or the desire to go on with the war which a master-spirit had planned, had, in great part, returned at the end of the week. At that time there were by count five hundred and fifty men of the regiment back in the cave.

Hendricks sat up all one night reading the papers that had been brought him from Memphis. He went over all the accounts carefully. There was not in any of them a surmise as to the truth. The regiment had got away and it had accomplished its purpose, but the further away from the scene the comments were, the less seriously the newspapers regarded the occurrence. In New York there was some kind of enormous western practical joke suspected. "How," said one journal, "a regiment of a thousand men can come and go without observation, can dismantle a bank and then depart with a million dollars in specie without being detected or interfered with or tracked, remains for the imaginative west to explain. It looks very much at this distance as if the English company had been operating in phantoms to bear its own market."

An angry official correspondence had taken place between the governor of Tennessee and the governor of Indiana. The town of St. Mary's and the city of Paducah swarmed with newspaper men and detectives. But it was plain to Hendricks that fresh troubles at St. Mary's between the director and the men threatened to draw attention from the search for the soldiers.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Intensely Happy.

Husband—And are you happy, darling?

Wife—Yes, indeed; as happy as if I had never been married.—Hallo.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—Lieut. Gov. Gill called the senate to order at 10 o'clock Tuesday, with only seven democratic members present. There was a full attendance of republican members.

Senator Crawford stated that by mutual agreement the joint resolution in regard to the Lincoln monument introduced by Senator Johnson and himself should be referred to the committee on judiciary and asked unanimous consent thereto, which was granted.

The following bills were introduced: By Bogardus, in relation to the management of state prisons; by Craig, to amend the act for assessment and collection of taxes, to provide for the punishment of false assessments and to define the citizenship of corporations; by Ford, providing for the establishment of a department of banking and a commissioner for bank inspection. The senate then adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—The senate Wednesday adopted a joint resolution fixing January 23 as the day for nominating candidates in both branches of the legislature for United States senator and the following day for taking the first ballot.

Senator Green introduced a bill to revise the present general insurance law, to incorporate insurance companies and to regulate and control companies organized under the laws of other states and foreign countries and to exercise police jurisdiction over all corporations or individuals associated together as Lloyd's or otherwise engaged in issuing insurance policies. Senator Wells' bill providing for the raising of a special fund in cities of from 25,000 to 100,000 population for the purchase and maintenance of parks and boulevards was read a second time and ordered to a third reading. On motion of Senator Hunter it was amended to include cities of 20,000 population. Other bills were introduced providing that collectors of taxes in towns and districts shall receive as his commission 2 per cent. on the first \$100,000 and 1 per cent. on the sum collected for taxes in excess of that amount.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—In the senate Thursday bills appropriating \$62,000 for contingent expenses of the assembly, and to provide for the raising of park funds in cities of 2,000 to 100,000 inhabitants were passed.

A resolution deploring the death of Perrio Anderson, of Warren, was made a special order for January 25. A resolution rectifying the manner now employed in leasing convict labor and providing that the latter be investigated by the committee on penal and reformatory institutions was referred. Bills were introduced providing for protection of cemeteries; insuring better education of dental surgeons; compelling street railways to provide safeguards to prevent killing of passengers and pedestrians; providing for no exemption of property when money is due school funds.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—In the senate Friday morning bills were introduced as follows: Amending the criminal law by providing a penalty for adulteration of food of animals; providing for the appointment of guardians for girls at the home for juvenile offenders so they can be allowed to leave the institution; appropriating \$300,000 for the payment of the expenses of the national guard incurred during the strike of 1894; repealing the law indemnifying owners of property damaged by mobs and riots; for the prevention of blindness in infants, providing that nurses report the discovery of any inflammation in yeards to some practicing physician or to the board of health. The senate adjourned until Monday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—Senator Hamer, in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Gill, called the senate to order Monday afternoon. Few members were in their seats. The joint resolution from the house calling on Illinois members in congress to support the bill now pending there pensioning Gen. John A. McClernand went under the rules. The senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

House. After a five minutes' session Tuesday morning the house adjourned. The only business transacted was the passage of a resolution for the appointment of a mailcarrier by the speaker at a salary of \$3 a day.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—In the house on Wednesday morning the committee on rules made its report. It is provided that no bills shall be introduced after March 25, except by standing committees of the house. Otherwise there are no material changes in rules. The report of the committee was adopted.

A joint resolution providing for the appointment of three members of the house and two members of the senate for the purpose of preparing rules to govern the joint sessions of the two houses was adopted.

A resolution regarding the transfer of the Lincoln monument to the custody of the state, which was adopted in the senate last week, was offered in the house and adopted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—Representative Charles P. Bryan, of DuPage, introduced in the house Thursday the Civic federation's bill providing for the creation of a state board of arbitration to investigate and settle disputes between employers and workmen. Messrs. Jones, of Cook, and McLaughlin also introduced bills looking to the arbitration of labor disputes. Bills were presented to amend the act relating to the protection of game; to regulate the width of wagon and truck tires.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—In the house Friday a bill was introduced which fixes a severe penalty upon any mayor, alderman, judge, legislator, policeman or any other person holding a public office or in any way connected with a public office who shall solicit or receive or use a free pass from any railroad, telegraph, telephone or other corporation. A joint resolution was offered requesting the Illinois congressmen and senators to support a bill now pending in congress to pension Gen. John A. McClernand, of Springfield, Ill. The house adjourned to Monday evening at 5 o'clock.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—In the house Monday resolutions were adopted in sympathy with vice president and Mrs. Stevenson for the death of their daughter, and adjournment was made till 10 o'clock this morning.

WANT A BIG FORTUNE.

Heirs of Holmes Estate Begin Fight for \$400,000,000.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 19.—Mayor Johnson, of this city, has begun active work as attorney for the heirs, scattered all over the country, of the James Holmes estate, which is said to be valued at about \$400,000,000. This is largely in money in the Bank of England. A big meeting of the heirs was held Wednesday at Decatur, Ill., resulting in Mayor Johnson's employment. Holmes was a South Sea island trader and died in 1727. An effort was made sixty years ago by American heirs to obtain possession of the property, but it was abandoned on account of the death of the principals.

Preaches on His Birthday.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Rev. Adam Miller, D. D., one of the oldest ministers in the Methodist Episcopal service, who has been retired and living in Chicago for several years, occupied the pulpit at the First Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning. The event celebrated his 85th birthday.

THE GENOA ISSUE.

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The Diamond Garment Cutter Co., of 189 Ogden Ave. Chicago, will open one of their schools in Genoa in a few days and invite the attention of the ladies of this city to the fact that they established a class here something over a year ago and were successful in getting the representative ladies of the city and adjacent territory interested in the work.

They have gotten out an entirely new work called the "Diamond" (the old one was called the National) Garment Cutter, which embodies new ideas and is meeting with greater favor—if such a thing is possible—than the old system. The number in Elgin is now near the 500 mark and more coming in daily. The company will announce in THE ISSUE the day upon which they will open their class and cordially invite the patrons of their former school to call and see them.

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

Shoe Factory Notes.

4738 pairs of shoes were turned out last week.

B. Goldman was in Chicago Monday.

The factory club dances given every Saturday evening are being well attended.

H. Corning was in Dixon last Sunday.

Miss Haverty was in Chicago Sunday.

Emil Johnson is working in the factory again.

The dynamo being out of order was cause for two hours lay off one day last week.

A few girls wanted at the factory.

—A car load of that old reliable Goldmine Flour just received by F. E. Wells.

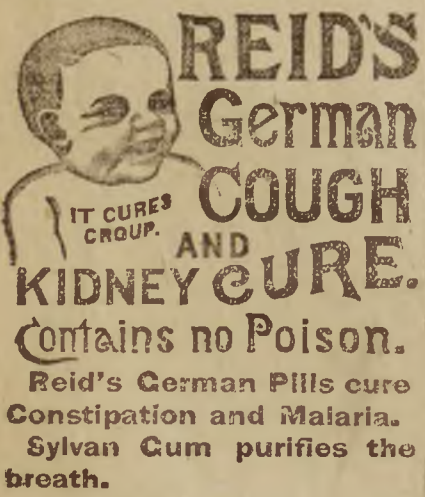
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Something Very Neat.

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.

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Complete shoe repair outfit, including iron lasts and standard, and everything necessary for complete work. 25 articles only \$2.00. See cut. Extra tools, etc., for harness work—33 articles, \$3.00. Either outfit by express or freight, newly boxed, on receipt of price. The one ordering the first set in a place secures the agency and makes large profits. No goods until paid for. Address:
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SCHOOL SHOES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN
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Meet every other Friday night. Mrs. J. E. Stott, V. C. Mrs. John White, Sec.

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

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

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

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

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

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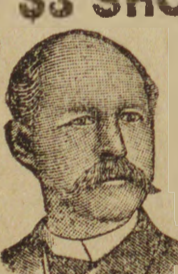
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TRAINS GOING EAST.

| NO. | LEAVE GENOA | ARRIVE CHICAGO |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| No. 2 | 5:08 A. M. | 7:15 A. M. |
| No. 3 | 7:11 A. M. | 9:00 A. M. |
| No. 34 | 8:04 A. M. | 10:35 A. M. |
| No. 25 | 12:04 P. M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| No. 22 | 3:30 P. M. | 5:50 P. M. |
| No. 92, frt. | 1:30 P. M. | |

TRAINS GOING WEST.

| NO. | LEAVE CHICAGO | LEAVE 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 | 4:00 P. M. | 6:12 P. M. |
| No. 1 | 6:20 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.
J. M. HARVEY, Agent.

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

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

| Passenger | 8:54 A. M. |
|---------------|------------|
| Passenger | 5:49 P. M. |
| Stock Freight | 1:58 A. M. |

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

| Freight | 8:54 A. M. |
|-----------|------------|
| Passenger | 2:05 P. M. |
| Passenger | 5:11 P. M. |

W. H. HUGHES, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY
TIME CARD.

PASSENGERS EAST GENOA CHICAGO

| No. | Genoa | Chicago |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| No. 2, Vestibule | 11:20 A. M. | 1:10 P. M. |
| No. 4, Express | 4:12 A. M. | 7:04 A. M. |
| No. 32, Express | 5:19 P. M. | 7:15 P. M. |
| No. 34, Express | 8:41 A. M. | 10:31 A. M. |
| No. 36 Milk Train | 7:35 A. M. | 10:25 A. M. |
| No. 92, Way Freight | 12:15 P. M. | 7:05 P. M. |

PASSENGERS WEST.

| No. | 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. 91, Way Freight | 4:08 P. M. | 9:30 A. M. |

No. 2 stops for Chicago passengers and leaves passengers getting on at or west of Rockford.
No. 32 stops only to take passengers for Chicago, and to leave passengers from Rockford, and beyond.
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 daily through trains from Chicago to Sioux City. No. 31, Chicago to Freeport. No. 32, Waterloo to Chicago, and Nos. 33 and 31 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.
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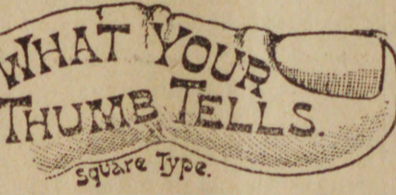


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MERCHANT TAILOR & GENT'S FURNISHER.
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Desirable - UNDERWEAR

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DRESS GOODS
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GROCERIES:
I have been established in business here over a quarter of a 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.

"POINTS OF COMPASS."

Rev. Dr. Talmage Discourses on the Gospel Campaign.

From All Points of the Compass Shall Come the Seekers After Truth, and To All Shall be Sent the Gospel of Christ.

The following discourse was delivered by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in the New York Academy of Music. Its subject: "Points of Compass," is based on the text:

They shall come from the east, and from the west, and from the north, and from the south, and shall sit down.—Luke xiii., 29.

The man who wrote this was at one time a practicing physician; at another time a talented painter; at another time a powerful preacher; at another time a reporter—an inspired reporter. God bless, and help, and inspire all reporters! From their pen drops the health or poison of nations. The name of this reporter was Lucanus; for short he was called Luke; and in my text, although stenography had not been born, he reports verbatim a sermon of Christ, which in our paragraph bowls the round world into the light of the millennium. "They shall come from the east and from the west, and from the north, and from the south, and shall sit down." Nothing more interested me in my recent journey around the world than to see the ship captain about noon, whether on the Pacific, or the Indian, or Bengal, or Mediterranean, or Red sea, looking through a nautical instrument to find just where we were sailing; and it is well to know that though the captain tells you there are thirty-two points of division of the compass card in the mariner's compass, there are only four cardinal points, and my text hails them, the north, the south, the east, the west. So I spread out before us the map of the world to see the extent of the Gospel campaign. The hardest part of the field to be taken is the north, because our Gospel is an emotional Gospel, and the nations of the far north are a cold-blooded race. They dwell amid icebergs and eternal snows and everlasting winter. Greenlanders, Laplanders, Icelanders, Siberians—their vehicle is the sledge drawn by reindeer. Their apparel the thickest furs at all seasons. Their existence is a lifetime battle with the cold. The winter charges upon them with swords of ice, and strikes them with bullets of hail and pounds them with battering-rams of glacier.

But already the huts of the arctic hear the songs of divine worship. Already the snows fall on open New Testaments. Already the warmth of the sun of righteousness begins to be felt through the bodies, and minds, and souls of the hyperboreans. Down from Nova Zembla; down from Spitzbergen seas; down from the land of the midnight sun; down from the palaces of crystal; down over realms of ice, and over dominions of snow, and through hurricanes of sleet, Christ's disciples are coming from the north. The inhabitants of Hudson's bay are gathering to the cross. The church missionary society in those far climes has been gradually successful in establishing twenty-four gospel stations, and over twelve thousand natives have believed and been baptized. The Moravians have kindled the light of the gospel all up and down Labrador. The Danish mission has gathered disciples from among the shivering inhabitants of Greenland. William Duncanson preaches the gospel up in the chill latitudes of Columbia, delivering one sermon nine times in the same day to as many different tribes who listen, and then go forth to build schoolhouses and churches. Alaska, called at its annexation William H. Seward's folly, turns out to be William H. Seward's triumph, and it is hearing the voice of God through the American missionaries, men and women as defiant of Arctic hardships as the old Scottish chief who, when camping out in a winter's night, knocked from under his son's head a pillow of snow, saying that such indulgence in luxury would weaken and disgrace the clan. The Jeanette went down in latitude seventy-seven, while De Long and his freezing and dying men stood watching it from the crumbling and crackling polar pack; but the old ship of the Gospel sails as unhurt in latitude seventy-seven as in our own forty degrees, and the one-starred flag floats above the top-gallants in Baffin's Bay, and Hudson's strait and Melville sound. The heroism of polar expedition, which has made the names of Sebastian Cabot, and Scoresby, and Schwatka, and Henry Hudson immortal, is to be eclipsed by the prowess of the men and women who, amid the frosts of the highest latitudes are this moment taking the upper shores of Europe, Asia and America for God. Scientists have never been able to agree as to what is the aurora borealis, or northern lights. I can tell them. It is the banner of victory for Christ spread out in the northern night heavens. Partially fulfilled already the prophecy of my text, to be completely fulfilled in the near future: "They shall come from the north."

But my text takes in the opposite point of the compass. The far south has through high temperature temptations to lethargy, and indolence, and hot blood, which tend toward multifarious evil. We have

through my text got the north, in notwithstanding its frosts, and the same text brings in the south, notwithstanding its torridity. The fields of cactus, the orange groves, and the thickets of magnolia are to be surrendered to the Lord Almighty. The south! That means Mexico, and all the regions that William H. Prescott and Lord Kingsborough made familiar in literature; Mexico in strange dialect of the Aztecs; Mexico conquered by Hernan Cortez, to be more gloriously conquered, Mexico with its capital more than seven thousand feet above the sea level, looking down upon the entrancement of lake, and valley, and plain; Mexico, the home of nations yet to be born—all for Christ. The south! That means Africa, which David Livingstone consecrated to God when he died on his knees in his tent of exploration. Already about seven hundred and fifty thousand converts to Christianity in Africa. The south! That means all the islands strewn by the Omnipotent hand through tropical seas. Malayan Polynesia, Melanesia, Micronesia and other islands more numerous than you can imagine unless you have voyaged around the world. The south! That means Java for God; Sumatra for God; Borneo for God; Siam for God.

The south! That means the torrid zone, with all its bloom, and all its fruitage, and all its exuberance; the redolence of illimitable gardens; the music of boundless groves; the lands, the seas, that night by night look up to the southern cross, which in stars transfigures the midnight Heaven as you look up at it all the way from the Sandwich islands to Australia. "They shall come from the south."

But I must not forget that my text takes in another cardinal point of the compass. It takes in the east. I have to report that in a journey around the world there is nothing so much impresses one as the fact that the missionaries divinely blessed are taking the world for God. The horrible war between Japan and China will leave the last wall of opposition flat in the dust. War is barbarism always and everywhere. We hold up our hands in amazement at the massacre at Port Arthur, as though Christian nations could never go into such diabolism. We forget Fort Pillow! We forget the fact that during our war both north and south rejoiced when there were ten thousand more wounded and slain on the opposite side. War, whether in China or the United States, is hell let loose. But one good result will come from the Japanese-Chinese conflict. Those regions will be more open to civilization and Christianity than ever before. When Missionary Carey put before an assembly of ministers at Northampton, England, his project for the evangelization of India, they laughed him out of the house. From Calcutta, and on the east of India, to Bombay, on the west, there is not a neighborhood but directly or indirectly feels the Gospel power. The juggernaut, which did its awful work for centuries, a few weeks ago was brought out from the place where it has for years been kept under shed as a curiosity, and there was no one reverentially to greet it. About three million Christian souls in India are the advance guard that will lead on the two hundred and fifty millions. The Christians of Amoy, and Pekin, and Canton are the advance guard that will lead the three hundred and forty millions of China. "They shall come from the east." The last mosque of Mohammedanism will be turned into a Christian church. The last Buddhist temple will become a fortress of light. The last idol of Hindooism will be pitched into the fire. The Christ who came from the east will yet bring all the east back with Him. Of course there are high obstacles to be overcome, and great ordeals may be passed through before that consummation—as witness the Armenians under the butchery of the Turks. May that throne on the banks of the Bosphorus soon crumble! The time has already come when the United States government, and Great Britain, and Germany ought to intone the indignation of all civilized nations. While it is not requisite that arms be sent there to avenge the wholesale massacre of Armenians, it is requisite that by cable under the seas and by protest that shall thrill the wires from Washington, and London, and Berlin, to Constantinople, the nations anathematize the diabolism for which the sultan of Turkey is responsible. Mohammedanism is a curse, whether in Turkey or New York! "They shall come from the east!" And they will come at the call of the loveliest, and grandest, and best men and women of all time. I mean the missionaries. Dissolute Americans and Englishmen who have gone to Calcutta and Bombay and Canton to make their fortunes defame the missionaries because the holy lives and the pure households of those missionaries are a constant rebuke to the American and English libertines stopping there, but the men and women of God there stationed go on gloriously with their work; people just as good and self-denying as Missionary Moffatt, who, when asked to write in an album, wrote these words:

My album is in savage breasts
Where passion reigns and darkness rests,
Without one ray of light,
To write the name of Jesus there;
To paint the words both bright and fair;
And see the pagan bow in prayer,
Is all my soul's delight.

In all those regions are men and women with the consecration of Melville B. Cox, who, embarking for the missionary work in Africa, said to a fellow-student: "If I die in Africa, come and write my epitaph." "What shall I write for your epitaph?" said the student. "Write," said he, "these words: Let a thousand fall before Africa be given."

There is another point of the compass that my text includes: "They shall come from the west." That means America redeemed. Everything between Atlantic and Pacific oceans to be brought within the circle of holiness and rapture. Will it be done by worldly reform, or evangelism? Will it be law, or Gospel? I am glad that a wave of reform has swept across this land, and all the cities are feeling the advantage of the mighty movement. Let the good work go on until the last municipal evil is extirpated. About fifteen years ago the distinguished editor of a New York daily newspaper said to me in his editorial room: "You ministers talk about evils of which you know nothing. Why don't you go with the officers of the law and explore for yourself, so that when you preach against sin you can speak from what you have seen with your own eyes?" I said: "I will." And in company with a commissioner of police and a captain of police, and two elders of my church, I explored the dens and hiding places of all styles of crime in New York and preached a series of sermons warning young men, and setting forth the work that must be done lest the judgments of God overwhelm this city with more awful submergents than the volcanic deluge that buried Herculaneum and Pompeii. I received as nearly as I can remember several hundred columns of newspaper abuse for undertaking that exploration. Editorials of denunciation, double-leaded, and with captions of great primer type, entitled "The Fall of Talmage," or "Talmage Makes the Mistake of His Life," or Down with Talmage," but I still live and am in full sympathy with all movements for municipal purification. But a movement which ends with crime exposed and law executed stops half way. Nay, it stops long before it gets half way. The law never yet saved anybody; never yet changed anybody. Break up all the houses of iniquity in this city, and you only send the occupants to other cities. Break down all the policemen in New York, and while it changes their worldly fortunes, it does not change their heart of life. The work is not so difficult as many suppose. You say: "There are the foreign populations." Yes; but many of them are Hollanders, and they were brought up to love and worship God, and it will take but little to persuade the Hollanders to adopt the religion of their forefathers. Then there are among these foreigners so many of the Scotch. They or their ancestors heard Thomas Chalmers' thunder, and Robert McCheyne pray. The breath of God so often swept through the heather of the Highlands, and the voice of God has so often sounded through the Trossachs, and they all know how to sing Dundee; so that they will not have long to be invited to accept the God of John Knox and Bothwell.

Then there are among these foreigners so many of the English. They inherited the same language as we inherited—the English in which Shakespeare dramatized, and Milton chimed his cantos, and Henry Melville gossiped, and Oliver Cromwell prorogued parliament, and Wellington commanded his eager hosts. Among these foreigners are the Swiss, and they were reared in a cradle under the shadow of the Alps, that the cathedral of the Almighty in which all the elements, snow, and hail, and tempest, and hurricane worship. Among these foreigners are a vast host of Germans, and they feel centuries afterward the power of that unparaled spirit who shook the earth when he trod it, and the heavens when he prayed—Martin Luther! From all nations our foreign populations have come, and they are homesick, far away from the place of their childhood, and the graves of their ancestors, and our glorious religion presented to them aright will meet their needs, and fill their souls, and kindle their enthusiasms. They shall come from amid the wheat sheaves of Dakota, and from the ore beds of Wyoming, and from the silver mines of Nevada, and from the golden gulches of Colorado, and from the banks of the Platte, and the Oregon, and the Sacramento, and the Columbia. "They shall come from the west!"

Frederick the Great, notwithstanding the mighty dominion over which he reigned, was so depressed at times he could not speak without crying, and carried a small bottle of quick poison with which to end his misery when he could stand it no longer. But I give you this small vial of Gospel anodyne, one drop of which, not hurting either body or soul, ought to soothe all unrest, and put your pulses into an eternal calm. "They shall come from the east, and from the west, and from north, and the south, and shall sit down."

—Let us serve God in the sunshine, while He makes the sun shine. We shall then serve Him all the better in the dark when He sends the darkness. The darkness is sure to come. Only let our light be God's light, and our darkness God's darkness, and we shall be safe at home when the great night comes.—F. W. Faber.

BULLETS FOR MOBS.

Soldiers Fire Upon Rioters at Brooklyn.

It Is Not Known Whether or No Anyone Was Hurt—The Troops Unable to Suppress Lawlessness—Much Disorder Prevails.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 22.—Violence and bloodshed marked the eighth day of the electric street railway operatives' strike. Three militiamen are in hospitals with broken heads, two having suffered at the hands of riotous men or women, while the other was the victim of his own carelessness, having fallen from a roof. A score or more of policemen are suffering from bullet wounds or contusions of the head and body, disabling them for the time being.

To what extent the strikers have suffered cannot be conjectured. If they escaped punishment it was not the fault of the militiamen, who, in accordance with orders, fired as directly at their assailants as a dense fog, which completely hid objects at 30 yards' distance, would permit. The strike is not ended and order is not restored.

Seven thousand national guardsmen and 1,500 or 1,000 policemen have not been strong enough to make the resumption of the street-railway traffic in Brooklyn practicable. In fact, the gain over last Saturday is scarcely perceptible. The calling out of the first brigade, composed of New York city regiments, has seemed rather to add to the tension than to bring a solution of the difficulties. The task of restoring peace and order along nearly 200 miles of street car line is a vast one. The new levy numbered not far from 4,000 men. They were moved across the great bridge early in the day. The various companies went by elevated trains whenever it was possible to the points to which they had been ordered. Generally speaking, the greetings they met with on the streets were far from friendly. Boys gazed and men jeered them as they passed through the sections inhabited by laboring people.

A car started from the Ridgewood station of the Brooklyn Heights company a little after 5 o'clock and was assailed with volleys of stones and bricks from windows and vacant lots before it had proceeded far on its way downtown. A private soldier was struck in the head with a stone and disabled.

The officer in command ordered his men to shoot, and two volleys were fired in the direction of the rioters, who, however, were hidden by the dense fog. About 250 bullets were sent in search of victims, but how many of them found human targets cannot at present be determined. The militiamen's orders were if they shot it would be to kill.

Policemen also did some shooting at this point, with what effect is as uncertain as in the case of the militiamen. It is ascertained by the militia officers that they only ordered the volley when the violence of the mob made it necessary to do so.

On the same line a car started out an hour later and was beset by rioters at Gates and Stuyvesant avenues. The police escorting it essayed to drive off the rioters, and while doing so were fired upon from a house. Two policemen were wounded, one in the arm and the other in the hand. A detail of police entered the house and arrested Kate Carney, who was caught in the act of hurling missiles from the window.

The Halsey street line also was the scene of several lively encounters. In one of them Private Ennis of the Seventh regiment was knocked senseless by a stone thrown by a rioter. Several shots were fired into the crowd and rumor has it that four men were seen to fall. If that is the case the wounded were carried away by their friends. At the Halsey street depot a car was pelted with stones and sticks. The windows were broken and the woodwork smashed. The two police guards fired their pistols into the crowd, which dispersed. Whether or not anyone was struck is not known.

Police Officers Collins and Deegan were accidentally shot, supposed by Seventh regiment men, at Gates and Stuyvesant avenues, Monday evening. Their wounds are not serious. Elmer P. Vandyke, of New York, a member of the Twelfth regiment, fell from the roof of an armory Monday evening and sustained a compound fracture of the skull. Policemen Shackleton, Collison and Burke were seriously injured by stones thrown from the roofs of houses Monday evening. Shackleton's skull was fractured.

President Lewis, of the Brooklyn Heights company, said late Monday afternoon, that about 145 cars were running on his line. The total number of cars usually operated by President Lewis' system is 1,140. President Norton, of the Atlantic avenue system, stated that he had operated 63 cars. In all about 230 cars were moved in the city of Brooklyn Monday. The number in operation before the strike was 1,000.

Killed During a Gale.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Joseph Huntal, a laborer at Henry Peters' factory at No. 740 West Fifteenth street, was killed Monday. He was loading a wagon with lumber at the Wisconsin Central tracks, between Ashland avenue and Paulina street. He was caught by the wind and hurled violently to the ground, breaking his neck and killing him almost instantly.

THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

M. Francois Felix Faure Chosen, Vice-Casimir-Perier Resigned—The Republic's Crisis.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 19.—M. Francois Felix Faure was chosen president of France by the national assembly on the second ballot.

The result of the second ballot was between the two leading candidates as follows: M. Felix Faure.....435
M. Henri Brisson.....333
Socialist deputies made violent protests when the result was announced.

There were only three candidates for the presidency whose chances of election were seriously discussed, namely: M. Waldeck-Rousseau, M. Henri Brisson and M. Felix Faure. There was no choice on the first ballot for president taken in the national assembly, and before the second ballot was ordered M. Waldeck-Rousseau withdrew in favor of M. Felix Faure.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Casimir-Perier has resigned the office of president of France. He announced his resignation Tuesday evening at a specially summoned meeting of the cabinet, having previously informed M. Challeme-Lacour, the president of the senate, of his inability to solve the problem presented by the resignation of Premier Dupuy.

The news of the president's resignation spread like wildfire throughout Paris, and was received everywhere with consternation amounting almost to paralysis. In the newspaper offices the first report was considered absurd, but was soon confirmed. Almost simultaneously crowds began gathering in front of the newspaper offices and in the public places, inquiring for further particulars and discussing the situation.

M. Casimir-Perier has submitted to the ministry a sketch of his message to be read to the chambers to-day. He refers to the patriotic spirit in which he assumed the post of honor and danger to which he was called without having sought it, and says:

"I had the single-minded wish to be, not a man of party, but a man of all France: to defend order, seeking inspiration from the example of the lamented Carnot. But to my deep sorrow I found that I pleased no party. I was attacked on every side. The attacks varied in form, but all showed a personal ill will."

The question which led to the resignation of the ministry and finally to that of President Casimir-Perier is a wide one. It is really a question of whether the chamber of deputies is superior to the courts of France and whether the chamber is able to set aside the constitution at will. In 1833 the government made a contract with the Orleans and Midi railways, under the terms of which, in return for certain facilities for the transportation of war material, the government guaranteed the interest on the bonds of the railways. The government held that the guaranty expired in 1914, but the directors of the companies took a different view and construed the agreement to mean that the government guaranteed the interest in perpetuity. Suits were brought in the courts to settle the question. In June last Mr. Barthou ordered the directors to endorse their bonds to the effect that the guaranty expired in 1914. The directors refused to do so and the case was then taken to the council of state, which, in such matters, is the final court of appeal. The council on Wednesday last decided that the guaranty was perpetual. This decision, which a majority in the chamber of deputies Monday claimed the right to reverse, was a complete negation of the contention of the cabinet.

There have been five presidents of the third French republic: M. Thiers, elected August 13, 1871; resigned May 24, 1873; died September 3, 1877. Marshal MacMahon, elected May 24, 1873; resigned January 30, 1879; died October 17, 1893. Jules Grevy, elected January 30, 1879; reelected December 28, 1885; resigned December 2, 1887; died September 9, 1890. M. Carnot, elected December 3, 1887; assassinated at Lyons June 24, 1894. M. Casimir-Perier, elected June 27, 1894; resigned January 15, 1895.

M. Francois Felix Faure, member of the chamber of deputies for Seine-Inférieure, who has been elected president of the republic of France, to succeed M. Casimir-Perier, was born in Paris January 30, 1841. He was under secretary of state for the colonies in the ministries of Gambetta, Ferry, Brisson and Tirard, and was one of the vice-presidents of the chamber of deputies preceding the present one. He has been a republican deputy for about fourteen years and has served on several of the most important committees of the chamber. M. Faure has made a legislative specialty of business questions, particularly those concerning the French merchant marine and foreign commerce. He served in the Franco-Prussian war as chief of a battalion of the Garde Mobile, and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor on May 31, 1871.

THE CASE REOPENED.

Judge Ricks Given a Chance to Appear Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The judiciary committee of the house held a long session Friday over the Ricks case. Representative Bailey, of Texas, presented the majority report, drawn by himself, and Representative Broderick the minority report. The friends of Judge Ricks endeavored to reverse the decision of the previous meeting.

Finally the committee decided by a vote of 7 to 5 to reopen the case by extending an invitation to Judge Ricks to appear before it, if he so desired, with his witnesses, and to give a like invitation to the other side.

Representative Bailey's report was discussed at length and several amendments offered and voted upon.

THE BUTTE DISASTER.

Scores Are Mowed Down by a Dynamite Explosion.

Fifty-Three Lives Are Known to Have Been Thus Lost—Many Others Are Missing—Details of the Horrible Affair.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 19.—Hour after hour the disaster of Tuesday has been putting on more distressing proportions, and it looks now as if the real weight and extent of the terrible calamity would never be known. The list of known dead has swelled to fifty-three, and there are at least four in the hospitals who cannot recover.

Others are also believed to be fatally injured. To the list of missing the name of Charles Hoffbauer has been added. A few hours before the explosion he purchased a pair of shoes, and on his way home he evidently stopped at the fire. One shoe, badly torn, of the new ones he had under his arm has been found a quarter of a mile from the scene of the catastrophe, but not a fragment of Hoffbauer has been discovered. He was about twenty-eight years of age and unmarried.

Included in the list of dead are the four missing firemen—Dave Moses, Sam Ash, P. J. Norling and Ed Sloan—but not Hoffbauer nor any other of the missing. In the minds of those who visited the scene after the explosion there is no doubt that many were blown to atoms and never will be heard of.

Terrific Devastation.

When the smoke had cleared away the terrified survivors were sickened at the sight of the ground for a block around the scene of the explosion strewn with the quivering and dismembered flesh of men and horses, pinned down by fragments of the fire engines and burning brands from the demolished warehouse.

Upon the site of the warehouse there was a ghastly hole filled with debris, blazing in hundreds of places, with here and there the fragment of an unfortunate fireman.

The noise of the explosion broke all the glass in the city and caused the houses to rock so violently that the residents were stricken with fear. They did not know from what quarter the disaster had come, and as the explosion had almost destroyed the burning warehouse there was little to mark the scene of terrible destruction.

Second and Third Explosions.

After the first explosion hundreds of people hastened to the scene, and this accounts for the great loss of life. While they were endeavoring to render assistance to the injured the second explosion occurred, mowing down the crowds of men, women and children as with a sickle of death. The survivors were hastening from the scene when a third explosion occurred, adding to the list of victims, as many of the terror-stricken people, fleeing from the scene of destruction, were mowed down by the flying debris.

Three Firemen Survive.

Only three firemen present at the scene of the fire escaped being killed. Chief Cameron was blown to atoms, and the only thing found of him was his belt attached to a charred portion of his body. The firemen who escaped were Dave Moses, Dave McGee and J. H. Flannery.

Awful Force of Explosion.

From all that can be learned the total amount of explosives that went up in the three explosions was nearly thirty tons—enough to wipe out the state of Rhode Island. There were twenty tons of giant powder alone that went up in one blast.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

Senators Pugh and Sherman Each Introduce a Currency Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Pugh (dem., Ala.) introduced a bill Thursday to meet deficiencies in the revenue in the treasury of the United States, by an immediate issue of \$100,000,000 of legal tender notes; to regulate the redemption of treasury and coin notes of the United States; to restore silver to coinage; to amend the national banking and currency laws, and for other purposes.

The bill was read and referred to the finance committee. Soon afterwards Senator Sherman (rep., O.) introduced an other bill "To provide for a temporary deficiency of revenue." It authorizes the issue from time to time of 3 per cent. bonds to provide for the redemption of United States treasury notes and to pay current expenditures; also to issue 3 per cent. certificates to be sold at public depositories and post offices; and also allowing the national bank circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited therefor. This bill was also read and referred to the finance committee.

A Tennessean Takes His Brother's Life in Self-Defense.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18.—I. N. Williamson shot and killed his brother William near Fayetteville Wednesday. The brothers have been on bad terms for some time and William Williamson returned from Alabama a few days ago with the avowed intention of killing his brother. He called at the home of the latter and induced him to come out of the house. He attempted to draw a pistol, but the weapon caught in his pocket, and before he could draw his revolver his brother sent a bullet through his heart. The perpetrator of the deed gave himself up.

\$300 FOR A NAME.

This is the sum we hear the Salzer Seed Co. offer for a suitable name for their wonderful new oats. The United States department of agriculture says Salzer's oats is the best of 300 varieties tested. A great many farmers report a test yield of 200 bushels per acre last year, and are sure this can be grown and even more during 1895. Another farmer writes us he cropped 112 bushels of Salzer's Marvel Spring wheat on two and one-half acres. At such yield wheat pays at 30c per bu. One thing we know and that is that Salzer is the largest Farm Seed grower in the world and sells potatoes at \$2.50 per barrel. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., you get free his mammoth catalogue and a package of above \$300 PRIZE OATS. [K]

INSCRIBIBLE OLD GENT.—"Waiter, this plate is quite cold." Waiter—"Yes, sir, but the chop is 'ot, sir, which I think you'll find it'll warm up the plate nicely, sir."—Tit-Bits.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

MORNER.—"You are at the foot of the spelling class again, are you?" Boy—"Yes m." "How did that happen?" "I got too many z's in scissors."—Good News.

Fastest Time Ever Made from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla.

The Monon Route (L. N. A. & C. R. Y.) has placed in effect the fastest schedule ever made between Chicago and Jacksonville, Fla. Train leaves Chicago at 3:32 p. m., arriving at Jacksonville, Fla., at 9:55 a. m. the second morning, making direct connection at that point with the morning departures of all diverging lines, and arrives at Interior and Southern Florida Points by Daylight, St. Augustine and Palatka before noon; Ocala, Orlando, Sanford, Winter Park, Bartow and Tampa early in the afternoon; Titusville and Rockledge before supper, and Lake Worth before bedtime. The trains are vestibuled, Pintsch lighted and steam heated, with the finest Dining and Sleeping Car Service in the world.

For further information regarding Rates, Pamphlets and Through Sleeping Car Tickets, address FRANK J. REED, G. P. A., Chicago.

Mrs. STIMP.—"Why, you are home quite early for a change." Mr. STIMP.—"Yes, my throat's swollen so I can't swallow anything."—Puck.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The project of the Nicaragua Canal has been debated in the U. S. Senate very vigorously. One thing should be remembered about that climate, it is death to almost every foreigner who goes there, and laborers especially succumb. It is said that the Panama Railroad cost a life for every tie. What an idea of pains and aches in this sentence. It is mostly due to carelessness. Every laborer provided with St. Jacobs Oil would be armed against those troubles. Men's muscles there are cramped with rheumatic pain and they ache all over. That's just the condition where this sovereign remedy can do its best work. The fearful malady is very much like the break-bone fever in certain parts of America.

"How's your infant son?" "First rate—just like a student." "How so?" "Sleeps in the daytime, kicks up a row at night."—Fliegende Blatter.

LIKE OIL UPON Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

MERCHANT.—"Clerk, why do you leave that yardstick lying in the sun? Didn't you learn in school that heat expands bodies?"—Fliegende Blatter.

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

He who is careful to speak a word in season should be just as careful to speak a seasoned word.—Young Men's Era.

THE MARKETS.

| NEW YORK, Jan. 22 | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| LIVE STOCK—Cattle..... | \$1 00 @ 5 15 |
| Sheep..... | 3 00 @ 3 30 |
| Hogs..... | 4 25 @ 4 50 |
| FLOUR—Minnesota Patents..... | 3 05 @ 3 80 |
| City Mills Patents..... | 4 00 @ 4 15 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | 70 1/2 @ 80 1/2 |
| No. 1 Northern..... | 71 1/2 @ 71 1/2 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | 51 @ 51 1/2 |
| May..... | 50 1/2 @ 51 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 34 @ 34 1/2 |
| RYE..... | 55 @ 56 1/2 |
| PORK—Mess. New..... | 12 75 @ 13 00 |
| LARD—Western..... | 7 00 @ 7 02 |
| BUTTER—West'n Creamery..... | 15 @ 25 |
| Western Dairy..... | 10 @ 10 |
| CHICAGO. | |
| CATTLE—Shipping Steers..... | 13 35 @ 5 60 |
| Stockers and Feeders..... | 2 20 @ 3 60 |
| Butchers' Steers..... | 3 00 @ 3 00 |
| Texas Steers..... | 2 75 @ 4 00 |
| HOGS..... | 3 75 @ 4 50 |
| SHEEP..... | 1 50 @ 3 85 |
| BUTTER—Creamery..... | 12 @ 23 |
| Dairy..... | 9 @ 20 |
| EGGS—Fresh..... | 17 @ 18 1/2 |
| BROOM CORN (per ton)..... | 80 00 @ 20 00 |
| POTATOES (per bu)..... | 45 @ 55 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 11 00 @ 11 25 |
| LARD—Steam..... | 6 55 @ 6 57 1/2 |
| FLOUR—Spring Patents..... | 3 20 @ 3 30 |
| Spring Straights..... | 2 20 @ 2 80 |
| Winter Patents..... | 2 50 @ 2 75 |
| Winter Straights..... | 2 35 @ 2 90 |
| GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2..... | 53 @ 54 |
| Corn No. 2..... | 48 1/2 @ 49 1/2 |
| Oats, No. 2..... | 28 1/2 @ 29 1/2 |
| Rye..... | 50 @ 60 1/2 |
| Barley, No. 2..... | 54 1/2 @ 55 |
| LUMBER—Common Boards..... | 13 40 @ 13 50 |
| Fencing..... | 12 00 @ 15 00 |
| Lath, Dry..... | 2 20 @ 2 25 |
| Shingles..... | 1 30 @ 2 75 |
| MILWAUKEE | |
| GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring..... | 55 1/2 @ 55 1/2 |
| Corn, No. 3..... | 45 @ 48 1/2 |
| Oats, No. 2 White..... | 31 1/2 @ 31 1/2 |
| Rye, No. 1..... | 51 1/2 @ 51 1/2 |
| Barley, No. 2..... | 53 1/2 @ 53 1/2 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 11 15 @ 11 25 |
| LARD—Steam..... | 6 65 @ 6 70 |
| ST. LOUIS | |
| CATTLE—Texas Steers..... | 32 75 @ 4 00 |
| Natural Steers..... | 4 25 @ 5 50 |
| HOGS..... | 4 25 @ 4 50 |
| SHEEP..... | 2 75 @ 3 00 |
| OMAHA | |
| CATTLE..... | 3 00 @ 3 75 |
| HOGS—Light and Mixed..... | 4 10 @ 4 25 |
| Heavy..... | 4 10 @ 4 25 |
| SHEEP..... | 2 25 @ 3 00 |

As the train drew up at a country station on the South Eastern railway, a pleasant-looking gentleman stepped out on the platform, and inhaling the fresh air enthusiastically observed to the guard: "Isn't this invigorating?" "No, sir; it's 'Caterham,'" replied the guard.—Wonder.

That Old Reaper.
Father Time, who "reaps the bearded grain at a breath, and the flowers that grow between," spares for a green and hale old age those who counteract the infirmities incident to increasing years with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For rheumatism, lumbago, poverty of the blood, dyspepsia, neuralgia and torpidity of the liver, use the great tonic and health preserver methodically.

COLLEGE TRUSTEE.—"Say, we are in bad luck. Only twenty-five new students coming in at the next term." Head of the College Faculty—"Never mind! I'll send the football team and two gloe clubs out on the road ahead of the other colleges this year."—Chicago Record.

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"TELL us," cried the group of maidens, "how to remain always young and attractive." "That is easy," replied the sage, "without even raising his eyes from his book. 'Get a fortune and stay single.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

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Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DESPERADO (from Colorado)—"Your money or your life?" Traveler—"Here, take this purse of gold!" Desperado (with feeling)—"Keep it, stranger. I'm a thief, but I ain't no goldbug."—Harlem Life.

Mrs. SCRAPLEIGH (angrily)—"Just look at the money you lose every Saturday night playing poker!" Mr. Scapleigh (calmly)—"Yes; and just look at the money you lose every Monday morning buying 'bargains.'"—Puck.

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

McVicker's Theater, Chicago. "Shore Acres," originally produced in Chicago by its author, James A. Herne, is booked for a four weeks' run, commencing January 27. Seats by mail.

Other remedies may
ST. JACOBS OIL
Will cure Sprains, Bruises, and a Backache

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SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS FREE. WRITE ... F. W. BIRD & SON, SOLE MAKERS East Walpole, MASS. LOOK FOR THE LITTLE GIRL On All Genuine "NEPONSET."

For Roofs, Sides and Walls, for Houses, Barns, Greenhouses, Haystacks, Wagon Covers, etc. They cost very much less than shingles and wear for years. They are absolutely Waterproof, Frost-proof, Snow-proof and Vermin-proof. Walls and Tin Caps with each roll of Red Hope Roofing.

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What Women Know

About Rubbing, Scouring, Cleaning, Scrubbing,

is no doubt great; but what they all should know, is that the time of it, the tire of it, and the cost of it, can all be greatly reduced by

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SYCAMORE, Ill., Dec. 3, 1894

Board met at the court house, in Sycamore, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and was called to order by James Byers, chairman. Roll was called and the following members found present: Messrs. Clapsaddle, Dodge, Glidden, Gormly, Howard, Harper, Holland, Jackman, King, Meyer, McCleery, McClellan, Sivwright, VanOhlen, Wesson, Woods, Winne, Whittemore and Wyman.

The following bonds were presented to the Board: A. S. Kinsloe, county clerk; L. M. Gross, county superintendent; A. L. Wells, as county treasurer, and also as county collector for 1894.

On motion of Mr. Meyer, the bonds named above were referred to the committee on fees and salaries, who made the following report: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee to whom was referred the bonds of A. L. Wells, as Treasurer; Lewis M. Gross, as county superintendent of schools; A. L. Wells, county collector for 1894; and Albert S. Kinsloe, county clerk; beg leave to submit the following report:

That we have examined the bonds filed by the officers named; that we deem the sureties on each sufficient and recommend that they be approved by the Board. Respectfully submitted, James McCleery, chairman, James D. Gormly, James Harper.

On motion of Mr. Whittemore, the report was adopted and bonds approved.

On motion of Mr. Meyer, A. S. Kinsloe was appointed county agent during his term as county clerk, at a salary of seventy-five dollars a year.

Board adjourned, on motion of Mr. Wesson, until 9 o'clock a. m., Dec. 4.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Board met at 9 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by chairman Byers. Roll called and all members found present except Branch, Pierce, and Fisk. Minutes of proceeding of Dec. 3 read and approved. All bills filed were then presented and referred to the proper committees. On motion of Mr. Clapsaddle the expense bills of the several towns for expense of November 1894, election were referred to the committee on elections.

Dwight Crosssett, superintendent of the poor farm, presented and read his report of inmates at county house, also the following report:

Statement of receipts and expenditures on account of DeKalb County Poor Farm from September 10 to December 3, 1894.

DEBIT.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Includes entries for Sept 10 to balance, Oct 15 County treasurer, Nov 9 J Meyers, etc.

CREDIT.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Includes entries for Oct 6 Horan & Henaughan, Dr Carter, Sabina Joslyn, etc.

RECAPITULATION.

Summary table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Includes Dec 12 Balance, Received from county treasurer, etc.

CREDIT.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Paid overseer, hen house, repairs on house and cistern, etc.

All of which is respectfully submitted. DWIGHT CROSSSETT, Supt.

On motion of Mr. Wesson the report was referred to the committee on poor farm.

The following report was presented by Mr. Gormley: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee on elections beg leave to submit the following report: We have examined the election expense bills for the November election, 1894, and find the amounts claimed in each town as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Town and Amount. Lists towns like Paw Paw, Shabbona, Milan, etc. with their respective election expenses.

The above amounts include services of the board of registry, pay of judges and clerks of election, rents, services of supervisors in posting notices, mileage and per diem of persons making returns, and such incidental expenses as may have accrued in the several precincts. We recommend the payments of the above amounts and that the clerk be instructed to draw an order in favor of the several towns for the amount so found due. Respectfully submitted, James Gormley, chairman, James Harper, H. C. Whittemore.

Report adopted on motion of Mr. Howard.

Board adjourned on motion of Mr. Wyman until 1 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. All members found present except Branch and Pierce. Adjourned at 5 o'clock p. m. on motion of Mr. Clapsaddle, until 9 o'clock a. m. Dec. 5th.

WEDNESDAY, DEC 5.

Board met at 9 o'clock a. m. and called to order by Chairman Byers. Roll called and all members found present except Branch and Pierce. Minutes of proceeding of Dec. 4 read and approved. Mr. Glidden presented the following report:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee on education beg leave to submit the following report: That we have examined the per diem account of the county superintendent of schools, L. M. Gross, and find there is due from the state the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars (\$330) and we recommend that this board audit said account. We also find there is due the said L. M. Gross, as office rent for stationery and incidental expenses the sum of two hundred and seventeen dollars and ninety-three cents (\$217.93) and after examining vouchers we recommend the payment of the same and request that the clerk be instructed to draw an order on the treasury for the payment of said amounts. Respectfully submitted, V. A. Glidden, chairman, B. F. Wyman, A. W. Howard.

Report adopted on motion of Mr. Holland.

The following report was presented by Whittemore: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee on finance beg leave to submit the following report: We have examined the books and vouchers in county treasurer's office and find as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Cash on hand Sept 1894, By vouchers paid Sept, Oct, Nov, Paid treasurer fees, Balance on hand.

The balance of \$1940.50 has been turned over to the incoming treasurer, his receipt therefor being on file. We recommend that the treasurer be authorized to borrow, not exceeding \$3000, in such sums as may be required to meet orders drawn. Your committee take pleasure in expressing our appreciation of the uniform courtesy shown your committee by the retiring treasurer, Mr. John T. Becker, as well as for the fidelity and accuracy with which he has discharged the duties of office during the last four years. Respectfully submitted, H. C. Whittemore, chairman, S. D. Wesson, Wm VanOhlen.

On motion of Mr. Wyman report was accepted and committee instructed to destroy the vouchers in county treasurer's office.

Board adjourned on motion of Mr. Sivwright until one o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON.

Board met pursuant to adjournment called to order by chairman and members found present as in the forenoon. The Board during during a recess taken for that purpose visited the jail in a body and at 4:30 p. m. adjourned on motion of Mr. Holland until nine o'clock a. m. Dec. 6th.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6TH.

Board was called to order at nine o'clock a. m. by Chairman Byers, roll called all members found present except Branch and Pierce. Minutes of proceedings of Dec. 5th read and approved. On motion of Mr. Winnie adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON.

Called to order at one o'clock by Chairman. Members present same as in the forenoon.

Mr. Sivwright presented the following report: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee on Canada thistles beg leave to submit the following report: That we have examined the reports of the various commissioners of Canada thistles and would recommend a more thorough war of extermination until this pest is thoroughly eradicated and recommend summer following as the surest means to destroy them. Respectfully submitted, James Sivwright, chairman, S. D. Wesson, Wm. VanOhlen.

Report adopted on motion of Mr. Clapsaddle.

At five o'clock p. m. Board adjourned until nine o'clock Dec. 7th on motion of Mr. Whittemore.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7TH.

Board met at nine o'clock a. m. called to order by Chairman Byers. All members found present except Pierce and Branch. Minutes of the proceedings of Dec. 6th, read and approved, Mr. Wyman presented the following report:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee on public buildings and grounds beg leave to submit the following report: We have examined the water closets in the county jail and find them in a condition requiring immediate attention and recommend that the committee be instructed to at once remedy the matter by having placed therein at least two, or more if necessary, water closets, with proper sewer connections, etc. Upon examination of the record vaults, we find it necessary for the proper preservation of the record books, that there should be more warmth in the vaults and recommend that the county agent be authorized to have a hard coal stove placed in each of the vaults for the purpose of properly warming the same. Respectfully submitted, B. F. Wyman, chairman, James Sivwright, A. W. Fisk.

On motion of Mr. Sivwright report was adopted.

Adjourned on motion of Mr. Winnie until one o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON.

Board was called to order at one o'clock by the chairman, members present same as in the forenoon.

Mr. Winnie presented the following report: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee on poor farm beg leave to submit the following report: That they have visited the poor house and farm and found every thing in good condition and the inmates generally well, happy and contented, and so far as appearance are a basis for forming an opinion, are well fed and kept in cleanly condition. An invoice of furniture and fixtures of the house was taken by your committee, who report some of the articles in good repair, some half worn out, and others nearly or quite worn out; a copy of said invoice or inventory is herewith submitted. Your committee further reports that they have examined the accounts of Superintendent Crosssett and find everything correct, the papers of which are herewith submitted.

With regard to the case of Nicholas Donnell, referred to this committee, it is the opinion of the state's attorney that the County of DeKalb is clearly liable on the premises; we would therefore recommend that the claim of the town of Winfield, DuPage county, amounting to \$340.33 be paid, and an order drawn upon the treasury for the amount, and placed in the hands of the county agent, with instructions to pay the claim, take receipts for same and make report of this action at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors. The correspondence and other papers touching the above case are respectfully submitted.

In view of the long and faithful service of the outgoing superintendent of the poor farm, and the onerous duties that have devolved upon him, the faithful discharge of which shall be a lasting obligation upon the people of DeKalb county and for which they will hold him in kindly remembrance. He has been a faithful public servant and has earned for himself a timely rest.

In consideration of the above and the further consideration that a change in the office of superintendent of the poor farm should be made, your committee have determined to recommend the name of Edward P. Safford, as superintendent of the poor farm, and that the salary remain at \$150 per annum. In recommending this change, your committee are not unmindful of the high character and great worth of the outgoing superintendent.

We further recommend that Mr. Cyrus Miller be continued as overseer of the poor farm for the year beginning March 1, next, at a salary of one thousand dollars (\$1000) per annum, he to furnish at his own expense all necessary extra help required in the house or on the farm. Respectfully submitted, C. Winne, chairman, I. S. Woods, Thos. Holland.

Mr. Wesson moved adoption of report. Mr. King demanded an aye and nay vote on motion of Mr. Wesson, roll called, ayes 18 and nays 3. Members voting aye were Messrs. Dodge, Clapsaddle, Fisk, Howard, Harper, Holland, Jackman, Meyer, McCleery, McClellan, Sivwright, VanOhlen, Wesson, Woods, Winne, Whittemore, Wyman and Mr. Chairman, Nays were Glidden, Gormley and King.

Mr. Meyer presented the following report: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee on claims other than pauper would beg leave to report that they have examined all claims presented to them, and recommend the payment of the following, and that the clerk be directed to issue orders on the county treasurer to the claimants for the several amounts allowed, as follows:

Table with 4 columns: NAME, FOR WHAT, CLMD, ALWD. Lists names like Ill asylum feeble-minded clg, H D Leland, S T Armstrong, etc.

Respectfully submitted, Chas. F. Meyer, chairman, John King, K. Jackman.

Report adopted on motion of Mr. Glidden.

The following report was presented by Mr. Howard: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Your committee on pauper claims would beg leave to report that they have examined all claims presented to them, and recommend the payment of the following, and that the clerk be directed to issue orders on the county Treasurer for the several amounts allowed as follows, to wit:

Table with 4 columns: NAME, FOR WHAT, CLMD, ALWD. Lists names like O B Starn, G F Wormley, F E Graves, etc.

Respectfully submitted, James McCleery, chairman, James D. Gormley.

The following report was presented by Mr. Howard: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Your committee on Pauper claims having ascertained from the Supervisor of the several Towns the amount required for the support of resident paupers for the ensuing year beg leave to submit the following estimate of the amount necessary to be as follows, to wit:

Table with 4 columns: TOWN, SUPERVISOR, REGR, APPN, SPL, APP. Lists towns like Paw Paw, Shabbona, Milan, etc.

We recommend that above amounts be appropriated and orders drawn on Treasurer for the same. Respectfully submitted, A. W. Howard, chairman, P. C. McClellan, T. W. Dodge.

Report adopted on motion of Mr. Clapsaddle.

Bond of Edward P. Safford as Supt. of Poor Farm in sum of \$6000 presented, and on motion of Mr. Meyer approved by the Board.

On motion of Mr. Meyer the following named persons were selected to serve as Grand Jurors at the February and June term 1895 of the Circuit Court, and the Clerk be directed to certify the same to the Clerk of said Court as required by law to wit:

Table with 3 columns: TOWN, FEB TERM, JUNE TERM. Lists names like Paw Paw, Robert Adams, Henry Young, etc.

Board adjourned on motion of Mr. Sivwright to 9 o'clock a. m. Dec 8th.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8TH.

Board met at nine o'clock a. m. and was called to order by Chairman Byers roll called and all members found present except Branch and Pierce. Minutes of the proceedings of Dec. 7th, read and approved.

Mr. McCleery presented the following report: STATE OF ILLINOIS CO. OF DEKALB. Board of Supervisors, Dec. Session, 1894. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board: Your committee on fees and salaries beg leave to submit the following report:

Table with 2 columns: COUNTY CLERK, COUNTY TREASURER, SHERIFF. Lists earnings and expenses for each position.

Your committee find as shown by above statement an excess in the hands of the County Clerk of ten hundred thirty-seven and 29-100 dollars, in hands of Circuit Clerk of fifty-eight and 24-100 dollars, in hands of County Treasurer of three hundred fourteen and 1-100 dollars, in the hands of Sheriff of one hundred ten and 75-100 dollars above allowance to each for salary and Clerk hire and recommend that each officer named turn such excess over to the County Treasurer to be passed by him to the credit of De Kalb County on his books. Respectfully submitted, James McCleery, chairman, James D. Gormley.

The following report was presented by Mr. Dodge: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Your committee on Pauper claims beg leave to report that we have examined the accounts of the several Supervisors for moneys drawn and expended for the support of Paupers and find as follows:

Table with 2 columns: NAME, FOR WHAT, CLMD, ALWD. Lists names like O B Starn, G F Wormley, F E Graves, etc.

Respectfully submitted, Rev. A. C. Brush, of Elburn, was in town last week on business pertaining to his property east of town.

Table with 4 columns: Amt, Exp, On Hand, Due. Lists towns like Town, Paw Paw, Shabbona, etc.

Your committee recommend that the Clerk be instructed to draw orders on the Treasurer for the amounts found due the several Supervisors as above. Respectfully submitted, A. W. Howard, chairman, P. C. McClellan, T. W. Dodge.

On motion of Mr. McCleery the report was adopted.

Mr. Waman moved that States Attorney Earley be allowed \$50 for office rent from Dec. 1893 to Dec. 1894. Mr. Wesson moved to amend by making the allowance \$35. A vote was then taken on the amendment and motion carried. The question then being on motion was amended. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Winnie a vote of thanks was tendered the Chairman and Clerk for attention and courteous treatment accorded the Board by them during the session.

On motion of Mr. Winnie the Clerk was instructed to draw orders on the Treasurer for the per diem and mileage due the members of the Board for attendance at this session, and \$1.50 to the Supervisor of each town for approval of Collector's bond, and to the Clerk for per diem, recording proceedings and copy for publication.

Board adjourned on motion of Mr. Winnie.

JAMES BYERS, Chairman. Attest, A. S. KINSLOE, Clerk.

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