

# The Genoa Issue.

VOLUME X.

GENOA, ILLINOIS, MARCH 15, 1894.

NO. 21

## KINGSTON'S SMALLPOX.

A Little Child Stricken With the Plague, Succumbs.

Kingston people are much worried up over a genuine case of smallpox which resulted in the death of a little grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. John Thurston, of that place.

The little one was brought from Chicago last week where it had evidently been exposed to the dread disease. Shortly after its arrival at Kingston illness was noted and a physician was summoned, who soon after pronounced it a case of genuine smallpox. Consultation of physicians was called and every effort made to save the life of the little sufferer; but to no avail. The germs of the dread, loathsome disease had done its terrible work and the first victim to that grim error succumbed to the inevitable. Quarantine has been declared and officers and citizens are doing everything possible to prevent the spread of the disease.

The citizens of Kingston are acting in a sensible manner and but few families have left town, those principally being neighbors of the afflicted family. But little fear is entertained of the disease spreading.

Many people have been vaccinated in consequence and it is a wise person who will forestall the disease by the simple vaccine process.

## M. W. of A'S. GOOD TIME.

Genoa Camp No. 163 of the M. W. A. always makes a success of whatever it undertakes. And so it was with the supper and entertainment last Friday night. Prof. F. M. Overaker had charge of the program, which was rendered wholly by local talent, principally by the children of the public school. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity and before the final number of the program standing room was a premium. The camp is booming and they are adding new members every meeting night. Chances were sold on a number of articles of which Miss Grace Stott carried off a chenille table spread, and little Miss Meyers a photograph album. Other articles were placed at auction and sold to the highest bidder. The ladies in charge of the supper provided an excellent spread, and are to be commended on the manner in which they handled the crowd. After the program and supper music was furnished and all who desired to "trip the light fantastic" had an opportunity to show their ability in the quadrille, waltz and shot-tiche. The entertainment was a success financially and otherwise netting the camp a snug sum.

## The Bicycle Stoop.

There is much to be said in the favor of cycling as an exercise for both men and women and there is also a very emphatic don't to be uttered with regard to the position which many people assume when riding. The cycle stoop says an eminent physician, makes all attempts to breathe impossible; it compresses the lungs, rendering it impossible to breathe properly, and if persisted in, will produce a very serious spinal curvature. Though, of course, the professional "sprinters" are the worst offenders, there are many ambitious riders who fall into the habit of a stoop in order to gain speed, without realizing that they are endangering their health. To their credit be it said, a few women have fallen into this pernicious habit. As an exercise for those suffering from dyspepsia, either chronic or nervous, or from any derangement of the digestive organs and for persons prone to rheumatism, correct riding with the shoulders held up has proved very beneficial. It is also a good way to use to students of all ages who have a tendency to slouch. It is a good way to regulate the circulation of the blood, and it is a good way to draw out of the system the poisons which cause the ailments of the body.

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Fresh milk cows. Inquire of O. R. ...

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Genoa Ill., March 9, 1894.

Regular meeting of Board of Trustees at K. Jackman's office. President Stott in chair. Present, Stile, Wylde, Tishler, Downing. Minutes of last three meetings read and approved. The following bills were presented read and referred to the Finance committee.

F. Roe, prtg Dec Jan Feb.....\$ 6.75  
B. Downing, 2 mo salary..... 70.00  
Wylde, miscl..... 7.20  
T. Patterson, police service.... 2.00  
Motion made by Wylde, seconded by Tishler. Yeas. Abraham, Stiles, Wylde, Tishler, Downing, Nays. 0. Motion carried.

Motion made and seconded that the resignation of John Brown be accepted and place on file. Motion carried. Remarks by Frank Holroyd on removing nuisance at side of Slater's, obstructing passage to his shop.

Motion made by Abraham seconded by Stiles that this matter of lowering walks at side of Slater by west side of his store, be left to side walk committee. Motion carried.

Motion made by Wylde seconded by Stiles that the following be Clerks of Election: Abraham, Schneider, Ide. Motion carried.

Judges of Election, Jackman, Hadsall, S. Stiles.

Motion made by Abraham seconded by Tishler the above be appointed. Motion carried.

Motion made by Abraham seconded by Stiles that a Republican caucus be held at K. Jackman's office on Saturday March 31, '94 from 4 till 7 p. m. Motion carried.

Motion made by Abraham seconded by Tishler that Burrough be appointed sachalanger of Republican ticket.

Motion made by Abraham seconded by Stiles that Board adjourn till next regular meeting April 13 '94. Motion seconded by clerk.

## A Typical Resignation.

The following communication to the council will explain itself:

ELGIN Illinois Feb. 20, '94.

To the President, Clerk and Trustees of the Village of Genoa Ill.

Gentlemen:—I have this day forwarded my resignation, by mail, of the office of Police Magistrate to the County Clerk of your County, to take effect from and after the 1st day of March A. D. 1894. Thus the past will soon close over my short and uneventful Political Career.

Realizing as I do, that you have extended to me, at all times, your support to assist me in the endeavor to properly discharge the duties of the office, I can say that I part with you one and all with feelings of extreme regret.

Although the duties of the office have at times been unpleasant and even painful, yet the thought that I have had the support of other branches of the Village Government, will cause the recollections of my official career (brief as it has been) to occupy a place in my memory among the happiest of my life.

In taking leave of the forms so long and familiarly known to me, I have only to add, that I offer to each and every one of you, my heart-felt gratitude and my friendship lasting.

Yours Respectfully,  
JOHN BROWN.

## List of Patents.

The following list of patents was granted to Illinois inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.:

C. M. Amerman, Onarga, attachment for school-desks; W. F. Barnes, Rockford, drilling machine; G. N. Buck, Mattoon, Clasp; A. S. Comstock, Evanston, Tent-pole; J. Cook, Burnside Crossing, wrapper for torpedoes; C. H. Davies, Chenoa, Ventilated hat; R. Fonot, Urphysborough, plow; R. D. Gates, Oak Park, Cigar holder; A. W. Gitchell, Rockford, Leaf-turner; A. Li dgren, Moline, Seeding-machine; H. Mueller, Decatur, Basin-clamp; S. Robinson, Monmouth, Hub-cutting device; D. S. Schureman, Rockford, electric circuit breaker; J. W. Woodard, Vandali, Ice-cream freezer.

## Notice.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me will please call and settle, as I need the money.  
3-8 4t. Wm. SCHMIDT.

## A WISE ACT PROVEN.

Commendable Work of the Board of School Directors.

Our school directors are deserving of the highest commendation for their wise forethought in enforcing the vaccination of all attendants at the public school, making a refusal punishable by expulsion from school.

The recent case at Kingston shows beyond a doubt how easily smallpox can gain entrance into a community. Say what they may, the only known preventive in a case of this kind is vaccination; the main safeguard being prepared to meet it should fate decree its presence in our village.

There is hardly a community but that contains many doubters of the efficiency of the vaccine point. Nevertheless, since its first usage, in the year 1700, it has been proven times without number, that it is the only known safeguard against that frightful disease. Take for instance Chicago's record. Out of a total of nearly three hundred patients at the pest house, but three had ever been vaccinated and they had been vaccinated nearly ten years ago.

If you have not been vaccinated do not delay it any longer, for it is such a little thing and the troubles are nearly all imaginary, when you stop to think of what might be.  
Do not delay.

## NOW HONESTLY

Don't you think it would be a good idea to send THE ISSUE one year to an absent relative. They would appreciate such a gift even more than you think. Did you ever go away from home to spend any length of time, if you did, what were your feelings concerning your home town? Would you not have hailed with pleased feelings a copy of THE ISSUE, we rather think so. We have been placed in the same position ourselves and we are but human if we are an editor. Now we have a kindly feeling for the human race in general and we feel glad in doing good if you are a subscriber we will send one or more of your relatives THE ISSUE for one year for \$1.00 each, but it must be in advance.

## A Notable Lecture.

The M. E. Church society have secured Rev. A. M. White, of the Rock River conference to deliver his famous lecture on prison life on Tuesday evening March 20th for the benefit of the new church.

Mr. White was Chaplain of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, under Warden Henry D. Dement. As pastor of 1500 convicts, he had abundant opportunity to learn the inside ways of prison life, and gathered a large fund of information not accessible to outsiders. His observations are embodied in a lecture which has been heartily appreciated wherever delivered.

## Printing Revolutionized.

The character of the reading matter and the excellence of the illustrations in the "Inventive Age," published at Washington, D. C., justifies the claim that it is one of the greatest dollar magazines published. In the March number was the illustrated and described the United States torpedo boat "Cushing," the fastest and most efficient of her class in the world; the proposed electric rapid transit by rail and canal from Chicago to New York; the novel carriages propelled by electricity in Germany and France. The April number of the "Inventive Age" will contain an extensively illustrated and exhaustive article minutely describing the features of practicability and efficiency of the most promising machines now being offered to the printing world to supersede hand composition of type. The article will give information upon the subject of the most valuable nature, and be alike instructive and interesting to both employed and employing printer.

160 Worlds Fair Photos for \$1.00.

The beautiful pictures are now ready for delivery in ten complete sets—16 pictures comprising each part—and the whole set can be secured by the payment of One Dollar to any Station Ticket Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. We will take your money and order which will be sent to the publishers, and the portfolios of pictures will be sent, free of expense, by mail to subscribers.

## Genoa Prediction.

A Breezy Time may be expected, followed by a regular cyclone of low prices that will sweep all before it. Showers of purchasers will follow, succeeded by a genuine clearing term. But in the matter of new

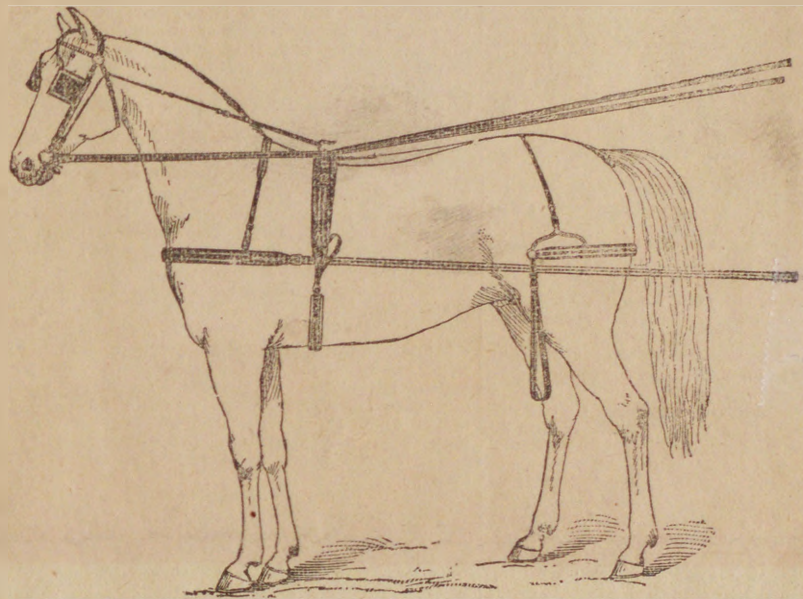
## Spring Pants

Our line is Complete in every Detail. We can make you up a fashionable Garment from the very latest Spring Patterns for from

4 DOLLARS UP.

You don't need a "pull" to get your share of this line. It's merely a matter of cash and the amount required depends upon your taste and your income.

J. D. PAGE, The Tailor.



## The Best Harness

is to be found at Joe's, in all grades and prices. Also a full line of Valises, Brushes, Curry Combs, etc. See our Deer-Hair Sweat-Pads, the latest out. Crown Axle Grease always on hand. Harness Oil 80c per gallon.

JOE CORSON, GENOA.

## The Flowers That Bloom in the Spring

Are pretty, but not so handsome as our line of Dress Goods. We are showing new goods in this department, and in all others, and can interest you and please you in quality and price.

Our 25 Ton is still popular. Don't forget that we sell Clothing. Good Pants from \$1.50 up. Speaking about our Goods, we are selling the best grades at hard times prices.

We Keep the Best  
H. H. SLATER.

**THE TARIFF BILL.**

**Principal Changes in the Wilson Measure Made by Senators.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The tariff bill as amended has been reported to the senate finance committee and given to the public. It represents the deliberations of five weeks. The chief changes in the bill by the senate committee are in the sugar, whisky, iron and lead, the duty on the first two being advanced and the last two being taken off the free list and put on the dutiable list. The smart advance in sugar, it is charged, accounts for the smart advance in the market on Tuesday.

The time for the bill to go into effect, save in a few specific instances, is extended from June 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894. There will be more changes before the bill gets through the senate, and more when it gets into conference, but there is good reason to believe that the bill as it stands now will become law without many changes.

The bill may possibly be reported to the senate by Saturday and debate begun some time next week, but it will not pass the senate before June 1, if it is to have the income tax feature left in the bill.

**The New Amendments.**

The changes and comparisons with the bill as it came from the house follow:

**Iron ore,** including manganese iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, 40 cents per ton. (Wilson bill free.)

**Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegel-eisen, ferro silicon,** 25 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 20 per cent.)

All iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms more advanced than pig iron and less finished than iron in bars, 25 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 22 1/2 per cent.) Bar iron, rolled or hammered round iron, in coils or rods and bars or shapes of rolled iron, 28 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.)

**Reams, binders, josts and all other shapes of iron or steel,** whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 30 per cent.)

**Boiler or other plate or steel,** except saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unshaped, and skip iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, 30 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 20 per cent.)

**Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined,** 30 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.)

**Hoop, band or rim of iron or steel,** 30 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.)

**Railway bars made of iron or steel and railway bars made in part of steel, rails and punched iron or steel flat rails,** 25 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 20 per cent.)

**Cast-iron pipe of every description,** 20 per cent. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.)

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**Wood, screws, 30 per cent. (Wilson bill, 35). Goid and silver leaf, 30 per cent. (Wilson bill, 35).**

**On webbing, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, head nets, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, made of wool or of worsted,** 35 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 40 per cent.)

The provision in the Wilson bill to the effect that "on all rates of duty the woolen schedule, except in carpets, there shall be a reduction of 1 per cent ad valorem, to take effect July 1, 1894, and thereafter of a like amount on July 1, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 respectively," is stricken out.

**Lead Ore.**

Lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound. Provided, That silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of three-fourths of 1 cent per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry.

**Pens, metallic, except gold pens,** 30 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 35 per cent.)

**Manufactured articles or wares, not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of any metal and whether partly or wholly manufactured,** 30 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 35 per cent.)

In the internal revenue section is a new provision directing the president to immediately notify the Hawaiian government that the United States will terminate in twelve months the treaty with Hawaii made in 1875.

**Wool and Manufactures of Wool.** Paragraph 27—"On wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, in the form of roving, roping or tops," the Wilson bill is changed so as to make only one rate of 25 per cent ad valorem.

A like change is made in the paragraph relating to woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals, and the whole put at 30 per cent ad valorem.

**Sugar Schedule.** The portion of the bill repealing the sugar bounty is left intact and the following provision is inserted:

"All sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, molasses, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not above 80 degrees shall pay a duty of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of degree above 80 and not above 90 degrees shown by the polariscope shall pay 1-100 of a cent per pound additional; and above 90 and not above 96 degrees for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope shall pay a duty of 2-100 of a cent per pound additional, and above 96 degrees by polariscope test shall pay a duty of 1-10 of a cent per pound; molasses shall pay a duty of 2 cents per gallon; molasses testing above 80 degrees shall pay a duty of 4 cents per gallon. No other changes are made. Undecorated china, porcelain and crockery are increased from 35 to 40 per cent, and decorated china, porcelain, ornaments, etc., are increased from 10 to 45 per cent. Plain brick is increased from 20 to 25 per cent. Plain green and colored, molded or pressed, and flat and lime glassware, including bottles, vials, demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered), whether filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, not specially provided for in this act, 40 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 30 per cent.) All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass silvered or looking-glass plates, 40 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 35 per cent.) All glass bottles, decanters or other vessels or articles of glass, when cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not especially provided for in this act, including porcelain or opal glassware, 50 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 35 per cent.) Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1 1/2 cents per pound. (Wilson bill 1 cent.) Above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1 1/2 cents per pound. (Wilson bill 1 1/2 cents.) Above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1 1/2 cents per pound. (Wilson bill, 1 1/2 cents.) All above that 1 1/2 cents per pound. (Wilson bill, 1 1/2.) In the stone schedule the only change is that of grindstones from \$1.75 per ton to 10 per cent ad valorem. Roofing slates increased from 10 to 20 per cent ad valorem.

shall pay a duty of 2 cents per gallon; molasses testing above 80 degrees shall pay a duty of 4 cents per gallon. No other changes are made. Undecorated china, porcelain and crockery are increased from 35 to 40 per cent, and decorated china, porcelain, ornaments, etc., are increased from 10 to 45 per cent. Plain brick is increased from 20 to 25 per cent.

Plain green and colored, molded or pressed, and flat and lime glassware, including bottles, vials, demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered), whether filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, not specially provided for in this act, 40 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 30 per cent.) All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass silvered or looking-glass plates, 40 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 35 per cent.) All glass bottles, decanters or other vessels or articles of glass, when cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not especially provided for in this act, including porcelain or opal glassware, 50 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 35 per cent.) Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1 1/2 cents per pound. (Wilson bill 1 cent.) Above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1 1/2 cents per pound. (Wilson bill 1 1/2 cents.) Above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1 1/2 cents per pound. (Wilson bill, 1 1/2 cents.) All above that 1 1/2 cents per pound. (Wilson bill, 1 1/2.)

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**Income Tax Remains.**

The income tax section retains the rate of 2 per cent on the amount of income over \$4,000, as prescribed in the Wilson bill. The classes of income are broadened by adding to rents, profits, salaries, etc., the words "or from any source whatever." The persons to whom the tax applies are: "Every citizen of the United States and every person residing therein."

**Banks, Trusts and Insurance Companies.** The order in which banks, trusts and insurance companies are taxed is somewhat changed, all of these institutions being included under general heads instead of separately.

In taxing salaries of employes of corporations the house bill makes it the duty of the corporations to pay the tax of their employes and then deduct it from their salaries. The senate bill relieves corporations from becoming the taxpayers for their employes and compels the latter to make direct payments to the collector.

The time when returns on income taxes are made is changed from the first "day" of March to the first "Monday" of March.

The entire section requiring private corporations to notify revenue collectors of all dividends, profits, etc., declared is stricken out. This does not relieve the corporations from the tax, but does away with the burden of notifying the collector every time dividends or profits are divided.

**Cards and Cigarettes.**

It makes a tax of 2 cents on every pack of playing cards, similar to the provisions in the Wilson bill; a tax on all tobacco, cigars and cigarettes weighing over three pounds per 1,000.

**Whisky Tax Increased.** The sections governing the tax on spirits are new throughout and are a substitute for the house section stricken out. A tariff of 1.10 is imposed and the bonded period is extended from three to eight years.

Collectors of internal revenue are made the officers in charge of the collection of income taxes instead of the deputy collectors, as provided in the Wilson bill. The right of appeal against imposition of unjust taxes is retained, but the final decision rests with the secretary of the treasury, as provided in the house bill.

**Changes in the Free List.**

The free list is not so much changed as had been supposed it would be, and the articles taken from it are far more numerous than the additions. The date when the free list shall go into effect is changed from June 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894. Apples of all kinds are stricken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list, as are also beef, mutton and pork, and bone charcoal, suitable for use in decolorizing sugar. Bituminous coal, shale, coal slack and coke are transferred to the dutiable list, leaving anthracite coal on the free list. Cocoa fiber is made dutiable. Diamonds and other precious stones rough or uncut are added to the free list. Floor matting is made dutiable. Dates, coconuts, Brazil nuts and peanuts are also taken from the free list. Cod oil is made free of duty. Iron ore is taken from the free list, and also olives and orchids, azuleos and palms and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers. Double and twisted silk or silk advanced in manufacturing any way is to pay a duty. Sugars are to be moved to the dutiable list. There is a touch of reciprocity in a proviso attached to the paragraph admitting plows, harrows, harvesters and other agricultural implements free, the proviso being to the effect that all the articles mentioned in this paragraph "when imported from any country which lays an import duty on like articles coming from the United States shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this act."

**A JEALOUS HOOSIER.**

He Kills His Wife in Cold Blood and Proceeds to Commit Suicide.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 10.—Wednesday morning the dead body of Philip Petrie, of this city, was found on the Wabash railroad track in this city. His head was completely severed from his body and lay a few feet away, indicating suicide. He had quarreled with his wife and as she was supposed to be in the country his body was taken to the undertakers and a telegram was sent her.

Thursday morning in putting crape upon the door of Petrie's dwelling the undertaker noticed a peculiar odor and made an investigation. In a room which showed the marks of a violent struggle was found the body of Petrie's wife. Marks on her throat indicated that she had been strangled and it was apparent that the woman had been dead about five days. She was last seen by the neighbors Sunday. Near the body lay a piece of paper on which Petrie had written the following, showing that jealousy had prompted the act:

"I, Philip Petrie, am 45 years and 4 months old. She has done all the disgrace she can make me. She not make more. She promised Good Foust to marry him as soon as him and wife get divorce. I am no good in her eyes. She had me arrested four times. She had no rest, so I thought I'd give her rest. My wife can bring no more disgrace upon me. Bury us together. The children shall divide everything we have. Write to Onward and tell my children they can have everything coming to me from the old country. She was never satisfied. She wanted some one else to love her. I hope I will be in Heaven."

**REVENUE ESTIMATES.**

**Comparison Between the McKinley, Wilson and Senate Tariff Bills.**

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The senate finance committee has been supplied with a tabulated statement prepared by the treasury department showing in detail the amount of revenue which it is estimated will be received under the senate bill, if it should become a law, also giving the estimates under the Wilson bill and comparing both with the returns from the treasury department under the present law for 1893. The statement also gives an estimate of the increase in the internal revenue under the senate bill, which is as follows: Income, \$30,000,000; spirits, \$20,000,000; cigars, \$9,000,000; cigarettes, \$1,500,000; playing cards, \$3,000,000. Total increase, \$63,500,000. The estimated duties of the senate bill, as compared with those of the Wilson bill and the returns under the present law, by schedules, are as follows, the figures first given showing in each schedule the returns under the existing law; the second, the estimates under the house bill, and the third the estimates on the senate bill:

Chemicals, oils and paints—Present law, \$6,132,650; house, \$5,090,310; senate, \$5,100,421.

Earths, earthenware and glassware—Present law, \$12,101,061; house, \$8,078,228; senate, \$8,089,344.

Metals and manufactures of—Present law, \$27,003,537; house, \$15,759,053; senate, \$15,775,815.

Wood and manufactures of—Present law, \$205,381; house, \$648,451; senate, \$653,710.

Sugar—Present law, \$193,294; house, \$16,832; senate, \$41,778,511.

Tobacco and manufactures of—Present law, \$14,831,960; house, \$11,528,783; senate, \$11,528,783.

Agricultural products and provisions—Present law, \$12,122,403; house, \$7,969,748; senate, \$10,271,189.

Spirits, wines and other beverages—Present law, \$9,698,336; house, \$8,421,347; senate, \$8,183,603.

Cotton manufactures—Present law, \$11,323,605; house, \$7,885,585; senate, \$7,885,585.

Flax, hemp and jute and manufactures of—Present law, \$18,767,353; house, \$12,724,279; senate, \$12,724,279.

Wool and manufactures of—Present law, \$30,448,657; house, \$14,714,879; senate, \$2,979,740.

Silk and silk goods—Present law, \$20,310,253; house, \$17,113,647; senate, \$16,747,345.

Pulp, paper and books—Present law, \$2,070,125; house, \$1,658,398; senate, \$1,739,893.

Sundries—Present law, \$13,982,275; house, \$12,794,308; senate, \$11,312,838.

Unenumerated—Present law, \$272,644; house, \$272,644; senate, \$272,644.

Articles transferred to the free list—Present law, \$12,170,167.

Total—Present law, \$198,373,432; house, \$121,632,034; senate, \$165,093,771.

The average ad valorem under the present law is 49.98; under the house bill, 35.52; under the senate bill, 34.19. The comparison of the sugar schedule shows that during the last year 15,490,757 gallons of molasses were imported, upon which no duty was paid, but which under the senate bill would produce \$309,815. During the year 3,531,219,267 pounds of sugar, valued at \$14,959,870, were imported free. Upon this the senate bill would yield a revenue of \$41,043,413.

**SWORN IN.**

Justice White Installed, and Mr. Blanchard Succeeds Him in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Newton C. Blanchard was sworn in Monday as United States senator from Louisiana, to succeed Edward D. White, who resigned to become associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. The appointment of Senator Blanchard



NEWTON C. BLANCHARD.

is for less than two months, as the Louisiana legislature meets in May, when it will elect two senators. Caffery and Blanchard both being appointees of the governor. They are both candidates for election to the senate.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The installation of Edward Douglas White as associate justice of the United States supreme court took place at noon Monday.

**AN AWFUL FATE.**

The Tragic Suicide of Mrs. M. A. Wells a Savannah, Mo.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., March 14.—Mrs. M. A. Wells, living at Savannah, 10 miles east of here, entered a closet Monday morning, carrying with her a can of kerosene. Locking the door on the inside she poured the oil over her clothes and on the woodwork, then she set fire to her dress. Her screams alarmed the neighbors. They were compelled to break down the door, but did not succeed until the woman's screams had ceased. When they finally reached her she was dead. Mrs. Wells was assistant cashier of the State bank at Savannah, and owing to the illness of her husband, who was cashier, had been doing all the work. The strain of overwork and the anxiety caused by her husband's sickness unsettled her mind.

Minister Thurston to Wed.

St. JOSEPH, Mich., March 14.—Harriet W. Potter, of this city, will soon wed Hawaiian Minister Thurston, who will meet at the world's fair.



Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion, or prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, there are all only symptoms caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

The lady whose portrait heads this article is Mrs. Ida Coventry, of Huntsville, Logan County, Ohio. She had an experience which we will permit her to relate in her own language. "It illustrates the foregoing," she writes: "I had 'female weakness' very bad—in bed most of the time, dragging down pains through my back and hips; no appetite; no energy. The family physician was treating me for 'liver complaint.' I did not get any better under that treatment so I thought I would try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I felt better before I used one bottle of each. I continued their use until I took six bottles of each. In three months' time I felt so well I did not think it necessary to take any more. In childbirth it does what Dr. Pierce recommends it to do—lessens the pain and perils to both mother and child and shortens 'labor.' I would like to recommend Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed to those who have never tried it; it surely is the best thing for cholera morbus, or pain in the stomach I ever used; it works like a charm. I try never to be without it."

The following is from Mrs. Harriet Hards, of Montpelier, Idaho: "I have enjoyed better health since I began treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for leucorrhoea and uterine debility than I have for sixteen years. I am cured of my trouble, and now weigh one hundred and sixty-six pounds, whereas my weight for many years stood at one hundred and twenty-five pounds. With pleasure, I remain," Yours truly, Mrs. Harriet Hards.

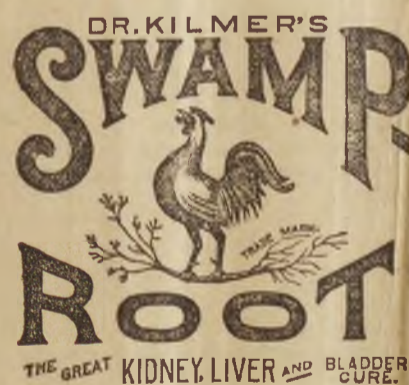
The following is from Mrs. M. A. McAllister of Lim Rock, Jackson Co., Ala.: "I was in bad health; age was working upon me, and I had ulceration of the womb; could not get about. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it cured me; I felt ten years younger. I have not had any return of my trouble. I am the mother of thirteen children and I am fifty-three years old, have never seen a better woman's friend than your medicine. I have recommended it to my friends here, and it has never failed in any case, so let me thank you for the good it did me." Yours truly, Mrs. M. A. McAllister.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, general housekeepers, and overworked and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific for all these chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nerve, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, nervous prostration, hysteria, debility and sleeplessness. A Treatise (168 pages, illustrated), on "Woman and Her Diseases," sent sealed in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents to pay postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. It contains a vast number of testimonials with half tone, or phototype portraits of their authors and gives the full address of each.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

**SAPOLIO**

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.



DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Pain in the Back, joints or hips, sediment in urine like brick-dust frequent calls or retention, rheumatism.

**Kidney Complaint,** Diabetes, dropsy, scanty or high colored urine.

**Urinary Troubles,** Stinging sensations when voiding, distress pressure in the parts, urethral irritation, stricture.

**Disordered Liver,** Bloat or dark circles under the eyes, tongue coated, constipation, yellowish eyeballs.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid. At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size. "Invalids' Guide to Health" free. Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm QUICKLY CURES GOLD IN HEAD Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY'S BROS., 36 Warren St., N. Y.

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For Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others.

The outer tap sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, protecting the shank in ditching, digging, and other work. Best quality throughout. ASK YOUR DEALER for them.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from \$4 to \$6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for Illustrated Catalogue giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the bargains of dealers who push out shoes.

## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Great Results Frequently Hang on Slender Tenure.

The Story of a Shipwrecked Sailor Who Swam to Land With His Bible—Unrecognized and Unrecorded Services.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage selected the following sermon for publication this week, he being absent from his pulpit on a visit to the south. The subject: "Unappreciated Services," is based on the text:

Through a window in a basket I was let down by the wall.—I Corinthians, xii. 33.

Damascus is a city of white and glistening architecture sometimes called "the eye of the east," sometimes "a pearl surrounded by emeralds," at one time distinguished for swords of the best material called Damascus blades, and upholstery of richest fabric called damasks. A horseman called by the name of Paul, riding toward this city, had been thrown from the saddle. The horse had dropped under a flash from the sky, which at the same time also bright it blinded the rider for many days, and I think so permanently, injured his eyesight that this defect of vision became the thorn in the flesh he afterward speaks of. He started for Damascus to butcher Christians, but after that had fallen from his horse he was a changed man and preached Christ in Damascus till the city was shaken to its foundation.

The mayor gives authority for his arrest, and the popular cry is: "Kill him! Kill him!" The city is surrounded by a high wall, and the gates are watched by the police lest the Cilician preacher escape. Many of the houses are built on the wall, and their balconies projected clear over and hovered above the gardens outside. It was customary to lower baskets out of these balconies and pull up fruits and flowers from the gardens. To this day visitors at the monastery of Mount Sinai are lifted and let down in baskets. Detectives prowled around from house to house looking for Paul, but his friends hid him now in one place, now in another. He is coward, as fifty incidents in his life demonstrate. But he feels his work not done yet, and so he evades assassination. "Is that preacher here?" the foaming mob shout at one house door. "Is that fanatic here?" the police shout at another house door. Sometimes on the street incognito he passes through a crowd of elinched fists, and sometimes he secretes himself on the house-top. At last the infuriated populace get on sure track of him. They have positive evidence that he is in the house of one of the Christians, the balcony of whose home reaches over the wall. "Here he is! Here he is!" The vociferation and blasphemy and howling of the pursuers are at the front door. They break in. "Fetch out that gospelizer, and let us hang his head on the city gate. Where is he?" The emergency was terrible. Provisionally there was a good stout basket in the house. Paul's friends fasten a rope to the basket. Paul steps into it. The basket is lifted to the edge of the balcony on the wall, and then while Paul holds on to the rope with both hands his friends lower away, carefully and cautiously, slowly but surely, further down and further down, until the basket strikes the earth and the apostle steps out, and afoot and alone starts on that famous missionary tour, the story of which has astonished earth and Heaven. Appropriate entry in Paul's diary of travels: "Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall."

Observe, first, on what a slender tenure great results hang. The rope-maker who twisted that cord fastened to that lowering basket never knew how much would depend on the strength of it. How if it had been broken and the apostle's life had been dashed out? What would have become of the Christian church? All that magnificent missionary work in Pamphylia, Cappadocia, Galatia, Macedonia would never have been accomplished. All his writings that make up so indispensable and enchanting a part of the New Testament would never have been written. The story of resurrection would never have been so gloriously told as he told it. The example of heroic and triumphant endurance at Philippi, in the Mediterranean euroclydon, under flagellations and at his beheading would not have kindled the courage of ten thousand martyrdoms. But the rope holding that basket, how much depended on it! So again and again great results have hung on what seemed slender circumstances.

Did ever ship of many thousand tons crossing the sea have such important passenger as had a boat of leaves, from taffrail to stern only three or four feet, the vessel made waterproof by a coat of bitumen and floating on the Nile with the infant lawmaker of the Jews on board? What if some crocodile should crunch it? What if some of the cattle wading in for a drink should sink it? Vessels of war sometimes carry forty guns looking through the portholes, ready to open battle. But that tiny craft on the Nile seems to be armed with all the guns of thunder that bombarded Sinai at the law-giving. On how fragile craft sailed how much of historical importance.

The parsonage at Epworth, England, is on fire in the night, and the father

rushes through the hallway for the rescue of his children. Seven children are out and safe on the grounds, but one remains in the consuming building. That one wakes, and finding his bed on fire and the building crumbling, comes to the window, and two peasants make a ladder of their bodies, one peasant standing on the shoulders of the other, and down the human ladder the boy descended—John Wesley. If you would know how much depended on that ladder of peasants ask the millions of Methodists on both sides of the sea. Ask their mission stations all round the world. Ask the hundreds of thousands already ascended to join their founder, who would have perished but for the living stair of peasants' shoulders.

An English ship stopped at Pitcairn island, and, right in the midst of surrounding cannibalism and squalor, the passengers discovered a Christian colony of churches and schools and beautiful homes and highest style of religion and civilization. For fifty years no missionary and no Christian influence had landed there. Why this oasis of light amid a desert of heathendom? Sixty years before a ship had met disaster and one of the sailors, unable to save anything else, went to his trunk and took out a Bible which his mother had placed there, and swam ashore, the Bible held in his teeth. The book was read on all sides until the rough and vicious population were evangelized, and a church was started, and an enlightened commonwealth established, and the world's history has no more brilliant page than that which tells of the transformation of a nation by one book. It did not seem of much importance whether the sailor continued to hold the book in his teeth or let it fall in the breakers, but upon what small circumstance depended what mighty results.

Practical inference: There are no insignificances in our lives. The minutest thing is part of a magnitude. Infinity is made up of infinitesimals. Great things an aggregation of small things. Bethlehem manager pulling on a star in the eastern sky. One book in a drenched sailor's mouth the evangelization of a multitude. One boat of papyrus on the Nile freighted with events for all ages. The fate of Christendom in a basket let down from a window on the wall. What you do, do well. If you make a rope make it strong and true, for you know not how much may depend on your workmanship. If you fashion a boat let it be water-proof, for you know not who may sail in it. If you put a Bible in the trunk of your boy as he goes from home, let it be heard in your prayers, for it may have a mission as far-reaching as the book which the sailor carried in his teeth to the Pitcairn beach. The plainest man's life is an island between two eternities—eternity past rippling against his shoulders, eternity to come touching his brow. The casual, the accidental, that which merely happened so, are parts of a great plan, and the rope that lets the fugitive apostle from the Damascus wall is the cable that holds its mooring the ship of the church in the northeast storm of the centuries.

Again notice unrecognized and unrecorded services. Who spun that rope? Who tied it to the basket? Who leaded the illustrious preacher as he stepped into it? Who relaxed not a muscle of the arm or dismissed an anxious look from his face until the basket touched the ground and discharged its magnificent cargo? Not one of their names has come to us, but there was no work done that day in Damascus nor in all the earth compared with the importance of their work. What if they had in their imitation tied a knot that could slip? What if the sound of the mob at the door had led them to say: "Paul must take care of himself, and we will take care of ourselves." No! They held the rope, and in doing so did more for the Christian church than any thousand of us will ever accomplish. But God knows and has made eternal record of their undertaking. And they know. How exultant they must have felt when they read His letters to the Romans, to the Corinthians, to the Galatians, to the Ephesians, to the Philippians, to the Colossians, to the Thessalonians, to Timothy, to Titus, to Philemon, to the Hebrews, and when they heard how he walked out of prison with the earthquake unlocking the door for him, and took command of the Alexandrian corn-ship when the sailors were nearly scared to death, and preached a sermon that nearly shook Felix off his judgment seat. I hear the men and women who helped him down through the window and over the wall talking in private over the matter, and saying: "How glad I am that we have effected that rescue! In coming times others may get the glory of Paul's work, but no one shall rob us of the satisfaction of knowing that we held the rope."

There are said to be about sixty-nine thousand ministers of religion in this country. About fifty thousand I warrant came from early homes which had to struggle for the necessities of life. The sons of rich bankers and merchants generally become bankers and merchants. The most of those who become ministers are the sons of those who had terrific struggle to get their everyday bread. The collegiate and theological education of that son took every luxury from the paternal table for eight years.

The other children were more scantily apparelled. The son at college every little while got a bundle from home. In it were the socks that mother had knit, sitting up late at night, her sight not as good as once it was. And there also were some delicacies from the sister's hand for the voracious appetite of a hungry student.

The years go by, and the son has been ordained and is preaching the glorious Gospel, and a great revival comes, and souls by scores and hundreds accept the Gospel from the lips of the young preacher, and father and mother, quite old now, are visiting the son of the village parsonage, and at the close of a Sabbath of mighty blessing father and mother retire to their room, the son lighting the way and asking them if he can do anything to make them more comfortable, saying if they want anything in the night just to knock on the wall. And then all alone father and mother talk over the gracious influence of the day, and say: "Well, it was worth all we went through to educate that boy! It was a hard pull, but we held on till the work was done. The world may not know it, but, mother, we held the rope, didn't we?" And the voice, tremulous with joyful emotion, responds: "Yes, father; we held the rope. I feel my work is done. Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." "Pshaw!" says the father, "I never felt so much like living in my life as now. I want to see what that fellow is going on to do, he has begun so well."

Come, let us go right up and accost those on this circle of heavenly thrones. Surely they must have killed in battle a million men. Surely they must have been buried with all the cathedrals sounding a dirge and all the towers of all the cities tolling the national grief. Who art Thou, mighty one of Heaven? "I lived by choice the unmarried daughter in a humble home that I might take care of my parents in their old age, and I endured without complaints all their querulousness and ministered to all their wants for twenty years."

Let us pass on round the circle of thrones. Who art thou, mighty one of Heaven? "I was for thirty years a Christian invalid, and suffered all the while, occasionally writing a note of sympathy for those worse off than I, and was general confidant of all those who had trouble, and once in awhile I was strong enough to make a garment for that poor family in the back lane." Pass on to another throne. Who art thou, mighty one of Heaven? "I was the mother who raised a whole family of children for God, and they are out in the world, Christian merchants, Christian mechanics, Christian wives, and I have had full reward of all my toil." Let us pass on in the circle of thrones. "I had a Sabbath-school class, and they were always on my heart, and they all entered the kingdom of God, and I am waiting for their arrival."

But who art thou, the mighty one of Heaven on this other throne? "In time of bitter persecution I owned a house in Damascus, a house on the wall. A man who preached Christ was hounded from street to street, and I hid him from the assassins, and when I found them breaking in my house, and I could no longer keep him safely, I advised him to flee for his life, and a basket was let down over the wall with the maltreated man in it, and I was one who helped hold the rope." And I said: "Is that all?" and he answered: "That is all." And while I was lost in amazement, I heard a strong voice that sounded as though it might once have been hoarse from many exposures and triumphant as though it might have belonged to one of the martyrs, and it said: "Not many mighty, not many noble are called, but God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and base things of the world and things which are despised hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to naught things which are, that no flesh should glory in His presence." And I looked to see from whence the voice came, and lo! it was the very one who had said: "Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall."

Henceforth think of nothing as insignificant. A little thing may decide your all. A Cunarder put out from England for New York. It was well equipped, but in putting up a stove in the pilot box a nail was driven too near the compass. You know how that nail would affect the compass. The ship's officer, deceived by that distracted compass, put the ship two hundred miles off her right course, and suddenly the man on the lookout cried: "Land, ho!" and the ship was halted within a few yards of her demolition on Nantucket shoals. A six-penny nail came near wrecking a Cunarder. Small ropes hold mighty destinies.

Nothing unimportant in your life or mine. Three ciphers placed on the right side of the figure "1" to make a thousand, and six ciphers on the right side of the figure "1" a million, and our nothingness placed on the right side may be augmentation illimitable. All the ages of time and eternity affected by the basket let down from a Damascus balcony!

—The Bible, as a whole, is the best treatise on sound and successful business principles and practice that can be consulted by anyone.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

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Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

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

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March 18, the famous Lilliputians will be seen again at above theater. The most enjoyable troupe ever seen. Seats can be secured by mail.

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A SLIGHT COLD, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and immediate relief. 25 cts.

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HOW MY THROAT HURTS!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

SHE—"This is so sudden, Mr. Bondly. You must give me time." He—"I'll discount it five per cent. for cash. How does that strike you?"—Detroit Free Press.

MISS WALLOP (the teacher)—"Tommy, did I see you whispering with the boy next to you just now?" Tommy—"No, ma'am. Your back was turned."—Chicago Record.

"I'm glad I wasn't Shakespeare," said Willkins. "If I had been I should have been dead now." "So would Shakespeare," said Barlow.

THE man whose god is money never has any mercy on himself.—Ram's Horn.

A MAN who drives away customers—the cabman.—Texas Siftings.

WHENEVER you find invisible blue, just try to find a policeman.—Lowell Courier.

ALL AGES OF JOINTS, NERVES AND MUSCLES

## ST. JACOBS OIL

WILL CURE AND PROMPTLY HUSTLES.

"More the Merrier"

Wash day a pleasure

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

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

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

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

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

Yours for Security

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Trade-Mark Reg., Apr. 1892.

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Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malacia and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath. Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 15 or 25 cent package. Be convinced. Silver Stamps or Postal Note.

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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S CURE for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It is not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A. N. K.—A 1491

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**Narcotized Air Administered.**

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

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

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NO.	DEPT.	ARR. GENOA	ARR. CHICAGO
No. 2	Day	5:14 A. M.	7:35 A. M.
No. 9, ft.	Day	8:25 A. M.	Elgin 11:30 A. M.
No. 34	Day	7:05 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
No. 29	Day	12:54 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
No. 22	Day	2:46 P. M.	5:35 P. M.

**TRAINS GOING WEST**

NO.	DEPT.	DEPT. GENOA	DEPT. CHICAGO
No. 3	Day	11:00 P. M.	1:02 A. M.
No. 21	Day	8:20 A. M.	10:44 A. M.
No. 25	Day	2:20 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
No. 35	Day	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
No. 3	Day	5:30 P. M.	7:24 P. M.

Nos. 2 & 9 Omaha' St. Paul and Kansas City express, Nos. 1 and 4 Omaha Limited trains do not stop, take No. 35 to Kirkland to connect with No. 1—Nos. 25 and 26 Cedar Rapids St. Paul, and Minneapolis express, Nos. 34 and 35 Milk Trains. Through tickets to all important points in the United States and Canada.

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**C. & N. W. R. R.**

**TIME AT HENRIETTA.**

TRAITS GOING NORTH.	TIME
Passenger	8:54 A. M.
Passenger	3:40 P. M.
Stock Freight	1:45 A. M.

**TRAITS GOING SOUTH**

Freight	8:54 A. M.
Passenger	2:05 P. M.
Passenger	5:40 P. M.
Milwaukee Freight	9:32 A. M.
Stock Freight	10:25 P. M.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY**

**TIME CARD.**

PASSENGERS EAST	TIME
No. 2, Vestibule	11:20 A. M. 1:10 A. M.
No. 4, Express	4:12 A. M. 7:00 A. M.
No. 32, Express	5:30 P. M. 7:30 P. M.
No. 34, Express	9:01 A. M. 10:50 P. M.
No. 36 Milk Train	7:39 A. M. 10:30 A. M.
No. 92, Way Freight	12:15 P. M. 7:05 P. M.

No. 32 stops only to take passengers for Chicago, and to leave passengers from Rockford, and beyond.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 daily through trains from Chicago to Sioux City. No. 31, Chicago to Freeport. No. 32, Waterloo to Chicago, and Nos. 33 and 34 between Chicago and Freeport, and are daily except Sunday.

Nos. 35 and 36 daily milk Chicago and Rockford.

No. 1 stops only to leave passengers from Chicago and take on those for Rockford, Freeport and beyond.

Nos. 31 and 92, way freights, carry passengers daily except Sunday.

For all information about connections and through tickets apply to

E. SISON, Agent

**LOCAL NEWS JOTTINGS.**

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

New spring suitings at Holtgren's.

Visiting and wedding cards at this office.

Don't forget the new spring goods at Holtgren's.

H. H. Kellogg has another arrival of buggies and harness.

W. C. Evans moved his family to town last week Saturday.

Lost—Gold and jet breast pin. Finder please leave at this office.

Those Atwood suspenders at Holtgren's are just what the men want.

Early Ohio, choice seed potatoes. W. S. STRONG.

Printed stationery at the price you pay for blank paper. At this office.

E. H. Santee, of Genoa made a flying trip to Goshen, Ind., on business last week.

Buy Gold Mine Flour and you will have number one bread. Sold only by F. E. WELLS.

Have you noticed the large picture of the New Church in the bank? Go and look at it.

Loans made on farm lands. Address JOHN BROWN, agent Room 17 Town's Block Elgin, Illinois.

L. C. Lovell, that jolly piano hustler from Sycamore was a caller at THE ISSUE office last Friday.

John Grey, of Ney is very sick, and his recovery is doubtful. Mr. Grey is in his seventy-eighth year.

Beginning Monday Nov. 20, E. B. Millard will grind at his Rollar Mill. Ground food for sale at \$16 per ton.

Largest stock of harness ever unloaded in this section. Strictly hand made and machine made. H. A. Kellogg.

They are comfortable, durable and cheap. Is not that what you want. Holtgren sells the Atwood suspenders.

See Holtgren's new spring line of \$5 pants goods—made to order. The most complete line ever shown in Genoa.

Simple, durable and neat. That's what counts in suspenders. Those Atwood suspenders at Holtgren's have all these qualities.

If you want to buy a house or a good residence lot call on D. S. Brown at the bank. Special bargains on two residences if taken at once.

D. M. Gibbs has entered into the hennery business. We hope he will make as good success of it as did the late ex-president, Rutherford B. Hayes.

Chas. Flint will now travel the milky way, having purchased the milk business of John Riddle. Charles will make a successful purveyor of the lecture.

The shoes which are offered at a grand bargain by John Lembke are moving pretty lively. If you need a pair of shoes don't miss your chance. Call early before they are gone.

For the next 30 days I will give special bargains in exchanging buggies for horses, as I am shipping horsecast. Good, fat horses, not lame, will be taken in exchange. H. A. Kellogg.

We shall appreciate any article of news which may be handed to us. So kindly step into our sanctum and deliver yourself. It takes general cooperation to make a successful newsy newspaper.

If you need anything in the line of footwear go to John Lembke and see what he can do for you. By so doing you will quickly convince yourself that his store is the place to buy boots and shoes in these hard times.

Mrs. A. B. Clifford and daughters returned Saturday from a several weeks visit in Texas where she went in search of health. We are sorry to note that the trip did not have the desired effect.

Mrs. R. P. Bardo, of Picture Rocks Pa., and Mrs. David Taylor of Mercy Valley, Pa., arrived yesterday at the bed-side of their father, John Grey who is very sick at Ney.

The Kishwaukee Club dance last Tuesday night drew out the largest crowd of any of the series. An enjoyable time is reported by a. l. and the club hopes to see a large crowd at their next dance.

Stephen Abraham has struck his proper calling. At the Evans sale last week he developed the fact that as an auctioneer he was first class, giving splendid satisfaction to the buyers as well as the seller. If you propose disposing of your stock just try him.

Church subscriptions already foot \$4400.

Mrs. C. Wilson went to Chicago today on business.

New styles in hats just received a F. O. Holtgren's.

The tea and social at Rev. Howard's last night was a success every way.

Will Watson had a visitor at his home in the person of Mr. Cummings of DeKalb.

Fred Wells sports a handsome new delivery wagon, which he bought of Jas. Kiernan.

Will and Bert Ostler, of Rockford are visiting friends and relatives here for a few days.

Butter was active on the Elgin board Monday, 16200 lbs selling at 22 cts and 3000 lbs at 22 1/2 cents.

Very few care to break into prison but you will learn how it is done at the M. E. Church next Tuesday night.

Miss Eva Jackman is the recipient of a fine gold watch, a bequest from the late lamented Mrs. W. J. Guernsey.

Albert Hagopian brought in a fine wild goose Tuesday which he shot in one of the sloughs just south of here.

It will cost you only twenty-five cents to learn how to break into prison, at the M. E. Church next Tuesday night.

A. L. Fuller, of Kingston was a caller at THE ISSUE office yesterday. Bro. Fuller is what you would call a genuine hustler.

You may want to know how to break out of prison, you will learn how it has been done at the M. E. Church next Tuesday night.

G. O'Connell, the liveryman will begin running a bus to and from Sycamore next Saturday morning. See advertisement for time card.

Roswell Dow, of New Lebanon has sold his 160 acre farm to an Elginite for an average of \$85.00 an acre. He takes Elgin farming property in exchange.

Fathers, young men, boys, mothers young women, girls, you should all hear the lecture at the M. E. Church next Tuesday night. It is bound to interest you.

Ed Lane has arranged with the Butterick Pattern Co., to take the agency for their patterns, and will supply any Pattern, Metropolitan Fashion Plate, always on hand for free inspection.

The new officers of the Knight of the Globe in the ensuing term are: H. A. Perkins, S. J.; A. U. Schneider, J.; J. M. Harvey, Pres; W. Sowers, V. P.; N. P. Thurber, Com. C. A. Patterson, Lieut. Com; W. S. Taylor, Q. M.; E. H. Lane, Adj.; C. Strong, P. M.; J. Steenrod, E.; S. Stiles, Guard and A.

A party consisting of H. N. Perkins, J. E. Stott and Miss Crane, of Mayfield left last Wednesday afternoon for Sherburn, Minn. Messrs Perkins and Stott are looking after the spring work on their farms and Miss Crane goes to visit Prentiss Northley.

Henry Patterson has laid out his lots which has been plotted and surveyed for some time. He thinks of opening a street through to the C. M. & St. Paul depot, continuing the street between Dr. Hill's and Wm. Holroyd's in the near future. This is a desirable place for those who want to build.

The attaches of the National Garment Cutters Association are a jolly lot of people. The Genoa and Sycamore representatives took possession of Mine Host Flint's domicile Monday night and proceeded to enjoy themselves to their hearts content. Bro. Flint set them up a very choice assortment of tempting viands to which they gave the proper attention.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will hold their annual Thanksgiving exercises in the M. E. Church Friday (to-morrow) night. Good music has been provided, and E. W. Oneal has been secured for the address. The program will open at 7:30. No admission will be charged; and every body is requested to be present.

Selz, Schwab & Co., were out from Chicago Monday negotiating for the entire product of the B. Goldman & Co shoe factory of this place. This firm is the largest wholesale jobbers in the shoe business in Chicago and it speaks well for our shoe factory. Several other Chicago jobbers have been negotiating the past month for the output. The factory will soon be put to its fullest capacity and many new hands will be added.

For A Fact.

K. Jackman & Son are just knocking the stuffin' out of prices on machinery and are selling goods for fan. 3-8

John Brown erstwhile one of us, but now of Elgin was in town yesterday on business.

J. D. Page offers the gentlemen a splendid bargain in pants in another column.

Look out for a bogus secret service detective. He has been working Rockford lately. He calls at each house and tells each lady the secret service had discovered that a large amount of bogus coin was in circulation. He represents that the counterfeit was so nearly perfect it could not be detected without the aid of acids. He requests the lady of each house to show him the money she has and then he will proceed to test the coin. He has a chemical which will turn the coin black and then he will inform the lady it was counterfeit and he would have to take it along with him. Another secret service officer would come around Monday, he said and replace the bogus coin.

**J. H. NICHOLS**

Offers his

**Genoa Property**

for the next 60 days at

**A Decided Bargain!**

Four acres of land, a fine two-story house, new and thoroughly built. If you would like a nice, quiet home in a pleasant little town, only 59 miles from Chicago on two important lines of railroad, investigate this. Just the place for a retired farmer, or anyone wishing a few acres of land. Terms of payment easy.

\$100 to the person finding a buyer in the next 60 days.

Write for further information to J. H. Nichols, Omega, Ok. Ter. or enquire at the Genoa Bank.

**PUMPS,**

**Steam Fittings,**

And all articles pertaining to the same at lowest prices. Also a full line of

**Wagons and Farm Machinery.**

**Farm Machine Oil, Hand Carts, Etc.**

**Jas. Kiernan, Genoa.**

**WE ARE IN A HOLE**

A LONG WAY IF WE DON'T GET WATER.....

**HELP US RAISE THE WIND**

AND WE WILL MAKE THE WIND HELP YOU.....

A 36 inch well for \$1.25 per foot and boom. A quicksand well for \$1.75. A Dandy Steel mill, the "Daisy," the "O. K." and other wooden mills with or without a tail. The Challenge double header "the best power mill on earth." For sale by us.....

**Stanley & Sumner**

If you are in need of a

**Piano, Organ,**

Write to

**T. H. GILL.**

of Marengo, and be will call on you.

**H. A. KELLOGG**

IS MAKING A

**BIG DRIVE ON HARNESS.**



**The Farmers' Movement**

Is just now towards our store. But they know that we are prepared to offer them GENUINE BARGAINS in

**HEAVY HARNESS**

And we are never taken unawares. We have the experience, the capital and the will to use it, so we are well prepared to meet all comers.

**Hand Made Harness - Double and Single.**

Harness for everybody, rich or poor. We are selling lots of them. We keep up to the times and close to the people

**H. A. Kellogg, Genoa**



# IN DIXIE'S LAND

## BEFORE THE WAR.

By THE LATE  
James Franklin Tits.

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CHAPTER I  
ACCORDING TO "THE CODE."

THE story will be an autobiography. I, Dorr Jewett, am the narrator. I am a native of New Hampshire; but the larger part of my life has been passed in the La Fourche district of Louisiana. This should be said, in order that my personality may be understood at the start.

A worn and time-stained copy of the Vicksburg Daily Citizen of April 6, 1853, lies before me. After the occurrence of certain events with which future chapters will deal, I took the trouble to secure this paper, and have ever since preserved it. In its columns is a brief and rather unsatisfactory reference to an affair which had excited large interest in that part of Mississippi. I was not a witness of it; and the description afterward given to me by one of the actors in it was so much more in detail than the newspaper account that I prefer to adopt the former in setting this landmark at the outset of the story.

If you follow the left bank of the river down to a point where the Vicksburg bluffs sink to the ordinary level of the river banks, you will come out upon a beautiful grassy glade overlooking the water. Some small elms and cottonwoods made a pleasant shade bordering the road; a wide strip of land, possibly thirty rods across, lay between the highway and the river bank.

So early upon the morning of the 3d of that April that the sun had not yet shown his rim above the trees, three horsemen came at a brisk trot down the road, stopped at this grove, dismounted, and tied their horses.

"The other people are not here yet," one of the men observed. "There's time enough. Ah! there they are."

Three more horsemen approached from the opposite direction. They also halted here, and fastened their horses.

All of the six were dressed in white duck suits, for the weather of that spring had come on hot. Two of them carried each one a case of mahogany wood, and these two, after saluting each other, came together in earnest conversation. Two of the others also approached and shook hands, and the



THE DUEL.

prefix "doctor" was exchanged between them.

"A disagreeable business," one observed.

"Indeed it is. I hope we shall neither of us be needed."

"I hope so—but fear it will be otherwise. They say both are good shots. You brought your instruments?"

"Yes; I carry them in a large pocket in my saddle-flap."

"All right; my dandy is on the way with mine. Now what are Dorion and Basnet about?"

These two, each with his mahogany case under his arm, had drawn off out of hearing. But as my account of the whole affair came from one of them, their conversation may be stated here.

"Has this thing really got to go on?"

"I suppose so—unless your man will withdraw his challenge."

"He can't do that. To do it would be to confess that he never had any grounds for it."

"And, do you know, Mr. Castex says that he never did have any ground for the challenge. But Bostock put the affront on him in such a public manner, and in his own house, too, that he swears he'll fight, unless the challenge is absolutely withdrawn, without explanation."

"Well, it's an absurd thing! Duels I

have been concerned in, have fought three or four myself, but never before was I engaged in one where nobody but the principals knew what the provocation was; and one of them insists that there was none. It seems like boy's play."

"Look at your man; he acts as though he were too angry this minute to contain himself."

The principals to this meeting had bowed in the most distant manner upon reaching the ground. Then Mr. Castex sat down, propped his back against a tree, lit a cigar, and smoked it as lazily as though his spirits were perfectly unruffled by the prospect of the coming encounter. Mr. Bostock, on the contrary, walked nervously about, switching at the grass with his cane, and occasionally turning upon his nonchalant antagonist a glance that was decidedly savage.

The seconds resumed their consultation.

"Is it worth while to try to get an explanation?"

"Not in the temper your man is in, I should say; not without a shot. We will stand them up once, and the first exchange may lead to an arrangement."

"If it don't put one or both of them beyond the reach of arrangements," muttered the other. "Well, come on."

Messrs. Basnet and Dorion crossed the road; the others followed them. The first rays of the sun glanced through the trees; the delicious harmony of birds shook the air; the throbbing of the engines and splash of the paddle-wheels of a boat ascending the river were painfully distinct.

Mr. Dorion thrust a small stick into the turf and deliberately measured off ten paces, marking the limit in the same way.

"Will you toss for position, Mr. Basnet?"

The other tossed up a coin. "Heads!" cried Dorion, and both bent over the place.

"You win, Mr. Castex. Please make your choice."

The person addressed walked to one of the sticks; his adversary walked to the other. Contrasting them as they thus stood face to face, Bostock appeared tall, broad shouldered and ruddy; Castex slighter in build, sallow of face and with a decidedly sinister expression on it.

The pistols were taken from their cases; one was delivered to each combatant. The doctors retired to where the horses were tied. The seconds went to the road.

"Please observe the conditions," Mr. Basnet said, in a loud voice. "Each man to hold his weapon perpendicularly up or down—so! The word will be, 'Fire!—One—Two—Three.' There must be no shot before the first word or after the last. Do you understand?"

"Yes."

"I do."

"Are you ready?"

"Ready."

"Yes."

"Fire!—One—"

The last words were drowned by the report of the pistols. The straw hat worn by Castex was seen to turn upon his head; he took it off, and exhibited a bullet hole through the crown.

"Are you hurt, Mr. Bostock?" his friend eagerly asked, running forward.

"No. Give us another shot."

"It is time now for me to say a word," said the friend of Mr. Castex, coming up. "He does not instruct me; I interfere because it seems something like murder to allow this difficulty to go any further. Mr. Bostock, my principal has accepted your challenge because he comes of a race of fighting men; his father was killed at Waterloo; he wants no imputation upon his own courage. He has come here and has exchanged shots with you, declaring to me that you have no just cause of offense against him. Whether you have or not, nobody but you two can know. The language which gave you offense was uttered in your own house, at your own table. What it was, no one heard but you. Both of you ought now to be satisfied; both of you have vindicated your honor. Let the affair end here."

Mr. Bostock faced the speaker.

"Does that man," he asked, while his voice trembled with passion, "does that man affirm that he has not given me just cause for offense?"

"That is what I say," called out Mr. Castex from where he stood, with a strong French accent.

"Then you lie, sir!" deliberately retorted Bostock.

"Indeed! That is very good. You will observe now, messieurs, there is reason to fight, if there has not been before."

The seconds silently assented, and recharged the pistols. As they handed them back, they saw something in the

faces of the principals that predicted another result this time. The steamer had advanced to a point nearly opposite where they stood, and the slow deep coughing of her pipes seemed to emphasize the scene.

Again the word was given; both pistols spoke together. As the smoke floated off, Bostock was seen standing upright. Castex lay his full length upon the ground.

Both doctors were instantly kneeling by him. He never stirred. A small hole in the forehead showed where the bullet had traversed the brain.

Mr. Bostock looked at the group. "Is he dead?" he asked.

His friend came over to where he stood.

"Yes," he said.

Mr. Bostock's face was getting white, and an expression of pain crossed it. His friend caught him as he was settling down to the ground.

One of the doctors hurried over and laid the sufferer on the grass.

"He hit me the last time," said Bostock, faintly. "Look at the chest."

The doctor tore open vest and shirt and found the bullet hole. He inserted the probe. Then he administered a stimulant.

"How is it, doctor?" the wounded man asked.

"I don't wish to alarm you, sir; but this is serious."

Under the temporary influence of the stimulant Mr. Bostock sat up.

"I beg of you don't try to talk," the doctor said. "Your life may depend upon your keeping quiet."

His remonstrance was not heeded.

"I want you all to know," cried the wounded man, "that I never wanted to kill him. You saw the chance I gave him. I could have put my first ball through his head just as easily as through his hat, if I'd wanted. We had a chance then to take back the damna-



"DON'T TRY TO TALK," THE DOCTOR SAID.

bly insulting words that he whispered to me at my own table. I wanted him just to say: 'Mr. Bostock, I'm sorry that I said it, and it was not true,' and I would have taken his hand. But no, he must die, repeating the insult. The fool would rush on his fate."

"Mr. Bostock," said the friend of the man who lay dead a few yards away, "what were those words that you claim were so insulting?"

"Not another word!" the doctor cried. "Silence and quiet, at the peril of your life!"

"I can't tell you," Bostock faintly replied. "You must not know what he said. Nobody must know. The fool!—what tempted him? Say, Dorion—all of you—remember!—I have made no will—but my child, Coralie, will have it all—the plantations here and in Louisiana—all—all—"

The blood gushed from his mouth and he fell back in a faint.

CHAPTER II  
AMONG THE GRANITE HILLS.

As has been said, the scenes described in my first chapter were not witnessed by me. But I had seen and known one of the chief actors long before that memorable morning. I had seen and known him under circumstances that make it necessary to a due comprehension of the narrative to state where, when and how.

It was five years before. To be exact, it was the spring of 1848. I was planting corn with my father, on one of the almost sterile hillsides of the New Hampshire farm. The humble roof under which I was born was visible down near the river. The Merrimac wound along two sides of our little homestead, furnishing the only cheerful feature of the scene. Hills—sterile hills—encompassed us. Twenty miles away I could see the granite top of Mount Kearsarge soaring to the clouds.

I was a boy of eleven, rather precocious for my years. I attended the public school four months in the year, and labored with my father the balance of the time among these rocks. I went to "meeting" on Sundays in the old edifice on top of a high hill, on the steep of which a veering wooden codfish denoted the direction of the wind, and saved the people from the profanation which a cross in that place would have caused. I listened to the choir, elevated to a fearful height in the rear gallery, as they thundered forth resounding anthems and fugues. I heard the doleful-visaged and drawing-voiced minister pray forty minutes at a stretch, and preach ninety, frequently devoting nine-tenths of the whole race to exquisite and eternal torment. I had a thirst for knowledge that the public school could not supply. A stray copy of the Boston Daily Journal, coming like an enchanter from the outside world,

sometimes stinulated this thirst. I was generally regarded as "a green boy," "an odd stick," etc.; and I once heard of Deacon Halleck telling my father that a boy with such outlandish notions as Dorr ought to be whipped regularly twice a week.

Doubtless I should have been, had the deacon been given the ordering of me earlier than he was; but my father, although reared in all the vigor of Puritanism, was by nature kind and tender-hearted, and religious fanaticism could not change him. To my own puzzled youthful mind, it often seemed as though a grave mistake had been made in my allotment. I seemed to have been set down in the wrong corner of the world, among a people with whom I had no affinity.

I was still a mere boy. I learned as I grew older, and long before I bade farewell to my northern home, to respect the intelligence, the force, the sturdy honesty of this people, whose very "failings leaned to virtue's side." Still, I thought then, as I think now, that I should always have been dwarfed and cramped among them.

Returning to the bleak hill-side where my father and I were striving to plant corn on that afternoon, I record how I suddenly stopped work, leaned on my hoe, and contemplated my father. He was in his shirt-sleeves; his graying hair and refined but wrinkled face were turned to me as he bent over his toil. A sudden inspiration seized me.

"Father! Do you suppose that when I get to be as old as you are, I shall be planting corn in these rocks?"

He stopped and looked up in surprise.

"I hope not, Dorr—I hope you won't! But what put such a question into your head just now?"

"It's in my head all the time. The way things are going on here, there don't seem to be anything coming to me but the same poverty and the same labor that you have always had."

He looked at me—a serious, pitying glance it was—and sat down on a granite boulder. He leaned his head on his hand and sighed.

"My boy, I've often thought of this. Your poor mother and I have laid awake nights talking about it; but I never thought it had troubled you any. What do you want?"

"To go to the academy—maybe to college—and by and by to get out into the world, try to make a man of myself, like the men I read of, and to see something besides these hills and these people. I'd like to get rich, and come back and build a big house for you and mother over on the lake. Yes, I'd like to do anything rather than live here all my life."

He smiled at my youthful enthusiasm; but his look of painful reflection quickly returned.

"Dorr, I had just such dreams myself, when I was young, and I presume that my father before me had them. I wanted an education, and couldn't have it. Poverty, hard toil and embarrassment seem to be the lot of those who cleave to this soil. God knows, I wish things might be shaped as you wish them; but how to contrive it I do not know."

His hoe dropped from his hand, and his eyes sought the ground. I chanced to look down toward the river road and I saw a man in a buggy stop at our gate. A woman, my mother, of course, as there was none other about the house, came to the door. There was a brief parley; then the man got out, hitched the horse, climbed the fence and strode over the upland toward us.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ARTFUL HAIRDRESSERS.  
How They Make a Comfortable Living Out of Congressmen's Wives.

There is in Washington a professional hairdresser who makes a comfortable living while congress is in session. It is an easy matter, according to the Chicago Times, to get the name of the country politician. A note is sent to his wife asking permission to show her a more becoming way of arranging her hair. Some comprehensive hint is volunteered, with a mild compliment. The letter is marked "personal," a verbal answer is requested, and in eight out of ten attempts the hairdresser gets an answer to call. Oddly enough it is the husband who urges her claim. He wants his wife to look like other women. At home she is all right, but in cosmopolitan life she is something of a fright, and although he despises himself for the thought, he is ashamed of her. In an hour's time the hairdresser puts a new face on the woman from the woods. She may not use an inch of false hair, but she wields a crimping iron in a way that takes years of farm life from her appearance. The troubled, sly old face is not made ridiculous; instead of curls the iron-gray hair is cleaned, brushed until it is fluffy, crimped enough to ripple and look three times its own quantity, and then it is dressed. Instead of the long iron wire hairpins little shell pins are used, and the coils are so lightly caught that the wondering wife reckons it will not be long before they all drop out. Women who refuse to have their hair cut into a bang are provided with a false front, but in every instance the transformation is admirable. The bill is sent to the congressman and it is cheerfully paid.

SILVER was first coined in Rome in B. C. 269, when Fabius Pistor set up a mint.

## FOR HOME RULE.

Lord Rosebery Will Adhere to Mr. Gladstone's Plans.

The New British Premier Outlines His Policy and Incidentally Attacks the House of Lords in a Speech.

LIBERALS PLEASED.

LONDON, March 14.—The opening of parliament was accompanied by a declaration from Lord Rosebery which sets at rest all suspicion of his attitude toward home rule and the house of lords. At a meeting of liberals in the foreign office at noon the premier outlined in terms of great earnestness and directness a policy with regard to Ireland which will satisfy the most exacting home ruler, while his characterization of the house of lords was sufficiently hostile to disabuse the minds of the chamber of all hope of a reconciliation between commons and peers.

The declaration is received on all sides among the liberals with unbounded enthusiasm. The fear that Lord Rosebery would lay aside the home rule bill and make terms with the peers was not confined to the radicals. It existed throughout the liberal ranks and was heightened by the good natured and rather hopeful reception accorded to Lord Rosebery by the unionist newspapers. No allusion was made to the home rule bill in the speech from the throne, but the omission was more than atoned for by the address in the foreign office.

Lord Rosebery was wildly applauded. His opening remarks were in reverent allusion to Mr. Gladstone. He declared that no assertion of policy was needed. "We stand where we did," he said. The liberal party was bound to home rule by ties of honor and affection. The policy would be definitely pursued. As for the lords, he was becoming convinced that "with the democratic suffrage which we now enjoy, a second chamber constituted like the house of lords is an anomaly." It had become a "great tory organization at the beck and call of a single party leader."

In the house of lords Lord Salisbury dwelt upon the omission from the programme of any reference to international legislation, and especially marked the absence of the home rule question. That, he said, was an issue of the highest importance and ought not to have been laid aside for other subjects.

Lord Rosebery said the government did not desire to evade or shirk the question of home rule for Ireland, but explained that it had not been mentioned in the queen's speech because it would not be introduced during this session. "Lord Salisbury," the premier said, "wants to appeal to the country. We are not afraid to appeal to the country when we think the time is ripe, but we shall never concede to this hereditary assembly the right to force a dissolution."

Referring to Ireland the premier said the present satisfactory condition was due to remedial measures and the promise of home rule. Of course the decision rested upon England, but he believed the conversion of England to home rule would not be a difficult task when the Irish people showed by their conduct that they were worthy of it. In conclusion, Lord Rosebery said that Ireland would never be contented until she had obtained home rule.

## BRAZIL'S WAR ENDED.

Seeing the Hopelessness of His Cause, Da Gama Tries to Make Terms.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, via Galveston, Tex., March 14.—Admiral Saldanha da Gama has sent a message to President Peixoto offering to surrender his fleet and cease fighting. He named terms, which were to include immunity for himself and all connected with the revolution. After dispatching his message containing the terms on which he was willing to surrender Admiral da Gama sought safety. He requested an asylum on board the Portuguese man-of-war Mindello, which is in the harbor. The Portuguese commander received him, and the rebel admiral is now on board that vessel. After getting on board he modified his terms and asked that himself and his officers be permitted to leave the country and that the lives of the privates be spared. Nothing has been heard of Admiral Mello, with the Aquidaban and Republica, since he successfully ran past the forts. It is thought he is now in the south, probably off Santa Catharina or Paranaqua.

The circumstances which led to Admiral da Gama's offer to surrender were no doubt the preparations for a decisive fight which had been made by President Peixoto. President Peixoto had issued an official decree announcing that at noon to-day all the government batteries would open fire on the rebel ships in the bay as well as upon Fort Villegaignon and Cobras island. Warning had been given to the citizens to leave the city and seek shelter outside the range of the rebel guns.

With the Republica and Aquidaban somewhere out at sea and the loyal navy guarding the entrance to the harbor to prevent their return or the escape of the hemmed-in rebel ships the enemy was at a great disadvantage, and the general sentiment was that even if President Peixoto did draw their fiercest fire upon the capital he was justified in doing so under the circumstances.

KINGSTON

E. Kirk, of Kirkland was in town last Saturday.

Dr. McLean spent Sunday in Chicago with his family.

Wesley Foster, of Oregon, Ill., was in town Wednesday.

County School Superintendent Gross was in town Tuesday.

Ira Harper is working for J. H. Uplinger during his absence in the East.

H. M. Bacon has moved his family into the house north-east of town formerly occupied by Rev. Burst.

Thos. Foster has vacated the house occupied by him and we understand will leave town for the present.

Jay Malby is contemplating moving his family over to L. Arnold's until the abatement of the small pox scare.

C. Kniprath will give a masquerade ball at Uplinger's Hall, Friday night, March 16/94. A good time is anticipated.

Dan McDonald was initiated into the mysteries of Woodcraft last Saturday night. Dan says it was the largest goat he ever saw.

Pleasant party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. Taplin last Saturday evening and the young people went away well pleased.

James Stuart was in town last Saturday the first time for several weeks. His family have been severely afflicted during the past few months with sickness and we are pleased to see him out again.

H. G. Burgess has vacated the house formerly occupied by him for the present, owing to the proximity to the case of small pox, his family has gone to Wisconsin for an indefinite stay, while he has taken up his abode at Hotel McCallum.

McCullom & Burgess intend to occupy the store vacated by Wm. Walker, as a repository for agricultural implements and farming utensils of all descriptions. We predict success for them in their venture.

At the town caucus held here last Saturday the following were nominated for town officers: town clerk, M. W. Cole; assessor J. W. Foster; collector, J. A. McCullom; commissioner, F. Gorham; trustee, D. B. Arbuckle; constable, W. H. Clark.

We understand that Dr. Robinson has sold his residence and practice to Dr. Ludwig, of Kirkland. Dr. R. will go to Chicago and attend a course of lectures fitting himself for a specialist. We bespeak success for him and extend a welcome to his successor.

H. B. Allen, of Chicago representing Wyckoff, Seamans and Benedict of that city was in town last week endeavoring to sell Hunt & Fuller a Remington Typewriter. Although the boys liked the machine they concluded that it would be cheaper to do their correspondence by hand for the present.

There was quite an excitement at Heckman & Foster's sale last week owing to a train that frightened several horses, they breaking loose and falling themselves up in heaps regardless of consequences. No one was injured but several vehicles were somewhat delapidated and came home tied up with strings and wire.

Excitement reigns supreme at present owing to a case of small pox that has developed in our town. The victim is the grandchild of Mr and Mrs. John Thurston. The latter brought the child from Chicago last week and shortly after symptoms of sickness were noticeable. A doctor was summoned and at that stage it was hard to determine the disease, but later a council was held and developments proved it to be a genuine case of small pox. Every possible care was given the child but on Monday it breathed its last and was buried the same night. A strick quarantine is being enforced and it is hoped to be able to confine it to the one case. Although there seems to be but little fear of its spreading.

A Quarter Century Test For a quarter of a century Dr. King's New Discovery has been tested and the millions who have received benefit from its use testify to its wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. A remedy that has stood the test so long and that has given universal satisfaction is no experiment. Each bottle is positively guaranteed to give relief, or the money will be refunded. It is recommended to be the most reliable for Coughs and Colds. Trial bottles Free at F. T. Robinson's Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

FOR RENT.

12 acres of the farm and of the estate of the late Albert A. Olmstead. Address John Brown, receiver, room 17 Town's Block, Elgin, Ill.

SYCAMORE.

Prof. Byers, of Kirkland was in town last Saturday.

Mrs. Adah Matland visited relatives at Elgin last week.

E. C. West and son are visiting friends in Wisconsin.

Mr. C. C. Wayland, of the Fielding schools spent Sunday in Sycamore.

Grant Croy an old time resident has been visiting in this city.

Misses Eva and Lizzie Phelps are visiting their grandparents at Elmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wood welcomed a daughter at their home on Monday last.

Mrs. E. P. Townsend is spending a few days with her daughters at Galesburg.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Boynton are at the Indiana mineral springs receiving treatment.

Mr. Holmes, of Chicago has been a guest at the home of John Chatfield for a few days.

Miss Amelia Gustafson closed her school in the Crane district on Wednesday of last week.

Gen. Dutton is in Florida paying a visit to an old army comrade. He was Captain of the General's regiment.

The Ladies of the M. E. Church cleared \$35.00 at their New England supper last week Thursday evening.

The Misses Clara and Wilda Wayland entertained about thirty of their young lady friends Thursday evening.

Geo. Packard, the alleged perjurer of Fielding, is languishing in jail awaiting his trial, his bondsmen having surrendered him.

An election will be held on the third Saturday in April to elect two directors to the school board to succeed Directors Eliwood and Haight, whose terms expire.

Sheriff Ostrander has received an invitation from Sheriff Harbank to attend the execution of murderer Hart at Rockford.

The Epworth League will give a reception Friday evening in honor of the new members. Thirty-one new names have been added to the roll making a membership of ninety-seven.

The arson case against Charles W. Leonhardt which was so closely contested and occupied the circuit court's attention from Wednesday until Saturday resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Joseph Waterman, one of the pioneers of Sycamore, died at his home on Saturday last, from cancer of the stomach. The funeral was held on Monday. Rev. Ward, of St. Peter's church officiating.

The "penny social" at the Congregational Church on Friday night last was something new and unique. Each one present was given a penny and a list of twenty-seven questions all of which were answered on the face of the penny. It afforded entertainment and amusement for all.

Sycamore, Ill., Sept. 1, 1893.

This is to certify that I have learned the National Garment Cutter and after twelve years experience in dress-making with different systems can truthfully say I find the Garment Cutter far better than any other method I have ever used, and from now hence the Garment Cutter will be the only system used in my business.

Respectfully,

ANNA A. UNDERDOWN.

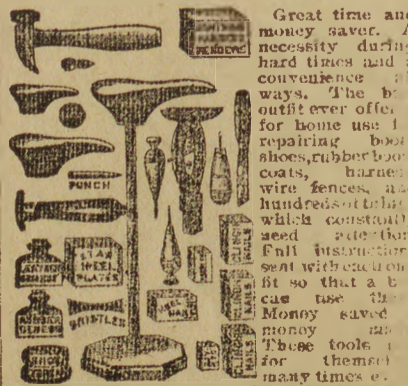
Kingston, Ill., March 12 '94.

National Garment Cutter Co.,

Gentlemen:—I have taken the full course of instructions at DeKalb in the use of the National Garment Cutter and am much pleased with it. I consider it well worth the price and can conscientiously recommend it to all who may wish a perfect system of cutting.

Mrs. M. J. Youkin.

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Great time and money saved. A necessity during hard times and a convenience in all ways. The best outfit ever offered for home use. Repairing boots, shoes, rubber boots, coats, harness, wire fences, and hundreds of things which constantly need attention. Full instruction sent with cutlery set so that a busy man can use the money saved. These tools are for a lifetime. Many times value. Complete shoe repair outfit, including lasts and standard, and everything necessary for complete work. 25 articles of cutlery. See cut. Extra tools, etc., for 10c. Sewing work—33 articles, \$3.00. Either by express or freight, neatly boxed, on receipt of price. The one ordering the first set in a package secures the agency and makes large profit. No goods until paid for. Address: ECONOMY SUPPLY HOUSE, Miami, Fla.

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Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, Nerve Tonic, Blood Builder. Includes an illustration of the product box.

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Advertisement for Dr. Dodd's Cure for Colic in Horses, Guaranteed. Includes an illustration of a horse.

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. For \$1.00 a year. See cut. Extra tools, etc., for 10c. Address: MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

BUY THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME

Advertisement for The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Orange, Mass. Includes an illustration of the sewing machine and text describing its features and availability.

Theo. F. Swan HAVE JUST ARRIVED.

Our children's Gingham and wash fabric dresses for Spring at prices cheaper than cost of material. A child's gingham dress with cutaway plain lapels gathered front, full sleeves, plain cuffs, lapels trimmed with embroidery, sizes 8 to 14 years, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50 for \$1.19. A turkey red dress with white tucked cambric yoke back and front, trimmed with feathered edge, sizes 1 to 5 years worth \$2.00 for \$1.19. Plaid gingham suits pointed front, of plain gingham trimmed with braid on ruffle, sizes 4 to 14 years, just the thing for school wear for 69c. Child's kilt suits in plain blue and pink, trimmed with braid, sizes to 4 years, 98c. Girls' school aprons, with mother Hubbard yoke, full sleeves, deep round collar edged with lace, made of best gingham, all sizes for 20c.

Great Department Store. ELGIN, ILL.

Advertisement for The Best History of the Exposition, The Best Souvenir of the Exposition. Includes details about Art Portfolios of World's Fair Views, distributed by The Inter Ocean.

Advertisement for Vicks' Seeds Contain the Germ of Life, Failure Virtually Impossible. Includes an illustration of a woman and text about Vicks' Floral Guide, 1894.